



Social Justice in Pandemic Times

24th Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia

Hosted by the Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre

5-8 July 2022



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Wurundjeri and Boon Wurrung peoples of the Greater Kulin Nation who are the traditional owners and ongoing custodians of the land where Monash Australia stands. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present, and thank them for their deep knowledge of place and longstanding recognition of the importance of community and connection.

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Welcome



I am delighted to welcome all participants, both in person and online, to our biennial conference with the theme of 'Social Justice in Pandemic Times'.

Wherever you are tuning in from, I would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of the lands on which we gather and all elders, past, present and emerging, attached to those lands. The ASAA executive and council are most appreciative of the amazing feat that the team at Monash University, led by Associate Professor Sharyn Graham Davies, has pulled off to both plan this conference and put together a program in a time of considerable uncertainty. After having been forced to cancel our 2020 conference due to the pandemic, I am sure that many members are excited to have this opportunity to gather together again and share some of the remarkable work carried out across our membership.

The ASAA conferences have been one of the hallmarks of our association since our founding in 1976. The strong interest expressed in this conference, with over 600 registrations, is a testament to the commitment of many scholars in this country and throughout the region to Asian studies. As an association we are, however, mindful of the constant need to advocate for the importance of our field due to ongoing threats to both language and studies programs in our universities.

Indeed, past President Professor Ed Aspinall and Vice President Professor Melissa Crouch will deliver an update on the state of the field during the conference. Through our journal the Asian Studies Review and our program of prizes and grants the ASAA seeks to support and recognize research excellence across our fields of study. This year due to the generosity of an ASAA founder, Emeritus Professor Tony Reid, and his partner Helen Reid, we have just awarded the largest prize in Asian studies in our region to a book that has made an exemplary contribution to the understanding of Asia. The winners, co-authors Professor Assa Doron and Emeritus Professor Robin Jeffrey, will deliver the inaugural Reid Lecture at our conference.

Apart from these highlights, the program includes a rich array of keynotes, roundtables and papers covering diverse fields and angles to be delivered by postgraduate students, activists and academics. I hope that you all have a wonderful conference and make some great new connections. For those of you who are not yet members we also encourage you to join our wonderful association. Stay safe and healthy.

Professor Kate McGregor

President, Asian Studies Association of Australia

Welcome



Welcome to the 24th biennial Asian Studies Association of Australia conference, hosted by the Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre and the Faculty of Arts at Monash University.

It is wonderful to see so many people participate in this conference from across the world, both in-person and online for ASAA's first hybrid conference. And indeed, given the disruptions of COVID-19 the first conference in four years.

The theme of this year's conference is *Social Justice in Pandemic Times* and it is particularly apt given the multiple challenges the world continues to face. Through endeavours such as this conference we hope that academics, scholars, activists and concerned citizens can come together to strive for a fairer world.

This conference also pushes for the recognition of the importance of Asian studies to Australia – as a nation located within the Asian region it is beholden upon all of us to better support language training and enriching understanding of the various cultures in our region.

This conference has been made possible through the extraordinary efforts of the Monash Events team, particularly Catherine Toce, Irasha White, Adinus Kohnesheen and Lauren Trickey, who have facilitated not only a fantastic conference but an incredibly complex one with 636 people registering for the conference either in-person, online from across the world or at our conference hubs in Australia, China, India, Indonesia and Malaysia.

And not only this, we are also offering an interactive conference with our Attendee Hub, Second Life events, artistic displays, film screenings, and music and dance performances.

Thank you also to our many generous sponsors including the ASAA, Sydney Southeast Asia Centre, the University of Melbourne, the Mongolian Institute at the ANU, the Australia Indonesia Centre, Mr Konfir Kabo, the Professor Nicholas Tarling Trust, and of course Monash University.

On behalf of the organising team we hope you have a stimulating and fulfilling conference experience.

Associate Professor Sharyn Graham Davies

Conference Convenor

Director, Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre
School of Language, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics

Conference Overview

The [ASAA Conference](#) 'Social Justice in Pandemic Times' will bring together academics, activists, artists, students, practitioners and community members from across disciplines with a shared interest in Asia, including Asian communities in Australia and globally.

The theme of Social Justice is particularly apt as the region grapples with complex issues in a time of COVID-19.

The conference is open to all who wish to share their scholarship and hear about Asia. It seeks to create conversation between people working across Asia. We welcome inter-country and interdisciplinary research and, befitting the theme, we aspire to ensure speakers represent all walks of life and engage a diverse range of topics.

The biennial [Asian Studies Association of Australia \(ASAA\)](#) conference is the largest gathering of experts working on Asia in the southern hemisphere and has been a regular feature of Australian scholarly life since 1976.

The Asian Studies Association of Australia (ASAA) is the peak body of university experts and educators on Asia in Australia. We promote and support the study of Asia in Australian universities and knowledge of Asia among the broader community. Our membership is drawn mainly from academics and students, but also includes industry and government Asia experts.

We take a strong interest in promoting knowledge about Asia in schools and in contributing to state and Commonwealth government policies related to Asia.

The ASAA warmly thanks Monash University and the Herb Feith Engagement Centre for taking on the role as hosts of the 24th biennial ASAA conference in 2022.

Share your experiences of the conference on our hashtag **#ASAA2022**.

ASAA Organising Committee and Champions

Conference Committee

[A/Prof Sharyn Davies](#), Conference Convenor

[Prof Julian Millie](#), Indonesian Studies

[Prof Nathalie Ngyuen](#), History

[Prof Carolyn Stevens](#), Japanese Studies

[A/Profr Beatrice Trefalt](#), Japanese Studies

[Dr Jonathan Benney](#), Chinese Studies

Alice Davies

[Dr Mridula Nath Chakraborty](#), The Monash Intercultural Lab (MIL)

[Dr Anita Dewi](#), Manager, Library Services, La Trobe University

[Dr Hui Huang](#), Chinese Studies

[Dr Aydogan Kars](#), Centre for Religious Studies

[Dr Rheny Pulungan](#), Liaison Librarian, Business Economics and Law

[Diarmuid Cooney-O'Donoghue](#), PhD student, LLCL

Conference Champions/ Reviewers

Anthropology/Sociology – Tanya Jakimow

Architecture/Urban Design – Anoma Pieris

Art History – Michelle Antoinette

Asia/Australia/Diaspora/Migration – Mridula Chakraborty & Hui Huang

Business/International Business/Management – Natasha Hamilton-Hart

Criminology – Lennon Chang

Cultural studies/Popular Culture – Fran Martin

Disability Studies – Carolyn Stevens

Education – Nisha Thapliyal

Environment/Development & Livelihoods/ Environmental Studies – Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt

Gender/Sexuality – Benjamin Hegarty

Geography/Climate change – Sharyn Davies

History – Beatrice Trefalt & David Chapman

Human rights – Nathalie Ngyuen & Sharyn Davies

Legal studies, law – Nadir Hosen

Library – Rheny Pulungan & Anita Dewi

Linguists, literature – Lucien Brown

Media/Film/Digital Studies/ Performance/ Communication – Emma Baulch & Pratiwi Utami

Pandemics/COVID-19 – Sharyn Davies

Politics/Security/International Relations – Jonathan Benney

Public Health/Development Studies – Jesse Grayman & Diarmuid Conney-O'Donoghue

Religious Studies – Aydogan Kars & Julian Millie

Social Justice – Sharyn Davies

Social Movements – Kristy Ward

ASAA Bursary Recipients

In the Asian Studies Association of Australia, we pride ourselves on promoting young scholars as a key part of our activities as a professional association.

For this reason, we support the attendance of postgraduate students at our biennial conferences, and the associated postgraduate workshops.

Professor Kate McGregor (ASAA President) on behalf of the ASAA Postgraduate Award Selection Committee (Dr Elisabeth Kramer, Dr Minerva Inwald, Dr Alexander Davis and Dr Jonathan Benney) and the ASAA Conference Convenor Associate Professor Sharyn Davies would like to congratulate the following postgraduate bursary winners:

Paola Tine

Valentina Utari

Rafiqqurrata A'yun

Elena Williams

Tanvir Uddin

Yahia Zhengtang Ma

Sarah Haggard

Nathan Gardner

Chen Huei-Ling

Nehda De Silva

Tandee Wang

Hao Zheng

Conference Organisers

Adinus Kohnesheen

Catherine Toce

Irasha White

Lauren Trickey

General Information

[Monash University](#) is a modern, global, research-intensive university, delivering education and research excellence in Australia and across the Indo-Pacific. We're making a positive impact on today's global challenges – whether that's by mitigating climate change, easing geopolitical insecurity or fostering healthy communities.

[Campus life](#) – Check out some of the great things Monash has to offer. The Campus centre (21 Chancellors Walk) has a number of food and retail stores, including a pharmacy, book and merchandise store, Optus phone, and health services (general practice – fees apply). A small supermarket, The Monash Merchant, is located at 28 Sports Walk, Clayton campus.

Monash Maps

[Clayton Campus Map \(PDF\)](#)

Conference Venue/Learning Teaching & Building – [19 Ancora Imparo Way, Clayton VIC 3800 \(Google Map\)](#)

[David Li Sound Gallery at The Ian Potter Centre for the Performing Arts](#) – Conference Dinner

[The Count's - The Ian Potter Centre for the Performing Arts](#) – Closing night reception

[Monash Digital Wayfinding: Clayton Campus](#)

[Spirituality and Prayer Spaces](#)

Catering

The official conference caterers are Asylum Seeker Resource Centre Catering ([ASRC](#)). A social enterprise of ASRC, they exist to create pathways to employment for people seeking asylum. Their menu is inspired by the cultures of the people they employ, delivering a global food experience with impact. Every effort will be made to eliminate food waste during the conference.

Safety and Security at Monash

[Monash Covid Safe Plan](#)

[Monash Safety and Security](#)

What's on Melbourne

Stay up to date with conference developments via the [Conference website](#).

Visit [What's on Melbourne](#) for current events around the city

Travel

[Accessible Parking](#)

[Traveling to Monash](#) (Please note parking fees apply)

WiFi Access

The Monash Guest Wi-Fi network is available at all our Australian campuses for guests of the University.

Event Sponsors

Main sponsor



Monash University, Faculty of Arts

Monash University's Faculty of Arts is home to five schools delivering the critical skill sets graduates will need now and in the decades ahead: communication, creativity, problem solving, collaboration, and critical thinking. Our research in the humanities and social sciences informs greater understanding and social change, and seeks to engage with the world and impact on people's lives. With over 84,000 graduates across 105 countries, our alumni are changing the world.

Monash is a member of the Group of Eight, an alliance of leading Australian universities recognised for their excellence in teaching and research. We have grown from a single campus in Melbourne to an international, high-quality and globally recognised university with campuses in Melbourne, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Mumbai and Suzhou, and a major centre in Prato.

Monash University's research and education is focused on addressing the challenges of the age for the betterment of our communities, both locally and globally.

[Monash Herb Feith Indonesian Engagement Centre](#)

Conference Drinks

(Morning and Afternoon tea on Wednesday 6 July)



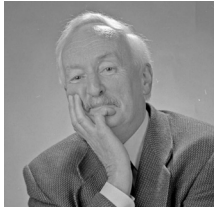
Australian-Indonesian Centre

The Australia-Indonesia Centre (AIC) is a bilateral collaborative research initiative established by both governments, leading universities, and industry. Its mission is to advance people-to-people links in science, technology, education, innovation and culture. AIC is sponsoring a number of conference events.

Wednesday's morning tea is sponsored by PAIR which promotes AIC's Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research program funded by DFAT and supported by the South Sulawesi and Indonesian governments. Wednesday's afternoon tea is also sponsored by AIC in promoting the Centre and its mission to advance the people to people links in science, technology, education, innovation and culture.

Through AIC support we are also able to showcase [ReelOzInd!](#) Australia Indonesia Short Film Competition and Festival. In 2022, ReelOzInd! will celebrate its 7th year. The festival enriches the already significant range of cultural exchange programs, events and activities that bring Indonesians and Australians together and was one of the few such activities to continue during the pandemic. The film + Q&A is available on YouTube [here](#).

Other sponsors



Nick Tarling Trust

We thank the Nicholas Tarling Charity Trust for their generous support of this conference. Professor Nicholas Tarling MNZM (1 February 1931 – 13 May 2017) was a historian, academic, and author. He specialised in Southeast Asian history, and wrote on 18th and 19th-century Malaysia, North Borneo, Philippines, and Laos, especially regarding foreign involvement in those countries. We congratulate the 2022 recipients:

Juhn Chris Espia, Ratanakvisal Chean, Nelly Martin-Anatias



Australian National University

[Mongolian Institute – ANU College of Asia and the Pacific](#)



University of Sydney

[South East Asia Centre](#)



University of Melbourne Faculty of Arts

[Asia Institute](#)

Support a Scholar

We kindly thank all the generous people who contributed to the Support a Scholar Fund. Through your contributions we were able to support 31 people to attend this conference who could not have otherwise.

Thank you to the anonymous donors and the following:

Andrew David Jackson

Caroline Turner

CarolynStevens

Courtney Work

David Bouchier

David Reeve

Edward Aspinall

Greg Acciaioli

Hans Pols

Jacqui Baker

Jane Munro

Katharine Bartsch

Katharine McGregor

Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt

Laura Clark

Michelle Antoinette

Nathalie Nguyen

Panhtwa Myosein

Robert Cribb

Sara Niner

Sulfikar Amir

Susie Protschky

Tanvir Uddin

Vannessa Hearman

Exhibitors and Publishers



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Routledge Taylor and Francis Group

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National University of Singapore

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Monash University Publishing

publishing.monash.edu



The Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research (PAIR) is an initiative supported by the Australian and Indonesian Governments.

We bring together 225 interdisciplinary researchers from 11 universities to work with 153 policymakers, businesses and community groups to produce evidence that supports sustainable development priorities.

Our theme is *'Connectivity, People and Place'*. Based in South Sulawesi, PAIR is taking an integrated, demand-driven approach to its research, linking commodities with transport, logistics and supply chain and young people. In commodities, it looks at how South Sulawesi can innovate its seaweed value chain to benefit farmers and coastal communities. Its transport, logistics and supply chain focuses on intermodal connectivity. It explores new ways for farmers and businesses to move goods from farms to port quickly, cheaply and seamlessly. Young people from age 16 to 30 are its priority, especially women and people with disabilities. Young people's issues are tackled from the perspective of health, wellbeing, skills and enterprise development.

PAIR's impact is when its findings are used by decision-makers to guide policies, strategies or actions.

To learn more about PAIR, visit our website at pair.ausindcentre.org or use the QR code below. We're also available on social media (#AICPAIR).



Supported by:



Opening Night Speakers



Kon Karapanagiotidis

[CEO and founder of the ASRC](#)

Kon Karapanagiotidis OAM is the CEO and founder of the Asylum Seeker Resource Centre and a fierce advocate for the rights of people seeking asylum, refugees, and Indigenous Australians. Kon is also a human rights lawyer, social worker, Board Member for Children's Ground, philanthropist, masseur, and cooking enthusiast.



Dr Tien Kieu

[Member of the Parliament of Victoria](#)

Tien Dung Kieu is an Australian physicist and politician. He has been a Labor Party member of the Victorian Legislative Council since 2018, representing South Eastern Metropolitan Region. Kieu was born in Saigon, Vietnam in 1961. In 1979, Tien and his wife Liem left Vietnam as refugees on a boat to Malaysia, where they lived in a refugee camp until they were approached by Australian officials and offered passage and resettlement in Brisbane. Kieu worked as a labourer before enrolling at the University of Queensland, beginning an academic career in econophysics which took him to the University of Edinburgh and Oxford University, and then to the United States as a Fulbright scholar at Columbia, Princeton and MIT, before returning to Australia.

Dr Tien is currently an Adjunct Professor at Swinburne University. Tien's community work led to membership of the Australian Labor Party and successfully winning a seat in the Legislative Council in 2018. Dr Kieu is proudly Victoria's inaugural STEM Education Ambassador, Deputy Chair of the Legislative Council Legal and Social Issues Committee and Co-Chair of Victorian Parliamentarians for STEM.



Hang Vo

[CEO, Whietlion and Chair, Victorian Pride Centre](#)

Hang is the CEO of Whietlion Youth Services and Chair of the Victorian Pride Centre and has over 20 years' experience in the not-for-profit sector. Having come to Australia as a part of the Vietnamese refugee 'boat people' in the late 1970s and being a member of the LGBTIQ+ community herself, Hang has first-hand experience of dislocation and exclusion which drives her deep commitment to creating a more just, inclusive and equitable society.

In Closing



Hung Lee

[Comedian | International Speakers Group](#)

Hung, “the world’s first, best and tallest Vietnamese comic guarantees to spin your mind, dazzle your imagination and awaken your funny zones.”

29th April 1975, the last day of the Vietnam war, a nine-year-old boy jumped onto a leaking prawn trawler on Saigon River with a box of dried biscuits and some seasick pills and managed to survive thirst and hunger to cheat death to become one of the first Vietnamese boat people to land in Australia.



Wesa Chau

[CEO, Cultural Intelligence Pty Ltd](#)

A multicultural campaigner, Wesa is motivated by improving equality within the local community, and has held several senior managerial and governance positions. Wesa has served on the Ministerial Council for Women’s Equality and is currently CEO of Cultural Intelligence. Wesa was named a category winner of the 40 under 40 Most Influential Asian-Australians 2020; 2010 Young Victorian of the Year for her commitment to gender equality, cultural diversity and social cohesion has been recognised through the Australian Leadership Award and an inductee of the Victorian Honour Roll of Women.

The Reid Prize Lecture



[Assa Doron](#) teaches anthropology and South Asian Studies at the College of Asia and the Pacific, Australian National University. Much of his early anthropological fieldwork was carried out in the city of Varanasi where he focused on the environment and ritual economy of the river, published in the book, [Life on the Ganga](#) (2013). Doron's subsequent work on media focused on the impact of the mobile phone on Indian society, and was published in a co-authored book with Robin Jeffrey, titled, [The Great Indian Phone Book](#) (2013). Doron's most recent work on waste and public sanitation has also led him to investigate the crisis of health, climate and antimicrobial resistance in India.



[Robin Jeffrey](#) is a Melbourne-based retired academic and visiting research professor at the Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore. His most recent book, written with Assa Doron, is *Waste of a Nation: Garbage and Growth in India* (Harvard University Press, 2018). He is the co-author with Doron of [The Great Indian Phone Book](#) (2013) and the author of four monographs on society, politics and media in India. He was president of the ASAA from 2002-04. He is an emeritus professor of La Trobe University and ANU and a fellow of the Academy of Humanities and the Academy of Social Sciences.

Researching Rubbish: Reflections on writing *Waste of a Nation*

Assa Doron and Robin Jeffrey

In a consumer-driven world of nearly 8 billion people, rubbish confronts everyone. By “rubbish,” we mean waste, garbage, trash, sewage – all the things we find useless or repugnant and try to throw away. We will talk about how a historian and an anthropologist joined forces and what we hoped to achieve when we plunged into “waste” in India. We'll try to explain how we came to see waste in the modern world as a giant jigsaw puzzle in which the pieces vary in shape and size from place to place, but, wherever they are, they need to be fitted together if we are to make a cleaner, more economical world. (The silliest of all the three-word slogans Australia has endured in recent years has been “Technology Not Taxes”). We'll touch on the benefits of research that respects academic disciplines but happily learns, and respectfully steals, from all of them. And we'll allude to the joys of co-authorship in the digital age and how one thing leads to another when scholars are encouraged to follow their noses. Assa's new project grew out of *Waste of a Nation* and considers the links between waste, the climate crisis and the nonhuman worlds of bacteria and micro-organisms. Such connections compel a rethinking of our human-centric ways of life.

Plenary Keynotes



Noor Huda Ismail

Dr Noor Huda Ismail is a hybrid of an insider, social entrepreneur, film maker and scholar. He won British's Chevening Scholarship to further his master degree at St Andrews University, Scotland. After finishing his PhD on the Indonesian foreign fighters, hegemonic masculinity and globalisation at Monash University on Australian Award, he is now doing his fellowship at RSIS, NTU Singapore. His community website, www.ruangobrol.id has recently won an Intercultural Award from Austria.

Alternative Ways of Countering Violence Extremism (CVE) in Indonesia

Using a life history approach, the talk contributes to the debate around social reintegration of ex-members of terrorist organisations in Indonesia. The interest in this issue has been a personal one. The Bali bombing in 2002 was a turning point in my life. I was working as a special correspondent for The Washington Post covering the attack. I learned Fadlullah Hasan, my roommate when I studied in an Islamic boarding school in Solo Central Java for six years in early 1980s, was one of the bombers. The talk proposes the Triple H (Heart, Hand, and Head) approach, involving the government, community leaders, civil society organisations and even private sectors, as a way to reintegrate ex-members. It also introduces the notion of “credible voice” in the CVE, Counter Violent Extremism endeavours both in the online and offline space.



Earvin Charles B. Cabalquinto

Dr Earvin Charles B. Cabalquinto is a Lecturer in Communication at Deakin University. He is also a member of the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation. He is an Honorary Visiting Fellow in the Humanities Research Centre at the Australian National University. He is the author of '(Im) mobile Homes: Family life at a distance in the age of mobile media', part of the Studies in Mobile Communication series of Oxford University Press (OUP). Earvin's current project examines the experiences and consequences of digital divide among ageing migrants in Australia through a critical mobility perspective. His research lies on the intersections of digital media, mobilities and migration.

Circuits of (im)mobilities: Paradoxical digitality in the migrant's home

Modern communication technologies play a vital role in shaping the digital life-worlds of migrants and their distant networks. This provocation offers a critical reflection on locating and interrogating the meaning of social injustice in a digital and global era. Building on more than ten years of conducting research to examine the intricacies of a migrant's digital worlds, I centre the migrant's emotive, imagined, and networked home as a critical space to determine and investigate the generative

and exclusionary impacts of an increasingly digitised world. In doing so, I map both forms of movements and stasis enacted through digital technologies in the migrant's personal home to reveal the complex ways of articulating marginalisation, negotiation and agency in an (im)mobile society.



Sukhmani Khorana

Dr Sukhmani Khorana is a Vice Chancellor's Senior Research Fellow at the Young and Resilient Research Centre at Western Sydney University. Previously, she was a Senior Lecturer in Cultural Studies at University of Wollongong. Sukhmani has published extensively on diasporic cultures, multi-platform refugee narratives, and the politics of empathy. She is the author of *The Tastes and Politics of Inter-Cultural Food in Australia* and has a forthcoming book on the mediated emotions of migration (Bristol University Press, 2022).

'CALD Communities during COVID: Amplification of Intersectional Vulnerabilities'

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed a multiplicity of fractured and heterogeneous experiences in the multicultural precincts of Sydney and Melbourne. Measures of control, protection and preserving economic productivity had different implications for different groups of people. During the 2021 lockdowns, Western Sydney faced heightened restrictions compared to the rest of Sydney. Unlike other Australian cities, which adopted largely uniform approaches, this decision by the Berejiklian government reenscribed an enduring history of marginalisation of Sydney's western and south-western suburbs. The paper interrogates different aspects of the pandemic experience in CALD communities in Sydney and Melbourne: the intersection of class, occupation and race in determining vulnerabilities, as well as community responses and the role of institutions in shaping these responses.

Sub-Regional Keynote Speakers

Association of Mainland Southeast Asia Scholars (AMSEAS)



Professor Philip Hirsch

**Emeritus Professor of Human Geography
School of Geosciences, The University of Sydney**

Philip Hirsch is Emeritus Professor of Human Geography at the University of Sydney and is a research affiliate at Chiang Mai University. He has published extensively on environment, development and agrarian change in Southeast Asia and has carried out rural fieldwork in Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia over a period of three and a half decades. His recent books include the *Routledge Handbook of the Environment in Southeast Asia* (Routledge 2017) and (with Kevin Woods, Natalia Scurrah and Michael Dwyer) *Turning Land into Capital: Development and Dispossession in the Mekong Region* (University of Washington Press 2022).

The Past, Present, and Future of the Mekong River

In recent years, key publications on the Mekong River have described the waterway as “at risk”, “under threat” and in its “last days”. The fate of the river is bound up in its geography, history, geopolitical setting, governance, economic role, societal context including the changing livelihoods and cultures of those who have historically most depended on it, environmental change and, perhaps above all, evolving ideas about development. As such, the trajectory of the river is a window onto many wider aspects of change in mainland Southeast Asia. This talk will consider the future of the river in light of its past and current transformations in their regional context, including – but not limited to – the longstanding, partially realised and ambitious plans for hydropower development on the Mekong’s mainstream and its tributaries.

Chinese Studies Association of Australia (CSAA)



Associate Professor Fran Martin

The University of Melbourne

Fran Martin is Reader in Cultural Studies at the University of Melbourne. She recently completed an ARC Future Fellowship project on the subjective experiences of young Chinese women studying in Australia, whose findings were published in *Dreams of Flight: The Lives of Chinese Women Students in the West* (Duke U.P. 2022). Fran has previously published widely on television, film, literature and other forms of cultural production in contemporary Chinese societies, specialising in cultures of gender and sexuality.

Mobile students in the Enterprise University The Ethics of the China–Australia education assemblage

This paper draws on a 5-year ethnographic study of the experiences of fifty+ young women from China during their university study in Australia. I will consider how Australian degrees are marketed to students and families in China by education agents and universities, the expectations of life in Australia that this fosters, and the ethical dimensions of this when contrasted with students' experiences living in Australian cities. For Chinese students, Australian international education as currently practised may tend to support intensifying class stratification (in China), sub-optimal social and personal wellbeing (in Australia), and identification with a neoliberal ethos at the expense of deeper cosmopolitan connection. However, centering gender in our analysis complicates this rather gloomy picture. This is because for Chinese women students, alignment with neoliberal-style values through international education can in fact provide gendered benefits vis-à-vis their positioning in systems of patriarchal power at home.

Indonesia Council

Barriers to Research in Indonesia and Australia

In recent years, Indonesia and Australia have experienced a narrowing of the scholarly landscape, with academic freedom and the ability to conduct research under more pressure than ever. Researchers in both countries have faced censorship, the threat of unemployment, ministerial veto and challenges obtaining the permits needed to do their jobs.

In Indonesia, new research laws have placed a heavy liability on host universities and academics, making it more difficult for Indonesian scholars to support their Australian colleagues, while the establishment of the National Research and Innovation Agency (Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, BRIN) has seen government research institutes amalgamated with the consequences not yet visible. Australia, meanwhile, has witnessed a divestment in Indonesian language, resources and capability, accompanied by a decline in Australian Research Council funding support for projects deemed not to be in the national interest. Join our special panel of scholars for a discussion on the future of research in Indonesia and Australia, and how we can work together to strengthen both individual and collaborative research agendas for the future.



Professor Vedi Hadiz

Director, Asia Institute

Professor Vedi Hadiz is Director and Professor of Asian Studies at the Asia Institute and an Assistant Deputy Vice-Chancellor International at the University of Melbourne. In this role he has assisted the university to build stronger relationships with Indonesia, including its universities and government, as outlined in the University of Melbourne Indonesia Strategy (2019). Professor Hadiz's research interests revolve around political sociology and political economy issues, especially those related to the contradictions of development in Indonesia and Southeast Asia more broadly, and more recently, in the Middle East.



Dr Saiful Mahdi

Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University

Saiful Mahdi is a lecturer at Universitas Syiah Kuala (USK) and a researcher at the International Centre for Aceh and Indian Ocean Studies (ICAIOS), an inter-university and international training and research centre in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. A statistician by training, Dr. Mahdi is the founding chair of the USK's Statistics Department. He is a Fulbright scholar with a Ph.D. from Cornell University's Regional Science, City and Regional Planning, and a master in Statistics from the University of Vermont. His research interests include applied econometrics, social and official statistics, demography, and survey methodology.



Dr Rebecca Meckelburg

Satya Wacana University

Rebecca Meckelburg is a research scholar at the Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Lecturer at the Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies, Satya Wacana Christian University (Indonesia). Rebecca's research interests focus on Indonesian politics and social change, in particular post-authoritarian experiences of democratisation and the study of non-elite forms of political organisation. Recent research projects have examined the political conflicts and contestations of COVID-19 responses and the leadership role of women in local COVID responses in Indonesia.

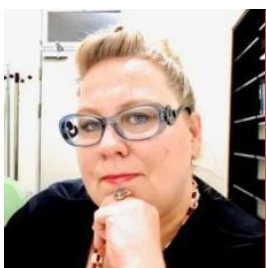


Professor Kate McGregor

President, ASAA

Professor Katharine McGregor is a lecturer in Southeast Asian History and Deputy Associate Dean International (Indonesia) for the Faculty of Arts at the University of Melbourne and President of the Asian Studies Association of Australia. She has researched Indonesian history for over twenty years focusing on the key themes of memory, violence, human rights activism and gender.

Japanese Studies Association of Australia (JSAA)



Claire Maree (PhD)

**Associate Professor and Reader
Japanese Studies at the Asia Institute
University of Melbourne**

Key themes of Claire Maree's current research are the reproduction, negotiation and contestation of identities in and through language, and sexual citizenship.

Claire's third monograph, *queerqueen: Linguistic Excess in Japanese Media* (2020, Oxford University Press) examines the editing and writing of queer excess into Japanese popular culture through mediatization of queerqueen styles. Claire is co-editor with Kaori Okano on *Discourse, Gender and Shifting Identities in Japan: The Longitudinal Study of Kobe Women's Ethnographic Interviews 1989-2019, Phase One* (Routledge, 2018).

Booms and their Legacies

Japan is well-known for media-driven booms of popularity in food, sports, fashion and even scholarly theory. Through processes of commodification which depend on discourses of "innovation" and market "novelty," the appearance of a new boom indicates a clear cut with a previous time. Booms, therefore, mask histories of consumption, transnational connections and intergenerational links. What does it mean, then, when social justice movements manifest as "booms?" And, how can we understand this in the context of "legacy building?" In this presentation I turn to examine the "LGBT boom" which occurred in the run up to the (postponed) 2020 Olympic Games. When consumed as a "boom," specific individuals and/or groups are posited as tokens of the politics of diversity and inclusion and invoked as symbols of change. Such tokenism obfuscates stagnation in policy and education, and masks contemporaneous backlashes.

South Asian Studies Association of Australia (SASAA)



Professor Farrah Ahmed

Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne

Farrah Ahmed is a Professor at Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne. Before this, she was a Lecturer in Law at the Queen's College, University of Oxford. Farrah's research spans public law, legal theory and family law. Her book *Religious Freedom under the Personal Law System* was published by Oxford University Press in 2016. Farrah is a founding editor of the Indian Law Review.

Secularism as Fraternity

Fraternity rarely plays a central role in accounts of the Indian Constitution. This might be because the term might be thought to have little practical legal effect as the law is often thought unsuitable for promoting fraternity. Fraternity is also thought to sit uneasily with liberal commitments, so its relationship with constitutional values such as liberty has always been uncertain.

I will argue that, contrary to these assumptions, fraternity has played and continues to play an under-appreciated role in constitutional law, especially in the Indian legal understanding of secularism. Through an exploration of the Constituent Assembly Debates and constitutional cases, I will argue that Indian secularism is best understood as aiming to create and maintain fraternity between citizens with different religious commitments.

Malaysia and Singapore Society of Australia (MASSA) James C. Jackson Memorial Lecture



Patricia Sloane-White

Patricia Sloane-White is a social anthropologist who earned her DPhil at University of Oxford. She is a professor of anthropology and chair of the Department of Women and Gender Studies with joint appointments in Asian Studies and Islamic Studies at the University of Delaware, USA. She has researched Islam, Muslim entrepreneurship, and corporate business in Malaysia for nearly 30 years and has written numerous articles on the Malaysian Muslim middle class, gender, shariah, zakat, and the Muslim workplace. The author of *Islam, Modernity and Entrepreneurship among the Malays* (Palgrave/Macmillan), her most recent book, the winner of several awards in law and religion, is *Corporate Islam: Sharia and the Modern Workplace* (Cambridge University Press).

From the NEP Generation to the Sharia Generation: Thirty Years of Ethnographic Fieldwork

This talk will focus on the economic practices of Malay Muslims over the last thirty years. Sloan-White calls the bumiputera entrepreneurs she studied in the 1990s “the NEP generation” – men and women eager to fulfil Mahathir’s vision of bringing about Malay capitalist success – and an economy on par with the West’s. Returning to Malaysia repeatedly in the 2000s, she studied a new generation of Malay economic actors, men and women whose identities and practices were markedly different from those of their predecessors. Critical of NEP and what many called its overly “Western,” secular, indebted, and even corrupt practices, the “sharia generation” claims to balance profit with piety. Where NEP asked the Malays to succeed in the modern capitalist and enterprising world, Sloane-White finds today that sharia compliance is a key concern. Wealth still matters – but much has changed in Malay economic life over thirty years of her ethnographic exploration of Malay businesses and their participants.

International Hub Keynotes

Monash Malaysia



[Monash Malaysia](#) campus was established in 1992 as Monash's first international campus. The university hosts seven schools: School of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Business, School of Engineering, School of Information Technology, Jeffrey Cheah School of Medicine and Health Sciences, School of Pharmacy, School of Science.

The School of Arts and Social Sciences will host the KL hub for the ASAA's 2022 conference. The School is home to one of the biggest concentrations of Southeast Asianist expertise in the world, with 21 full time research active

academic staff currently undertaking research on and in the region. It harbours three research strengths: climate change communications, digital Southeast Asia and migration and mobility.

The Malaysia Hub organiser for 2022 is Emma Baulch, Associate Professor of Media and Communications and Deputy Head of School (Research) at the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Monash University Malaysia.

Monash Malaysia Keynote



Nisha Ayub

Co-founder, SEED Malaysia and Justice for Sisters Campaign

I am the co-founder of SEED Malaysia and Justice for Sisters Campaign which is the first ever Trans led organization that champions the rights of the Transgender community in Malaysia. I have managed to open the first ever shelter for Transgender Women named T-Home.

I've been advocating on the rights of the Transgender community here in Malaysia for the past 14 years and have represented the community in local, regional and international as a spokesperson for media interviews, researches, conferences and dialogues.

SEED: A Transgender-led Organization supporting communities in need during the pandemic

COVID 19 came to our shores in March 2020 and the Malaysian government announced a 'Lockdown' and 'Restricted Movement Order' since then, to the country which affected all industry and communities. Many lost their jobs or income as our economy took a plunge. Even in 2022, despite more businesses opening up, the opportunity for employment remains a challenge as many are competing for jobs. SEED Malaysia, a Transgender led Organization, has been providing food and provisions to those in need since the lockdown started in 2020. SEED prioritises those who are discriminated against because of their Gender, Sexuality, Race or Nationality.

SEED Malaysia is an example of a community that has been discriminated against and ostracised from the system that continues to help the community and the society at large.

Monash Indonesia



[Monash Indonesia](#) campus, is located in Bumi Serpong Damai (BSD) City in southwest Jakarta - part of a burgeoning, modern and sustainable city centre.

Operating with the full support of both the Indonesian and Australian governments, Monash's Indonesian campus is a key regional partner in creating exciting research collaborations and partnerships with the Indonesian academic community, advanced professional development for graduates, and commercial opportunities for industry. Special thanks to Monash Indonesia organiser Selvi Tenggara, Associate Director, Industry Engagement, Monash University Indonesia.

Monash Indonesia Keynote Speakers



Sabina Puspita

**Arryman Scholar and PhD Candidate
Political Science at Northwestern University**

Sabina Puspita is a 2015 Arryman Scholar and PhD Candidate in Political Science at Northwestern University. Her research interests include democratisation, political institutions, social movements, and gender in Southeast and Northeast Asia. She is currently writing her dissertation on the mobilization of gender to sustain Indonesia's three political regimes. Sabina received the American Indonesian Cultural and Educational Foundation Research Travel Grant (2019) and Arryman Scholars Doctoral Research Grant (2019). She was also a visiting research fellow at the Center for Gender and Sexuality Studies in University of Indonesia.

Sexual Violence Laws in Pandemic Times: A Reflection on the Indonesian Women's Movements in Post-Reformasi Indonesia

This thought paper asks why and how do global disruptions change or stagnate progressive laws for women? It uses the case of Indonesia's two landmark sexual violence laws enacted during the Covid-19 pandemic. The first is established at the ministerial level and requires universities to build systems of redress in their campuses. Then, the second one is ratified by the parliament to tackle the issue on a national scale. While the two laws exemplify the progressiveness of Indonesia's national government, they have also stimulated public discourses and policy that reinforce conservatives in several subnational governments and universities. The thought paper aims to converse with the literatures on democratisation, political institutions, and global women's movements.



Luthfi Adam

Historian of Indonesia

**Research fellow at Institute for Advanced Research
Monash University, Indonesia**

Luthfi Adam is a historian of Indonesia. He is a research fellow at Institute for Advanced Research Monash University, Indonesia. His research interests lie in the intersection of environmental history, the history of science and technology, and social history. His current book project is entitled *Cultivating Power: Botany and Imperialism in the Netherlands East Indies, 1745 to 1942*.

Alien Plant Introductions and Imperialism: Consequences for Contemporary Indonesia

In large parts of Indonesia, development has been moving around alien plants. In the colonial period, the Dutch developed new worlds to facilitate the production of alien plants such as coffee, tobacco, and palm oil. These plantation economies expanded on an unprecedented scale and continue to be deemed important for the economic growth of contemporary Indonesia. However, they destroy the forest and the ecosystem and risk the indigenous people's livelihood practices. This paper suggests that we need to study the history of alien plants' introduction, management, and "naturalisation" to have a complete picture of imperialism, development, and environmental change.



Quinton Temby

**Assistant Professor of Public Policy
Monash Indonesia**

Quinton Temby is Assistant Professor of Public Policy at Monash Indonesia. He received his PhD in political science from the Australian National University in 2017. His research interests are at the intersection of technology and security policy in Southeast Asia, with a background in research on violent extremist movements.

Web3 and Social Justice in Southeast Asia

'Web3' has been variously characterised as the future of the web and criticised as a cynical rebranding exercise by venture capitalists to rehabilitate exploitative cryptocurrency projects.

But behind the hype cycle, crypto and blockchain solutions are quietly emerging to address a range of social and public problems. In this presentation, I explore select case studies of Web3 projects and examine their contributions to social justice. I look at the potential for such projects in Southeast Asia, a region that leads the world in the early adoption of blockchain technology. Finally, I suggest a program for future interdisciplinary research at the intersection of Southeast Asian studies and technology, drawing on James C. Scott *Seeing Like A State*.

India Hub: The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS)



Tata Institute of Social Sciences is a multi-campus public research university in India that seeks to be an institution of excellence in higher education that continually responds to changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge, towards creating a people-centred, ecologically sustainable and just society that promotes and protects dignity, equality, social justice and human rights for all.

Along with academic programmes at the undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral level, TISS is actively engaged in research, policy support, programme development and evaluation, training, and advice on development interventions with governmental bodies, bilateral and multilateral organisations, higher educational institutions, the non-governmental sector, industry, businesses, and peoples' groups and networks in India and abroad.

India Hub Keynote Speaker



Deputy Consul-General Michael Brown

Australian Consulate-General, Mumbai

Michael Brown is a career diplomat with over a decade of experience and almost half of this spent working in India. He has previously served at the Australian High Commission in New Delhi, the Australian Embassy in The Hague and the Australian Embassy in Bangkok. Michael has a strong focus on trade policy, working on the Australia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement, and international law, working on a number of international legal disputes. His work in Mumbai sees him build opportunities and linkages between Australia and India, including in business, arts and culture. Outside of the foreign service, Michael has experience living and working in Africa, the Pacific and China.

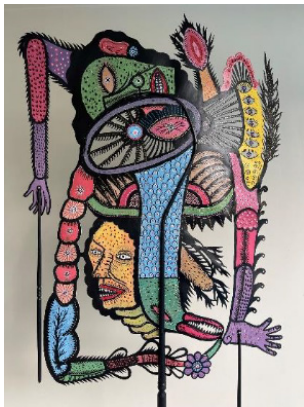
Special thanks to India hub organiser Tanya Koshy, Senior Programme Manager, Tata Institute of Social Sciences – Mumbai Campus, Office for International.

Simultaneous Interpretation English-Mandarin

With hearty thanks to Dr Jim Hlavac, Phyllis, Vera, Zhang Yi, Kai Wei, Jin Yixin, Du Yiya, Zhong Linping, Jin Yixin, ZXia Zixin, we are able to offer 7 sessions with simultaneous interpretation from English into Mandarin. These sessions are highlighted in the program.

Featured Sessions

Artworks on display



Arwin Hidayat

Project Eleven's newly commissioned wayang kulit artwork will be displayed in the foyer of the [Learning and Teaching Building](#) foyer.

Arwin Hidayat was born in 1983, he graduated from Indonesian Institute of the Arts Yogyakarta. Arwin Hidayat combines primitive and contemporary motifs for his works on paper and in his paintings, and also by folk art inspired refined unique batik pieces. Although many of his works are inspired by his personal experiences and thoughts, his works of art can be seen as a subtle manner to pose questions about socio-economic and moral situations in Indonesia.

Collection of Konfir Kabo

Details: 7 pcs of Contemporary Wayang (2021)



Zolboo Gansukh

Renowned Mongolian artist Zolboo will display his artwork in the [Learning and Teaching Building](#) foyer. (sponsored by the [ANU Mongolia Institute](#))

Horses, nomadic culture and untamed nature are what define Mongolia. It is a place where you can connect to nature. The artist wanted to portray the beauty of Mongolia in this art exhibition. Through vibrant contrasting colours and realist expressions, his artwork lets you travel through his country and experience the culture and its people.

Zolboo Gansukh was born in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia in 1987. His talent for painting was identified early and his parents enrolled him in the Mongen Secondary School for gifted children. Upon completing his secondary education, he was invited to study at the School of Fine Arts at the University of Culture and Arts in Mongolia in 2009.

Since completing his studies in 2009 Zolboo has worked on his artwork to develop his own identity in the Mongolian art world. The vibrant contrasting colours and realist expression distinguishes him from his peers. Zolboo currently lives in Melbourne, Australia.

Featured Sessions



Macan Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art

[Macan Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art](#) in Nusantara will provide a virtual art experience through [Second Life](#) showcasing the work of artist Agus Suwage. This exhibition presents 80 works – spanning a period from the 1990s to the present. It looks at the relationships between art, politics, and society; the artist's dreams and sense of social responsibilities; how artists are engaged in processes of continuous reflection and exploration; and how art plays an important role in reflecting social and political change. Ideas such as memory, fear, alienation, dreams, human identity, and humour are intertwined with broad social commentary.

Visit [Second Life](#) to see more displays from Macan!

Artistic Sessions

We have 3 exciting artistic sessions scheduled on 6 July.

Artistic Session 1: 11am – 12.30pm Wednesday

Title: Knowledge translation, engagement and impact in Asian Studies research: A case of a cross-industry project

Artistic Session 2: 11am – 12.30pm Wednesday

Title: And Yet We Are Together - Dancing Through the Pandemic

Book Launches

We have a great line-up of book launches.

The following book launches will occur throughout the conference:

- *Opposing Democracy in the Digital Age* by **Aim Sinpeng** (University of Michigan Press).
- *To Remain Myself: The history of Onghokham* by **David Reeve** (NUS Press).
- *The Candidate's Dilemma* by **Elisabeth Kramer** (Cornell University Press).
- *Politics in Contemporary Indonesia: Institutional Change, Policy Challenges and Democratic Decline* by **Ken Setiawan and Dirk Tomsa** (Routledge).
- *Stone Masters: Power encounters in mainland Southeast Asia* by **Holly High** (NUS Press).
- *Regimes of Desire: Young gay men, media, and masculinity in Tokyo* by **Thomas Baudinette** (University of Michigan Press).
- *Indonesia's Failure in Papua: The Role of Elites in Designing, Implementing and Undermining Special Autonomy* by **Emir Chairullah** (Routledge).
- *Dreams of Flight: The Lives of Chinese Women Students in the West* by **Fran Martin** (Duke University Press).
- *Contesting Chineseness: Nationality, Class, Gender and New Chinese Migrants* by **Sylvia Ang** (Amsterdam University Press).
- *(Im)mobile Homes: Family Life at a Distance in the Age of Mobile Media* by **Earvin Charles Calbalquinto** (Oxford University Press).
- *Artists and the People: Ideologies of Art in Indonesia* by **Elly Kent** (NUS Press).

Featured Sessions

- *Women's Access to Transitional Justice in Timor-Leste: The Blind Letters* by **Noemí Pérez Vásquez** (Hart Publishing/Bloomsbury)
- **ASAA book series post-pandemic Book Launches** (5.30 - 6.30pm)
Speakers: Annie McCarthy, and Kate McGregor

Films

Watch ReelOzInd films anytime, made possible by our sponsors the Australia-Indonesia Centre: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CT-x7l2Bu8>

Established in 2016, ReelOzInd! is a pioneering short film competition and festival, bringing Australians and Indonesians together through shared stories.

Performers

Chinese Community Troupe

Director: Patrick Wang, Executive Chairman of Pacific Federation of Literary and Art Circles (PFLAC)

- Traditional Chinese instruments ensemble
- Chinese Zither performance
- Cappella Chorus
- Female Vocal Solo

Booking contact: Patrick Wang patrickfwang@gmail.com

Gamelan Group

The Gamelan is an orchestra from South-East Asia composed of mostly percussion instruments made from bronze. The group specialises in performing traditional music from Central Java, Indonesia.

Booking contact: Irene Ritchie on ritchieip@bigpond.com

Japanese Drummers: Wadaiko Rindo

Japanese drum ensemble based in Melbourne, has performed in many places around Victoria as well as across all states, and internationally in New Caledonia, Tonga, China and Fiji. The performances of Wadaiko Rindo are spectacular visual displays of stamina and strength with the vibrations produced on stage energising the whole audience.

Booking contact: Toshi toshi@wadaikorindo.com

Sir Zelman Cowen School of Music and Performance at Monash University

[Sir Zelman Cowen School of Music and Performance](#) creates opportunities for students to play and learn from the best local and international artists. Monash students will be performing a jazz trio over the conference dinner.

Booking contact: [Hire musicians for events](#)

Poster Presentations

You can view the poster presentations anytime on the online *Second Life portal* and on *Attendee Hub*. Authors have posted their presentations and some have also recorded short messages you can play. Some of the authors will even be available to chat with you about their work in Second Life - simply message the author through Attendee Hub and make time to virtually meet as your avatars.

Below is a list of posters available for viewing:

Poster 1: Dian Awaliyah

Poster 4: Siew Boon Lew

Poster 7: Valentina Utari

Poster 2: Savy George

Poster 5: Mia Hyun

Poster 3: Jacquelyn Libatique

Poster 6: Prachi Jaisinghani

Publishers Tables

Publisher 1: NUS Press Singapore. More information will be provided on the *Second Life portal*.

Publisher 2: Monash University Publishing has a table located in the main foyer. More information will be provided on the *Second Life portal*.

Publisher 3: ISEAS Publishing

Publisher 4: Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group, Asia Pacific)

Second Life

Create your own avatar and join the virtual conference space. View the poster presentations, read the information about books and chat with fellow attendees all curated by Dr Scott Grant. Visit [Second Life](#) any time during the conference but we have two special times to attend (Wednesday night and Thursday afternoon) – see the program for further details.

Go to [SecondLife.com](#) and download the free software.

To access the ASAA [Second Life](#) world click this URL and then click the orange “Visit this location” button on the web page that opens in your normal browser:

This will automatically fire up the [Second Life](#) viewer you installed on your computer and teleport you directly to the ASAA virtual poster hall.

If your Second Life viewer doesn't automatically fire up, please log into [Second Life](#) using your viewer and then copy and paste the URL above into Chat, then hit the Enter button on your keyboard. The pasted URL will then appear in your Chat history as a live link which you can click and teleport to the virtual conference venue.

If you have any issues or questions please email [Dr Scott Grant](#) or send an instant message to Kaylee West within [Second Life](#).

See you there!

Featured Sessions



Tour of the Kartomi Gallery with Margaret Kartomi AM FAHA

The Kartomi gallery is home to the Gamelan Digul. The Gamelan Digul story recounts the arrest and imprisonment of the Central Javanese court musician Pontjopangrawit, his building of a prison gamelan, and its eventual restoration in Australia. It captures a compelling moment in the history of Indonesian nationalism and Indonesian/Australian relations framed by the context of the political upheavals of the Indonesian Revolution. This complete gamelan was made from anything at hand in the notorious Boven Digul prison camp of the Netherlands East Indies,

which arrested anti-colonial demonstrators in the 1920s and exiled them to Digul, “the worst place of exile” (Mrazek). The NEI brought the gamelan and the Digulist prisoners to Australia when the Japanese attacked in 1943, and the gamelan was part of the joint Digulists and Australian waterside-workers strike against Dutch ships of weapons bound for the soon-to-be-created Republic of Indonesia.

Workshops

We have four exciting lunchtime workshops scheduled on Thursday 1–2pm

Workshop 1: Policy, Parliament, Violence and Women during the Pandemic in Indonesia

Workshop 2: Writing a Book on Southeast Asia

Workshop 3: Asian Library Resources in Australia (ALRA) hybrid panel presentation showcasing Asian collections across different institutions (Monash, University of Melbourne and the ANU).

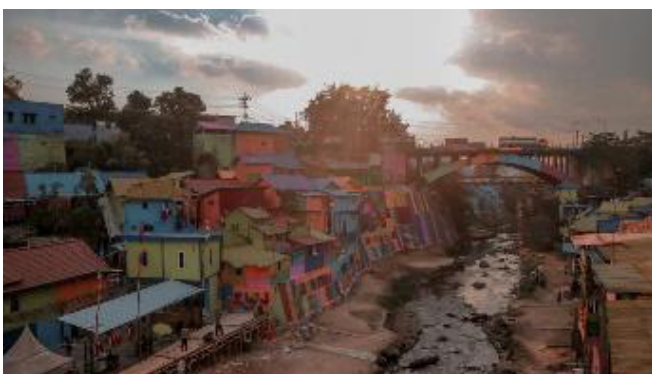
Special Thanks



We are thrilled to be displaying the artwork of Arwin Hidayat. This wayang series was commissioned by Project Eleven last year during the pandemic. The wayang series explores Arwin’s personal demons and issues, which were exacerbated during the pandemic. You can see the wayang pieces in person at the conference or in the Second Life conference space. See here for more information on [Project Eleven](#). Project Eleven is a giving initiative established by the Kabo family in 2016 which seeks to support artists and projects which make an imprint upon their field. We are interested in works which push the boundaries and explore new ideas. We believe that art matters and encourage risk-taking in art. www.project11.online

We would like to thank Rahadiansyah who has kindly given us permission to use his image of Kampung Warna Warni (Colourful Village), Malang. This image was made available through Unsplash and you can follow him @adzirahadiansyah

<https://unsplash.com/photos/jX2AFh7isOg>



Special thanks to our Herb Feith Interns, Volunteers and Interpreters

Adele Aria	Jiayuan Yu	Srinidhi Thumurikota
Alexia Vielly	Jelena Kalem	Rahmah
Eaint Myat Chal Kyaw Zin	Jennifer Simcock	Sarah May
Amritha Mohan	Krishna D	Stiven Daniel Vinthara
Amy Xiao	Katie Ellul	Goluhewage
Anjanette Julian Arcilla	Kyla Amabelle Chandra	Jenny Li
Arrienda Rizky Dwi Widyawati	Kyoko Sasaki	Sophia Shea
Azada Hussaini	Lien Zheng	Sibyl Wang
Frenky Batunan	Wendy Liu	Crystal Lim
Ben Witten	Laura Brennan	Tahlia Torcasio
Yanyan Xie	Mahin Wahla	Thuy Anh Le
Cindy Le	Mengyao Li	Tongxin Pan
Wu Guan	Michele Meliala	Tyari Octhalya Tadzmarra
Cindy Li	Melissa Sanders	Victoria Winata
Danielle Taylor	Shekina Misenga	Uma Muthia
Citra Lestari	Matthew Michieletto	Faith Wong
Ayu Shintya Dewi	Mohammad Hossein Hadi	Jade Ji
Dwi Ratnasari	Mahrana Putra	Xiyao Liu
Di Wu	Muhammad Adnan	Xiyue Huang
Emma Huang	Nicholas Santoso	Yiyang Xu
Georgia Macdonald	Nurhuda	Zihao Wang
Ghazal Royatvand Ghiasvand	Parantino Andru	Yanping Gao
Gabriella Sutanto	Piper Edmonds	Jackson Davies
Kristina Lin	Grace Power	Lakmi Makarti
Hanyu Li	Premlatha Jagadeesan	Anh Nguyen
Ina Ratriyana	Purnama Cahya	Chindy Christine
Jasmine Barrett	Qilu Chen	
Jason Telles	Rafiniati Safran Efendi	

Interpreters

Phyllis Haoqi Qin	Jin Yixin
Vera Weijia Shi	Du Yiya
Zhang Yi	Zhong Linping
Kai Wei	Xia Zixin



rahmadansyah / Unsplash

Program

5-8 July 2022

Program

Pre-conference events

Time	Event	Place
11am –5pm	Monday 4th July Sri Lanka's Built Environments: SLiGroup PhD and ECR Workshop Chair: Kelum Palipane and Anoma Pieris	Online only
10am –4pm	Tuesday 5th July Historians of Southeast Asia 10.00-12.30: Introductions and Current research 2.00-4.00: Burning issues: settler colonialism in Southeast Asia Chair: Robert Cribb	In-person and on zoom

Day 1: Tuesday 5 July 2022 Postgraduate Day

Time	Event	Place
8.30am	Registration	LTB foyer
9.15am	Acknowledgement of country Introduction	Room G81
9.30am	Postgraduate workshop: <i>Researching Asia in the time of COVID-19</i> Speakers: Dr Dina Afrianty, La Trobe Uni (Indonesia) Dr Elisabeth Kramer, USyd (Indonesia, SEA) Dr Shiori Shakuto,(USyd), Japan/ SEA	Room G81 Hybrid session
10.30am	Morning tea	Sunken Lounge
11.00am	Postgraduate Cohort Sessions	Room G81/ Hybrid session
	First Year: 'How to build an academic community': building a supportive network of fellow Asia researchers. With Professor Michele Ford and Dr Thomas Baudinette	Room G81
	Second Year: 'Staying the course': how to stay motivated, engaged and on track with your research. With Professor Emerita Louise Edwards (UNSW) and Dr Natali Pearson (SSEAC)	Room G57
	Third Year and beyond: 'Academic job precarity and publishing your research'. With Dr Eva Nisa (ANU; via Zoom) and Dr Ben Thompson (Monash)	Room G58
12.10pm	Lunch	Sunken Lounge

Time	Event	Place
1.00pm	<p>Postgraduate Workshop: 'Applying for Jobs in Academia' Chair: Dr Natali Pearson (SSEAC). Panel: Dr Ken Setiawan (University of Melbourne), Dr Aim Sinpeng (University of Sydney), Professor Julian Millie (Monash University) Part I Panel: What an academic selection panel looks for (30mins)</p>	Room G81 Hybrid session
	<p>Small groups: Candidate shortlisting (45 minutes) Online attendees will receive a link via email</p>	Room G21/53/54
	<p>Small groups: Candidate nominations/ selections (15 minutes). Online attendees will receive a link via email</p>	Room G21/53/54
2.30pm	<p>Postgraduate Workshop: 'Applying for Jobs in Academia' Chair: Dr Natali Pearson (SSEAC). Judging panel: Dr Ken Setiawan (University of Melbourne), Dr Aim Sinpeng (University of Sydney), Professor Julian Millie (Monash University) Part II</p>	Room G81
	Mock Interview I	
	Mock Interview II	
	Mock Interview III Panel conferral and winner announced	
3.30pm	<p>Afternoon tea <i>Registrations for the main conference are open & welcome from this time onwards</i></p>	Sunken Lounge
	ASAA Council meeting	Room G55/ Hybrid
4.30pm	<p>Official ASAA Conference Opening Night Official Welcome to Country & Smoking Ceremony - Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation \ Japanese drummers Speeches by: Professor Abid Khan, Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Vice-President (Global Engagement); Kon Karapanagiotidis OAM, CEO, Asylum Seeker Resource Centre; Hang Vo, CEO of Whitelion and Chair of the Victorian Pride Centre; and Dr Tien Kieu, Member for South Eastern Metro <i>Networking with Canapés and drinks</i></p>	Room G81
7.00pm	Postgraduate dinner	
8.00pm	<p>Keynote hosted and presented by Monash Indonesia Speakers: Sabina Puspita, Luthfi Adam, Quinton Tenby. Chair: Professor Andrew MacIntyre.</p>	Online via Attendee Hub

Day 2: Wednesday 6 July 2022

Time	Event	Place	
8.15am	Registration	LTB foyer	
9.00am	Panel Session D2.1 - View the abstracts here		
	<p>D2.1.1: Politics, policy and society: What can the tobacco industry tell us about Indonesia? Chair: Elisabeth Kramer Presenters: Elisabeth Kramer, Nurul Kodriati, Rizanna Rosemary, Putu Ayu Swandewi Astuti, Abdillah Ahsan Room 1: G03 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.1.2: The Ayahs and Amahs Project: Visions of Indian and Chinese nursemaid's travelling across the British Empire Chair: Srishti Guha Presenters: Claire Lowrie, Professor Victoria Haskins, Professor Swapna Banerjee, Ms Charmaine Lam, Dr Lauren Samuelsson, Ms Srishti Guha Room 2: G21 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.1.3: Agriculture, Food Security and Reverse Migration in post-Covid Asia: A comparative study on how small farmers mitigate global crises in an increasingly uncertain world. Chair: Paola Tine Presenters: Graeme MacRae, Thomas Reuter, Jagjit Plahe Room 3: G53 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D2.1.4: Rethinking Histories of Colonialism: Indonesia (PART I) Chair: Ken Setiawan Presenters: Susie Protschky, Katharine McGregor, FX Harsono, Ravando Lie Room 4: G56 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.1.5: The COVID-19 Challenge and Authoritarian Response: How Central Asia Has Muddled through the Crisis Chair: Shahram Akbarzadeh and Aparna Lal Presenters: Kirill Nourzhanov, Dilnoza Ubaydullaeva, Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt, Bernadetta Devi, Sara Beavis, Aparna Lal Room 5: G57(Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.1.6: Climate, COVID, and social change (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Aydogan Kars Presenters: David Holmes, Ella Healy, Julius Tutor, Melanio Leal, Minati Kalo, Alexandra Phelan and Irine Gayatri Room 6: G58 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D2.1.7: War Memory and Historical Justice: The 70th Anniversary of the Korean War in the Pandemic of COVID-19 Chair: Ryeosil Kim Presenters: Ryeosil Kim, Kyung-yeon Kim, Hee-won Lee, Si-seong Lee Room 7: L121 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.1.8: China Studies in Flux: Thinking about the PRC in Indonesia Chair: Josh Stenberg Presenters: Tonny Dian Effendi, Josh Stenberg, Saiful Hakam, Septyanto Galan Prakoso Room 8: L132 (Online) Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available.</p>	<p>D2.1.9: (Roundtable) Advocacy for Myanmar Presenters: Melissa Crouch Room 9: L138 (Hybrid)</p>
10.30am	Wednesday Morning tea sponsored by the Partnership for Australia-Indonesia Research (PAIR)	Sunken Lounge	
	Book Launch 1: <i>Sylvia Ang, Contesting Chineseness: Nationality, Class, Gender and New Chinese Migrants</i> (Amsterdam University Press). <i>Fran Martin, Dreams of Flight: The Lives of Chinese Women Students in the West</i> (Duke University Press).	Room G54	
	Book Launch 2: Aim Sinpeng, <i>Opposing Democracy in the Digital Age</i> (University of Michigan Press).	Room G55	
11.00am	Panel Session D2.2 (12 concurrent sessions)		

Time	Event	Place	
	<p>D2.2.1: Finishing the Second World War in Asia Chair: Sandra Wilson Presenters: Sandra Wilson, Robert Cribb, Beatrice Trefalt Room 1: G03(Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.2.2: COVID-19: Politics and Memory in East Asia Chair: Gwyn McClelland Presenters: Xiang Gao, Guy Charlton, Gwyn McClelland Room 2: G21(Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.2.3: Art, the environment and the politics of ecological justice in Southeast Asia Chair: Ellen Kent Presenters: Wulan Dirgantoro, Edwin Jurriens, Ellen Kent Room 3: G53(Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D2.2.4: Rethinking Histories of Colonialism: Indonesia (PART II) Chair: Kate McGregor Presenters: Abdul Wahid, Sri Margana, Bronwyn Anne Beech Jones Room 4: G56 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.2.5: Territorial Politics in Pandemic Times: Changing Dynamics of Central-Local Power Relations in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand Chair: Paul Hutchcroft Presenters:Weena Gera, Chris Morris, Viengrat Nethipo, Tricia Yeoh Room 5: G57 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.2.6: Identity and gender in Asia (3 indiv. papers) Chair: Beatrice Trefalt Presenters: Suzanna Eddyono, Robbie Peters, Mohammad Ibrahim Khalad Room 6: G58 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D2.2.7: Popular culture in Asia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Adele Aria Presenters: María J. Santamaria Hergueta (paper 1), Kanika Singh and María J. Santamaria Hergueta (paper 2) Room 7: L121(Hybrid)</p>	<p>D2.2.8: “Trickiness” in social research: Gender and Sexuality in Japan Chair: Dina Afrianty Presenters: Claire Maree Laura Dales, Allison Alexy Room 8: G60 (Online)</p>	<p>D2.2.9: Visualizing Southeast Asia in the Age of Pandemic and Social Justice Chair: E.K. Tan Presenters:Weihsin Gui, Beth Tsai, Eunice Lim Room 9: G60 (Online) Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available</p>
	<p>D2.2.10: Netherlands Indies history through the prism of vernacular Malay texts Chair: Tom Hoogervorst Presenters: Arnout van der Meer, Grace VS Chin, Ravando Lie, Tom Hoogervorst Room 10: G61 (Online)</p>	<p>D2.2.11: Queering and Queered Thailand in Post-2019 Inter-Asian Pop Culture Chair: Jamie J. Zhao Presenters:Shi-Yan Chao, Jamie J. Zhao, Charlie Yi Zhang, Adam K. Chen-Dedman Room 11: G61 (Online)</p>	<p>D2.2.12: Covid, HIV, Culture and History in Asia (3 indiv. papers) Chair: Natasha Hamilton-Hart Presenters: Prastykha Tri Wahyuni, Namirah Adelliani, Catherine Dwi Augusthi Room 12: L141(Hybrid) Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available</p>
	<p>Artistic session 1 Knowledge translation, engagement and impact in Asian Studies research: A case of a cross-industry project Chair: Hyein Cho Speaker: Jun Bin Lee</p>		Room: G81
	<p>Artistic session 2 And Yet We Are Together - Dancing Through the Pandemic Chair: Sai Bhatawadekar Speaker: Sai Bhatawadekar</p>		Room: G62
12.30pm	Wednesday Lunch		Sunken Lounge
	<p>Book launch 3: Holly High, <i>Stone Masters: Power encounters in mainland Southeast Asia</i> (NUS Press).</p>		Room G54
	<p>Book Launch 4: Ken Setiawan and Dirk Tomsa, <i>Politics in Contemporary Indonesia: Institutional Change, Policy Challenges and Democratic Decline</i> (Routledge).</p>		Room G55

Time	Event	Place
1.30pm – 3.00pm	<p>Plenary Session on Social Justice in Pandemic Times Chair: <i>Dr Mridula Nath Chakraborty</i> Dr Earvin Charles B. Cabalquinto <i>Circuits of (im)mobilities: Paradoxical digitality in the migrant's home</i> Dr Sukhmani Khorana <i>CALD Communities during COVID: Amplification of Intersectional Vulnerabilities</i> Dr Noor Huda <i>Alternative Ways of Countering Violent Extremism in Indonesia</i></p>	Room G81
2.00pm	<p>Keynote hosted and presented by Monash Malaysia SEED: A Transgender-led Organization supporting communities in need during the pandemic Presenter: Nisha Ayub Organiser and moderator: Emma Baulch</p>	Online
3.00pm	<p>Afternoon tea sponsored by the Australia-Indonesia Centre</p>	Sunken Lounge
	<p>Book Launch 5: David Reeve, <i>To Remain Myself: The history of Onghokham</i> (NUS Press).</p>	Room G54
3.30pm – 5.00pm	<p>Sub-regional Keynotes 1. Association of Mainland Southeast Asia Scholars (AMSEAS) <i>The Past, Present, and Future of the Mekong River</i> Speaker: Philip Hirsch Chair: Patrick Jory</p>	Room G03/Hybrid
	<p>2. Chinese Studies Association of Australia (CSAA) <i>Mobile students in the Enterprise University: The Ethics of the China–Australia education assemblage</i> Speaker: Fran Martin Chair: Josh Stenberg</p>	Room G53/Hybrid
	<p>3. Indonesia Council (ICOC) (3:30pm-4:30pm) Panel: <i>Barriers to Research in Indonesia and Australia</i> Speakers: Kate McGregor, Vedi Hadiz (Zoom), Saiful Mahdi (Zoom), Rebecca Meckelburg (Zoom) Chair: Natali Pearson</p>	Room G21/Hybrid
	<p>4. Japanese Studies Association of Australia (JSAA) <i>Booms and their Legacies</i> Speaker: Claire Maree Chair: Carolyn Stevens</p>	Room G56/Hybrid
	<p>5. South Asian Studies Association of Australia (SASAA) <i>Secularism as Fraternity</i> Speaker: Farrah Ahmed Chair: Priya Chacko</p>	Online
	<p>6. Malaysia and Singapore Society of Australia (MASSA) James C. Jackson Memorial Lecture <i>From the NEP Generation to the Sharia Generation: Thirty Years of Ethnographic Fieldwork</i> Speaker: Patricia Sloane-White Chair: Lily Rahim.</p>	Online
5.15pm	<p>Association Meetings</p>	
	<p>Indonesia Council AGM (4.30-5.15pm, followed by Networking and Nibbles - RSVP required)</p>	Room G56/Hybrid
	<p>Association of Mainland Southeast Asia Scholars (AMSEAS) AGM</p>	Room G57/Hybrid

Time	Event	Place
6.30pm	<p>Sub-regional Association Dinners</p> <p>1. Indonesia Council - networking and nibbles. Organised by Natali Pearson</p> <p>2. The Korean Studies Association of Australia (KSAA) will hold a dinner at Modu Chinese Restaurant. Organised by David Hundt and Hyein Cho.</p>	<p>Sunken Lounge</p> <p>Modu Chinese Restaurant</p>
8 – 9pm	<p>Second Life - Poster presentations/Book publishers</p> <p>Second Life is open 24/7, but this is your first opportunity (1 of 2) to meet & chat with the <i>poster presenters, book publishers, share a virtual coffee and cake, head to the Chinese gold mining field or get your groove on the dance floor!</i></p> <p>Meet poster presenters: Poster 1 Dian Awaliyah Poster 2 Savy George Poster 3 Jacquelyn Libatique Poster 4 Siew Boon Lew Poster 5 Mia Hyun Poster 6 Prachi Jaisinghani Poster 7 Valentina Utari</p>	Online via Attendee Hub

Day 3: Thursday 7 July 2022

Time	Event	Place	
8.30am	Registration	LTB foyer	
9.00am	Panel Session D3.1 View the abstracts here		
	<p>D3.1.1: Economic Equality, Social Reproduction and Crisis in Sri Lanka: A Question of Gender Justice Chair: Susanne Kozak Presenters: Buddhima Padmasiri, Nedha de Silva, Samanthi Gunawardana, Susanne Kozak Room 1: G60 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.2: Art and Solidarity in Times of Crisis Chair: Bianca Winataputri Presenters: Nur Shkembi, Michelle Antoinette, Genevieve Trail, Bianca Winataputri Room 2: G81 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.1.3: Writing Southeast Asia back into Chinese Australian history Chair: Josh Stenberg Presenters: Josh Stenberg, Julia Martinez, Sophie Loy-Wilson Room 3: G61 (In-person)</p>
	<p>D3.1.4: Symbolic Resistance: Media Representations in the Philippines, Thailand, and Hong Kong Chair: Carman K. M. Fung Presenters: Kristine Marie Reynaldo, Duncan Caillard, Carman K. M. Fung Room 4: G21 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.5: Politics, geographics, pasts (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Beatrice Trefalt Presenters: Debayan Das Gupta, Lewis Mayo, Liping Du, Sarah Haggard, Rachel Sharples Room 5: G62 (In-person)</p>	<p>D3.1.6: Queer in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Fran Martin Presenters: Shu Min Yuen, Dadung Muktiono, Hao Zheng, Shawna Tang, Ee Ling Quah, Chen Huei-Ling Room 6: G55 (Online)</p>

Time	Event		Place
	<p>D3.1.7: Human rights in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Lennon Chang Presenters: Nyein Nyein Thant Aung, Christoph Sperfeldt, Rachel Killean, Boravin Tann, Kimsan Soy, Pritam Dey, Scott Ma, Anis Wahyu Intan Maris Room 7: L141 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.8: Health in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Mridula Chakraborty Presenters: Jian Zhao, Tyler Gleason, Sartika Soesilowati, Nasrin Sterling, Wahyu Nofiantoro Room 8: G57 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.9: International relations in Asia (5 indiv. papers) Chair: Aydogan Kars Presenters: Biplab Debnath, Chulanee Attanayake, Alexander Davis, Melissa Curley, Rebecca Meckelburg Room 9: L138 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.1.10: Religion in Asia (5 Indiv. paper) Chair: Nisha Thapliyal Presenters: Yifan Zhang, Hannah Gould, Panhtwa Myosein, Anna Koshcheeva, Catherine West, Kanchana Dodan Godage Room 10: G54 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.11: Work and marriage in Indonesia (3 indiv. papers) Chair: Michele Ford Presenters: Herni Ramdlaningrum, Wayne Palmer, Genada Asaika, Usma Rosyidah Room 11: L101 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.12: Injustice, violence and inequality (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Julian Millie Presenters: Sri Wiyanti Eddyono, Sulfikar Amir, Sophie Chao, Stania Puspawardhani Room 12: L121 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.1.13: Teaching Languages in Pandemics: Challenges and Possibilities (Part I) Chair: Hui Huang, Naomi Kurata Presenters: Naomi Kurata, Purnama Cahya, Janice Keynton Hui He Room 13: G53 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.14: Affective Politics of Gender, Sex and Race in Transnational Asia Chair: Claire Maree Presenters: Qiuping Pan, Benjamin Hegarty, Ryan Gustafsson, Claire Maree Room 14: L132 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.1.15: Legal Education in the Asian Century Chair: Melissa Crouch Presenters: Melissa Crouch, Christoph Antons (Discussant), Nadirsyah Hosen, Petra May Room 15: G03 (Hybrid)</p>
10.30am	Morning tea		Sunken Lounge
11.00am	Panel Session D3.2 View the abstracts here		
	<p>D3.2.1: Data for Social Justice Outcomes Chair: Firman Kartaadipoetra Presenters: Elan Satriawan, Angie Bexley, Sonny Mumbunan, Santi Kusumaningrum, Widi Sari Room 1: G03 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.2: Teaching Languages in Pandemics: Challenges and Possibilities (Part II) Chair: Hui Huang, Naomi Kurata Presenters: Hui Huang, Scott Grant, Jing Yan, Shimako Iwasaki, Iori Hamada, Grace Qi Room 2: G53 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.3: Education in Asia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Sara Niner Presenters: Helmer Montejo, Maxim Mancino, Ornella Byak, Raffaele Ciriello, Mayank Mishra Room 3: G55 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.2.4: Indigenizing the Cold War in Mainland Southeast Asia Chair: Sinae Hyun and Simon Creak Presenters: Sinae Hyun, Wasana Wongsurawat, Simon Creak, Patrick Jory (Discussant) Room 4: G21 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.5: Shōjo of Oz: Japanese literature, shōjo culture and Australia. Chair: Emerald L King Presenters: Rebecca Hausler, Masafumi Monden, Debbie Chan, Emerald L King Room 5: G57 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.6: Rethinking Histories of Colonialism: Indonesia (Part III) Chair: Bronwyn Beech Jones Presenters: Sadiah Boonstra, Ajeng Ayu Arainikasih, Ken Setiawan Room 6: L101 (Hybrid)</p>

Time	Event	Place	
	<p>D3.2.7: Education in Asia (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Nadir Hosen Presenters: Aaron teo, Kayoko Hashimoto, Raihani Raihani, Songphan Choemprayongm, Hollie White Room 7: L121 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.8: Women and femininities (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Julian Millie Presenters: Ankita KUJUR, Siti Nur Hidayah, Helen Yeung, Valentina Utari Room 8: L132 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.9: Laws and regulations in Asia (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Anoma Pieris Presenters: Aidonna Jan Binti Ayub, Petra Mahy, Monika Winarnita, Tim Mann, Rafiq Qurrata A'yun Room 9: L138 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.2.10: Covid-19 in Indonesia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Michelle Antoinette Presenters: Megan Collins, Andree Surianta, Evi Eliyanah, Muhammad Dawanis Room 10: G60 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.11: International relations in Indonesia (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Ed Aspinall Presenters: Nuri Veronika, Elena Williams, Paul Kenny, Edward Aspinall, Binh Trinh, Nawawi Nawawi Room 11: L141 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.2.12: Social Justice in the Philippines (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Hui Huang Presenters: Hannah Nugroho, Jennifer Monje, Thea Kersti Tandog, Irish Joy Deocampo Room 12: L203 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.2.13: Digital Asia and Soft Power (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt Presenters: Lianboi Vaiphei, Abhishek Chakraborty, Suzie Handajani, David W. Kim Room 13: (Online)</p>	<p>D3.2.14: Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights and Mental Health in Indonesia in the time of COVID-19 PART I Chair: Linda Bennett Presenters: Benjamin Hegarty, Ignatious Praptorahajo, Amalia Puri Handayani; Meiwita Budiharsana, Wiji Wahyuningsih; Naila Riqzi Zakiah Room 14: (Online)</p>	<p>D3.2.15: Timor-Leste Gender and Alternative Development Chair: Sara Niner Presenters: Li-Li Chen, Theresa Nguyen, Gianna Bonis-Profumo Room 15: (Online)</p>
12.30pm	Thursday Lunch	Sunken Lounge	
12.50pm	ASAA – Women’s forum meeting (12.50 - 1.50pm)	Room G61/Hybrid	
1.00pm	Japanese Studies Association of Australia (JSAA) AGM	Room G03/Hybrid	
	Lunchtime Workshops		
	<p>Workshop 1 Policy, Parliament, Violence and Women during the Pandemic in Indonesia Chair: Sita Aripurnami Speakers: Edriana Noerdin, Benita Nastami</p>	Room G53/Hybrid	
	<p>Workshop 2 Writing a Book on Southeast Asia: Tips, Processes and the Publishing Landscape Chair: Edward Aspinall Speakers: Nick Cheesman</p>	Room G55/Hybrid	

Time	Event	Place	
	<p>Workshop 3 Asian Library Resources in Australia (ALRA) hybrid panel presentation showcasing Asian collections across different institutions. Chair: Anita Dewi (ALRA, President) Speakers: Rheny Pulungan; Xiaoju Liu; Frederieke. The hybrid panel presentation will be followed by a physical tour of the Asian Collections of Monash University Library guided by Rheny Pulungan.</p>	Room G57/Hybrid	
2.00pm	Roundtables/Panels D3.3 View the abstracts here		
	<p>D3.3.1: (Roundtable) Podcasting in Academia: Insights from the NBN SEAS and SSEAC Stories teams Chair: Michele Ford Presenters: Sophie Chao, Michele Ford, Aim Sinpeng, Edward Aspinall, Nick Cheesman Room 1: G01 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.2: (Roundtable) Digital Divide in India: Should India embrace the new marvels of technology? Chair: Abhishek Chakraborty Presenters: Abhishek Chakraborty Room 2: L231 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.3: (Roundtable) Indo-Australia collaboration for a safe net insurance cover during the time of a disaster Chair: Savy George Presenters: Savy George Room 3: G60 (In-person)</p>
	<p>D3.3.4: (Roundtable) John Darling: A roundtable Media/Communication/Film/Digital Studies/Performance Chair: Graeme MacRae Presenters: Graeme MacRae Room 4: G61 (In-person)</p>	<p>D3.3.5: (Roundtable) Reimagining and reinvigorating the teaching of Indonesian in Australia Chair: Jemma Purdey Presenters: Howie Manns, Monika Winarnita, Jemma Purdey Room 5: G62 (In-person)</p>	<p>D3.3.6: Ethnicity, Memory and Movement in Asia (4 Individual papers) Chair: Melissa Crouch Presenters: Alexandra Lee, Nelly Martin, Yvonne Low, Julian Millie Room 6: G03 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.3.7: Environmental issues in Asia (3 indiv. papers) Chair: Natali Pearson Presenters: Christina Griffin, Mariko Urano, Kurnia Warman, Yoshifumi Azuma, Dian Wahyu Utami, Room 7: G53 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.3.8: Gender in Asia (4 Individ. papers) Chair: Ele Williams Presenters: Lucien Brown, Sarah Gosper, Asli Kaynar, Bashar Malkawi Room 8: G55 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.3.9: The environment and climate change in Asia (4 Individ. papers) Chair: Ben Thompson Presenters: Alex Lechner, Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib, Ariane Utomo, Yang Wang, Ratanakvisal Chean, Room 9: G21 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.3.10: Asian History (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Beatrice Trefalt Presenters: Anna Gubinskaya, Antonio Barrento, Max Ward Room 10: G02 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.11: COVID-19 in South Asia (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Louise Edwards Presenters: Aryaa Dey, Anamika Paul, Balbir Singh Aulakh, Lutfun Nahar Lata Room 11: G02 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.12: Health and Social Justice (5 indiv. papers) Chair: Jonathan Benney Presenters: Jeehyun Park, Phuong Trieu, Paola Tine, Nur Utaminingsih, Maksuda Khanam Room 12: G57 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.3.13: International relations and Australia (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Ken Setiawan Presenters: Jonathan Ludwig, Elna Tulus, Jung June Huh, Paul-David Lutz Room 13: L121 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.3.14: Social and labour movements in Asia (3 indiv. papers) Chair: Lennon Chang Presenters: Rebecca Meckelburg, David Hundt, Jason Chavez, Marti Gregorio, Room 14: L132 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.3.15: Micro-economies in Asia (4 indiv. papers) Chair: Anoma Pieris Presenters: Marie Faylona, Roxanne Doron, Paran Amitava, Vrishali, Nurul Sari, Room 15: L138 (Hybrid)</p>

Time	Event	Place	
	<p>D3.3.16: (Roundtable) Responding to Gendered Violence at Work in Southeast Asia Chair: Michele Ford and Kristy Ward Presenters: Shabnam Hameed, Yuki Otsuji, Ou Tepphallin and Prihanani Room 16: G02 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.17: (Roundtable) Covid-19 in Southeast Asia: Law, Policy, and Public Health Perspectives Chair:Nadir Hosen Presenters:Nadir Hosen, Victor V Ramraj, Azmil Mohd Tayeb & Paulin Straughan Room 17: L203 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.3.18: (Roundtable) #Stop Asian Hate and Global COVID-19 Anti-Asian Racism Chair: Yeow-Tong Chia Presenters: Erin Chew, Ellen Kim, Yeow-Tong Chia, Russell Jeung, Aggie Yellow Horse Room 18: L221 (Online)</p>
	<p>D3.3.19: Chinese architecture and urbanism Chair: Hing-Wah Chau Presenters: Hing-Wah Chau, Lian Zhou, Ke Song, Xiang Li Room 19: L221 (Online) Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available</p>	<p>D3.3.20: Marriage and Transformation in North-East Asian Literature and Translation Chair: Laura Clark Presenters: Tin Kei Wong, Lok-yin Law, Laura Clark Room 20:L221 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.21: Digital Health & Post Pandemic Legacy In Asia Chair: Dyah Pitaloka Presenters: Andrian Liem, Dyah Pitaloka, Anis Fuad Abdul Rohman Room 21:L231 (Online)</p>
	<p>D3.3.22: We Need Other Cultures to Develop Our Own Culture: The Development of Hong Kong Culture (PART I) Chair: Heung Wah Wong Presenters: Kobe Chan Yan Chuen, Miki Mei Ki Lau, Talyta Kei Tung Lam, Hoi-yan Room 22: L231 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.23: Shifting Collaborations and Alliances for Social Justice in (Post) Pandemic India (PART I) Chair: Amanda Gilbertson and Anne Décobert Presenters: Sashi Jamir, Anne Décobert, Shilpa Phadke, Nithila Kanagasabai, Febe De Geest, Gatha Akashkamini Room 23: L231 (Online)</p>	<p>D3.3.24: Chinese Outward FDI in the Asia Pacific: Sustainability Issues, Practices, and Interaction Chair: Monica Tan Presenters:Guangyu Qiao-Franco, Monica Tan, Lei Yu, Diane Hu Room 24: L204 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.3.25: Shifting Collaborations and Alliances for Social Justice in (Post)Pandemic India (PART I) Chair: Amanda Gilbertson and Anne Décobert Presenters: Sashi Jamir, Anne Décobert, Shilpa Phadke, Nithila Kanagasabai, Febe De Geest, Gatha Akashkamini Room 25: L231 (Online)</p>		
3.30pm	<p>Thursday Afternoon tea</p>	Sunken Lounge	
	<p>Second Life - Poster presentations/Book publishers Second Life is open 24/7, but this is your second (2 of 2) opportunity to meet & chat with the <i>poster, presenters, book publishers, share a virtual coffee and cake, head to the Chinese gold mining field or get your groove on the dance floor!</i> Meet poster presenters: Poster 1 Dian Awaliyah Poster 2 Savy George Poster 3 Jacquelyn Libatique Poster 4 Siew Boon Lew Poster 5 Mia Hyun Poster 6 Prachi Jaisinghani Poster 7 Valentina Utari</p>	Online	
4.00pm	<p>Panel Session D3.4 View the abstracts here</p>		

Time	Event	Place	
	<p>D3.4.1: Celebrity Politics in Digital Asia Chair: Jian Xu and Glen Donnar Presenters: Jian Xu, Glen Donnar, Lina Qu, Sojeong Park, Howard Lee, Terence Lee, Bruno Lovric Room 1: G03 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.2: States of injustice in South and Southeast Asia Chair: Nick Cheesman Presenters: Nick Cheesman, Annie Pohlman, Heba Al Adawy, Jacqui Baker Room 2: G21 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.3: Singapore History Chair: Michael Barr Presenters: Michael Barr, Gareth.Knapma, Jason Lim, Abdul Rahman Yaacob, Stephen Dobbs, Room 3: G53 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.4.4: Gender-Responsiveness in the Time of COVID-19: The University of the Philippines Diliman Gender Office Experience Chair: Kristel May Gomez-Magdaraog Presenters: Kristel May Gomez-Magdaraog, Ma. Stephanie Joy Andaya, Cindy Cruz-Cabrera, Anna Myrishia Engraciadinia Ma Villanueva Room 4: G55 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.5: Central and local governance in China: developments and challenges Chair: Taotao Zhao Presenters: Taotao Zhao, Guangyu Qiao-Franco, Leiheng Wan, Xinyu Song Room 5: L204(Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.6: History in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Paola Tine Presenters: Jonathan Tehusjarana, Susie Protschky, Kathleen Burke, Bernard Keo and Samson Lim Room 6: G60 (In-person)</p>
	<p>D3.4.7: Competing Paradigms of Justice in Indonesia: Restoration, Reconciliation, Redistribution and the Challenges of Legal Pluralism Chair: Greg Acciaioli Presenters: Tine Suartina, Michaela Haug, Christoph Antons, John McCarthy Room 7: G57 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.8: Criminology in Asia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Rheny Pulungan Presenters:Tegan Bultitude, Ilayavel Shanmugam, Lennon Chang Room 8: L121 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.9: Popular Culture in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt Presenters: Janit Feangfu, Aline Scott-Maxwell, Evi Eliyanah, Ariane Utomo, Andy Jackson, Room 9: G61 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.4.10: Media communication in Asia (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Michelle Antoinette Presenters: Chloe Wen Ting Yap, Patrick Campos, Sushma Griffin, Alexander Ginnan Room 10: L132 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.11: Covid-19 in Southeast Asia (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Carolyn Stevens Presenters: Rezwana Karim Snigdha, Zuraidah Mohd Amin, Juni Alfiah Chusjairi, Data Avicenna Wawan Masudi Room 11: L138 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.12: International relations Southeast Asia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Graeme MacRae Presenters: Siripan Nogsuan Sawasdee, Andrea Haefner, Juhn Chris Espia Room 12: L141 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.4.13: India/Sri Lanka social justice (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Hui Huang Presenters: Anirudh Sharma, Jyoti Bania, Ashok Danavath, Rehnamol Padmalanchana Raveendran, Sujeewa Nishanthi, Ruchira Talukdar Room 13: L203 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D3.4.14: Migration in Asia (2 Indiv. papers) Chair: Tanya Jakimow Presenters: Nana Oishi, Thong Tran, Tri Nguyen Room 14: L221 Online</p>	<p>D3.4.15: Climate Governance Chair: Alexander Davis Presenters: Charan Bal, Agung Wardana, Maria Tanyag, Lian Sinclair, Tom Pegram Room 15: L221 Online</p>

Time	Event	Place	
	<p>D3.4.16: Governmentality and Diversity in Singapore Chair: Victor Zhuang Presenters: Victor Zhuang, Siew-Min Sai, Edgar Liao, Ying-kit Chan Room 16: (L221 Online) Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available</p>	<p>D3.4.17: We Need Other Cultures to Develop Our Own Culture: The Development of Hong Kong Culture, (PART II) Chair: Heung Wah Wong Presenters: Heung Wah Wong, Alvis Ka-I Sio, Cho Kiu Chiang, Wing Yin Lui, Room 17: G62 (In-person)</p>	<p>D3.4.18: Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights and Mental Health in Indonesia in the time of COVID-19 PART II Chair: Benjamin Hegarty Presenters: Linda Bennett, Hanum Atikasari; Siswanto Wilopo, Anggriyani Pinandari, Evi Sukmaningram, Setiyanti Marta Dewi Room 18: Online</p>
	<p>D3.4.19: Place, health, culture and family (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Kearnin Sims Presenters: Stella Monica Febrianti, Maria Imaculata Addelin, Joanna Voageley, Eve Yeo, Suriya Klangrit Room 19: Online</p>	<p>D3.4.20: Establishing Inclusive Asian Connections in the time of pandemic Chair: Lynette Russell Presenters: Lynette Russell, Lily Yulianti Farid, Mandy Yap, Nur Utaminingsih Msi, Welyne Jeffrey Jehom Room 20: L231 Online</p>	<p>D3.4.21: The 1991 Santa Cruz Massacre in East Timor. Chair: Vanessa Hearman and Lia Kent Presenters: Hannah Loney, Lia Kent, Vanessa Hearman, Damian Grenfell Room 21: G54 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D3.4.22: Shifting Collaborations and Alliances for Social Justice in (Post) Pandemic India (PART II) Chair: Amanda Gilbertson and Anne Décobert Presenters: Joyeeta Dey, Sayan Chaudhuri, Samina Bano, Amanda Gilbertson, Dixita Deka, Rukmini Sen Room 22: L231 Online</p>	<p>D3.4.23: Tradition and Modernity, from Java to Southeast Asia Chair: Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan Presenters: Adrian Perkasa, Cheng Nien Yuan, Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan Room 23: L231 Online</p>	
5.30pm	Early Career Research networking event	Room G81	
	ASAA book series post-pandemic Book Launches (5.30 – 6.30pm) Speakers: Annie McCarthy, and Kate McGregor	Room G03	
7.00pm	Conference Dinner Book prize and thesis prize Performance by Monash Music students Awards and bursaries Sit down three course meal and drinks	Sound Gallery	
9.00pm	Keynote hosted and presented by Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Online via Attendee Hub	

Day 4: Friday 8 July 2022

Time	Event	Place	
8.30am	Registration	LTB foyer	
9.00am	Panel Session D4.1 View the abstracts here		
	<p>D4.1.1: Queer TV China in an Age of Pandemic: Televisual and Fannish Imaginaries of Gender, Sexuality, and Chineseness Chair:Jamie J. Zhao Presenters: Linshan Jiang, Jia Guo and Aobo Dong Room 1: G03 Online</p>	<p>D4.1.2: “War” on Memory and History in Pursuit of (In)Justice Chair: Sachiyo Tsukamoto Presenters: Kim Hyun Gyung, Akihisa Matsuno, Sachiyo Tsukamoto Room 2: G21 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.3: Asian Muslims in Historical and Contemporary Perspectives Chair: Julian Millie Presenters: Julian Millie, Banu Senay, Andina Dwifatma, Rus'an Nasrudin and Liang Choon Wang Room 3: G53 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D4.1.4: Data is Power: Ensuring Social Justice for the Marginalised by Making the Invisible Visible in Indonesian Mental Health Chair: Hans Pols Presenters: Aliza Hunt, Diana Setiyawati, olly Erskine, Ninik Supartini and Sandersan Onie Room 4: G54 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.5: Protecting and preserving natural and cultural heritage in Southeast Asia: A maritime perspective Chair: Natali Pearson and Benjamin Thompson Presenters: Zainab Tahir, Shinatria Adhityatama and Nia NH Ridwan Room 5: G55 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.6: TV and popular culture in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair:Lucien Brown Presenters: Xinyi Chen, Katrina Tan, Thomas Baudinette, Kathryn Phillips and Yahia Zhengtang Ma Room 6: G56 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D4.1.7: Resilience, recovery and the environment (5 Indiv papers) Chair: Aim Sinpeng Presenters: Abbie Yunita, Tadashi Nakasu, Yunie Rahmat, Sudirman Nasir, Tanvir Uddin Room 7: G57 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.8: Southeast Asian history (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Elisabeth Kramer Presenters: Amrita Malhi, Yui Chim, Yuri Takahashi and Anoma Pieris Room 8: G58 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.9: Linguistics and Language (4 Indiv. papers) Chair: Amritha Mohan Presenters: Vance Schaefer, Tamara Warhol, Yating Yu, Wanyu Liao and Ragni Prasad Room 9: G03 Online</p>
	<p>D4.1.1.10: Media communication in Asia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Ina Ratriyana Presenters: Chavalin Svetanant, Kafina Kamalul and Laura McLean Room 10: L101 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.11: Borders in Asia (3 Indiv. papers) Chair: Mahin Wahla Presenters: Taro Tsuda, Diarmuid Cooney-O'Donoghue, Yu Tao (zoom) and Ahmad Umar Room 11: L121 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.1.12: Asia and Australia and the diaspora (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Adele Aria Presenters: Leigh Marshall, Nathan Gardner, Sylvia Ang, Wilfred Wang, Wonsun Shin and Jay Song Room 12: L132 (Hybrid)</p>
10.30am	Morning Tea	LTB foyer	
	Book Launch 7: Noemí Pérez Vásquez, <i>Women's Access to Transitional Justice in Timor-Leste: The Blind Letters</i> . (Hart Publishing/Bloomsbury).	G60	
	Book Launch 8: Emir Chairullah, <i>Indonesia's Failure in Papua The Role of Elites in Designing, Implementing and Undermining Special Autonomy</i> (Routledge).	G61	
	Book Launch 9: Thomas Baudinette, <i>Regimes of Desire: Young gay men, media, and masculinity in Tokyo</i> (University of Michigan Press).	G62	

Time	Event	Place	
11.00am	Panel Session D4.2 View the abstracts here		
	<p>D4.2.1: Love, Belief and Music in Asia (2 Indiv. papers) Chair: Ina Ratriyana Presenters: Ariane Utomo, Wesley Robertson, Jess Birnie-Smith Room 1: G03 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.2: Health and sexual violence in the Asia-Pacific region (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Mahin Wahla Presenters: Narelle Warren, Utami Dewi, Rebekah Jaung, Lynne Soon-Chean, Komal Khandelwal, Retno Agustin Room 2: G21 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.3: Education and Social Change in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Amritha Mohan Presenters: Fenny Raharyanti, Laurence Beruin, Zilia Zara-Papp, Rachel Walls, Janice Keynton, Annabel Dulhunty Room 3: G53 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D4.2.4: Tourism, diaspora and growth in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Julian Millie Presenters: Asmita Jain, Victor John III Bate, Sarah Webb, Alexander Davis and Amrita Malhi Room 4: G54 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.5: The Political Economy of Resource Extraction and Environmental Sustainability Initiatives in Indonesia and India Chair: Dolly Kikon Presenters: Kate Macdonald, Rachael Diprose, Nanang Kurniawan, Najib Azca, Poppy Winanti, Bahrudin, Swargajyoti Gohai Room 5: G55 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.6: Human rights in Asia (5 Indiv. papers) Chair: Patrick Jory Presenters: Clara Siagian, Christoph Sperfeldt, Susan Banki, Max Walden, Christelle Genoud Room 6: G56 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D4.2.7: Accessing Health Services in Pandemic Times: Disruption, Stigmatization, Disparities and Structural Injustice During COVID-19 Chair: Ika Idris Presenters: Altaf Virani, Najmah, Vitri Widyaninhsih and Tsurayya Tsurayya Room 7: G57 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.8: Modern Singapore: Politics and Society Chair: Michael Barr Presenters: Terence Lee and Yeow-Tong Chia Room 8: G58 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.9: Mainland Southeast Asia and China Chair: Gregory Raymond Presenters: Kearnin Sims, Sovinda Po and Kesone Kanhalikham Room 9: L101 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D4.2.10: The right to conserve cultural material?: Decision making and materiality Chair: Nicole Tse and Eliza O'Donnell Presenters: Saiful Bakhri, Diana Tay and Ana Maria Theresa Labrador Room 10: L121 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.11: We "Form Ghettos and Do Not Assimilate": How "Asian Australian Studies" Intervenes in Established Disciplinary Knowledge Chair: Scarlet Luk Presenters: Tandee Wang, Scarlet Luk and Jessie Liu Room 11: L132 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.12: Labour Under Authoritarianism in Southeast Asia Chair: Michele Ford and Kristy Ward Presenters: Michael Gillian, Kriangsak Teerakowitkajorn, Ingrid Landau and Trang Tran Room 12: L138 (Hybrid)</p>
	<p>D4.2.13: Young women and empowerment in Indonesia Chair: Annisa R. Beta Presenters: Andi Misbahul, Ryan Fajar Febrianto and Prasakti Ramadhana Fahadi Room 13: L141 (Hybrid)</p>	<p>D4.2.14: On the Move across the Landscape of the Mongolian Plateau, Sponsored by the ANU Mongolia Institute Chair: Narangoa Li Presenters: Natasha Fijn, Uchralt Otede and Jonathan Ratcliffe Room 14: Online Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available</p>	<p>D4.2.15: Performing Diasporic Heritage: Singapore-China Cultural Connectivity Chair: Emily Wilcox Presenters: Beiyu Zhang, Chee Meng and Soo Pong Chua Room 15: Online Simultaneous interpretation into Mandarin available</p>
12.30pm	Lunch	Sunken Lounge	

Time	Event	Place
	<p>Meet the Editors of Asian Studies Review, Japanese Studies, and the ASAA Book Series – Hybrid Q&A session Chair: Alexander Davis, ASAA publications officer. Speakers: David Hundt, Carolyn Stevens, Louise Edwards, Ed Aspinall, Nick Cheesman and Morris Low</p>	Room G81/Hybrid
	<p>Book launch 10: Elisabeth Kramer, <i>The Candidate's Dilemma</i> (Cornell University Press).</p>	Room G60
	<p>Book launch 11: Elly Kent, <i>Artists and the People: Ideologies of Art in Indonesia</i> (NUS Press).</p>	Room G61
	<p>Book launch 12: Earvin Charles Calbalquinto, <i>(Im)mobile Homes: Family Life at a Distance in the Age of Mobile Media</i> (Oxford University Press).</p>	Room G62
1.30pm	<p>REID Lecture Researching Rubbish: Reflections on Writing Waste of a Nation Speakers: Assa Doran and Robin Jeffrey Chair: Kate McGregor</p>	Room G81 Hybrid
3.00pm	<p>Afternoon tea</p>	LTB foyer
3.30pm	<p>ASAA AGM – all ASAA members invited Includes the discussion of the ASAA Report: Asian Studies for the Asian Century: Studying Asia in Australia (2000 – 2022) by Professor Edward Aspinall and Professor Melissa Crouch</p>	Room G54/Hybrid
	<p>Tour - Kartomi Gallery, Monash University</p>	Meet at registration desk
	<p>Monash University Press Q&A session about how to pitch your idea and get published with Julia Carlomagno and Sarah Cannon</p>	Room G54/Hybrid
4.30pm	<p>Conference Closing 'Cocktail Party' Chinese dance performance Gamelan performance Guest speakers: Wesa Chau Comedian Hung Le Canapés and beverages</p>	In-person only The Counts, Monash University
6.00pm	<p>Suzhou Hub Keynote: Keynote hosted and presented by Monash Suzhou</p>	Online via Attendee Hub



Abstracts

rahmadiansyah / Unsplash

Abstracts

Day 2 Wednesday 6 July

Panel Session D2.1

D2.1.1: Politics, Policy And Society: What Can The Tobacco Industry Tell Us About Indonesia?

Elisabeth Kramer, Nurul Kodriati, Rizanna Rosemary, Putu Ayu Swandewi Astuti, Abdillah Ahsan

Chair: Elisabeth Kramer

Overview: Indonesia has one of the highest smoking rates in the world leading to a host of health, economic and social issues for the country and its population. The Indonesian Government has yet to sign on to international tobacco control protocols and remains committed to supporting the industry. In this panel, we explore concerns associated with the pervasiveness of the tobacco industry, touching on industry regulation and smoking behaviour. We present a holistic discussion of the issues, going far beyond public health concerns to reflect on politics, economics, social norms and industry clout within Indonesia.

Policy making in ‘Disneyland’: Why is it so hard to regulate the tobacco industry in Indonesia?

Elisabeth Kramer, University of Sydney

Indonesia has been referred to as a ‘Disneyland’ for the tobacco industry (Webster, 2013). The relatively lax regulations, coupled with a large consumer market, present an attractive environment for the industry to focus its efforts. At the same time, the Indonesian Government derives significant revenue from the industry – for example, tobacco excises generated approximately Rp 153 trillion (US\$10.3 billion) in 2019. This discussion will present an overview of some of the political challenges to effective tobacco control. Looking at the current state of policy it unpacks the complex ‘policyscape’ and underscores points of intervention and influence from lobbyist groups. Moreover, looking at the complexities of policy-making in the realm of tobacco, this paper offers insights into general challenges associated with policy-making in Indonesia, with implications for other regulatory spheres.

Understanding public resistance to tobacco control in Indonesia: Balancing risk and pleasure

Nurul Kodriati, Rizanna Rosemary

University of Ahmad Dahlan, University of Syiah Kuala

Indonesia is a smoker’s paradise with high rates of smoking-related ailments. Based on the review of two doctoral

theses which focus on the gender aspect of smoking, this paper examines the social dynamics that likely contribute to public resistance to various tobacco control efforts in Indonesia. The use of no smoking zones and a total ban on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) have been shown to effectively reduce smoking behaviour in the community. However, smoking rates and the number of inexperienced smokers are on the rise. It is argued that the public resists tobacco control regulations because of the social dynamics related to smoking behaviour. The two theses suggest that smoking is linked to gendered social constructions on how to become men and women. Male smoking is acceptable, whereas the social shame attached to female smokers encourages them to hide their habits, making it difficult to intervene. Meanwhile, an intervention to reduce male smokers undermines factors that contribute to their smoking behaviour, such as a lack of social communication skills and stress-coping strategy.

How to prevent tobacco companies nurturing Indonesian young smokers through its strategic mix of traditional and new media marketing

Putu Ayu Swandewi Astuti, Udayana University

Indonesia is already home to more than 65 million adult smokers, while smoking among young people aged 10-18 years is rising significantly from 7.2% in 2013 to 9.1% in 2018. The tobacco industry historically targets youth with innovative and pervasive marketing. Evidence shows exposure to tobacco marketing including Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) is a major factor for smoking initiation among young people. The current half-hearted regulation on TAPS in Indonesia enables the tobacco industry to combine traditional and new media channels to promote their products more extensively. The tobacco companies have tapped into internet and social media marketing, amplifying the level of engagement and participation in specific target groups, especially youths. This talk will provide an overview of the strategic mix of offline and online marketing by tobacco companies in Indonesia and discuss future direction on possible policy routes to reduce the exposure of Indonesian youth to tobacco marketing.

Tobacco tax reform and win-win solutions for all: The road less travelled

Abdillah Ahsan, Universitas Indonesia

Unlike many other countries, tobacco control and tobacco tax increase in Indonesia is a complicated issue. The pro industry arguments have won the public sympathy. In other countries, the objective of increasing tobacco tax is to decrease the smoking rate. Controlling consumption, increasing government revenue, decreasing illicit cigarettes and protecting the workers are the four pillars of tobacco tax policy in Indonesia. Fortunately, we have policy instruments to accommodate these four pillars, called the tobacco excise revenue sharing fund (Dana Bagi Hasil Cukai Hasil Tembakau or DBHCHT). In this policy, two percent of tobacco excise revenue is shared with the producing region for public health, farmers' and workers' welfare and law enforcement. This discussion will present the policy-making dynamics of tobacco tax and our study findings on DBHCHT utilisation for tobacco farmers.

D2.1.2: The Ayahs And Amahs Project: Visions Of Indian And Chinese Nursemaids Travelling Across The British Empire

Claire Lowrie, Victoria Haskins, Swapna Banerjee, Charmaine Lam, Lauren Samuelsson, Shristi Guha

Chair: Shristi Guha

Overview: This panel brings together historians working on an ARC Discovery Grant titled ‘Ayahs and Amahs: Transcolonial Servants in Australia and Britain 1780-1945’ (2020-2022). The project focuses on female domestic care workers from India and China who travelled alongside employer families during the period of British colonialism. These were extraordinarily mobile women, accompanying employer families along circuits of empire between Australia, Asia and the UK over two centuries. As well as bringing to light the experiences of ayahs and amahs, our project explores how visual culture associated with these women moved across the globe, including paintings, photographs and postcards. In this panel, our team will reflect on the diverse range of visual and textual sources we are working with in the project. We will also discuss our plans for an online exhibition to share the stories of the travelling ayahs and amahs with audiences around the world.

Re-envisioning the ayahs in the twenty-first century

Victoria Haskins, University of Newcastle

A crumpled snapshot from the turn of the century showing an unidentified sari-clad woman standing in a park with a white child was the catalyst for this study. Its provenance remains a mystery, as do the identities of the pair. Nevertheless, we can surmise the probable associations that the image carried for the white Australian woman who possessed it in the 1920s, the researcher’s great-grandmother. In this paper, I reflect upon the enduring and reiterative power of the image of the ayah to connote colonialist nostalgia and complacency, and the challenges of working with such intensely loaded visual representations. How can such depictions be re-envisioned, to make visible the domestic family labour so central to imperial and colonial projects? How can these images be drawn upon, in the digital age, to draw out the complexity of power relations of gender, race and class?

In search of Joanna De Silva, the Indian ayah who travelled three continents (1792-2021)

Swapna Banerjee, CUNY

Joanna de Silva was a native nursemaid (ayah) who served the family of the British Lieutenant Colonel Charles Deare in India in the late eighteenth century. Joanna, like many ayahs of her time, would have been lost in oblivion had it not been for her magisterial portrait (1792) painted by a famous British artist, William Wood (1769-1810), that was recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. All we know about Joanna from the inscription on the painting is that she was a native of Bengal and the “faithful and affectionate nurse of the children of the Lieutenant Colonel Charles Deare”. My paper is an attempt to historicise Joanna by situating her in the context of her time and profession. It explores the intersection of race, gender and empire that complicated the identities of travelling ayahs who crossed borders to meet the demands of their lives.

Moments of devotion and glimpses of agency: Analysing photographs of Chinese amahs

Claire Lowrie, University of Wollongong

Historians have documented the rich iconography associated with Indian ayahs. Images of ayahs circulated across and beyond the British Empire as illustrations, photographs, postcards and paintings. By comparison, the visual culture associated with Chinese amahs seems sparse. While there may be less material to work with, the growing collection of photographs that we have located over the course of this project offers rich insights into idealised visions of Chinese amahs. In photograph after photograph we see choreographed moments of devotion, with amahs pictured doting on their young charges. This paper explores how photographs commissioned by employers can be analysed in ways that bring to light glimpses of Chinese women's agency. It analyses employer photographs alongside images commissioned by the women themselves, and photographs included in immigration documents. I explore what this diverse photographic archive reveals about the social, material and mobile working lives of Chinese amahs.

Excluded from the archives: Examining coverage of evacuations and deportations of amahs in Chinese-language newspapers

Charmaine Lam, University of Wollongong, Australia

During World War II, large numbers of British women and children were evacuated from Hong Kong and Singapore to Australia. Some brought their amahs with them. While amahs were discussed in Australia's English-language newspapers as a topic of intrigue, they were barely part of the picture Hong Kong and Singapore's Chinese-language newspapers painted of the evacuation. Even after the war, as Australia's government enacted restrictive immigration policies and deported Chinese residents, many of whom arrived in Australia as wartime evacuees, these newspapers barely acknowledged the unique experience amahs faced. This paper explores findings in these Chinese-language newspapers: how the newspapers characterised wartime evacuation and evacuees and what experiences they focused on in their coverage of the White Australia Policy and deportation of Chinese residents in Australia.

World Wide Webs: an exploration of the Ayahs and Amahs Project's online exhibition

Lauren Samuelsson, University of Wollongong

One of the aims of the Ayahs and Amahs Project is to reconstruct, describe and analyse the historical experiences of ayahs and amahs and explore the way that visual and literary representations of these women travelled with them along the circuits of the British Empire. The centrality of visual and literary representations of ayahs and amahs to the project lends itself to the creation of an online exhibition, a medium which will make the project findings accessible to those in the academy as well as the wider public. The exhibition will be designed to be visually exciting, harnessing the project's rich sources to create a narrative which encourages worldwide visitor engagement with the project. This paper will reflect on the process of creating the online exhibition. Drawing on the team's experiences, it will explore the challenges and possibilities of digital exhibitions for advancing historical understandings.

D2.1.3: Agriculture, Food Security And Reverse Migration In Post-Covid Asia: A Comparative Study On How Small Farmers Mitigate Global Crises In An Increasingly Uncertain World

Graeme MacRae, Thomas Reuter, Jagjit Plahe, Ramesh Sunam

Chair: Paola Tine

Overview: Following the COVID-19 breakout, dramatic reversals of long-standing socio-economic trends have been observable at the nexus of agriculture, food security and labour worldwide. In this presentation, we outline our research questions for an ARC project through which we explore three case-studies in India, Indonesia and Nepal. Disruptions of mobility patterns following the COVID-19 pandemic (including reverse migration with its new food demands and economic needs, and the dramatic drop of tourism, which is one of the major resources of income in all of these countries) caused an increase in small farming. Through in-depth ethnographic comparative research, we will gather empirical data to investigate whether small farming practices and people's ideas have changed. Our ultimate aim is to inform policies to maximise resilience and boost the chance of societies in the South Asian region to weather the many other systemic challenges that lie ahead in an increasingly uncertain world.

Post-COVID Bali: A post-tourism sustainable economy?

Graeme MacRae, Massey University

In Bali since the 1980s, a primarily agricultural economy has transformed into a tourism-driven service economy. Labour has shifted from agriculture to tourism and from rural villages to tourism centres. Whenever tourism is disrupted (by political unrest, terrorism or volcanoes) livelihoods are disrupted. Those affected return to their home villages and are re-absorbed into local agricultural economies. While most people wait (and pray) for tourism to return, some also question their dependence on tourism. In March 2020, when COVID-19 arrived in Bali, the flow of international tourists collapsed suddenly – from about 25,000 a week to a mere trickle and 18 months later it remains the same. The refugees are still back in their villages and some have built new livelihoods in agriculture. By the time we talk about this together, things will have changed again, but we anticipate having a clearer picture of a revitalisation of rural livelihoods.

Reversals in long-standing mobility trends during the pandemic: Consequences for Indonesia

Thomas Reuter, The University of Melbourne

This presentation aims to explore the reversal of mobility under the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequences this had on hundreds of thousands of people in Indonesia. Countless urban workers were forced to return to the countryside when lockdowns terminated their precarious employment overnight, and in the absence of such state safety nets as were available to workers in a few wealthy nations. A similar fate befell international migrant workers, unable to travel across borders. Restricted international mobility also affected tourism industries and hence tourism workers, most notably in Bali. Left without livelihoods, many returned to their places of origin to rely on family networks. This labour mobility reversal repopulated the countryside and smallholder agriculture, which previously

had been relying on an aging labour force; and a sector long neglected and despised by governments still beholden to the narratives of the green revolution.

The role of sustainable agriculture in building livelihood resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic: A focus on India

Jagjit Plahe, Monash University

In India the COVID-19 pandemic compelled millions of precarious workers to return to their ancestral villages. Many of those who returned vowed never to go back to the cities and chose instead to remain in their village and pursue agriculture using sustainable farming practices. However very little is known of how they have fared two years into the pandemic. Why did they adopt sustainable agriculture? What support did they receive from the government or communities if any? How did agriculture build their resilience in terms of absorbing the shock of the pandemic, adapting to the shock and transforming their lives? With the assistance of the NGO, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (Telangana, India) this study will answer these questions both through a 1000-household survey, as well as through focus group discussions and interviews with various different participants across 4 states in India: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab.

Agriculture, food security and reverse migration in post-COVID Asia: A comparative study on how small farmers mitigate global crises in an increasingly uncertain world

Paola Tine, The University of Adelaide

Following the COVID-19 breakout, dramatic reversals of long-standing socio-economic trends have been observable at the nexus of agriculture, food security and labour worldwide. In this presentation, we outline our research questions for an ARC project through which we explore three case-studies in India, Indonesia and Nepal. Disruptions of mobility patterns following the COVID-19 pandemic (including reverse migration with its new food demands and economic needs, and the dramatic drop of tourism, which is one of the major resources of income in all of these countries) caused an increase in small farming. Through in-depth ethnographic comparative research, we will gather empirical data to investigate whether small farming practices and people's ideas have changed. Our ultimate aim is to inform policies to maximise resilience and boost the chance of societies in the South Asian region to weather the many other systemic challenges that lie ahead in an increasingly uncertain world.

D2.1.4: Rethinking Histories Of Colonialism: Indonesia Part I

Susie Protschky, Katharine McGregor, FX Harsono, Ravando Lie

Chair: Ken Setiawan

Overview: This panel on Rethinking Colonial History considers coloniality and the Indonesian Revolution. Speakers will consider to what extent the revolution encompassed a thorough challenge to coloniality, including patterns of feudalism, violence and racial discrimination. The papers draw on a range of sources such as memoirs and ego documents, atrocity photographs, and commemorative practices and sites to uncover hidden histories of the Indonesian Revolution and broader colonial violence from the perspective of a woman revolutionary, embedded Dutch photographers and

members of the ethnic Chinese community. These papers will open up new insights into some of the complexities of this period of rapid change as well as questions about continuities and breaks from the colonial era and the Japanese occupation. Together these papers ask critical questions about the way that colonial violence and experiences of the revolution have been understood.

Individual papers within the panel

Rethinking colonial photography and histories of violence in Indonesia

Susie Protschky, Deakin University

This paper discusses pathways for connecting normative and extreme modes of violence within and beyond the colonial period in Indonesian history by querying the genre of ‘atrocities’ photography and examining how photographic practices, not just objects, have generated narratives of peace and war. While I will focus on photographs made by ‘embedded’ photographers as well as the amateur work of soldiers in military conflicts, I will examine how photographers’ practices – such as the social networks and subaltern labour they relied on, and the narratives they generated around their images – reveal the structures that were common to everyday and exceptional modes of violence across regime change, from the late-colonial period to decolonisation. I also aim to address the continuing relevance of postcolonial methodologies for historians of Indonesia, in a context where theories of decoloniality have become prominent in discussions of historical justice.

Francisca Faggidaej: Decoloniality and the Indonesian revolution

Katharine McGregor, University of Melbourne

Francisca Faggidaej (1925-2013) was raised in the context of the late colonial era in a privileged family of Eastern Indonesian background that in her words bore the at once derogatory, but also privileged colonial position, of being ‘belanda hitam’. In this paper I trace Faggidaej’s unique intersectional position as a woman growing up being taught by her parents to think of herself as Dutch and only speak Dutch, through to her embracing Indonesian language and advocating for Indonesian independence alongside other leading Indonesian nationalists. Faggidaej offers a rare example of an elite Indonesian woman who rejected the very colonial hierarchies her parents upheld and instead became a revolutionary. Her life provides a new starting point for rethinking the history of colonialism and unpicking different forms of coloniality, including the structures of power around gender and race in late colonial society through to the revolutionary period.

Chinese mass graves as key sources to examine Chinese massacres during the Indonesian revolutionary period (1945-1949)

FX Harsono and Ravando Lie, Independent artist, University of Melbourne

In the early 1950s, Chung Hua Tsung Hui, an umbrella organisation for Chinese communities in Indonesia, instructed all branches to re-excavate Chinese mass graves in Java and Sumatra to give them a proper burial. Thousands of Chinese corpses were eventually discovered, particularly in Central and East Java, while many others remained

missing. Those mass graves are primary source evidence of atrocities, which can lead us to reconstruct a narrative about massacres suffered by ethnic Chinese, particularly after the First and Second Dutch Military Aggressions (21 July 1947 and 19 December 1948). Using newspapers, archival records and interviews, we argue that Chinese mass graves are more than resting places for the dead. As part of local landscapes, they can allow us to deconstruct prevalent historiography about the Indonesian War of Independence, which principally glorifies the struggle of Indonesian combatants without elucidating experiences of violence by powerless populations, such as Chinese communities.

D2.1.5: The Covid-19 Challenge And Authoritarian Response: How Central Asia Has Muddled Through The Crisis

Kirill Nourzhanov, Reuel Hanks, Dilnoza Ubaydullaeva

Chair: Shahram Akbarzadeh

Overview: The choices made by the governments in the Central Asian countries on how to deal with the pandemic have highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of authoritarianism in crisis management. They have done all right enforcing basic public safety measures such as closing borders, implementing confinement and bolstering sanitary capacity in major cities. However, the region's super-presidential regimes have proved less successful in dealing with the long-term consequences of the pandemic and devising effective humanitarian solutions. Using case studies from Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the panel examines the official COVID-related policies and their uptake, modification or rejection by local societies that have developed their own strategies of survival.

In denial: Obfuscation and geographies of silence in Turkmenistan's COVID-19 strategy

Reuel Hanks, Oklahoma State University

Turkmenistan has remained one of the world's most difficult countries for foreigners to visit since the collapse of the USSR in 1991. All domestic media sources are controlled by the state, and information is censored and filtered before most citizens of the country can access it, with the exception of some broadcast signals arriving primarily from Turkey and Russia. Turkmenistan had the dubious distinction of ranking 167th out of 183 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) in 2018, making it one of the least transparent and most corrupt societies in the world. The Orwellian obsession with information control is extended to news concerning COVID-19. As of early November 2020, the Turkmen regime claimed that not a single case of coronavirus had been diagnosed in the country. Requests for a WHO team to investigate possible infections and deaths in Turkmenistan have been either ignored or delayed. The refusal of the Ashgabat authorities to confront the disease and to obfuscate the spatial dimensions of the virus in Turkmenistan places hundreds of thousands of people at risk. This paper utilises the conceptual frame of a 'geography of silence' to analyse and assess the strategy concerning COVID-19 in Turkmenistan.

Charisma, international aid and black caraway: Tajikistan's battle with the COVID-19 pandemic

Kirill Nourzhanov, The Australian National University

According to the country's officials, Tajikistan was the last country in Central Asia to succumb to the coronavirus pandemic, and the first one to vanquish it. The authorised COVID-19 story attributes this to the inspirational leadership of President Emomali Rahmon who steered the nation through the hard times of 2020 and 2021, coordinating the government response and looking after the sick and the vulnerable. The paper takes a critical look at the management of the COVID crisis by the Tajik state. It argues that the authorities have largely muddled through the emergency, often displaying incompetence and lack of planning. Foreign aid has been instrumental in propping up the country's struggling public health system. Acting more or less independently from the state, Tajik society has developed some interesting coping mechanisms in response to the pandemic.

Internationalisation of higher education in authoritarian settings during the pandemic: The case of Uzbekistan

Dilnoza Ubaydullaeva, The Australian National University

For more than two decades the internationalisation of higher education (HE) was framed as a threat and was therefore discouraged in post-Soviet Uzbekistan. While the change of leadership in 2016 brought some liberalisation to the HE sector, internationalisation has still been largely limited to the opening of branch campuses in the country. Due to the sudden COVID-19 health crisis, Uzbekistan's tertiary education sector has faced additional challenges in the area of internationalisation. This paper argues that while the pandemic has circumscribed some traditional forms of HE internationalisation in Uzbekistan it has also produced new opportunities. To support this argument, this paper analyses two sets of data. First, it examines the information output by the Ministry of Higher Education of Uzbekistan, covering the internationalisation initiatives since the pandemic hit the country in 2020. Second, the paper uses interviews held with university lecturers to explore the bottom-up perspectives on the HE internationalisation at the time of COVID.

Gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic: Informal, artisanal and small-scale gold mining communities in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt, Bernadetta Devi, Sara Beavis, Aparna Lal

The Australian National University, Queensland University of Technology, Australian National University

Based on a study carried out during 2021 jointly with a local partner, Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS), this paper examines the gendered impacts of COVID-19, and shows how these impacts exacerbated existing inequities in access to health services, information, and water and sanitation in the ASM communities, affected women's bargaining power and marginalised them. Finally, this paper highlights the immediate, short-term and long-term actions needed to boost the health of these communities, beyond COVID-19 recovery. The focus of this paper is on two Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) communities in Rangan Tate and Pudu Jaya, both located in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. They are accustomed to living and working precariously, and dealing with multifaceted social, political, legal and environmental vulnerabilities. The pandemic stripped women in these communities bare of economic, social and cultural capital to cope with the livelihood shock and brought out the glaring and oppressing gendered inequalities.

D2.1.6: Climate, Covid And Social Change

David Holmes, Ella Healy, Julius Tutor, Melanio Leal, Minati Kalo, Alexandra Phelan, Irine Gayatri, Jacqui True

Chair: Aydogan Kars

Climate justice as a gateway message

David Holmes, Ella Healy, Monash University

In the field of climate change communication, certain messages act as 'gateway messages' that can improve the acceptance of a range of climate narratives. In this paper, we argue that climate justice messages have this quality and are helpful in climate communication campaigns, climate reporting and raising issue-attention in media ecosystems worldwide. It is therefore essential to communicate how climate change is an issue of social justice, to address the social, economic, political and public health inequalities created by climate change. From food insecurity to forced migration, frontline communities will be disproportionately affected by how we choose to respond to climate change, despite being the least resourced to respond to extreme weather events and sea-level rise. Drawing on insights from an MCCRH report conducted in the Pacific, as well as understanding the potential of 'non-persuasive' communication, and COVID-19 messaging, we put forward several strategies for climate justice messaging in Asia.

The plight of Magbabarong: Preserving the trademarks of socio-cultural entrepreneurship in the times of COVID-19 pandemic in the lens of the Catholic social teaching

Julius Tutor, Melanio Leal, San Beda University

The concept of social justice and its principles integrates the need for communities like Lumban Laguna, whose culture and cultural practices are embedded in the life community, to effectively address concerns and challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim to understand the struggles of the 'Magbabarong' through the lens of the Catholic Social Teaching is basically to discover the means of achieving the full potential of their skills and talents as a trademark in socio-cultural entrepreneurship. We see in the context of this study the interaction of several aspects in the life of the Magbabarong: the social, the economic and its cultural integration. This study, moreover, utilises the See-Judge-Act principle in gathering the data, in executing the method of analysis, and in proposing our intended socio-cultural framework in the recommendations. The challenges during this pandemic open a wider reality for the 'Magbabarong-communities' to explore and experience cultural promotions through means accessible to them.

The Rohingya refugee crisis: A situational analysis of health status during the COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh

Minati Kalo, Independent Researcher New Delhi

Since the COVID-19 outbreak began, the migrant and refugee population has faced numerous challenges including loss of livelihoods, evictions and stigmatisation. The Rohingya refugee crisis is neither new nor a sudden problem for Bangladesh. About a million Rohingya have fled due to the ethnic cleansing in Myanmar and sought refuge in

Bangladesh. As countries close their borders and ask their citizens to stay home to prevent the spread of the virus, aid organisations warn that the impact of the virus on the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh 'could be enormous'. By adopting a case-study approach under qualitative research design, this proposal aims to explore and analyse the risks that make the Rohingya refugees vulnerable to COVID-19, the ways the pandemic increases their socio-economic vulnerabilities, the preventive and protective steps and preparedness taken to protect the refugees, and the challenges the humanitarian workers face.

Gender analysis of violent extremism and the impact of COVID-19 on peace and security in ASEAN: Evidence-based research for policy

Alexandra Phelan, Irine Gayatri, Jacqui True, Monash University

Employing a mixed methods approach through survey dissemination and expert interviews throughout the ASEAN region, this study found that the formulation of P/CVE plans that have connections WPS can play a crucial role in addressing the attraction of violent extremism, especially the sexist and misogynistic attitudes and socially constructed masculinities and femininities that provide fertile ground and radicalisation towards violence. Using Indonesia as an example, we argue that whilst the formulation of NAP P/CVEs can be highly institutionalised, they are not necessarily rigid and can in fact be a participatory process. Consequently, in order to respond to the unique consequences of the nexus between COVID, the online space and heightened insecurities for women, our study demonstrates that the broadening of P/CVE ownership as a shared agenda between government and the grassroots level can in fact contribute to meaningful participation, which in turn plays a key role in enhancing the success of P/CVE strategies and tailoring P/CVE policies.

D2.1.7: War Memory And Historical Justice: The 70th Anniversary Of The Korean War In The Pandemic Of COVID-19

Kyung-yeon Kim, Hee-won Lee and Si-seong Lee

Chair: Ryeosil Kim

Overview: 2020 was the beginning of COVID-19 and the 70th anniversary of the Korean War. Despite the pandemic, various events were held in Korea to commemorate the war online and offline. However, the sufferings experienced by individuals and minorities of different social backgrounds were rarely commemorated compared to the hypervisibility of war heroes and military, especially the Euro-American UN forces in popularised Korean War memory. As the chair of this panel, I organised three presentations theorising memory investment or struggle of minorities. Korea is about to mark the 70th anniversary of the armistice in 2023. We raise a fundamental question regarding how to describe non-historicalised memory of the Korean war excluded by national history to be wary of the concurrent resurgence of Cold War language and realignments at this historical juncture.

70 years anniversary of the Korean War and remembering/reflecting on women's war memory

Kyung-yeon Kim, Pusan National University

In the 70th anniversary of the Korean War in 2020, Women's Research Institute at PNU organised a symposium on women's variant Korean War memories. There are plural experiences of the war according to gender, class and generation, but women and minorities' memories and experiences have been forgotten by the dominant representation that has rendered the memory of the war singularly as the national history and/or the great anti-communist narrative. Looking back at the symposium, it was indeed an opportunity not only to re-examine war violence and atrocities against women across borders since Japan's colonial ruling, the Cold War and even the post-Cold War, but also to discuss the possibility of peace through the prism of women/gender. In this panel, I will address women's Korean War memories by focusing on gender politics.

How to remember the Korean War differently: The making story of the documentary film Dark Tourism

Hee-won Lee, Pusan National University (PNU)

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, there were various events to commemorate the Korean War, which is the symptom that Korean society still has not overcome the shadow of the war. At the same time, Korea's neighbours, North Korea, China and even Japan, also commemorated the war in their own way. Conflictive representation and remembrance of the Korean War among them might be a reflection of 'the new Cold War' formation. Looking back on such competing national histories, our research team made a documentary film *Dark Tourism: The Dark Road to Peace* (2021), which remembers the war differently from the national history. In this presentation, I would like to discuss a way to historicise the Korean War based on the film.

Memories of the Korean War as the others' memories: The Korean War literature of Korean residences in Japan

Si-seong Lee, Pusan National University

The official memory of the Korean War is summarised as a stark confrontation between the two Koreas. I shed light on the Korean residents in Japan and their memory of the war through examining Dal-soo Kim's short story *Son Yonggam* (1951). Korean diaspora during the war has been excluded from the official/national war memory. Kim shows how the protagonist, named Son Younggam, who experienced the hardships as Korean diaspora in imperial Japan from the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty to the liberation of Korea, responds to another tragedy of his nation, the Korean War. By observing the complexed position of Korean diaspora in post-war Japan, it can be understood that the Korean war was not a regional conflict under the Cold War formations, but a transnational war derived from the (re)colonisation of East Asia.

D2.1.8: China Studies In Flux: Thinking About The PRC In Indonesia

Tonny Dian Effendi, Josh Stenberg, Harryanto Aryodiguno, Saiful Hakam, Tiara Cornelia Wattimena, Septyanto Galan Prakoso, Anitasa Dewi, Ferry Anshori, Ferdian Ahya Al Putra

Chair: Josh Stenberg

Overview: There have long been China studies in Indonesia, but their current condition is in flux, not least because the COVID-19 pandemic has sharply divided public opinion. The pandemic situation in China and the discussion on China prior and during the pandemic represent the re-discussion on China's issues from the Indonesian perspective. How has China been discussed in Indonesia prior to and during the pandemic? Tonny Dian Effendi and Josh Stenberg find that although Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world and a democratic country, research on Xinjiang and Hong Kong remain relatively limited. While Saiful Hakam, Anitasa Dewi and Ferry Anshori explain the Islamic world in China and China in general to the Indonesian public. Finally, Septyanto Galan Prakoso and Ferdian Ahya Al Putra find that the research topic on China does not only represent the interest of Indonesian scholars but also the sentiment toward China in various sectors.

Research on Xinjiang and Hong Kong

Tonny Dian Effendi, Josh Stenberg

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, The University of Sydney

This study discusses the research of Indonesian students and researchers about Xinjiang and Hong Kong in the past two years. Examining Indonesian academic articles on Xinjiang and Hong Kong from the Garuda database during the pandemic, this study finds that although Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world and a democratic country, research on Xinjiang and Hong Kong remain relatively limited. Beijing's policies towards Uighur Muslims exist but are dwarfed by interest in other areas of China research. Research related to Hong Kong remains focused on Indonesian migrant workers and business links rather than Hong Kong protests, security law or other politically contentious research areas. The survey suggests that Indonesian researchers gravitate to the topic less likely to generate friction with the PRC and are conscious of China's soft power and public diplomacy.

The santri: The new actor in the discussion on China in Indonesia

Saiful Hakam, Anitasa Dewi, Ferry Anshori

Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia

In the last five years, the santri have provided a new discussion about China, which has dominated political and economic nuances. They offer a new perspective by remaking Islamic Culture as a cultural bridge for the two countries. They are new non-state actors as well as non-ethnic Chinese actors. They are practising the hadith of the Prophet, seeking knowledge as far as China. Since they learn Chinese and study in China, they can see China's civilisation firsthand, interact directly with Chinese people and experience social changes and economic progress in China. Through social media, they tell Indonesian Muslims the triad of the Chinese Islamic World: mosques, tombs and Chinese halal dishes. During the pandemic, they have presented the discussion about China in many webinars. Their presence represents the image of China for some Indonesian Muslim groups and the result of China's public diplomacy.

China-Indonesia relations in the last five years: A literature study to perceive Indonesians' sentiment towards China

Septyanto Galan Prakoso, Ferdian Ahya Al Putra

Sun Yat-sen University, University of Gajah Mada

This literature research will try to explain the research related to China that has been done in Indonesia in the last five years. Albeit general in nature, this study can be used to discover the development of the interest of Indonesian scholars in China-related issues. Examining the research recorded on the Portal Garuda database from 2016-2021, the finding will explain the most objects of research related to China that Indonesian academicians are keen to study in recent years. The result of the research can be useful to assess Indonesians' sentiment towards China in various sectors, and at the same time serves as the timestamp of China policy and/or actions' impact on Indonesia in each year, starting from 2016 until 2021. In the end, this study may elaborate the general situation of China-Indonesia relations on some of the most discussed sectors: politics, economy, socio-cultural, and health & welfare.

D2.1.9: Advocacy For Myanmar

Melissa Crouch

Chair: Melissa Crouch

Roundtable Overview: The 2021 coup in Myanmar and changed the ways academics engage with Myanmar, and changed our responsibilities to colleagues and contacts there. This roundtable is an opportunity for academics working on Myanmar to discuss and share how they are supporting and partnering with colleagues in Myanmar since the coup. Due to the change in government in Australia, we will discuss next steps in our advocacy generally and in relation to the ongoing need to campaign for the release of academic Sean Turnell who remains in detention in Myanmar.

Day 2 Wednesday 6 July

Panel Session D2.2

D.2.2.1: Finishing The Second World War In Asia

Sandra Wilson, Robert Cribb, Beatrice Trefalt

Chair: Sandra Wilson

Overview: The Second World War in Asia formally ended on 15 August 1945, but many observers and military authorities on both sides had realised much earlier that Japan had been defeated. This panel explores the 'shadow time' that began in the final stages of the war and stretched into the decade of the 1950s and beyond. The end of hostilities brought a dramatic period of readjustment in Japan. Cultural and emotional processing of the war's legacy then continued for many years. We explore the Japanese military's response to the dilemmas it faced in 1944-45 in dealing with Allied airmen who crashed in Japanese territory and with the large numbers of Allied prisoners-of-war and internees in its custody, and we analyse the significance of an official Japanese mission to collect the remains of soldiers in New Guinea in 1955.

Execution of Allied fliers in wartime Japan

Sandra Wilson, Murdoch University

The Second World War in Asia formally ended on 15 August 1945, but many observers and military authorities on both sides had realised much earlier that Japan had been defeated. This panel explores the 'shadow time' that began in the final stages of the war and stretched into the decade of the 1950s and beyond. The end of hostilities brought a dramatic period of readjustment in Japan. Cultural and emotional processing of the war's legacy then continued for many years. We explore the Japanese military's response to the dilemmas it faced in 1944-45 in dealing with Allied airmen who crashed in Japanese territory and with the large numbers of Allied prisoners-of-war and internees in its custody, and we analyse the significance of an official Japanese mission to collect the remains of soldiers in New Guinea in 1955.

Was there a Japanese 'Kill all prisoners' order at the end of the Second World War?

Robert Cribb, Australian National University

Soon after Japan's surrender in August 1945, rumours circulated among Westerners that the Japanese High Command had issued an order that all Allied prisoners-of-war and internees in Japanese hands were to be killed. Many stories referred to unsubstantiated revelations by prison camp guards after the surrender; later, documents were circulated which purported to be evidence of this order. On closer examination, however, this documentary and circumstantial evidence turns out to be weak. Japanese orders authorised the killing of prisoners in specific local circumstances and there were at least three cases of prisoner-massacre near the end of the war. But there was no general order to kill all prisoners and indeed little reason why one would have been issued. The rumour gained strength because of discomfort over the use of atomic bombs against Japan and the consequent desire to justify the bombs with more than mere military necessity.

Japan and the search for WWII remains: New Guinea, 1955

Beatrice Trefalt, Monash University

Since the end of the Second World War, the recovery of remains of Japanese war dead has constituted an effort on a grand scale and across vast geographical spaces. The first government missions to repatriate remains began in the mid-1950s and these efforts continue to this day, across a period of tremendous geo-political shifts in the region, and of increasingly sophisticated technologies for the identification of individual remains. As well as financial and bureaucratic costs for the government, the search for remains had an emotional toll for individual families of the missing, which also contributed to the ongoing debate about the responsibility of the post-war nation state to its fallen soldiers and bereaved families. This paper examines the arrival in New Guinea in 1955 of an early Japanese governmental mission to find remains. It focuses first on the growing domestic pressure in Japan for the recovery of remains, and the political response to this pressure, demonstrating how the search for soldiers' remains was framed in the context of debates about war guilt. It then traces the composition of the search party, the nature of its search efforts and the obstacles it confronted in recovering remains, including the opposition to the search party of local inhabitants and of Australian veterans. Finally, it examines the return of these remains to increasingly contested sites of commemoration in Japan.

D.2.2.2: Covid-19: Politics And Memory In East Asia

Xiang Gao, Guy C. Charlton, Gwyn McClelland

Chair: Gwyn McClelland

Overview: Evaluating responses to COVID-19 in Asia is not a simple task. This panel brings together an interdisciplinary team who will reflect on the multiple and complex responses to COVID-19 as observed in varied contexts in Asia, and including comparison to the United States. Xiang Gao, international relations and politics expert on China, begins the session by discussing how the Chinese Communist Party has employed performance public policy and what that entails. Guy Charlton, Associate Professor of Law, reflects widely and comparatively on the comparison between the US response and that of Asian states such as Hong Kong, China and Taiwan in view of political issues including nationalism, social challenges and dissent. Finally, historian Gwyn McClelland considers how the 2020 (2021) Olympics were held in the face of the worst of the pandemic, although ironically conceived of as a method of promoting and achieving recovery from disaster.

Narrative, symbolism and policy performance: China and COVID-19

Xiang Gao, University of New England

COVID-19 created a worldwide public policy vacuum due to the lack of scientific knowledge concerning effective disease control and vaccines. In this policy vacuum governments often sought to display themselves as effective protectors of the public's health and safety despite a less than effective or an incomplete policy performance. From this perspective it is useful to compare actual policy outcomes as well as analyse the symbolic performance in public policy. This article presents an analytical framework of performance public policy with three elements, including constructing policy achievement, providing political goods, and establishing 'normative' commitment in both domestic politics and foreign policy. The research argues that the Chinese Government led by the Chinese

Communist Party has been able to maintain a relatively high degree of social coherence and domestic support during the pandemic by employing performance public policy, consisting of a combination of materials strength, political propaganda, nationalist discourse and assertive foreign policy.

Nationalism, state authority and culture wars: Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in Hong Kong, China, Taiwan and the United States

Guy C. Charlton, University of New England

The COVID-19 pandemic has devastated global public health and deeply impacted the world economy. Unsurprisingly given the serious economic, social and political consequences, differing government responses have been highly politicised. Yet notwithstanding public health issues, the challenges of COVID-19 have enabled governments to pursue additional political and public policy objectives. This presentation discusses the narratives and public policies the governments of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States took toward the pandemic. It argues that the public health objectives were supplemented by various narratives which had little to do with public health policy and more to do with regime legitimacy, nationalism and quelling dissent. The impact of such non-health objectives has both entrenched the distrust of scientific and governmental expertise while undermining disease control and public policy measures, such as climate change, that require a scientific consensus.

COVID-19, the 2020(1) Olympics and memory

Gwyn McClelland, University of New England

The 2020(1) Olympics, ironically held while an emergency was declared in Japan due to the COVID-19 pandemic, both obscured and suppressed the commemorations of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Official narratives of the Olympics simultaneously attempted to proclaim an end to past difficulties while hibakusha (sufferers of the atomic bombings) and their supporters demonstrated their scepticism about the Olympic event, and meanwhile the pandemic worsened in Japan. In this presentation, referring to surveys conducted with public figures of Nagasaki, I will discuss how the government used the Olympics to promote and showcase recovery from disaster, by suggesting the country has transcended the nuclear disaster centred on Fukushima, and that the population should put behind them the atomic bombings which devastated Nagasaki and Hiroshima in 1945. In 1964, an Olympic torch runner born in Hiroshima Prefecture lit the Olympic torch, while in 2020, the original closing ceremony was slated for Nagasaki Day.

D.2.2.3: Art, The Environment And The Politics Of Ecological Justice In Southeast Asia

Elly Kent, Wulan Dirganatoro, Edwin Jurriens

Chair: Elly Kent

Overview: This panel presents findings from research across contemporary and historical examples of artistic engagement with social and ecological justice, reflecting the diversity of practitioners in the field and critiquing the role of art in environmental movements, as well as the role of environmental concern in artists' practice. The panel presenters draw attention to the evolution of aesthetic and

political strategies within creative practices which attend to intertwined concerns around lived experience of the consequences of ecological disaster, political and religious conflict, and marginalised social and cultural identities. Drawing on specific examples of practice in a variety of mediums and social contexts within Indonesia, Thailand and Timor-Leste, the presenters examine artists who work with ideas of memory, trauma, tradition, spirituality, activism and political engagement in works that generate challenging questions around instrumentalisation, aestheticisation and anthropocentrism in art.

The restless generations: Artists, the environment and social justice in Indonesia

Elly Kent, The Australian National University

In the introduction to the catalogue for the Proses '85 exhibition, then head of WALHI (The Indonesian Environment Forum), Ema Witoelar, wrote that when the forum was established in 1980, artists were among the first people they worked with – with poets and musicians initiating collaborations. Like WALHI, artists' engagement with 'lingkungan hidup' or the 'living environment' has long been linked to social justice and the disproportionate impact that resource extraction and pollution have on marginalised populations in urban, suburban and rural areas of the nation. What we now recognise as 'environmental justice' has preoccupied many creative practitioners, creating what art critic and historian Sanento Yuliman referred to as a 'restless generation' of critical and activist artists. This paper examines some examples of artistic practice engaged with environmental justice in Indonesia, reflecting the diversity of practitioners in the field and associated discourses of responsibility and representation.

'Like planting flowers in a war zone': Memory, ecology and healing in Southeast Asian contemporary art

Wulan Dirgantoro, University of Melbourne

This presentation examines how artistic strategies that have developed to express collective trauma caused by political, religious or ethnic conflict in the last decades are now being refined to help communities respond to environmental challenges linked to climate change. The presentation will discuss memory and artmaking in relation to human conflict and the role of nature in artworks by the Muslimah Collective (Southern Thailand) and Maria Madeira (East Timor/Australia). Their artworks highlight how artistic practices operate in and around communities where climate disasters such as flooding and typhoons (Southern Thailand) or extended drought (Timor-Leste) have been compounded by the aftermath of political and religious conflict. Their artistic practices show how gendered subjectivities, memory work and ecological concerns are deeply intertwined to form their artistic practices and as a basis for community healing.

The planet: a lament for environmentally engaged citizenship?

Edwin Jurriens, University of Melbourne

This presentation focuses on Garin Nugroho's stage play, 'The Planet: A Lament', which combines song and dance, predominantly from Eastern Indonesia, with video and other visuals that bewail the human destruction of the natural environment. I argue that the performance embodies a call for planetary citizenship that bridges art and spirituality as well as aspects of deep ecology and political ecology. I seek to demonstrate how its engagement with

marginalised ethnic groups, cultural traditions and religions provides a foundation for environmental renewal. At the same time, some aspects of this foundation are weakened by ambiguities around the sponsorship and promotion of the production. This presentation discusses the play's structure, aesthetics and representation of race and religion; its position in Nugroho's larger socially, politically and environmentally engaged oeuvre; and the politics of promotion and sponsorship.

D.2.2.4: Rethinking Histories Of Colonialism: Indonesia Part II

Abdul Wahid Abstract, Sri Margana, Bronwyn Anne Beech Jones

Chair: Katharine McGregor

Overview: This panel on Rethinking Colonial History considers colonial categories of race and gender. This includes consideration of how colonial subjects were viewed and represented by Dutch people, especially in artistic representations and the real-life effects of colonial categorisation in terms of how groups of people were treated during and beyond the colonial era. Speakers will discuss how Indonesians were depicted in illustrations in Dutch school books, how the ethnic Chinese were treated under Dutch taxation law and how girls and women represented themselves and their communities in a variety of Malay-language newspapers. Together the papers will raise critical questions about how colonial categories shape our views of the past by probing the connections between art and colonialism, taxation and governmentality and alternative sources of belonging based on communities of women.

Exploited by the greedy states? The Chinese under changing tax regimes in colonial and early postcolonial Java, 1910s-1940s

Abdul Wahid, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Taxation is the most important extractive instrument of the state in colonial and postcolonial Indonesia. Literature has shown that the Dutch colonial government introduced a series of tax reforms, but failed to create a unified and just tax system. The colonial tax system was largely perceived as exploitative, fragmented, discriminatory and unjust, especially for Indigenous and Chinese. Under the racial-based political structure, the Chinese were heavily taxed due to their economic strength and political weakness. The changing regimes in the 1940s did not alter the Chinese position and they were heavily taxed by the Japanese military rule and then by competing Indonesian 'authorities' who were fighting against the returning Dutch power. Using various sources, this paper analyses the (unchanging) Chinese position as tax objects under the Dutch colonial government, the Japanese military rule and the revolutionary Indonesian government.

Depicting the colonial subject: Racialism, hybridity and agency in colonial school book illustrations

Sri Margana, University of Gajah Mada

Historians have extended their research interest beyond the grand narratives of historical events towards daily life.

To this a new field of research, images, became significant sources. Peter Burke (2001) in his piece 'Eyewitnessing' brought together various methods applied in using images as historical evidence, seeing images as 'visual literacy'. From a cultural anthropological perspective Hans Belting and Horst Bredekamp point out that images—paintings, drawings, illustrations and photographs—are agents, objects with power over people who believe in that power. This article examines images in schoolbook readings for students at European schools in colonial Indonesia. Applying cultural anthropological approaches, this article attempts to locate images in their cultural tradition including the conventions or codes of representation. How was a certain colonial ideology or value represented in the illustration? How do the illustrations address ethnicity and hybridity? How do the illustrations indicate cultural dialogue among authorities, colonial subjects and agencies?

Geographies of justice: Locating young women's selves and worlds in colonial-era West Sumatran newspapers

Bronwyn Anne Beech Jones, University of Melbourne

A focus on women and girls' perceptions of self and justice as articulated in newspapers has the potential to enrich histories of activism, resistance and everyday life in colonial-era Indonesia. Using three intersecting case studies on visualisation, landscape motifs and a translated short story, I argue that girls and women constructed their sense of belonging and situated themselves in the world to form locally-centred activist vernaculars calling for greater opportunities. I engage with Parreñas' (2020) call for a 'plurality of vernaculars' in Southeast Asian anticolonial scholarship, tracing self- and world-making practices to work toward methods that engage with writers' individual agency and senses of self. By analysing expressive tropes and concerns within knowledge-making practices and the political, social, economic and religious context of their location, I critically consider the 'multiple-ness' of these young women's privilege and marginalisation and their diverse dreams for a more just future.

D.2.2.5: Territorial Politics In Pandemic Times: Changing Dynamics Of Central-Local Power Relations In Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines And Thailand

Weena Gera, Chris Morris, Viengrat Nethipo, Tricia Yeoh

Chair: Paul Hutchcroft

Overview: In Southeast Asia, as in much of the world, the capacity of states to contain the COVID-19 pandemic has been shaped by pre-existing patterns of authority and power linking national governments to subnational components of the territorial realm. Sometimes the pandemic, in turn, has combined with other factors to reshape the power dynamics of central-local relations. This panel explores recent – and quite distinct – trends across four countries. In Indonesia, some basic elements of the country's framework of decentralisation are under challenge, threatening an erosion of regional autonomy. Malaysia's post-2018 political turbulence, combined with the public health crisis, has produced new dynamics of central-state conflict and coordination. In the Philippines, the pandemic created new opportunities for political consolidation from the centre, alongside flawed attempts at social protection. Thailand's post-2014 regime has undermined local democracy mechanisms put in place in 1997, even as municipalities have demonstrated substantial capacity in COVID-19 response.

Individual papers within the panel

Distribution of pandemic social amelioration funds amidst tightened stranglehold over local governments in the Philippines

Weena Gera, University of the Philippines-Cebu

The complex contradictions between central and local government structures in the Philippines are long-standing, characterised by ever-shifting political dynamics across electoral cycles. This paper illustrates how the Duterte regime maximised the uncertainties of the pandemic to overwhelm local politicians and consolidate power at the centre. Employing a combination of schemes, the Executive rendered subnational officials acquiescent, monopolised distribution of social amelioration funds, and exploited its central role in dispensing patronage resources. The study outlines the resultant breakdown of central-local coordination, even though strong state action was particularly critical in the emergency context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the concomitant failure to ensure a basic symmetry in response across regions and localities. It then draws on specific cases to show how what should optimally have been a technocratic-led and equitable distribution of social benefits intended for the most vulnerable households was severely compromised – to the ultimate detriment of the poor.

Chipping away at autonomy: Recent developments in Indonesia's centre-regional relations

Chris Morris, Australian National University

Indonesia's framework for decentralisation plays a critical role in facilitating national and subnational action on a wide range of policy and service delivery challenges. Yet for all its complexity, the framework ultimately reflects answers to three basic questions: which level of government should do what, who should pay for it, and on what terms? Twenty years into Indonesia's decentralisation experiment, striking the right balance between central control and regional autonomy remains as important – and contested – as ever. This paper reviews current issues in Indonesia's centre-regional relations, some emerging from the COVID-19 public health emergency and others taking place around it. The latter include the ongoing erosion of regional autonomy through provisions of sectoral legislation, the intermittent threat to direct regional elections and continuing attempts to contain the proliferation of subnational administrative units. What consequences might flow from these developments and what do they mean for the quality of Indonesian governance?

Central-local relations in Thailand: Decentralisation interrupted, central control reinforced

Viengrat Nethipo, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok

My paper will examine how central-local relations have changed in Thailand under the NCPO military regime (2014-2019) and the semi-authoritarian regime (2019-2020). It is well known how, at the national level, the 2014 coup weakened democratic institutions – from the constitution to elections to representational structures. This paper focuses on how the dictatorship halted local elections and attempted to exert control over local democracy mechanisms that had arisen since 1997. To comprehend these political change processes, I argue that analysis must consider power dynamics not only within formal institutions, but also across informal networks that extend from NCPO rulers at the top of the system through intermediary levels (politicians, bureaucrats and local leaders)

and down to the people at the grassroots. Even amidst the reassertion of central control, many municipalities have demonstrated the capacity to mount an effective response to COVID-19 in their respective jurisdictions.

Central-state conflict and coordination in Malaysia: Transformation amidst tumult

Tricia Yeoh, Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS) – Kuala Lumpur

While Malaysia is set up as a constitutional federation, it is highly centralised in practice, with the federal government responsible for key public policy matters, including education and public healthcare. From independence until 2018, this centralisation was exacerbated by the single-party dominance of UMNO at the federal level. At the 2018 14th General Election, this changed when the opposition coalition Pakatan Harapan rose to power, but only for a short-lived 22 months before it was toppled by a new government. Between 2018 and 2021, four different federal governments presided over an exceedingly tumultuous political environment, further complicated by COVID-19 management from 2020 onwards. This presentation examines central-state conflict and coordination in Malaysia over the three-year period between 2018 and 2021. Against the backdrop of rapid political changes both at federal and state levels, and an unprecedented public health crisis, how are federal-state relations being transformed?

D.2.2.6: Identity And Gender In Asia

Suzanna Eddyono, Robbie Peters, Mohammad Ibrahim Khalad

Chair: Beatrice Trefalt

Politics of headscarf in Indonesia

Suzanna Eddyono, Universitas Gadjah Mada

This study interrogates discourses and practices of forced hijab in post-New Order Indonesian [general] public school. I argue that forced headscarf does not only establish two layers of social exclusions, namely gender and religious minority-based exclusionary practices; but it also signifies an unprecedented shift in the long-standing relations between religion [Islam] and the state in Indonesia. Using thematic [narrative] analysis of data drawn from reports, documents, online news and webinars, this study highlights the emerging more dominant and repressive interpretation of Islam that has normalised and served as a core value that justifies the practices of forced headscarf in [general] public schools. This study further underlines the work of politics of headscarf in shaping a subtle yet pivotal unprecedented shift in gendered- and religious minority-based exclusionary practices as well as in solidifying majority/minority discriminatory standards.

Men and pigeons in an Indonesian city

Robbie Peters, Sydney University

The pigeon highlights the de facto kin-making practices through which all things are 'made with' others, be they animals, non-kin, denizens, citizens or enemies. The training, keeping and racing of pigeons in the back-alleys of Indonesia's second largest city, Surabaya, is an example of such practice. I point to the man-pigeon-ghetto triad

that underpins such practice and argue that it is most instructively captured through the spatial concept of the mirror that enables people to see beyond the space they are in to the space in which they desire to be. I hold that this desire (nafsu), and its more noble transformation into determination (semangat), has fuelled revolutionary sentiments in Surabaya's low-income neighbourhoods (kampung) since the early twentieth century and that those sentiments find their greatest expression in the pigeon as a potent enabler of relationships between people in a city divided by race and class.

Perception of masculinity among Rohingya refugees of Bangladesh

Mohammad Ibrahim Khalad, Australian National University

The aim of my research is to understand the perception of masculinity among Rohingya refugee men in relation to their vulnerable positionalities as refugees and in the context of their social-cultural and gender hierarchies. I would like to know what it is like to be a 'man' for the Rohingya men while they live their lives in a refugee camp as refugees in Bangladesh. For this purpose, I critically engage Connell's (1995) notion of 'hegemonic masculinity' in relation to Agamben's (1995) idea of 'bare life', Malkki's (1995) 'national order of things', and Bourdieu's (1977) 'theory of practice'. I will build on this analysis and the attendant theoretical frameworks to consider how the discursive essentialisation of Rohingya refugee men and their social location as refugees shape their and their kin's perceptions of masculinity

D.2.2.7: Popular Culture In Asia

María J. Santamaría Hergueta

Chair: Adele Aria

Japanese traditional folk textile dyeing: What the dyers told me

María J. Santamaría Hergueta, International Christian University

This research explores the views of craftspeople about traditional folk stencil dyeing in Japan (katazome) through 27 interviews and participant observation from December 2017 until February 2022. The results are organised around three themes. The first theme addresses the evolution of katazome, the meaning of tradition and authenticity, and how the dyers see the future of katazome. The second theme presents issues around the craftspeople, the beginning of their practice, and reflections on their identities and work. The last theme deals with crafts practice and craftsmanship, and issues around the atelier, including the horizontal relations among dyers and those vertical with their master/teacher.

The changing availability of materials shapes the crafts production, and the incorporation of technologies/social media enhance the craftspeople and their ateliers' profile, boosting their sales. Having a successor to the atelier and being able to access initiatives/institutions supporting this tradition are pivotal to the survival of katazome.

Popular culture of the farmers' protests in India

Kanika Singh, Ashoka University

This paper looks at the popular culture of the ongoing farmers' protests in India to examine the idea of social justice as expressed in the protest art emerging from the movement. Farmers (including women) have camped on border-sites in Delhi (India's capital) demanding the repeal of the three farm laws introduced by the Narendra Modi-led Indian Government. The protest movement has completed a year and has been hailed nationally and internationally as a fight for democracy and social justice, and against privatisation and corporate profit. The farmers' protests have also emerged as an extremely important challenge to the Hindu-right wing political domination in India. I study the songs, visuals, slogans, posters that have emerged from the protest sites to examine their conceptualisation of social justice and the cultural and political vocabulary and symbolism used to articulate it.

Amateur practice of crafts: The case of Japanese traditional folk textile dyeing – Katazome

María J. Santamaría Hergueta, International Christian University

This paper presents the results of research on the experience of amateur practitioners with Japanese traditional folk textile dyeing – katazome. The research used a mixed approach of ethnographic methods to collect and generate data from December 2017 to February 2022. Femaleness came through prominently in the amateur practice of katazome. Positive effects associated with amateur practice included a sense of wellbeing while enjoying time at the atelier producing katazome; of belonging to the amateur group; and of discovery and learning when travelling together or organising selling exhibitions. The amateur practitioners considered their katazome as social products appreciated through a social consumption, rather than social products traded as commodities of economic value. The cultural aspects related to the amateur practice of katazome included the sense of making crafts that they considered authentic and traditional; and their noted awareness that it was proper to produce katazome since they were Japanese.

D.2.2.8: 'Trickiness' In Social Research: Gender And Sexuality In Japan

Laura Dales, Allison Alexy, Claire Maree

Chair: Claire Maree

Overview: In this panel we explore 'trickiness' in social research: how the way that we address issues, and the individuals within issues, shapes and delimits our findings, (re)inscribing boundaries of inclusion and obscuring or erasing differences within subgroups, as well as between majority/minority groups. Trickiness offers a way of conceptualising this potentiality of research. The term holds a double meaning: both difficult or complicated, and also deceptive or adroit. The lens of 'trickiness' allows for exploration of the ways that social research demarcates, obscures and elides the subject, sometimes strategically and sometimes inadvertently. Attending to trickiness means addressing the implications of these processes and their effects, in the lived experiences of subjects as well as the scholarly and bureaucratic discourse that describe them.

The 'trickiness' of studies of SOGI (sexual orientation and gender identity) in Japan

Laura Dales, University of Western Australia

Building on Hiramori and Kamano's (2020) work, in this paper I describe the implications of trickiness in work that addresses SOGI (sexual orientation and gender identity) in Japan, using the case study of an original online survey (n=4000) on intimate practices of unmarried individuals in Japan. In this survey we asked respondents to select appropriate terms of identification relating to SOGI that produce unexpected results: as Hiramori and Kamano suggest (2020:24-25), unfamiliarity with terms, reluctance to identify with particular terms, and/or (mis)interpretation of the option 'don't know/ haven't decided' may obfuscate findings relating to the sexual minority population. In this paper I argue that the lens of 'trickiness' trains attention to the ways that language requires – or produces – a degree of deception or adroitness. As terms are moulded to fit particular spaces, their meanings also shift: where one use is implied, another may also be subtly imported or mistakenly presumed.

The trickiness of SOGI-related rights in the context of a (postponed/pandemic) Olympics

Claire Maree, University of Melbourne

I approach the concept of 'trickiness' through exploration of rights related to sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) in the context of post-Olympics Japan. On the one hand, an increasing number of local governments have introduced local ordinances that recognise same-sex partners and anti-SOGI harassment has been included in anti-bullying legislation. On the other, whilst SOGI-related issues garnered greater exposure and LGBTQ-identified athletes were celebrated in the 2020 Tokyo Games, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) formally 'abandoned' introducing a 'Promotion of Understanding LGBT issue' bill to the Diet in 2021. The 'trickiness' of implementing meaningful legislative changes operates in the context of an ongoing anti-gender and anti-LGBT backlash that continues to be played out in the midst of a global pandemic. I argue that a 'tricky' combination of 'tolerance' and 'awareness' masks material barriers to social justice.

What it means to register: The trickiness of the family registration (koseki) system in contemporary Japan

Allison Alexy, University of Michigan

The family registration system (koseki) exerts significant, if largely invisible, influence on everyday life in contemporary Japan. A person's registration in the koseki shapes their family relationships, but also everything from legal citizenships to tax bills. The koseki appears to represent truth and is often relied upon for precisely such confirmation. In this presentation, I explore the trickiness at the heart of the koseki system. Because it relies on self-reporting, many people can intentionally or inadvertently include inaccurate information. Ranging from people who actively want to misrepresent a family relationship (for instance, paternity of a child) to those who simply wait to report a change (as in divorces formally reported years after they occurred), the koseki includes the confusing, inaccurate, and messy choices that we might expect from any operation involving humans.

D.2.2.9: Visualising Southeast Asia In The Age Of Pandemic And Social Justice

Weihsin Gui, Beth Tsai, Eunice Lim

Chair: E.K. Tan

Overview: This panel explores issues of global equity with regards to healthcare, gender rights, ageism and migrant labour rights in the age of pandemic and social justice. By examining how these issues are represented in various visual genres across cinema, graphic narrative and new media, the three panellists meditate on the potential of the visual in addressing social issues and transforming knowledge surrounding global problems in their respective case studies from Southeast Asia. Weihsin Gui's presentation offers a reading of how graphic medicine contributes to the education of the public in terms of the pandemic prevention and care. Beth Tsai studies Taiwan-based Burmese film director Midi Z's deep-focus on the issue of sexual exploitation in relation to migrant and labour rights. Eunice Lim questions the implications of a state-endorsed Sinitic YouTube video 'Vaccinated Already?' on elderly care and ethnic relations in multiracial Singapore.

Picturing the pandemic: Graphic medicine from Southeast Asia

Weihsin Gui, University of California, Riverside

My talk examines two sets of comics by Southeast Asian creators regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, both published in 2020. The first is a series of short comics called *Artists Respond: Life in the Time of COVID-19* by five artists from different Southeast Asian countries, published online by New Naratif. The second is a book-length work, *In the Year of the Virus*, containing poems by Felix Cheong with artwork by Eko, both from Singapore. I examine these two sets of comics through the lens of graphic medicine. Graphic medicine is the study of how comics can be used both as educational tools for medical practice and healthcare and also as ways of expressing different aspects of experiencing illness, disease and treatment. Through a reparative reading, I discuss the capacities as well as the limits these comics have in representing the social and human impact of the pandemic in Southeast Asia.

Into the soundscape and sexual exploitation in Midi Z's Sino-Burmese films

Beth Tsai, University of California, Santa Barbara

Existing analyses consider that Midi Z's Burmese Trilogy exemplifies a realist cinema that offers a 'bottom-up perspective' of globalisation (Robinson, 2020). Midi's films are aesthetically connected to elements of the Taiwan New Cinema, but they also exceed the style with the urban soundscape. This paper zooms in on the director's latest feature, *Nina Wu* (2019), which shifts the thematic concerns of economic exploitation to sexual exploitation. The film also differs from Midi's previous filmmaking style: from risky, illicit, covert videography about commodity narratives (e.g., migrant workers and illegal drug trade) to surrealism exploring women's search for self-affirmation post workplace trauma. The bleak ending in *Nina Wu* conveys hopelessness toward the character's inability to improve the situation. Configured by the disjunctive and chaotic consequence of global flows, I argue Midi's filmic subjects are fundamentally impeded by the larger political and capitalist forces obstructing their decision, whether it is migratory, economic or gender.

Singapore's multilingual readiness: Staging phantasmic languages through public health messages

Eunice Lim, Pennsylvania State University

The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasised the urgency of addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of the elderly in a greying world. Applying Helen Small's call to 'think with old age' to an analysis of Singapore's public health messages during the pandemic, this paper argues that the contingent and provisional status of non-Mandarin Sinitic languages in the country has produced a genre of multilingual public health messages that are characterised by an elaborate staging of phantasmic languages, readily summoned to the national foreground as and when the elderly healthcare need arises. Focusing on an analysis of the multi-dialect online music video 'Vaccinate Already' (疫苗接种?), which was posted on the official YouTube channel of the Singapore Government in August 2021, this paper demonstrates how this genre visually and sonically performs a belated aesthetics of care while inadvertently troubling 'Chinese' as a racioethnic and linguistic label.

D.2.2.10: Netherlands Indies History Through The Prism Of Vernacular Malay Texts

Arnout van der Meer, Grace VS Chin, Ravando Lie, Tom Hoogervorst

Chair: Tom Hoogervorst

Overview: Publications in vernacular Malay, including novels, newspapers and journals, offer valuable insights into everyday life in colonial-era Indonesia. The majority of historical scholarship on this period is based on sources written by the Dutch colonisers and/or the bourgeois nationalists. This panel foregrounds vernacular texts, written by Chinese as well as indigenous Indonesians, as important additional sources to unearth the social concerns of the colony's growing urban middle classes. A number of interconnected themes comes to the fore in these sources: gender, race, class, modernity, mixed marriages, concubinage, morality, westernisation, language, health, addiction and colonial policies. Combined, vernacular texts reveal forgotten stories that arguably laid some of the foundations of modern Indonesian society.

Contested colonial identities: Concubinage and mixed marriages in the vernacular press

Arnout van der Meer, Colby College

In late colonial Indonesia new modern identities were not just imagined conceptually, but communicated and experienced in the everyday colonial encounter, as both coloniser and colonised continued to perform and negotiate colonial hierarchies of race, class and gender. Although Europeans and Indonesians increasingly distinguished themselves from one another and even began to reject racial and cultural mixing, their reinterpretations of their identities were interdependent, constructed in conversation with and against each other. It is striking that the academic literature has extensively studied European attitudes to concubinage and mixed marriages, but largely neglected Indonesian perspectives on these sensitive issues. By looking at discussions among Indonesians, especially in the vernacular press, this paper investigates how Indonesian attitudes regarding concubinage and mixed marriages developed during the late colonial period. It can be demonstrated that Indonesians came to consider mixed unions as dangerous and degenerative, eventually invoking the same racist rhetoric espoused by the coloniser.

Humanising the prostitute figure: Complexity and agency in a Sino-Malay novel in the Dutch Indies

Grace VS Chin, Universiti Sains Malaysia

In the Sino-Malay literary works produced from 1910s-1940 in the colonial Dutch Indies, the prostitute is usually represented as a morally corrupted woman who has strayed from Confucian prescriptions of virtuous femininity. Typically penned by Peranakan Chinese male authors, such works depict the prostitute figure as a one-dimensional stereotype whose main narrative function is to simultaneously warn women of the dangers of westernisation and criticise westernised modern girls for betraying their race and culture. Chen Wen Zwan's novel *Bwee Hoa* (1940), however, deviates from this reductive trope by humanising the prostitute figure while ascribing her limited agency. In examining the novel's more complex portrayal of the prostitute figure, I consider how its critique of prevailing gender conventions and patriarchal views taps into the discursive ideological contestations as well as the socio-political and cultural shifts and transformations that were taking place in the Dutch Indies.

Debating health, social welfare and philanthropy: Sin Po's politics of care, 1910-1930

Ravando Lie, University of Melbourne

Health and social welfare were topics that elites within the ethnic Chinese community took seriously and to which they made significant contributions. In the period 1910-1930, the peranakan Chinese in colonial Indonesia were well represented in the field of medicine and these doctors played important roles in shaping debates around public health. During the period, *Sin Po* editors and journalists began to use the paper to engage in 'health activism'. They often highlighted the high mortality rates among Chinese and Bumiputera and observed how the population urgently needed more health equipment, new hygienic standards and better public health systems. In this paper, I explain how *Sin Po* engaged in 'health activism', the promotion of health-related infrastructure, medicines and knowledge, and at the same time sharpened the Chinese community's political sensibilities and their sense of responsibility to the broader community through these health issues.

Why Low Malay is better than High Malay according to people who knew both

Tom Hoogervorst, Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV)

Before the implementation of national standardisations, the Malay language was extraordinarily heterogenous. The variety known as High Malay enjoyed the support of academics and men of letters, both indigenous and European, whereas Low Malay was used by the urban middle classes. This paper highlights an instance of speakers, writers and supporters of the vernacular challenging the linguistic hierarchies of late-colonial Indonesia by arguing that 'their' language is superior to the standardisation used in schools and government-supported publications. The resultant polemics introduce a variety of stakeholders of the Malay language, clashing ideas on linguistics, and a growing number of people who openly doubted the policies of the colonial government. The fact that this discourse predominantly took place in Malay provides examples of the way content often intersected with linguistic style in the Netherlands Indies vernacular press.

D.2.2.11: Queering And Queered Thailand In Post-2019 Inter-Asian Pop Culture

Shi-Yan Chao, Jamie J. Zhao, Charlie Yi Zhang, Adam K. Chen-Dedman

Chair: Jamie J. Zhao

Overview: While the COVID-19 pandemic has wrought social-political chaos across the world, queer Thai media and celebrities have continued to grow in popularity globally. Along with the increasingly close and frequent inter-Asian collaborations between media industries, the too-often essentialised and homoeroticised Thai culture and identity warrant urgent contestations. This panel looks at the crucial roles played by queer traditions, heteropatriarchal-authoritarian governmentality, transnational capitalism, homoerotic and homosocial narratives, and norm-defying personas in the inter-Asian and worldwide prominence of Thai media and celebrity cultures, as well as their flourishing queer fan communities in a global context. We first explore the viewership and narrativisation concerning transgenderism on Thai TV. We also examine the rise of Thai boys' love (BL) media and cultural industries shaped by inter-Asian queer fandoms of Japanese BL and the Korean wave. Finally, we investigate the recent global (queer-natured) popularity of a female ethnic-Thai K-pop celebrity, which has been perpetuated by both the global K-pop industry's queerbaiting strategy and a cross-cultural queer romanticisation of Thainess.

Deviant eyes, deviant bodies and Thai TV culture

Shi-Yan Chao, Chulalongkorn University

This paper investigates the spectatorship involving the plot of transgenering in Thai televisual media. In focus of my analysis are two TV series, *Shadow of Love* (2020) and *The Shipper* (2020). While the former is of the Thai popular genre of soap opera (*lakorn*) with a twisted plot of gender disguise and gender switch between a brother and a sister who fall for the same man, the latter is tied in the translocal popular genre of boys' love with a reflexive play on the yaoi practice of shipping, which is further dramatised by the whimsical device of body switch between a shipper and one of her male targets. These two TV series manifest forms of transgenering on both the levels of diegesis and extra-diegesis. Directing attention to the text-viewer relationship, this paper highlights the spectatorial issues of identification, pleasure and fantasy, and how they might be mediated by the BL/GL (boys' love/girls' love) fan cultures.

The love that remakes Thailand in transition – Mapping the BL turn in the Thai cultural industry

Charlie Yi Zhang, Adam K. Chen-Dedman

University of Kentucky, The University of Melbourne

This article explores the paradigmatic shift in representations of LGBTQ groups that we call the BL (boys' love) turn in Thailand. With the recent success of Thai BL shows, the narrative pattern of homoerotic subjects has dramatically shifted to a celebratory approach. Interpreting these mediated 'queer' relationships as a publicly modulated apparatus of love, we argue that not only is this cultural shift embedded in Thailand's socio-political climate, but it also serves to navigate and deflect from the uncertainty and instability wrought by an ongoing tumultuous royal transition in the country. By incorporating the androgynous masculinity popularised by the Korean Wave and

homoromantic/homoerotic relationships featured in Japanese BL, this change reinforces the international image of Thailand as a LGBTQ-friendly, inclusive and welcoming country. Yet it also functions to obliquely consolidate the centrality of committed hetero/homonormative relationships pivotal to how the military-royal nexus has traditionally projected power and ideological control.

The global queerbaiting and queer fandom of the female Thai K-pop celebrity Lisa

Jamie J. Zhao, NingboTech University

This research examines the global queerbaiting and queer fannish discourses surrounding the ethnic-Thai celebrity Lisa (Lalisa Manoban), who rose to stardom as the dancer and rapper in one of the most popular K-pop girlbands around the world, Blackpink. Debuted in 2016 and composed of four young ethnic-Asian women, Blackpink has received an unprecedented international success despite the negative impacts of the pandemic on global mobility and economy in the past two years. The girlband's global popularity can be largely attributed to the queer performances, intimacies and personas of its group members, especially the ones concerning Lisa, who owns a huge global queer fan base. This research presents a discourse analysis of Lisa's queer stardom and fandom, and shows that the success of Blackpink's queerbaiting strategy has been underpinned by a hetero-patriarchal-structured South Korean (and even East Asian) culture, its queer eroticisation of Thai LGBTQ culture and traditions, and a transcultural fantasisation of global gay cities.

D.2.2.12: Covid, Hiv, Culture And History In Asia

Prastykha Tri Wahyuni, Citra Afny Sucirahayu, Silvy Alvionita dan Azmiya Rahma Zanjabila, Hellen Rindiani, Namirah Adelliani, Adeleine Silva Vanessa, and Yulyana Kusuma Dewi, Catherine Dwi Augusthi, Depit Kurniawan, Yeti Sukeni

Chair: Natasha Hamilton-Hart

COVID-19 and hesitancy of COVID-19 vaccine among elderly populations in Palembang, Sumatra, Indonesia

Prastykha Tri Wahyuni, Citra Afny Sucirahayu, Silvy Alvionita, Azmiya Rahma Zanjabila

Sriwijaya University

The elderly have limited opportunities to get information about COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccinations. This study was conducted to determine the factors that cause the elderly to hesitate to get the COVID-19 vaccination Palembang. The ethnography research method was applied with data collection in interviews and documentation with a sample of 30 people aged over 50 years old. The implementation of COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly has several obstacles, including not believing in COVID-19, distrusting the benefits and safety of vaccines in the form of adverse side effects, not getting recommendations from health workers for those with comorbidities, and lack of family support. The result is expected to increase the awareness of the elderly to vaccinate against COVID-19. Therefore, full support is needed from families, health cadres and the government to maximise information to the elderly about COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccinations.

Access or no access to HIV services: Voices from marginalised groups

Hellen Rindiani, Namirah Adelliani, Adeleine Silva Vanessa, Yulyana Kusuma Dewi

Sriwijaya University, Palembang Health Department

This study explains how marginalised groups receive HIV services during the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The descriptive method was used to describe this situation. The analysis applied a literature review as well as an ethnographic approach with a target of 20 marginalised groups in Palembang, South Sumatra. Data was collected through interviews, visual methods and observation. This study describes how marginalised groups of HIVs are able or not to access HIV services before and during COVID-19. Some barriers to accessing HIV services include unwillingness to attend services due to fear and the potential to be infected with COVID-19, community stigma, limitations of ART, and delays in implementing mobile VCT, which is currently focused on COVID-19. Special attention is given to them freely accessing HIV services in the current COVID-19 situation by optimising mobile VCT according to the COVID-19 health protocol.

COVID-19: Expectation vs reality of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic (case studies from Lubuk Linggau, South Sumatra, Indonesia)

Catherine Dwi Augusthi, Depit Kurniawan, Yeti Sukeni

Sriwijaya University

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the structure of health services at both the primary and advanced levels. The government is trying to make guidelines for implementing health services so that people continue to access health services even during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, government policies related to the implementation of health services did not run as expected. This study explains how health workers, patients and cadres implement health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The patient study results revealed concerns from the healthcare community for fear of contracting COVID-19, worries about lack of resources and dissatisfaction with online health services. Meanwhile, it is difficult for health cadres to empower the community to seek health services when they feel sick during the current COVID-19 pandemic. It is necessary to provide an unmet need for health services during the pandemic and safety from COVID-19 transmission in health services and management of misinformation about COVID-19.

Day 3 Thursday 7 July

Panel Session D3.1

D3.1.1: Economic Equality, Social Reproduction And Crisis In Sri Lanka: A Question Of Gender Justice

Buddhima Padmasiri, Nedha de Silva, Samanthi Gunawardana

Chair: Susanne Kozak

Overview: Social reproduction comprises a variety of activities that include biological reproduction, cultural and ideological reproduction and unpaid production of varied forms of care within the household and the community. Using an intersectional feminist political economy perspective, this panel will explore why addressing an ever-present crisis in social reproduction is vital in advancing gender justice and economic equality. We ask, how can we understand social inequalities in contemporary global crises of environmental change, the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict and growing inequalities, through the lens of social reproduction? We argue that social reproduction helps us understand how norms around gender division of labour manifest and are reproduced in material differences which affect vulnerability and agency leading to a question of gender justice.

Subsistence farming and agrarian livelihoods: A case from Monaragala, Sri Lanka

Buddhima Padmasiri, Monash University

In the rural economy, women are engaged in both commercial and subsistence agriculture. Subsistence farming in Sri Lanka, like in many other countries, is unpaid and considered invisible labour. It is identified as unproductive and under-enumerated as household family work while the contribution of men is considered as part of the Gross Domestic Production (GDP). In this study, using a feminist political economic perspective and the case study of Monaragala, Sri Lanka, I will argue that in a neo-liberal economy, subsistence agriculture identified as a part of social reproductive activities are a vital aspect of the rural agrarian women's livelihoods which contribute to women's agency.

Microfinance debt crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic: The case of entrepreneurial women in Sri Lanka

Nedha de Silva, Monash University

In response to the spread of SARS-CoV-2 in Sri Lanka since it was first reported in January 2020, the Sri Lankan Government adopted a multitude of state regulations in the form of restrictions and health guidelines that led to significant changes in the socio-economic everyday life of all Sri Lankans. Rural women who engaged in entrepreneurial work can be identified as one of the most affected groups both by increasing microfinance debts during the pandemic and the lack of support for SME employees by the state following COVID-19 induced regulations. Through a feminist political economy perspective, I argue that the pandemic presents an instance in

which augmenting structural inequalities and lack of social justice is visible using a case study of microfinanciers in post-war Sri Lanka.

Deepening inequalities, mobilising workers: The experience of Sri Lankan Free Trade Zone workers

Samanthi Gunawardana

During the COVID-19 pandemic, workers in Sri Lanka's urban Free Trade Zone export factories faced severe disruptions to their employment while facing potential risk of COVID-19 infection, food insecurity, increasing violence and a crisis in childcare. In this paper I discuss (a) how this represented a deepening of a continuum of insecurity in social reproduction from pre-pandemic times, and (b) how activists mobilised around social reproduction issues to call for transformative social justice.

D3.1.2: Art And Solidarity In Times Of Crisis

Nur Shkempi, Michelle Antoinette, Genevieve Trail and Bianca Winataputri

Chair: Bianca Winataputri

Overview: How could art become an infrastructure for solidarity? What role do art and artists play in times of crisis? The practice and meaning of solidarity, heightened through times of emergency and upheavals, has driven a renewed sense of focus on our current state of being and belonging and revealed systemic failures related to race, gender, class, economy, surveillance and the environment, amongst other issues. At times of crisis, art offers a platform for connection, hope and transformation developed in alliance and in friendship with the community. This panel will reflect on ideas of collaborative survival, artist-lead care building and interweaving modes of solidarity practised by artists and arts communities in Indonesia, Australia, Malaysia and Hong Kong through critical historical shifts.

'Conspiracy to commit': employing the aesthetics of marginalised identities as an act of solidarity

Nur Shkempi, University of Melbourne

The criminalisation of Muslims post 9/11 set in motion a series of injustices that has led to an increase in the marginalisation of young Australian Muslims. Artists such as Abdul Abdullah, whose formative years have been shaped by the racism experienced post 9/11, employs his art practice to critique and subvert these narratives whilst challenging the viewer with images that often depict his own body in scenes that describe the racial profiling, criminalisation and demonisation of Muslim communities. Abdullah also utilises his own stories to foreground the stories of marginalised communities globally. At the heart of Abdullah's practice is the notion of solidarity and social justice. This paper will examine Abdullah's photographic series, 'The Wedding (Conspiracy to Commit)' (2015), which utilises his Malaysian heritage as an aesthetic marker to explore the urgency of these complex narratives in the current socio-political climate.

Weaving art together in Sabah: Yee I-Lann and collaborators' Tikar-A-Gagah as a project of social renewal and solidarity

Michelle Antoinette, Monash University

The weaving work Tikar-A-Gagah was commissioned by the National Gallery Singapore and created by artist Yee I-Lann in collaboration with Indigenous weavers in Sabah, mostly women. Reconnecting with her Sabahan origins, Yee and the weavers have co-produced contemporary artworks and exhibitions based on the egalitarian, anti-colonial and feminist possibilities of the traditional communal mat or tikar, found throughout Southeast Asia. This has been an entirely new direction in both Yee and the weavers' respective art-life practices, which reveals mutual artist-community empowerment, and communal solidarity, through co-creativity. Tikar-A-Gagah was presented to the public at the end of 2019 just before the global COVID-19 pandemic. Remarkably, the communal seeds sown creating this work strengthened throughout the pandemic. This paper considers Tikar-A-Gagah as a recent art museum-supported, artist-led project which seeks to foster alternative artistic and curatorial models of collaboration and co-creativity for the renewal of traditional, community-focused art-life practices and sustainable futures.

Object-act-ivities: grief, solidarity and the narration of Hong Kong

Genevieve Trail, University of Melbourne

Abstract: In July of 1989, artist Choi Yan Chi collaboratively staged a performance work entitled Object-act-ivities □ □ □. Originally developed in order to investigate potential relationships between subjects and objects, such formal concerns were overnight made shallow and inadequate by the events of June 4, 1989. For many residents of Hong Kong, the Tian'anmen Square Massacre clarified the full implications of the scheduled return of the territory's sovereignty to mainland China in 1997, precipitating widespread social anxiety. Absorbing and reflecting the timbre of this historic moment, Object-act-ivities almost inevitably became a communal site for the purgation of fear and grief. This paper will discuss the impact of Tian'anmen on the development of art in Hong Kong. Foregrounding Object-act-ivities, it will engage with mourning as a potential practice of solidarity, and with 1989 as an inflection point subsequent to which the territory's political horizon brought new urgency to bear on the production of Hong Kong as a cohesive subject.

Rapuh Bersama, makan Bersama, bangkit Bersama (Be fragile together, eat together, rise together)

Bianca Winataputri, Monash Art, Design, and Architecture

In May 2020, Yogyakarta-based artist collective Mes 56 initiated Dapur Umum 56/Dapur #Solidaritas, a communal kitchen and program where artists came together to cook and share meals with local communities as a means of driving collaborative survival, offering what they described as a 'safety net' in times of crisis. The project has since continued and sustained itself through community donations, becoming a platform for knowledge-sharing, exchange, solidarity and rethinking distributions of power. Mes 56 is widely known for their engagement with photography and new media, but this does not limit their practice. Their principle has always been about working collaboratively with their communities and networks, and as they described, creating 'a space for art et cetera'. This paper will discuss the ways in which solidarity was performed and expressed by artists and arts communities during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, focusing on processes of artist-led care-building and Mes 56's Dapur Umum as a case study.

D3.1.3: Writing Southeast Asia Back Into Chinese Australian History

Josh Stenberg, Julia Martinez, Sophie Loy-Wilson

Chair: Josh Stenberg

Overview: Chinese Australian history tends to the assumption that the geographic origin of the community is in mainland China, a tendency only exacerbated by the current political tensions. But migration to Australia has been layered and varied, and many Australians of ethnic Chinese background trace their proximate ancestry to Southeast Asia. This panel seeks to write Southeast Asia back into Australian Chinese history. Each speaker takes a different approach: Adrian Vickers considers the historiography of Southeast Asian Chinese in Australia, Josh Stenberg explores Australian literary production, and Sophie Loy-Wilson turns to the oral history record to show how any simple China/Australia binary always risks erasure of the rich Southeast Asian aspect of Chinese Australian history.

Australian historiography of the Nanyang

Adrian Vickers, University of Sydney, University of Wollongong

Southeast Asian studies has played a key role in mediating Australian research on and understanding of 'China'. Although Wang Gungwu came to the Australian National University (ANU) as Professor of Far Eastern History, his arrival coincided with the publication of key works on the Nanyang, particularly his book, *Community and Nation*. At the same time, leading scholars such as Charles Coppel redefined research on Chinese in Southeast Asia. They both mediated broader understandings of 'Chinese' as a cultural and historical category that could be separated from China as a country. Wang Gungwu's involvement in the ASAA also led to a new category of 'diaspora studies' in which scholars such as Jennifer Cushman played pioneering roles. Len Ang who, like Wang Gungwu, was born in Surabaya, has decentred China through redefining diaspora studies. This Australian genealogy of knowledge provides an alternative to the current 'China scare'.

Southeast Asian effacements in constructing Chinese-Australian literature

Josh Stenberg, University of Sydney

Studies of Chinese-Australian literature have proliferated in the last two decades. But research on Chinese Australian writing tends to collapse geographical origin, with China assumed as the source country through the conflation of ethnicity and nation. Colonial history in Asia means that post-war Anglophone expression was more common in Malaysia and Singapore (as well as Hong Kong) than in the PRC or Taiwan. The result is that for the last 40 years the majority of Anglophone Australian authors of Chinese origin are not from China at all but of proximate Malaysian or Singaporean, or sometimes Philippine and Hong Kong, background. Reading these groups simply as 'Chinese Australians' elides the specific postcolonial consciousness that comes from this generation of authors whose travel occurred within linguistic networks originating in the British empire. This presentation seeks to recover Southeast Asia as a crucial but frequently unacknowledged interlocutor in the corpus of Chinese-Australian literature.

Uncovering Chinese Australian ties with Southeast Asia via the post-war Chinese Australians oral history project

Sophie Loy-Wilson, University of Sydney

Chinese Australian history has benefited from China's rise. But while renewed interest in Chinese Australian history scholarship has invigorated the field, it has also come at a cost. Chinese Australian stories used in the public sphere – by politicians, for example – privilege the history of gold-rush era Chinese migrants and their descendants over subsequent generations. In Australian national history writing, Chinese Australians usually appear only in connection with this 'gold rush' migration wave. I argue that in consequence Chinese Australian studies has minimised Chinese Australia ties with Southeast Asia. These ties were profound and are especially relevant for the group of Chinese Australians who arrived from Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea as refugees around WWII. I read the National Library of Australia's Post-war Chinese Australians oral history project through a Southeast Asian studies lens, drawing out ties between Chinese Australians and Southeast Asian Chinese communities. I do so in the wake of a new NLA initiative to collect Chinese Australian stories via oral history launched in 2021.

Chinese Southeast Asian university students in 1940s Australia

Julia T. Martínez, University of Wollongong

During the 1940s a number of Chinese Southeast Asian students came to study in Australia, particularly when the war in Europe made it difficult to study there. Unlike the large cohort of Asian students arriving under the 1950s Colombo Plan, little has been written about these early students. This paper considers the experiences of a handful of students from Singapore and Malaya who went to study in Perth and Melbourne. These were self-funded, English-speaking students for whom the education system in Australia would have been quite familiar. Though these students were accepted into Australia on a case-by-case basis, with no evidence of planning on the part of Australian universities, they nevertheless paved the way for the many thousands of students who would arrive in following years.

D3.1.4: Symbolic Resistance: Media Representations In The Philippines, Thailand And Hong Kong

Kristine Marie Reynaldo, Duncan Caillard and Carman K.M. Fung

Chair: Carman K.M. Fung

Overview: "The logical result of Fascism is the introduction of aesthetics into political life," writes cultural critic Walter Benjamin in his 1935 essay. For Benjamin and many of his twentieth century contemporaries (Horkheimer and Adorno, 1942), mass media, cinema and pop music were distractions from political lives and threats to revolutions everywhere. This view has certainly been challenged by cultural studies scholars (Hall, 1997; Jenkins, 1992) who pointed to the many transgressive ways in which media may empower marginalised groups. A less discussed aspect, however, is the specific ways in which political structures shape media aesthetics. To address this question, this panel examines the media texts emerging from authoritarian regimes across Asia, covering Duterte's Philippines, Prayut's Thailand and Xi's Hong Kong. Though the specifics differ, each society

produces a wide range of cultural productions that are conditioned by – but also respond to – its political confinements. By examining photojournalism, documentaries, art films and popular music, we propose that these texts exemplify what Benjamin calls the ‘politicization of the arts’.

Tokhang, terror and the monstrous city: Interrogating Duterte’s war imaginary

Kristine Marie Reynaldo, University of the Philippines Diliman

Since 2016, the Duterte regime has used the rhetoric of war to justify militarised approaches to social problems. Central to mainstreaming Duterte’s ‘war imaginary’ is the production and circulation of spectacles of violence, particularly concerning extrajudicial killings (EJKs), whose images are aestheticised for virality and consumption in local and global mediascapes. This paper examines the role of media in constructing and contesting the ‘disposability’ of certain lives in the public imagination, and the ways in which the normalised extermination of ‘undesirable’, predominantly urban poor populations has been interrupted by artistic interventions. Analysing photojournalism, the hip-hop album KOLATERAL and the documentaries *The Nightcrawlers* and *Aswang*, focusing on their various figurations of abjection, this paper argues that the ‘war on drugs’, its spectacles, and the structures of feeling that it draws on and perpetuates render visible and visceral the structural processes that underlie the drug war’s ‘exceptional’ violence.

Tactical non-representation: New Thai cinema and the poetics of resistance

Duncan Caillard, University of Melbourne

This paper addresses the politically resistive art practices of independent filmmakers in Thailand, conceptualised as a form of ‘tactical non-representation’. In *The Practice of Everyday Life* (1984), Michel de Certeau distinguishes ‘strategies’ (the systematic operations of hegemonic power) from ‘tactics’ (the localised and contingent resistive practices of the powerless). Suppressed by harsh *lese-majesté* laws, accusations of sedition and extensive systems of governmental and corporate censorship at every level of film production, Thai independent filmmakers have turned to non-representational art practices as a tactical means of bypassing censorship to facilitate artistic expression. Through analysis of three case studies – Apichatpong Weerasethakul’s *Sang Sattawat* (2006), Anocha Suwichakornpong’s *Dao Khanong* (2016) and Phuttiphong Arronpheng’s *Kraben rahu* (2018) – this paper considers how these filmmakers exploit non-representation as a means of creative survival within the strict censorship conditions, modelling forms of symbolic tactical resistance for other politically resistant artists in the region.

Cantopop revival: Pop music in post-protest Hong Kong

Carman K.M. Fung, University of Melbourne

Hong Kong cantopop – long considered ‘dead’ by the 2000s when its sales shrink dramatically (Chu, 2017) – is experiencing a revival. Sold out concerts, malls packed with hysterical fans, award shows watched by hundreds of thousands are just some of the many signs of its comeback. But these events are unfolding in a rapidly dissolving civil society. In 2021 alone, 47 prominent pro-democracy activists were jailed, a newspaper was shut down, universities cut ties with their own student unions out of fear of political repercussions and millions had fled to the UK. This paper speculates on the connection between the dissolving of the city’s civil society and the resurrection of its pop music

scene in the public consciousness. By analysing 50 cantopop songs and the online public forum posts discussing them, I argue that these songs make up a 'structure of feelings' (Williams, 1977) that allegorically engages with the political present.

D3.1.5: Politics, Geographics, Pasts

Debayan Da Gupta, Lewis Mayo, Sarah Hagggar, Rachel Sharples

Chair: Katharine McGreggor

'Aaij Bhagle Kalke Amra Nai' – A socio-political understanding of the peculiar Assam anti-CAA protests

Debayan Das Gupta, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

The Citizenship Amendment Act (Bill) of 2019 was enacted by the Government of India to grant citizenship to hitherto considered 'illegal immigrants' to the state of India. However, it only mentioned Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Jains and Parsis, to be granted citizenship, who 'fled religious persecution' in the neighbouring states of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. This paper maps the larger contours of the undulated Assamese socio-ethnic identities through the peculiarity of this situation. While anti-CAA protests nationwide spoke a positive, inclusionary language, it is the aim of this paper to see whether the protests in Assam spoke the same negative, exclusionary language that the CAA itself speaks, and if yes, what may be its finer implications. Contemporary theoretical discourses around Indian secularism, from Partha Chatterjee to Rajeev Bhargava, shall be the theoretical background of this historical analysis-backed sociological study.

Pandemics and enrichment: China, COVID-19 and the merchandising of the past

Lewis Mayo, Asia Institute, University of Melbourne

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 coincided with the appearance of the English translation of *Enrichment*, a major work by the sociologists Luc Boltanski and Arnaud Esquerre, which originally appeared in French in 2017. In *Enrichment*, Boltanski and Esquerre argue that recent decades have seen the emergence of an 'enrichment economy', a mode of wealth creation based not on the production of new items, but on the merchandising of objects from the past. Our paper explores the arguments of Boltanski and Esquerre in relation to developments in China, focusing on the city of Wuhan. We examine the merchandising of the past in Wuhan and in China more broadly, looking at the period of the outbreak of the pandemic and also at the preceding and following eras. Our inquiry will also address how the relationship between the enrichment economy and COVID-19 connects with questions of social justice.

Interfaith peacebuilding across the Asia-Pacific: Navigating geo- and socio-political dissonance

Sarah Hagggar, University of Queensland

Global interfaith organisations such as Religions for Peace (RfP) work with local actors to develop pathways to peace. I examine the role of politics and power within RfP Australia and the regional chapter to which it belongs, the Asian Conference of Religions for Peace (ACRP). ACRP comprises local chapters from 22 Asia-Pacific countries and is the key international connection for each chapter. Their goals include working towards peace and justice and navigating socio-cultural and political differences to address issues across the Asia-Pacific. In this paper, I explore how despite the impacts of COVID-19, the local chapters that form ACRP, including RfP Australia, continued to connect via Zoom, addressing issues impacting members and countries throughout the region. I argue that in navigating issues highlighted through the pandemic, the different local chapters were forced to confront the geo- and socio-political dissonances and inequities throughout the organisation.

Geographies of detention: The islands of Bhasan Char and Manus

Rachel Sharples, Western Sydney University

Bhasan Char is a small island in the Bay of Bengal. Dubbed the ‘floating island’, it emerged from the seabed about 20 years ago. Bhasan Char currently houses 20,000 Rohingya refugees. Manus Island is located in the Bismarck Sea. Up until its closure in 2017, the Australian Government forcibly detained over 1,000 asylum seeker men in the detention centre there. Drawing on these two case studies, this paper traces the contours of state antipathy toward those seeking refuge. The two nation-states operationalised a practice of un/belonging, both in terms of geographic exclusion and socio-political marginalisation. The Rohingya and the asylum seekers on Manus Island have journeyed through the territories of persecution, displacement and detention, forced to island outposts where state accountability is wilfully ambiguous. While this exercise of exclusion to remote geographies is increasingly the norm, the practice tells us more about the deficiencies of nation-states than those detained there.

D3.1.6: Queer In Asia

Shu Min Yuen, Dadung Muktiono, Hao Zheng, Shawna Tang, , Ee Ling Quah, Chen Huei-Ling

Chair: Fran Martin

Pink Dot as Asian pride? Pink Dot Okinawa and the LGBT movement in Japan

Shu Min Yuen, National University of Singapore

Every year, around eight large-scale pride events take place across Japan. In contrast to other Japanese cities that have adopted the more visible and politically charged parade-style pride events, Okinawa hosts a rally-style pride event called Pink Dot Okinawa. Pink Dot, touted as ‘a uniquely Asian form of LGBT pride event’, originally emerged as an alternative to a pride parade due to the political and legal situation in Singapore that criminalises homosexuality and limits public demonstrations to a one-hectare park in the city. Why then did LGBT activists in Okinawa adopt a rally-style pride event when pride parades can be legitimately held in Japan? This paper will examine the ways in which Pink Dot Okinawa can provide a snapshot of the LGBT movement in Okinawa. In foregrounding the local and regional/global conditions that shape LGBT activism in Okinawa, this paper seeks to complicate generalised understandings of the ‘Japanese LGBT movement’.

Gay men, heterosexual marriage and the predominant idea of 'bapak'

Dadung Muktiono, Department of Gender and Cultural Studies at the University of Sydney

I present in my thesis research on how gay men in Indonesia perceive and perform their gay and masculine identity. Through online interviews with 30 respondents via Zoom and WhatsApp video call, gay men in Indonesia express diverse opinions on the idea of heterosexual marriage. Some respondents confirm that they will undoubtedly eventually marry a woman. Such responses emerge because of the belief that they are destined to be a father and to start a heterosexual family. This suggests that they appropriate the notion of heterosexual family, which was strongly promoted and enacted during the New Order regime. Meanwhile, other respondents who are against marriage surprisingly use the idea of father as the financial provider for the family as their strategy to avoid or even reject the expectation to get married. Exploring the background of why and how gay men provide different responses to heterosexual marriage is worth examining, as it offers new perspectives in the field of gender and sexuality in Indonesia.

'The pandemic helped me!': Chinese queer females' experience with time and (im)mobility during the lockdown in Australia

Hao Zheng, Deakin University

This paper examines how Chinese queer females engage and interact with time and (im)mobility during the pandemic in Australia. The paper is based on my PhD research exploring Chinese queer female students' queer and adult identity-making in Australia. In this paper, I investigate how the pandemic time has benefitted and obstructed Chinese queer females' queer and adult identity-making through exploring their narratives and social media discourses and practices. Specifically, I examine how the local and transnational lockdown created a period of 'immobile vacuum' that challenges the previous understanding of interpersonal relations and influences. The fieldwork was conducted during and after the lockdowns in Australia, providing unique insights into how young Chinese queer females negotiate with the intensified 'in-betweenness' in this global pandemic and how they review and make meaning of the pandemic's impacts on their intimacies, family relationships, emotions and social wellbeing.

Exploring Southeast Asian queer migrant biographies: Queer utopia, capacitations and debilitations

Shawna Tang, Ee Ling Quah

University of Sydney, University of Wollongong

In this paper, we explore the migration biographies of queer individuals who have emigrated out of their Southeast Asian home country. Possessing mobility privileges, the respondents in this study, including the authors, emigrate to a relatively more queer-hospitable country where we seek a queer existence with safety, legitimacy and recognition. The exploratory study makes use of our autobiographical data, and qualitative data collected from in-depth interviews with lesbian, gay, transgender, gender non-binary and queer participants from Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand to understand the circumstances and contexts behind emigration and post-migration settlement experiences. Combining queer studies concepts from Southeast Asia and the Global North, namely, postcolonial queer theorisations and concepts of queer utopia, capacitation and debilitation, we discuss how Southeast Asian migrants navigate their post-migration worlds, pursuing capacitation projects in the face of ongoing debilitations to seek a queer utopia that does not necessarily lead to a happy-ever-after.

New clash and old genre: The unfinished queer business in trans-Asia novel Solo Dance

Chen Huei-Ling, University of Sydney

This paper examines Solo Dance, the first Chinese-language novel of Li Kotomi, the winner of the 2021 Akutagawa Prize. It demonstrates that Li's text evokes an imaginary of cosmopolitan gay citizenship which is new within the queer literature of Taiwan. This imaginary, which is heavily inflected by the transnational spread of LGBT human rights, should be read as a literary response to the recent trends of LGBT politics in Taiwan and Japan. The imaginary reveals cross-cultural difficulties facing by emigrated lesbians, aspiring to be transnationally mobile and belonging to an imagined global gay community. Read within the tradition of schoolgirl romance, Li's text brings this tradition vis a vis the global influence of LGBT lifestyle. Solo Dance conforms to the classic narrative of schoolgirl romance while relocating it to a transnational context. The text expands the schoolgirl romance beyond adolescence, narrating the adulthood of schoolgirl characters based on the lifestyle of cosmopolitan gay. In sum, Li's text shows that a new imaginary of 'global gay' is emerging in Taiwanese literature.

D3.1.7: Human Rights In Asia

Nyein Nyein Thant Aung, Christoph Sperfeldt, Pritam Dey, Scott Ma

Chair: Lennon Chang

Justice and care system for juveniles in Myanmar: An evolving paradigmatic change?

Nyein Nyein Thant Aung, Mahidol University

Like the juvenile justice system in the region, Myanmar inherited from the British justice and administrative structure. With the rise of nationalism in its post-independence period, Myanmar introduced a new legal framework to administer the justice and care system for juvenile offenders. However, the same penal code was used as a reference to criminalise the young offenders. When the country ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1991, the need for structural reform became distinct. Since then, Myanmar has introduced two laws – Child Law 1993 and Child Rights Law 2019. Despite its effort to adjust the international human rights norms with the existing legal structure, this research sees little in paradigmatic change. Therefore, this paper analyses how existing institutions and structures pose challenges for the justice and care system for the juveniles, and how those challenges directly impact the juveniles.

Locating 'human dignity' in Cambodia

Christoph Sperfeldt, University of New South Wales

'Human dignity' is considered a foundational human rights concept. It is often framed as universal and frequently used in human rights and development practices worldwide. Yet, the concept does not easily translate into diverse cultural settings or languages. Centring on the case study of Cambodia, this paper interrogates how 'human dignity' is constructed, conceptualised and negotiated in a context where no direct or 'official' translation for the idea exists. Presenting the preliminary findings of a two-year research project, we explore in this paper both how 'human dignity'

is used in Cambodian law, policy and advocacy, and how it is understood by Cambodians from diverse backgrounds and disciplines. Cambodia provides an illuminating site for exploring the ways in which understandings of 'human dignity' within various individual, cultural and societal frames could present opportunities and/or challenges for the prevention of violence, human rights education and practice, sustainable development and peace.

Experiences of India's migrant workers during the pandemic: A case for reforming the federal social security structure to extend benefits to workers

Pritam Dey, University of New England

COVID-related lockdowns have had dramatically disproportionate impacts on different people, depending on their socio-economic status. The situation has been devastating for internal migrant workers who are already missing from the country's official data, depriving them of access to the state's social security schemes. The crisis of survival among migrant workers is therefore attributable to the government's flawed socio-economic policies, among other contributing factors. My paper investigates a fundamental issue related to this. It focuses on a lacuna in India's federal structure, which had led to a continuous abdication of responsibilities for migrant workers between federal and state governments. I propose to build an alternative narrative of the positive obligation of governments towards migrant workers in a situation like that of COVID-19.

Multiculturalism between ideology and practice: Immigrant community activism and its limits in Toyota, Japan

Scott Ma, Waseda University

Thirty years ago, Japan's revised immigration law permitted the return migration of foreigners of Japanese descent. Many came from Latin America to work in the country's factories. Homi danchi, a low-income housing complex in Toyota, Japan, has become known for its Brazilian immigrant community. Based on fieldwork and in-depth interviews, this study focuses on the life histories of three Brazilian immigrants who actively participate in community activism in Homi danchi. The narrative of 'multicultural coexistence' (tabunka kyōsei) is often employed to frame their activism under the banner of intercultural understanding. We find that our narrators use their activism to explain a disconnect they feel between a multicultural ideal and decades of social neglect by the national government. Though they dismiss official multiculturalism as illusionary, they nevertheless frame their activism as a necessary response to its failures. This suggests that multiculturalism may reproduce itself through praxis, even if rejected ideologically.

'They can actually make money': The entanglement of disability and entrepreneurial discourse in contemporary Indonesia

Anis Wahyu Intan Maris, Politeknik Negeri Jakarta

This paper engages with the ways through which people with disabilities (PwD) are constructed in relation to employment or employability in the Indonesian media. Using critical discourse analysis, it analyses newspaper articles published between 2010-2021 to understand how PwD are viewed in relation to employment or economic opportunity. The tentative findings pointed to three dominant discourses through which disability is constructed in relation to employment or employability which become entangled with the accompanying discourse of

entrepreneurship. Through these discourses, PwDs are constantly expected to prove themselves as worthy of assistance as individuals. This suggests there is a need to look at PwD using rights-based discourse in order to escape from the prevailing neoliberal discourse of entrepreneurialism.

D3.1.8: Health In Asia

Jian Zhao, Tyler Gleason, Sartika Soesilowati, Nasrin Sterling, Wahyu Nofiantoro

Chair: Mridula Chakraborty

Overview:

What coping strategies do Chinese people use while dealing with COVID-19?

Jian Zhao, University of Western Australia

What coping strategies used by people influence how well they respond to negative life events? The majority of existing coping strategies have been developed in Western contexts. In the present study, a Coping Strategies Scale (CSS) was developed for the use of Chinese participants and validated based on data from a group of Chinese tertiary students (n = 736). Results supported a seven-factor structure for the CSS (Withdrawal, Positive Adaptation, Problem-solving, Disengagement, Prosocial Focus, Seeking Emotional Support and Self-regulation). Evidence for the validity of the seven-factor CSS in terms of its content, associated response processes, internal structure and relationships with other variables was provided. Based on these results, the CSS is a psychometrically sound instrument for assessing the coping strategies used by Chinese in confronting negative life events.

'Loving capitalism disease': On the AIDS pandemic and its metaphors in the People's Republic of China, 1982-1992

Tyler Gleason, University of Melbourne

In this paper, I explore the metaphors, visual imagery, and modes of conceptualising AIDS found in China from 1982 to 1992. One key metaphor is that of 'loving capitalism disease' (ai zi bing 爱滋病), a homophonic pun on Aizibing (艾滋病), the Chinese word for AIDS. This pun appeared in official Chinese discourse in the first decade of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, when cases in China were few. It drew on understandings of HIV/AIDS as a foreign pathogen – both a symptom of and something transmitted through global capitalism – in the context of China's 'opening up and reform'. Other modes of conceptualising AIDS, including visual images, likewise reveal a network of cultural flows and frictions, communicating and translating illness across global borders in this era. Drawing on archival Chinese-language texts, I will analyse the global HIV/AIDS pandemic in post-Mao China as an 'epidemic of signification' (Treichler, 1987).

China's health diplomacy during COVID-19: Strategy, motives, effectivity and image

Sartika Soesilowati, Airlangga University

This paper aims to examine China's policies and strategies in conducting health diplomacy during COVID-19 in countries that have received its assistance. Although China was associated with the early spread of COVID-19, the country was also one of the first to be successful in dealing with COVID-19 cases. China has also been able to send extensive aid to countries that need medical assistance when major countries like the United States and their allies in Europe still have to concentrate on dealing with the pandemic at the domestic level. The paper asks the following questions: What exactly is the nature of this Chinese aid? What is the intensity of this assistance? What effect will China's policy have on its relationship with the recipient country? What is China's international standing as a result of the assistance it has provided during the pandemic? How far have these strategies and policies advanced China's image as a 'responsible great power'?

Climate change, food security and health: Paradoxical role of animals in China's food system, GHGs emissions and the outbreaks of zoonotic diseases

Nasrin Sterling, Guangdong Ocean University

Human activities have caused an increase in atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) since the industrial era. With increasing global warming, changes in the climate system become more significant in the future. According to the latest IPCC report, these changes include increasing intensity and frequency of agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions, heavy precipitation, hot extremes, marine heatwaves and tropical cyclones. Thus, this research aims to fill the knowledge gaps of different phenomena inside and outside the health system. In our effort, we focus on the paradoxical role of animals in China's food system, where animals contribute to human-induced climate change (via GHGs emissions) and the outbreaks of zoonotic diseases.

The achievement of inclusive development in the mapping of the elderly at the Pondok Ranji Community Health Center through the implementation of project-based learning in Banten High School of Health Sciences

Wahyu Nofiantoro, Kusnar Budi, Nisa Ismundari Wildan

University of Indonesia, University of Bina Nusantara

This study uses a qualitative method using a case study approach through interviews and observations of the implementation of the PjBL method in the Banten STIKes Public Health study program. The results of this study indicate that the mapping of the elderly in the Pondok Ranji area is good. This is because the three aspects of inclusive development, namely aspects of benefit, participation and ecology, have been implemented and have received a good response from the Pondok Ranji Community Public Health Center, the regional government and STIKes Banten. The benefits of mapping the elderly in the Pondok Ranji area have been felt by the Pondok Ranji Community Health Center. The participation of STIKes Banten in mapping the elderly in the Pondok Ranji area is very high. Likewise, the support from the local government of South Tangerang City is high.

D3.1.9: International Relations In Asia

Biplap Debnath, Chulanee Attanayake, Alexander Davis, Melissa Curley

Chair: Nadir Hosen

The political contexts of regional welfare: Examining India's regional governance during the COVID-19 pandemic

Biplap Debnath, Tripura University

In March 2020, India took a crucial leadership role in initiating the SAARC virtual meet to formulate a regional effort to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. India's initiative-oriented diplomacy was perceived to be a shot in the arm in regional governance in a crucial South Asian region. In this context, the paper will examine the possibilities of India's enhanced standing in the South Asian region through initiating a regional response to the pandemic and whether the country could take the lead in developing a set of normative values through mutual trust and understanding on issues of common concern. The paper will also highlight the extent to which requirements of social welfare can overcome the obstacles of identity politics that has, over the years, acted as a hindrance in the process of regional integration.

Securitisation of the pandemic response and its impact: Lessons from Sri Lanka

Chulanee Attanayake, Institute of South Asian Studies

The COVID-19 global pandemic has prompted many countries to use the police and military to enforce public health measures. Hence, the pandemic, initially defined as a health crisis, has been redefined as a security crisis. Governments enforce extraordinary security measures, such as restrictions on the movements of people, leading to increased state power at the expense of social liberties and generating debate about human rights issues, limits to civic space, and conflict. Amidst this backdrop, the paper examines how the securitisation of the COVID-19 response has impacted Sri Lanka. It will explore the following questions: how Sri Lanka's pandemic response is securitised, the impacts of the militarisation and securitisation of a health crisis, and what lessons Sri Lanka provides for other contexts around the world. The paper will use case studies of publicly available incidents and the public response to incidents in social media.

The political ecology of the India-China border conflict

Alexander Davis, University of Western Australia

The India-China conflict has gradually transformed the Himalayan region, cutting off its trade routes, dissecting local communities and preventing human and animal movement across its borders. This paper rethinks the international politics of the Himalaya, through a political ecology approach. I focus on interaction between international politics, the mountains and their more-than-human ecology. This approach, I argue, gives us a deeper understanding of the region than our traditional state-centric frameworks of IR, and enables us to reckon with crucial human and ecological issues which are ultimately more important, and more threatening, than the possibility of physical violence, war and conflict. Throughout, I illustrate the case through a discussion of the Brahmaputra River basin.

State-civil society relations in Cambodia under authoritarian rule

Melissa Curley, University of Queensland

This paper focuses on state-civil society relations in Cambodia under increasingly 'authoritarian' rule. I explore recent themes in the 'new authoritarian' literature, including on China and Russia, to comment on their conceptual utility to debates on authoritarian practices in Cambodia. I then explore the 'Modes of Participation' (MOP) framework developed by Rodan (2018) to help analyse the interactions between the state, civil society actors and trans-national/international organisations. Rodan's framework functions outside the continuum of 'transition' theory, to trace how states in Southeast Asia, working within the façade of democratic institutions, can remain responsive to dissent while controlling regime narratives and consolidating power. Empirical examples illustrate the MOPs utility to trace the state's attempts to both harness and control civil society. I argue it is a superior framework to explain both examples of cooperation and highly contested state-civil society relations in Cambodia over the last decade.

Politics in pandemic times: Conflict, crisis and potential for democratic change in Indonesia

Rebecca Meckelburg, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

The earliest frontline responses to the multiple crises generated by the COVID-19 pandemic came from independent community mobilisations in Indonesia. Simultaneously, we witnessed incompetency and failure to act by political elites in national government. This paper explores the underlying causes of social conflicts and tensions between national, sub-national, and informal grassroots pandemic responses, which have been evident in much of the global South. It explores why public criticism and opposition to poor government pandemic responses were limited to small groups of social activists and journalists, and did not lead to a scaling up of protests and political demands on national government, despite the accelerating human crisis in 2021. I conclude by examining the opportunities and obstacles to the making of national democratic political alliances and the implications for imagining large scale national movements for democratic change.

D3.1.10: Religion In Asia

Yifan Zhang, Hannah Gould, Panhtwa Myosein, Anna Koshcheeva, Catherine West, Kanchana Dodan Godage

Chair: Nisha Thapliyal

Overview:

The Jains in contemporary Malaysia: Their distinctiveness and identities

Yifan Zhang, Renmin University of China

Born in India, Jainism is one of the oldest religions in the world. The organisational development, characteristic teachings and methods of practice in Jainism have been historically closely related to Hinduism and Buddhism.

Jainism has not spread to all parts of Asia like Buddhism; it is only a belief of a comparatively small number of people, even in contemporary India. On the other hand, Jainism has been passed down to this day because of its profound teachings, strict practices and social structures. During the British colonial period, a large number of Indians moved to other colonial territories of Britain. Many Indians came to Malaysia through marine routes, creating complex questions, which will be answered in my presentation. What kind of intercultural interactions have taken place, when Jainism spread eastward to Malaysia alongside Indian immigrants? How do Jains in Malaysia balance religion and secularity, which collide fiercely in the contemporary world?

Becoming bone buddhas: The fragmentation of the dead and creative necro-material practice in contemporary Japan

Hannah Gould, The University of Melbourne

This paper explores how the material fragmentation of the stuff of the dead (from bone to ash) in Japan enacts the fragmentation of modern death ways, as well as the potential for their reconstitution in the creative new forms. It does so through an ethnography of the making of 'bone buddhas' (骨佛, kotsubutsu), monumental statues cast from many thousands of sets of compressed human ash and plaster. Kotsubutsu are not the conventional mode of disposing of the dead in Japan, where a system of ancestral family tombs linked to Buddhist temples has long dominated. However, they have recently grown in number and location, as temples and civic groups seek to re-invent rituals in response to demographic disaster, economic decline and social precarity. I examine how material practices like grinding bones and compressing ash gives rise to new necrosocial relations, to highlight the creative potentials of 'remaking death'.

Myanmar people's belief system of the Shwedagon Pagoda

Panhtwa Myosein, University of Wollongong

The golden Shwedagon Pagoda has its own cultural values belonging to the Myanmar people. This Pagoda has been reopened to the public, which had been temporarily closed due to the pandemic. What do people do there? The limited pilgrims are worshipping and blessing rituals to the pagoda in line with current COVID-19 guidelines and instructions. Did the authorities ban religious practices? Most of Myanmar people's faith in the Shwedagon Pagoda implies certitude in their value systems; it is a freedom of religious practice. This paper examines how social justice is represented to the Myanmar people's religious belief system to the Shwedagon Pagoda.

Painting time: Temporality of Asian socialisms, Left nostalgia and Buddhist melancholia in the art of Lao artist Kongphat Luangrath

Anna Koshcheeva, Cornell University

This paper examines the art of a prominent Lao painter, printmaker and illustrator, Kongphat Luangrath, produced in the 1980s-2010s. It investigates the changes in the formal qualities and subject matter of Kongphat's art and the parallels between his art, the historical conditions in Laos and the artist's experience of these conditions. Starting with Kongphat's interpretation of his works, the paper delves into the artist's contemplation on time, social critique and commitment to the ideas of global and Asian socialisms. Next, it analyses Kongphat's imaginaries of modern Buddhist paradise on Earth and Left nostalgia and his resistance to detach from the lost socialist futurities.

On a theoretical level, the paper takes Kongphat's art as a departure point to think comparatively about various temporalities: capitalist time, Marxist time, the Soviet temporality of belated catch-up, the temporality of Asian socialisms, post-socialisms, and Buddhist conceptions of time.

Urban Buddhism and the 'new normal': Social service and politics in Sri Lanka

Catherine West, Kanchana Dodan Godage, Independent researcher

The Sri Lankan response to the pandemic has been strongly conditioned by religious practices and beliefs concerning wellbeing and social service, as well as the medical, social and political circumstances of the nation. The pandemic has brought potentially conflicting zones of belief into contact – Western and Ayurvedic medicine; secular and religious politics; physical and metaphysical sources of succour; indigenous and foreign knowledge; urban and rural life; individual and collective responsibilities; and psychological orientations to 'how I was before' compared to 'how I am now'. These factors describe the 'new normal'. We will consider how the Buddhist community in inner-city Colombo have experienced stasis, schisms, collisions, sharing and co-options within these zones of belief in recent years, using our 2016-2018 field research as a temporal basepoint.

D3.1.11: Work And Marriage In Asia

Herni Ramdlaningrum, Wayne Palmer, Genada Asaika

Chair: Michele Ford

Work accident security (Jaminan Kecelakaan Kerja or 'JKK') and death security (Jaminan Kematian or 'JKM') for informal workers in Indonesia

Herni Ramdlaningrum, Perkumpul PRAKARSA

Employment in Indonesia is dominated by informal workers. Indonesia Statistics (BPS) recorded the number of informal workers as 78.14 million people in February 2021. The safety of these workers is not protected. Based on national data (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, 2019), only 0.2 percent of informal workers are covered by employment social security, such as accident insurance (JKK) or death insurance (JKM). This study aims to map out knowledge amongst informal workers about JKK and JKM to increase their participation in these schemes and minimise work accidents and deaths. The study uses qualitative and quantitative approaches including in-depth interviews and statistical data analysis. Difference-in-difference is used to see the impact of accidents and/or deaths on households to see the impact of household expenditures before and after an informal worker falls ill, suffers a disability or dies.

Labour disputes and foreign migrant workers in Indonesia

Wayne Palmer, Bielefeld University

Indonesia is a net emigration country, and is typically seen as a sender of migrants. But in the country, there is also a much smaller and diverse population of foreign migrants who live and work in both regular and irregular situations.

Amongst them are migrant workers with a complete set of paperwork and permissions from the Indonesian Government. They ought to have much the same quantity and quality of legal rights as citizens, including access to the national industrial relations system for seeking enforcement of their employment rights. Procedurally, the rights enforcement processes ought to be the same for foreign workers, but the actual lawsuits have distinct characteristics. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of Industrial Relations Court decisions that have been published (until July 2021) to provide an evidence base for a discussion about migrant workers and rights enforcement in Indonesia.

Negotiating Javanese tradition: New normal and eco-centric mission in intimate wedding in Indonesia

Genada Asaika, Universitas Airlangga

Intimate wedding has been introduced to the Indonesian society today and it brings various perspectives within the community. Many assume that this phenomenon is a controversial issue since it breaks the Javanese culture which used to invite as many people as possible to the wedding. Therefore, intimate wedding is rejected by those who hold the tradition very tightly. Nevertheless, the big wedding tradition has changed due to COVID-19. Some also believe that intimate weddings would promote an eco-friendly mission in the midst of an environmental crisis. This paper aims to analyse the unique aspects of intimate wedding. The method used in this research is a mixed method through surveys and in-depth interviews. The result of the study shows that intimate wedding has some important values and can be linked to the tradition. It is perceived as the new normal adaptation post-pandemic and it is a more sustainable approach compared to the traditional wedding.

D3.1.12: Injustice, Violence And Inequality

Sri Wiyanti Eddyono, Sulfikar Amir, Sophie Chao, Stania Puspawardhani

Chair: Nathalie Nguyen

Opening up sexual violence in university; to destroy the reputation for strengthening the integrity?

Sri Wiyanti Eddyono, Universitas Gadjah Mada

This paper analyses the conditions and the responses to sexual violence on campus, particularly in the Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. After the opening case of Agni in 2018, students who experienced sexual violence and negative handling of their cases, UGM had the lowest trust among students and a bad public image. This paper discusses how UGM shifted its position and what lessons UGM and the public learned. The strong student movements and diverse academic support pushed the university to better policies on anti-sexual violence in 2020. As a consequence, UGM has established a mechanism to handle sexual violence and programs to prevent it. UGM's experiences have inspired several national institutions to establish education national policies.

Normalising death: The politics of pandemic governance in Indonesia

Sulfikar Amir, Nanyang Technological University

This paper examines the relationship between state politics and COVID-19 mitigation in Southeast Asia. Specifically, it aims to unpack the ways in which political leadership enables or weakens mitigation measures organised by public health agencies in battling against the novel coronavirus. Focusing on Indonesia, this paper situates political leadership within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic as the way to explore how the politics of the COVID-19 crisis plays out across the archipelagic country. Studying the politics of COVID-19 in Indonesia will give us a better theoretical understanding and practical implications for enhancing the agility and capacity of political institutions to cope with unforeseen crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. It also provides a window to observe the myriad influences on non-state actors in shaping the crisis management, resulting in power relations that only prolong the impact of the pandemic.

Can there be justice here? Indigenous perspectives on social, environmental and multispecies justice on the West Papuan oil palm frontier

Sophie Chao, University of Sydney

This paper examines the intersecting forms of social and environmental injustice shaping the lifeworld of Indigenous Marind communities and their more-than-human ecologies in the Indonesian-controlled province of West Papua. Over the last decade, large-scale deforestation and monocrop oil palm expansion have radically undermined Marinds' intimate and ancestral kinships with sentient forest plants and animals, as well as the moral principles that undergird interspecies relations. Drawing from Marind philosophies, practices and protocols of more-than-human relationality, I examine how Marind conceive and contest the possibility of justice now and in the future – for themselves, forest organisms and oil palm – amidst multiple, overlapping and intersecting injustices provoked by capitalism, conservation and colonialism. I invite an expansion of the scope and subjects of justice beyond the human that remains nonetheless acutely attentive to the persistence of capital-colonial regimes systematically positioning Indigenous peoples as killable before the law.

Tales of two Indonesias: Stories of inequality during the pandemic time

Stania Puspawardhani, IPB University

The COVID-19 pandemic, beginning in early 2020, exacerbated poverty and widened inequality around the world, including Indonesia. Credit Suisse's Global Wealth Databook 2021 reported the increasing number of rich people in Indonesia while simultaneously placing the country fourth in the ranking of the world's unequal states. Additionally, the Central Statistical Agency noted that 2.76 million people or 1% of the population were pushed onto the poverty line as a result of the pandemic. But while the story at the bottom of the economic rung is illustrated with lack of data transparency, misleading information, inaccessible social assistance and silencing protests, the story looks different on the opposite side, with policies favouring luxury products, and paid public goods. This paper will examine the tales from two different Indonesian economic rungs using the Critical Institutional Analysis and Development Framework.

D3.1.13: Teaching Languages In Pandemics: Challenges And Possibilities Part I

Naomi Kurata, Purnama Cahya, Janice Keynton, Hui He

Chair: Hui Huang, Naomi Kurata

Overview: The unexpected emergence of COVID-19 has disrupted many industries across countries. Online learning, therefore, has become the most feasible and best solution for continuing education during the pandemic, especially in tertiary education. How this emergence of online teaching will enhance or hinder language learning remains a paradox yet. This panel, based on the empirical studies from Australia, China, Indonesia and New Zealand, is to discuss the challenges and possibilities language education has encountered in teaching different languages (i.e., Chinese, English or Japanese). The issues, including the affordance of classroom interactions, language learning beyond the classroom, online intercultural exchanges, how to motivate and engage students during the pandemic, will be addressed in the panel whose aim is to provide a platform for language educators and researchers to discuss and explore how to facilitate language teaching and learning during and post pandemics.

Bridging in-class and out-of-class learning experiences: A study of learners of Chinese and Japanese in Australia

Naomi Kurata, Monash University

The recent development of online media and communication technologies has significantly expanded what L2 learners can do outside of class. Language learning beyond the classroom (LBC) is thus an emerging area of interest in the field of language learning research that has dominantly focused on classroom settings. Despite an increasing number of studies in this area, viewing these opportunities in relation to in-class learning is very much needed. This paper explores what kinds of opportunities and resources for LBC several university students of Chinese and those of Japanese access in Australia and how they connect these opportunities to classroom learning. Data were generated through semi-structured interviews, two-week diary entries about their exposure to the target language, and stimulated-recall interviews based on their diary entries. The analysis reveals several ways how the students bridge in-class and out-of-class learning as well as some differences in types of LBC opportunities between learners of Chinese and those of Japanese.

The co-adaptation process in the EFL classroom during the pandemic and the role of teachers in motivating language learners at tertiary level in Indonesia

Purnama Cahya, Monash University

Since May 2020, all universities in Indonesia have been instructed to implement distance learning in response to the COVID-19 breakdown. The sudden shifts and challenges have invited numerous studies to investigate the issues faced by teachers and students. This present study aims at investigating motivational dynamics in English as Foreign Language (EFL) classrooms from the Complex Dynamic System Theory (CDST) perspective, which emphasises non-linearity but the co-adaptive relationship between agent and context. Investigating three classes in different contexts/universities, the paper reveals how teachers, interacted with other interrelated factors, play an agentic role in the implementation of distance learning, and in motivating language learners in the EFL classrooms.

COVID's impact on Chinese learning

Janice Keynton, Monash University

With responses from 14 universities nationwide, the research takes a student-centered approach to looking at motivation for Mandarin learning. Students have great insight into how different aspects of the pandemic response have affected their learning. They have been affected by the reduction of opportunities for practice with other students and their reduced exposure to the Chinese language and culture locally; and their motivation by the loss of international opportunities, with decreasing hope that they will be able to travel to Chinese-speaking places. In particular, many express their reactions to online language learning, detailing the aspects that have slowed their learning. Mentioning their difficulties with engagement, attendance, lack of interaction with teachers, accountability and inhibitions in the online environment, students point to several overlooked positives of face-to-face teaching. There are also some bright points, for those learners who have been empowered by aspects of online learning.

Online teaching of Chinese practical writing courses in pandemic times

Hui He, Shanghai International Studies University

A major difficulty of online teaching to overseas students in the pandemic situation is the lack of face-to-face interaction, including teacher-student interaction and student-student interaction. This study focuses on 'the model of three round cycle online class interaction' and its effect in the online teaching of intermediate-level Chinese practical writing. Firstly, it discusses the general situation of online Chinese writing courses at SISU from three aspects: teachers' online teaching abilities, online teaching platform and resources, and evaluation of foreign students in an online class. Secondly, it introduces in detail the framework of online Chinese writing courses specially designed to promote effective online class interaction. It summarises the teaching design principle as 'audio-visual integration and highlighting the key points'. Finally, it explains the effect and teachers' feedback of this model in teaching practice.

D3.1.14: Affective Politics Of Gender, Sex And Race In Transnational Asia

Benjamin Hegarty, Ryan Gustafsson, Claire Maree, Qiuping Pan

Chair: Claire Maree

Overview: We are living through a time of affectively charged politics tied to gender, sexuality and race in Asia and Australia. Transnational connections – including forms of solidarity linked to LGBT rights and transnational networks – are informing new vocabularies which are making a space alongside dominant conceptions of state citizenship. Yet an overlooked dimension of these politics is the mobilisation of affect: the way that particular feelings, to follow Sara Ahmed, '[mark] out the boundary between the familiar and strange' (2000: 50). This panel will address affect as central to the way that contemporary political contestations over gender, sexuality and race take shape within specific histories and political contestation over citizenship in and between diverse Asian contexts. Individual papers will compare affective politics in: Japanese queer politics, Korean transnational adoptee networks, and Indonesian queer migrant experiences. We contend that affect is not a product but constitutive of a contemporary politics of belonging in transnational Asia.

(De)Queering public spaces? Gender neutral toilet provision, access and perception in Shenzhen, China

Qiuping Pan, The University of Melbourne

Recent years have seen a significant increase of third person (gender neutral) toilets driven by government initiatives in Shenzhen, one of the fastest growing cities in China. Noting this phenomenon, this presentation interrogates the policy consideration, symbolic meaning and social implications concerning the provision of these gender neutral toilets in public spaces in China. While the need for gender neutral toilets has been widely considered as a 'queer' issue in Western contexts, this research shows that gender neutral toilet provision, access and use have been framed and perceived more as an 'inclusionary' rather than a 'queer' issue in the Chinese context. This article contends that, while these toilets represent more safe and accessible places for the queer communities, their presence alone remains inadequate to pose a significant challenge to the heteronormativity and cisnormativity.

Containment and recognition: Queer migrants and citizenship in Australia

Benjamin Hegarty, The University of Melbourne

This paper contextualises policies of containment deployed during the COVID-19 pandemic within histories of racialised, gendered and sexual management of disease in Australia, with a focus on its relationship to the HIV epidemic. Drawing on narrative accounts gathered from one queer Southeast Asian migrant collected since the onset of the pandemic, this paper deconstructs the politics of life deployed during the pandemic through the affective lens of 'containment'. For my interlocutor, sentiments of 'boredom' and 'malaise' were interspersed with fear of police prosecution. Historicising experiences of the COVID-19 pandemic via Australian queer and trans engagement with the HIV epidemic, this paper builds on Eric A. Stanley's description of "atmospheres of violence" as a "thick hang of fog that allows us to know nothing else". Accordingly, the affective state that I call containment might be understood in dialogue with the limited imagining offered by liberal recognition.

Korean transnational adoptees and the affective politics of incommensurability

Ryan Gustafsson, The University of Melbourne

Upwards of 180,000 South Korean children have been adopted to western countries since the end of the Korean War. In recent decades, adoptee writers and activists have critiqued reductive narratives that frame adoptees as lucky beneficiaries of charity, and adoption as simply an event in the past with no bearing on the present. In addition, adoptee organisations have successfully lobbied the Korean government to extend F-4 visa and citizenship eligibility to adoptees, formally recognised since 1999 as 'overseas Koreans'. In this paper, I explore what Eleana Kim has described as the "profound incommensurability" faced by many adoptees when they compare "the opportunities they've gained to the things that they've lost – Korean family, genealogical knowledge, culture, language, and national belonging" (2007: 517). I discuss how the affective dimensions of this incommensurability can constitute a mode of belonging – albeit fraught – and its role in the '(re)claiming' of citizenship.

Japanese queer politics: Safe(r) spaces or not?

Claire Maree, The University of Melbourne

This presentation examines the queer affective politics of contemporary Japan through an examination of two safe(r) space initiatives: Pride House Tokyo Legacy (PHTL) and Komaba Campus Safer Space (KOSS). Although configured in markedly different contexts and places, both initiatives draw on histories of social justice movements around LGBTQIA+ community building in the metropolis and on university campuses therein. However, the framing of each as 'safe(r) spaces' highlights the socio-political context of an ongoing anti-gender and anti-LGBT backlash that can be traced back to the early 2000s. I argue that as backlash discourse circulates both in materials and virtual spaces, both the materiality of PHTL and KOSS and their social media presence are core in endeavouring to nurture and maintain a feeling of safety and connection in the midst of a global pandemic.

D3.1.15: Legal Education In The Asian Century

Melissa Crouch, Christoph Antons (Discussant), Nadirsyah Hosen, Petra May

Chair: Melissa Crouch

Overview: In this presentation, I examine how and why Australian law schools mainstream the study of Asia, that is, incorporate the study of Asia in legal education and research. I examine three interdependent indicators of mainstreaming: strategic hires of permanent Asian studies academics; subjects on Asian law; and support for research centres on Asian law. In this case study of legal education and research in Australia over the past five decades (1970s-2020s), Asian legal studies remains strongest at law schools where all three of these indicators exist. Yet since the 1990s, Asian legal studies has been unable to keep pace with the expansion of law schools, students and academics. To close the Asian Century gap in legal education they must acknowledge Asian-born students as co-creators of knowledge in the classroom by mainstreaming the study of Asia in legal education and research

Day 3 Thursday 7 July

Panel Session D3.2

D3.2.1: Data For Social Justice Outcomes

Angie Bexley, Firman Witoelar, Santi Kusumaningrum, Widi Sari, Elan Satriawan, Sonny Mumbunan

Chair: Firman Kartaadipoetra

Overview: The Government of Indonesia has long been met with significant challenges in identifying and targeting the most marginalised and disadvantaged, and these challenges have intensified through the COVID-19 crisis. The panel will draw from the panellists' experience in data production and governance prior to and during the pandemic and will seek to identify emerging challenges and opportunities relating to data to recover from COVID-19 and to better achieve social justice outcomes. Themes discussed will include new approaches to producing data to help better understand and identify multidimensional poverty and social groups, to understand the systemic and structural impediments to targeting social groups, and the Indonesian Government's and knowledge sector's attempts to produce more inclusive data.

Multidimensional poverty data and social justice in Indonesia

Angie Bexley, Australia National University

People with disability in Indonesia are often invisible in national and sub-national poverty data sets. This presentation will outline the approach of the Individual Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty and its potential for better understanding and responding to disadvantage faced by people with disability. It will discuss the findings of the IDM Indonesia Country Study with particular emphasis on the importance of understanding the intersection of gender and disability in terms of access and quality of food, health, time-use and work and the policy implications of this for social justice outcomes.

Towards accessible and data-driven social justice outcomes

Santi Kusumaningrum, Widi Sari

Puskapa – University of Indonesia

Researchers from PUSKAPA will present the evidence and insights drawn from their work to strengthen the civil registration and vital statistics systems in Indonesia in the past decade. They argue that social justice outcomes can be achieved when programs and services are accessible and data-driven. By accessible, it means everyone must be granted a legal identity document from birth since all public services require citizens to produce them. By data-driven, it means the allocation of resources must be informed by complete and accurate population data, from birth to death. In exploring those premises, PUSKAPA researchers will discuss the state of birth and death registration in Indonesia, remaining barriers and implications.

The role of a conditional cash transfer program and poverty dynamics in the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from Indonesia

Elan Satriawan

TNP2K – National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction

This paper reports the important role of a conditional cash transfer program to mitigate the economic shock to the extreme poor during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia in 2020. Using a nationally representative national panel survey documenting the welfare level of 66,543 households before the pandemic struck and a follow-up survey six months later, we study the dynamics of consumption among the extreme poor and evaluate the role of Indonesia's government flagship CCT program, the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), to the dynamics of poverty. To rule out the potential endogeneity issues due to self-selection and the confounding effect from the COVID pandemic shocks, we control for the severity of COVID cases across districts in Indonesia.

Data for multiple social and planetary outcomes: A basic income for nature and climate in Indonesia's Papua

Sonny Mumbunan

World Resources Institute (WRI)

The context for the reflection is the two poorest provinces in Indonesia which at the same time are where Asia's largest tropical rainforest and one of the most diverse biological diversity on earth are found. I will discuss the implications of data issues conceptually and practically related to (un)conditionality and on 'liberating the universal from universalism'. I will further suggest why associated data governance and impediments might structurally hinder inclusive data production and use. A basic income for nature and climate will illustrate this presentation and for comparison with existing schemes – both in place and on trial. The basic income here is an idea about forest carbon dividend, a universal and (implicitly) conditional cash transfer that seeks to simultaneously attain social and planetary outcomes in and from Indonesia's Papua.

D3.2.2: Teaching Languages In Pandemics: Challenges And Possibilities II

Hui Huang, Scott Grant, Jing Yan, Shimako Iwasaki, Iori Hamada, Grace Qi

Chair: Hui Huang, Naomi Kurata

Overview: The unexpected emergence of COVID-19 has disrupted many industries across countries. Online learning, therefore, has become the most feasible and best solution for continuing education during the pandemic, especially in tertiary education. How this emergence of online teaching will enhance or hinder language learning remains a paradox yet. This panel, based on the empirical studies from Australia, China, Indonesia and New Zealand, is to discuss the challenges and possibilities language education has encountered in teaching different languages (i.e., Chinese, English or Japanese). The issues including the affordance of classroom interactions, language learning beyond the classroom, online intercultural exchanges, how to motivate and engage students

during pandemics, will be addressed in the panel whose aim is to provide a platform for language educators and researchers to discuss and explore how to facilitate language teaching and learning during and post pandemics.

How anxious I am – The effect of different online modalities on Chinese language beginners' anxiety

Hui Huang, Scott Grant, Jing Yan

Monash University, The Education University of Hong Kong

Foreign language anxiety is “a distinct complex set of self-perceptions, beliefs, feelings, and behaviors related to classroom language learning arising from the uniqueness of the language learning process” (Horwitz, Horwitz and Cope, 1986: 128) which is found to impose a negative impact on language achievements (Horwitz, 2001) and engagement (Scott et al., 2018). The paper is to address how two different online modalities (i.e., Zoom and Second-life virtual world) used to continue language teaching during pandemic times impact Chinese language beginners' language anxiety. Drawn on the survey data and recordings from 52 students, the project will shed light on the advantages and limitations of each modality in affecting students' language anxiety and performance in task-based language learning.

Evaluation of collaborative online intercultural exchanges between Japanese and Australian second language learners

Shimako Iwasaki, Iori Hamada, Monash University

Online intercultural exchanges can be effective in fostering collaborative and language competencies. This paper analyses online exchanges among students who study at Australian and Japanese universities and is based on survey data collected from stakeholders (i.e., students, staff, external partners) undertaking interactive activities developed as an alternative or complement to physical global mobility. These activities support students' engagement in language practice, critical- thinking and problem-solving tasks through online collaboration in intercultural and multilingual settings. The pandemic has created not only challenges but also opportunities for sustainable transformation in teaching and learning. The paper highlights some of the emerging challenges and opportunities in the rapidly shifting landscape of online intercultural exchanges, with an emphasis on the potential of such exchanges to equip students with the tools to negotiate linguistically and culturally diverse work environments in the future.

Language learning through the use of technology for equitable and just education in the post-pandemic recovery

Grace Qi, Massey University of New Zealand

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' 'Do you speak COVID-19?' addresses the public health importance of language for just and equitable responses to the COVID-19 crisis. Many governments have responded by translating/interpreting crucial COVID-19 information into multiple languages other than the dominant language. However, this temporary solution cannot admit to our diverse needs as social beings in the digital age. People have been learning languages through language learning apps, platforms and other technologies in pandemic times. The affordances of digital technologies have provided new social spaces, linguistic and semiotic practices, and ways of empowering innovation in pedagogy and practices for learning languages. Exemplifying a few case studies, I argue

the necessity of interacting language learning and technology for diverse learners. It is inevitable to note the concept of language teachers-as-designers in technology-enhanced language learning and how they should be supported in different education sectors for post-pandemic recovery.

D3.2.3: Education In Asia

Helmer Montejo, Maxim Mancino, Ornella Byak, Raffaele Ciriello, Mayank Mishra

Chair: Sara Niner

Redefinition of teaching and learning in the new normal: The whole truth

Helmer Montejo, Talisay City College

As the world changes and embraces the new normal, schools are transitioning from face-to-face to face-to-screen modality. Traditional solutions that we used to practise no longer work and this leads us to a new spectrum in teaching and learning. Just over 90% out of 2, 273 students are using their smartphones as primary devices for online learning. However, 70% of the respondents only have 1-5 Mbps connection, making learning engagement limited and restricted. With the limited bandwidth or connection, online learning is not guaranteed. The College ensures to review the status of students and provide continuous training for teachers and leaders in the new paradigm. This transition requires us to be more understanding rather than imposing.

The role of civil society partnerships in transforming Timor-Leste's education sector: A case study of NGO Building East Timor Through Education & Resources (BETTER)

Maxim Mancino, Ornella Byak, Raffaele Ciriello, The University of Sydney

Civil society organisations (CSOs) are playing a pivotal role in rebuilding Timor-Leste's education sector. However, more research is needed to understand how CSO partnerships can help bridge the gap between approved government policies and implementing mechanisms to achieve policy goals. This research project applies the under-utilised Social Action Theory to understand this gap by problematising the Theory of Change of both the Timorese Ministry of Education and CSOs involved in rebuilding the education sector. We present a case study of our CSO, Building East Timor Through Education & Resources. To emphasise the complexity of education practices and institutions, our research project is framed by the concept of assemblages which represents education as a constellation of heterogeneous elements including social relations, institutional arrangements, material substances, technologies and political discourses. In doing so, our research offers insight into the threats to progress faced by those working towards an equitable education sector.

Altering spaces of learning in the pandemic: Examining socio-economic ramifications of EdTech on Indian education

Mayank Mishra, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Pandemic has radically induced the spaces of learning to the online medium that has led to a sharp impetus in EdTech companies in India. The Indian education sector is one of the largest e-learning sectors in the world and is expected to reach US\$ 180 billion in FY20-21. The EdTech companies posit as an alternative to physical spaces and offer an array of learning from school education to coaching to qualify for top colleges in India. The paper intends to examine how such development may alter the nature of public goods like education as a 'commodity' subject to a competitive marketplace which may potentially exacerbate socio-economic inequities in India. It shall locate and theorise the stated hypothesis within Sandel's framework of Market society and meritocracy and shall further study the socio-economic implications of online education on India already entrenched in social biases.

D3.2.4: Indigenising The Cold War In Mainland Southeast Asia

Simon Creak, Sinae Hyun, Patrick Jory (Discussant), Wasana Wongsurawat

Chair: Sinae Hyun, Simon Creak

Overview: Why was the Cold War 'hot' in Asia? This panel premises that it was postcolonial nation-building processes that ignited fierce power struggles between local ruling elites alongside their popular supporters, and consequent mass destruction, making the supposedly cold war 'hot'. As an overarching conceptual framework for examining the postcolonial nation-building cases during the Cold War, we propose 'indigenisation' which describes the Southeast Asian local elite's adaptation of, and collaboration with, the global Cold War system to serve their tasks of decolonisation and nation-state building. Indigenisation of the Cold War, as will be unfolded by the three case studies in this panel, enabled seemingly small and weak countries to exercise considerable influence over Cold War powers. Through the conceptual and empirical examination, the panel aims to challenge not just conventional Cold War studies but those of postcolonial nation-building, including its interaction with the global superpowers in the twentieth century.

Missionaries of the Cold War: Thai border patrol police and its nation-building, 1947-1980

Sinae Hyun, Sogang University

How does the history of a small band of police forces in the border areas of Thailand elucidate the characteristics of the postcolonial nation-building process in Southeast Asia? The Border Patrol Police of Thailand (BPP) was formed as paramilitary intelligence police to assist the American anticommunist counterinsurgency but transformed into a remote area development agency sponsored by the US and the Thai monarchy. In the process, the BPP became a symbolic missionary of royalist nationalism that has extended its area of operation from the border of Thailand to the border of Thainess. It finally inscribed its name as the major perpetrator of the October 6 Massacre in 1976, killing civilians in Bangkok. The BPP's transformation and its evolving mission vividly show the ways in which the Thai ruling elite indigenised the American Cold War crusade in Southeast Asia to build a royalist Thai nation between 1947-1980.s

Anti-Vietnamese xenophobia as the vernacular expression of anticommunism in 1950s Laos: Rethinking (not removing) our Cold War lens

Simon Creak, Nanyang Technological University

This paper explores the ways in which local expressions of anti-Vietnamese xenophobia functioned as a vernacular form of anticommunism in Cold War Laos. I examine the historical roots of this xenophobia in the colonial era, and then analyse anti-Vietnamese fear and racism evident in a series of political cartoons in the 1950s. The paper argues that, while the fear of Vietnamese expansion predated and outlived the Cold War itself, the Lao fear of Vietnamese should not be seen as a purely national phenomenon. Rather than removing the 'Cold War lens', therefore, as a well-known article in Cold War studies proposes, the paper concludes that scholars should carefully reposition this lens. Such repositioning – or rethinking – should aim to illuminate local elites' indigenisation and production of the Cold War in the global south, recognise the diversity of Cold War experiences globally, and unsettle perceived hierarchies between Cold War centre and periphery.

The end of the Cold War in Thailand: A very Asian affair

Wasana Wongsurawat

Thailand was sometimes called 'the US' largest aircraft carrier in the Vietnam War' among diplomats of the European communist bloc. Yet, the Thai Government's eventual victory in the Cold War had much more to do with its relations with China than the US. It is important to note that the arrest of the Gang of Four, which marked the end of the Cultural Revolution, and the 1976 massacre at Thammasat University happened on the same day, and Deng Xiaoping's first stop in his first Southeast Asia Tour as the paramount leader of China in 1978 was to have an audience with King Bhumibol Rama IX. The dawn of the reform era in China meant the end of its support for the left in Thailand and the right-wing elite of Thailand had been cultivating ties with the PRC, not since the Asian Financial Crisis, but as far back as the early-1970s.

D3.2.5: Shōjo Of Oz: Japanese Literature, Shōjo Culture And Australia

Emerald King, Rebecca Hausler, Masafumi Monden, Pin-Pin Debbie Chan

Chair: Emerald L. King

Overview: This panel presents an array of literary papers that engage with Japan and Japanese literature through the lens of shōjo studies. Hausler's paper investigates how Japanese POWs are presented to school-age readers (of an age with shōjo and shōnen) in Australia and New Zealand in texts from 2016 and 2010. King examines Australian fantasy by applying shōjo theory to critique its young fashion-conscious heroines and their cat familiars in the roaring 20s. Monden continues the shōjo theme by looking at what happens when shōjo grows up. Chan's paper continues the 1920s theme but instead turns to images of the modern girl and the modern boy in interwar Japan.

Witnesses to war: Depictions of Featherston and Cowra POW camps as depicted in Australian and New Zealand children's literature

Rebecca Hausler, University of Queensland

During the Pacific War, two violent, but largely unknown incidents occurred on either side of the Tasman Strait. Hundreds of Japanese Prisoners of War were gunned down in two separate incidents at Featherston, New Zealand, in 1943; and in Cowra, Australia, in 1944. Japanese casualties from these incidents were 48 and 234 respectively, with hundreds of others injured. Due to conflicting reports and national security concerns at the time, history has been unable to piece together a complete picture of the events that occurred. My research investigates how fictional representations of Japanese incarceration during World War II helps to fill these narratological gaps in history. This presentation will focus on two texts which depict the above events: *Enemy Camp* by David Hill (2016), and *Battlefield* by Alan Tucker (2010). My paper dissects how Japan is depicted to school-aged readers in Australia and New Zealand through these adolescent-driven narratives.

A shower of cats – Reading Tansy Rayner Robert's Creature Court Series as a shōjo text

Emerald L. King, University of Tasmania

Studies in Japanese shōjo culture often begin with a litany of hallmarks: a romanticised European setting, a trio of young girl protagonists, detailed descriptions of clothing and costumes, and a collection of brand-related goods and objects. While western critical theory as well as Japanese scholars and critics are often used to critique shōjo literature, the reverse is rarely true. In this paper I will use the work of Japanese scholars such as Honda Masuko and Takahara Eiri to examine the work of Australian author Tansy Rayner Roberts, with particular emphasis on her 2010-2012 *Creature Court* Series. *Creature Court* centres around a trio of young women who travel to the capital of an imagined Italy to pursue careers in the fashion industry. Against this background, it is revealed that there is a hidden war being fought between the members of the mysterious creature court and a destructive sky magic.

What shōjo did next: Japanese women's fiction in the twenty-first century

Masafumi Monden, The University of Sydney

Shōjo (girl) culture has often taken the form of comics and literature, and has conventionally been associated with a dreamy, romantic world and portrayal of adolescent girls and their concerns. Once the readers had passed through adolescence though, adult comics with a focus on women's careers – and often highly graphic sexual contents – were their main replacement. There is a recent trend, however, in Japanese culture where we find fictional texts with themes almost identical to shōjo fiction, but where the age of the protagonists – shōjo and their romantic interests – has risen from their teens to their 20s and even 30s. What does this tell us? This paper examines this trend through the lens of Mizue Tani's popular novel series *Omoide no toki shūri shimasu* (*We repair the time of your memories*, 2012-2016). Tani's novels offer an affirmative portrayal of women and men who renounce ambitious careers and instead engage in the search for selfhood in other contexts. Does this grow out of concern in contemporary Japan about precarious employment prospects, economic uncertainties and delayed marriages? Can we see Tani's novel series in the context of the romantic world of shōjo; detached from the 'masculine' world of the rational, practical and logical, but at the same time celebrating a sense of liberty, agency and, consequently, resistance?

Reading the modern boy in interwar Japan

Pin-Pin Debbie Chan, The University of Western Australia

Fictional narratives featuring the modern girl, modern boy have been analysed in contemporary literary studies by focusing solely on representations of the modern girl, without interrogating how the modern boy has been constructed and the significance of such representations in our understandings of gender construction in interwar Japan. This paper examines two fictional narratives written in the 1920s, focusing on how modern masculinity was portrayed in these stories – the quintessential ‘modern girl’ narrative, Tanizaki’s *Naomi* (1925), and *The March of the Lives of the Moga Moba* (*Moga mobo seikatsu kōshin kyoku*, 1929), which was serialised in women’s magazine, *Fujo kai*. The male protagonists of these stories embody the hallmarks of modern boy masculinity – their penchant for western fashion, romantic liaisons with modern girls, and an emotional trajectory of growing self-doubt and despair over the course of the narrative due to the actions of their modern girl lovers. I argue that these constructions of modern boy masculinity were used to articulate anxieties about the increasing autonomy of women and the emasculating impact this was perceived to have on masculine identity and authority in a heterosexual relationship dynamic. Ultimately, these representations problematised the Japanese man’s embrace of western modernity and functioned as a didactic warning to readers of what not to become in their search for a modern masculine selfhood in interwar Japan.

D3.2.6: Rethinking Histories Of Colonialism: Indonesia Part III

Sadiyah Boonstra, Ajeng Ayu Arainikasih, Ken Setiawan

Chair: Brownyn Beech Jones

Overview: This panel on Rethinking Colonial History considers unresolved legacies of colonialism and contemporary colonial structures. The speakers consider what decolonisation means in the context of Indonesian history, culture and claims to justice. Papers address questions including how decolonisation was carried out after Indonesia proclaimed independence, starting with the Roundtable Agreements and the return of cultural objects through to the preservation of colonial heritage and recent attempts to address historical injustice through legal proceedings. In so doing the panel considers to what extent coloniality has ended today. The speakers use archival materials, museums and media commentary on court cases to consider how decolonisation was interpreted, represented and shaped from the revolutionary period up until today. The panel will critically scrutinise different viewpoints, interpretations and experiences of what it means to decolonise and how decolonisation as a goal sometimes contrasts with what happens in practice.

Reframing the return of colonial objects: From Indonesia to the Netherlands and back

Sadiyah Boonstra, University of Melbourne

Discussions about the return of objects acquired during colonial times have become urgent issues between former colonising powers and former colonised countries and communities. During colonial times many cultural, historical and religious objects came to the Netherlands from the Indonesian archipelago through different trajectories, many of which ended up in Dutch museum collections, including objects taken by the Dutch against the will of their owners. After 1949 talks started between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic, but since the 1970s return debates

have gained momentum culminating in the present day. Within scholarly debates, most attention has been devoted to the Dutch side of the returns while voices from the Indonesian archipelago are largely encountered through Dutch archival sources. This article seeks to change the perspective and explore the return debates between the Netherlands and Indonesia from Indonesian perspectives on the return of cultural objects from colonial times until the present.

Decolonising colonial forts: The case of Rotterdam and Vredeburg

Ajeng Ayu Arainikasih, Universiteit Leiden

In the past, forts were considered as undesirable colonial heritage that represent the dark historical past of conquest and violence. Currently, the perspectives towards colonial forts in Indonesia are changing. Thus, this study focuses on two former colonial forts that are well preserved and served as museums and tourism sites: the Fort Rotterdam (Makassar, South Sulawesi) and Fort Vredeburg (Yogyakarta). In 1974 some part of Fort Rotterdam was inaugurated as Museum La Galigo, the Provincial Museum of South Sulawesi, while, in 1992, Fort Vredeburg was officially transformed into a resistance museum. This study questions to what extent these two colonial forts were decolonised as postcolonial museums? How was the attempt to decolonise the colonial forts seen through the museums' permanent exhibitions over time? This research is conducted through archival research and interviews, as well as observation of both museums' permanent exhibitions. This research's results reveal further questions of how colonial forts are supposed to be decolonised.

Confronting coloniality through the courts

Ken Setiawan, The University of Melbourne

Court cases related to colonial crimes can be a turning point for the recognition of past violence, alter societal perceptions and attitudes, and generate more knowledge about the power structures that enabled these injustices. In the past 15 years, the colonial past of the Netherlands has come under increased scrutiny through civil proceedings initiated against the Dutch State by survivors and relatives of victims, as well as their descendants, of atrocities committed by the Dutch military forces during Indonesia's Independence War (1945-1949). Inspired by Moreton-Robinson's (2015) work on entrenched continuities between colonial pasts and present-day structures of governance, and Quijano's coloniality of power (2000), this paper examines Dutch and Indonesian media reporting on the Rawagede (2011) and South Sulawesi (2016) cases. The paper asks to what extent these court cases have contributed to a repositioning of these specific cases in broader contexts of colonialism and colonial policies.

D3.2.7: Education In Asia

Aaron Teo, Kayoko Hasimoto, Raihani Raihani, Songphan Choemprayong, Hollie White

Chair: Nadir Hosen

Socially just pedagogy in pandemic times: A migrant 'Asian' teacher's autoethnographic account of an excursion with white bodies through an 'Asian' ethnoburb

Aaron Teo, The University of Queensland

Changing geopolitics of the 'Asian Century' alongside migration trends, with approximately 34% of Australia's foreign-born population from 'Asian' backgrounds, has meant that one of the Australian Curriculum's three cross-curriculum priorities (CCPs) centres on 'Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia'. Despite this CCP which purportedly empowers students to recognise diversity within and between the countries of the Asia region, paradoxical variances across classroom contexts in implementing key ideas and explanatory materials related to this CCP nullifies the curriculum's stated purpose and, arguably, perpetuates and homogenises 'Asians' as outsiders in the national imaginary. In response, drawing on a Geography excursion through the central food precinct of an 'Asian' ethnoburb with predominantly white students and teaching colleagues, this autoethnographic account chronicles a migrant 'Asian' Australian teacher's attempts at interrogating ingrained racialised assumptions, and in so doing, advocating for an understanding of intragroup diversity that reverses deficit discourses around the 'Asian' diaspora in Australia.

University language education for job-ready graduates: Japanese language, curriculum reform and individual trajectories in Vietnam and Australia

Kayoko Hasimoto, University of Queensland

Japanese is a major foreign language taught in Vietnam and Australia, although their historical relationships with the language are vastly different. In the era of transnational migration, both countries have identified languages as an area of national priority to create job-ready graduates, but studies on university language teaching have remained predominantly focused on English-related issues. While the economic imperatives brought about by the COVID-19 crisis has pushed this further, the impact on individual learners is unknown. This project investigates how and why university language curriculum has transformed in Vietnam and Australia and how Japanese language learners perceive the changes in relation to their career paths and individual trajectories. The data set includes online surveys and interviews of third-year Japanese major students in Vietnam and Australia. The findings generate a new knowledge of relationships between language learners, university education and employment for development of language curriculum models that allow both enhanced employability and personal growth as global citizens.

Curricular and instructional adjustments in pandemic times in Indonesia: An insight of multiple inequalities

Raihani Raihani, UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Since its spread in Indonesia in early March 2020, COVID-19 has impacted education. Schools were closed for some time before going online. Drawing from a larger study of literacy policy sustainability, this paper explores curricular and instructional adjustments made by schoolteachers during the pandemic and examines students' access to such adjusted processes. Conducted from 2020 to 2021 through qualitative data collection in three districts in East Java, this study found increasing inequalities caused by COVID-19 despite the adjustments in curriculum and instructions made to create effective schooling. Students who had been in disadvantaged situations suffered more from this pandemic than others. This research argues the Indonesian government needs to address social inequalities in education.

Metadata colonialism and social justice issues in library collections of Thai materials

Songphan Choemprayong, Hollie White

Chulalongkorn University, Curtin University

This paper addresses the colonial influences of Euro-American perspectives on how libraries manage Thai collections. Subsequently this impacts how library users access and adopt such perspectives in scholarly communication practices. Metadata is a socio-cultural experience and has “consequences not only for the knowledge user but also for society” (Choi, 2017: 39). Contemporary metadata work in libraries is embedded in the need to represent the content of books and other resources while adhering to international description standards and controlled vocabularies to support interoperability and access. Through metadata standardisation, western culture perspectives are privileged over non-western cultures, particularly those in Southeast Asia, to create dominant and non-dominant culturally based metadata practices. Thailand has distinct knowledge creation and dissemination systems that are not well represented in international library collections.

D3.2.8: Women And Femininities In Asia

Ankita Kujur, Siti Nur Hidayah, Helen Yeung, Valentina Utari

Chair: Julian Millie

Indigenous women managing health: During a lockdown

Ankita Kujur, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Indigenous groups are some of the most marginal communities in the Indian rural demography, with limited resources and low-paid work. Government healthcare centres that are locally available are not in good condition, and private healthcare is not affordable. Primarily for women whose healthcare revolves around reproductive health, they face hardship, and other health treatments get postponed, especially in a household with inadequate resources and gender-role expectations that puts women’s health last. Thus, the barriers to proper healthcare management are affected by the failure of health infrastructure, increased costs and lack of technology to remotely access doctors or procure medicine, which reduces the chance of accessing proper healthcare for these indigenous women.

‘Femininity for social justice’: How female leaders promote students’ wellbeing and access for education during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesian Islamic higher education institutions

Siti Nur Hidayah, University of South Australia

Aside from the debates and stereotypical tendency around the discourse of femininity, considerable reports have highlighted the success of female leadership traits in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. This research focuses on how female leaders in Islamic universities in Indonesia, employ their ‘feminine’ or motherly approach

in facilitating justice for students impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Employing a narrative inquiry approach, this research reveals three stories of female leaders, one female rector and two female deans from two Indonesian Islamic universities, one in Jakarta and one in Yogyakarta. This study highlights three main concerns which female leaders have addressed to maintain social justice for students. They are by: (1) enhancing students' wellbeing; (2) providing means of access to education; and (3) promoting policy to support students in adjusting to the chaotic pandemic situation. Given that leadership traits and standards of success are often associated with male leadership characteristics and cultures, this study showcases an alternative insight of feminine motherly leadership approach to promote social justice.

Re)Imagining Asian migrant women's identities in Aotearoa: A feminist inquiry to communication studies

Helen Yeung, Auckland University of Technology

While feminist communication theory has been grounded in efforts of integrating interdisciplinary forms of feminist scholarship since the 1970s, the field has been widely criticised by feminists of colour for centering on the lives of heteronormative white middle-class women (Bachmann and Eckert, 2021). These studies encapsulate a long-standing tradition of social science research built on singular, monolithic and homogenous views of identity and subjectivity. Consequently, feminist communication studies continues to lack intersectional approaches which navigates beyond colonial and gendered-racialised depictions of women of colour. This paper aims to provide a feminist inquiry to communication studies, in particular, reviewing the scope of scholarly research on Asian migrant women in Aotearoa (New Zealand) and how this has been implicated by a reliance on traditional data collection methods. In doing so, I argue that there are alternative methodologies to promote social change and transformative liberatory practices for Asian migrant women.

'This is the very first time I became a real mother': Gender identity and unpaid carework in female Indonesian PhD students and their families in Australia

Valentina Utari, University of Western Australia

Many married women in Indonesia find it challenging to balance their work/study and unpaid carework responsibilities without external support, e.g., domestic workers or close female relatives. In this paper, I interrogate the notion of a real mother based on my interviews with 28 female Indonesian PhD students enrolled in Australian universities. In Australia, the students were the primary caregivers for their families, doing most of the carework, because they lost the affordable and abundant support for unpaid carework they had in Indonesia. While the students' husbands contributed to the carework, the husbands were generally more focused on taking up paid casual work. Fascinated by the students' revelation of being a real mother while studying overseas, I have learned that the idea of a real mother has been reproduced throughout different eras in Indonesia with one emphasis, that is, an Indonesian woman is first and foremost a mother and a wife.

D3.2.9: Law And Regulations In Asia

Aidonna Jan Binti Ayub, Petra Mahy, Monika Winarnita, Nicholas Herriman, Tim Mann, Rafiqa Qurrata A'yun

Chair: Anoma Pieris

A map of international rules and principles on state-owned enterprises (SOEs): Tracing the challenges and how we got here

Aidonna Jan Binti Ayub, Monash University

This paper analyses the plethora of rules and principles currently in place to govern state-owned enterprises (SOEs) with two aims. The first is to identify the current architecture for governing SOEs in terms of: (i) the key actors articulating such rules and principles; (ii) the institutional forms taken (e.g. legally binding treaties or general principles); and (iii) the substantive content of those rules and principles (e.g. the different approaches taken to govern the State and its SOEs). The second is exploratory, to identify the key challenges facing international SOE rule-making. These will likely stem from three sources: (i) the complexity of SOEs; (ii) competing political economic drivers; and (iii) the trust deficit between States that practice State capitalism and free-market capitalism. Thus far, there is little literature on the international governance of SOEs. Apart from China, this subject is important for smaller Asian economies that use SOEs as a development tool but are caught in the international game of SOE rule-making.

Influencing the influencers: Regulating the morality of online conduct in Indonesia

Petra Mahy, Monika Winarnita, Nicholas Herriman

Monash University, Deakin University, La Trobe University

Indonesia boasts a lively influencer scene. These influencers use their online presence to promote various products and messages to their followers for commercial gain, and have been particularly active during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indonesian Government has also increasingly become a user of influencers' services for political messaging. Influencers in Indonesia are potentially subject to state regulation via the controversial Electronic Transactions and Information Law (ITE Law). In addition to the threat of state regulatory enforcement, influencers in Indonesia also face the very real risk of community-led regulation via an online backlash should they transgress perceived moral boundaries. In this paper, we present and analyse a series of case studies where influencer behaviour has attracted regulatory responses from both state and non-state actors. In each case, we consider the interactions between the influencers, the state, civil society organisations and other internet users exercising their regulatory power in the online space.

Social justice lawyering in a fragile democracy: The case of LBH

Tim Mann, The University of Melbourne

This paper explores how democratic change affects lawyers and the strategies they use to promote social change, through a case study of the Indonesian Foundation of Legal Aid Institutes (YLBHI/LBH). Established in 1970 under

Soeharto's authoritarian New Order regime, LBH became Indonesia's most prominent social justice lawyering organisation and an influential hub of civil society resistance to Soeharto. The democratisation process that began after Soeharto fell in 1998 established many conditions supportive of social justice lawyering. Yet in contrast to expectations, LBH struggled following the transition, and has returned to prominence as Indonesian democracy has come under threat over the past 5-10 years. Democratic regression, which has worsened with the pandemic, has led to LBH prioritising a confrontational style of cause lawyering, in which it rejects engagement with the state and collaborates with grassroots social movements. Drawing on literature on cause lawyering and legal mobilisation, this paper provides new insights into how Indonesian social justice lawyers respond to democratic change.

Mobilising public anger in Indonesia's blasphemy cases

Rafiq Qurrata A'yun, University of Melbourne

This paper examines how public pressure works in blasphemy cases in Indonesia, conditioned by the politicisation of religion in power contests. It addresses the question of why blasphemy cases are likely to reach trial if accompanied by public anger, manifested as a religious mobilisation. There are three arguments developed. First, religio-political elites do contribute to mobilise blasphemy accusations in the context of increasing religious conservatism, as stated by some scholars. However, this mobilisation is made possible by the fact that religious identities have become a powerful source of political mobilisation. Second, the mobilisation of public anger engineered by religio-political elites can reinforce justification to claim the existing narratives on blasphemy allegation as a threat to public order. Third, the pervasiveness of religious identity politics in Indonesia's democratic context has made blasphemy law more instrumental, as it can now provide a clear route to mobilise religious sentiments to gain political support.

D3.2.10: COVID-19 In Indonesia

Andree Surianta, Evi Eliyanah, Zulfa Sakiyyah, Inaya Rakhmani, Muhammad Dawanis

Chair: Michelle Antoinette

How (in)equity shapes Indonesia's COVID-19 vaccination policy

Andree Surianta, Australian National University

The COVID-19 pandemic adds vaccination into the long list of inequities the world needs to overcome. A global race to buy vaccines created a clear divide between rich countries with their mounting stockpiles and poor countries jostling for leftover supply. Unilateral embargoes by vaccine producing countries threatens to derail vaccination campaigns in non-producing countries such as Indonesia. Beyond this international supply inequity, the country also faces the challenge of ensuring equitable access to vaccines for over 200 million of its population spread across thousands of islands. With the state budget increasingly strained, the Indonesian Government began opening up space for corporations to be directly involved in the campaign. Unfortunately, the current policy does not consider equitable vaccination as a goal. There are, in fact, other models that can better leverage the private sector's capital, network and technology to help boost vaccine production and distribution in the country.

Female academics and the pandemic in Indonesia: Transitioning to a newer normal

Evi Eliyanah, Zulfa Sakiyyah, Inaya Rakhmani

University of Negeri Malang, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Universitas Indonesia

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an unprecedented multi-dimensional crisis and increased precarity to the higher education sector around the world, including in Indonesia. Our scoping research, conducted in 2020 on how the pandemic has affected the productivity of female social sciences and humanities academics in Indonesia, has demonstrated that Indonesian female academics generally bear the brunt of the pandemic. These female academics have been facing challenges in sustaining their academic productivity as the boundaries between home and work have been blurred. Our current research aims at further exploring their day-to-day productivity as they navigate their activities between the two spheres. As the pandemic is beginning to be more manageable, we are transitioning to a newer normal where hybrid education will likely be a new norm. Through a diary study, we would like to examine how the selected female academics juggle between work requirements, and domestic and caring responsibilities – between paid and unpaid work.

The implementation of quarantine policy in Indonesia: Has the government fulfilled the obligations?

Muhammad Dawanis, Airlangga University

Shortly after the World Health Organization ('WHO') announced that the COVID-19 outbreak had become a pandemic, the Government of Indonesia applied restrictions, such as quarantine and mask obligations. These policies heavily disrupted people's lives; as a result many employees were permanently laid off and the supply chain of people's daily needs could not be met. As written under the Law on Health Care (No. 6 Year 2018), the Government of Indonesia had various obligations towards society in this period through the fulfilment of social aids, such as healthcare, and daily needs. In respect to those provisions, this article will examine the fact that the Government of Indonesia has not fulfilled the obligations as covered under the Law on Health Care (No. 6 Year 2018).

D3.2.11: International Relations In Indonesia

Elena Williams, Nuri Veronika, Paul Kenny, Rashesh Shrestha, Edward Aspinall, Colum Graham, Binh Trinh, Nawawi Nawawi

Chair: Edward Aspinall

Building people-to-people connections? Understanding Indonesian 'host' community experiences of Australian study abroad programs

Elena Williams, Australian National University

Study abroad programs from Australia to Indonesia have grown significantly in recent decades through a framework

of 'international education as public diplomacy'. Since the launch of Australia's 'New Colombo Plan' (NCP) scholarship scheme in 2014, more than 10,000 students have travelled to Indonesia to study and live among Indonesian 'host' communities. Yet, while the experiences and learning outcomes of Australian students are increasingly accounted for, far less is known about the ways study abroad impacts Indonesian host communities, despite their integral role in ensuring the 'success' of programs like the NCP. This raises questions as to whether these communities benefit from study abroad, and whether these programs are indeed meeting their stated goals of deepening people-to-people relationships. This presentation will outline how 'impact' for host communities has been conceptualised in study abroad scholarship, highlighting a paucity of literature in the Indonesian context.

A gender analysis of Indonesian female university students' radicalisation at Indonesian state universities

Nuri Veronika, Monash University

Educational institutions such as high schools and universities are sites where extremist recruitment occurs. Cases of female students involved in violent extremism gained traction since the emergence of ISIS in 2016. A recent attack at Indonesian National Police headquarters in 2021 marked the involvement of a university student as the first Indonesian female lone wolf. The existence of radical female students at campus settings is not a new phenomenon but it is only recently that this phenomenon is receiving national and international public attention. In addition, gender analysis research has never been conducted to investigate the gendered dimensions of female students' radicalisation in Indonesian state universities. This paper aims to understand why and how female university students join extremist groups at Indonesian campus environments by conducting a gender analysis of data gathered from focus group discussions and interviews with female university students and lecturers across four public universities in Indonesia.

Democracy and the plantation economy: Theory and evidence from Indonesia

Paul Kenny, Rashesh Shrestha, Edward Aspinall, Colum Graham

Australian Catholic University, ERIA, Australian National University

The peasantry has long had an ambiguous relationship with democracy. On the one hand, landholders are theorised to be strong supporters of liberal democratic government. On the other, even smallholders may fear de facto or de jure redistributive pressure from rural non-landholders under fully free democracy. Drawing on extended fieldwork and historical investigation in Indonesia, we theorise that within the plantation economy, variation in land ownership status and crop type are likely to give rise to divergent political preferences. These preferences are informed by historical patterns of land distribution as well as contemporary economic calculations. To test our hypotheses, we fielded an original targeted survey of 1,920 village residents in agrarian regions of Sumatra, Indonesia. We find that smallholders are more likely than labourers to support military rule, to oppose judicial autonomy, to approve of the government ignoring the law, and to have cast votes for 'strongman' presidential aspirant Prabowo Subianto and the dominant party of the Suharto New Order era, Golkar, in 2019. Rural smallholders, in short, favour some type of 'illiberal' democracy.

Labour flexibility and labour situations in the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia and Vietnam

Binh Trinh, Nawawi Nawawi

Independent Scholar, Badan Riset Dan Inovasi Nasional

The economic miracle of Southeast Asia is closely tied to export-oriented industrialisation strategies that have positioned the region as a production centre for the global market. The success of such strategies depends on the provision of cheap labour to reduce production costs and attract foreign direct investment. To enhance competitiveness, governments deregulate labour policy to adapt to this flexible labour regime. In such regimes, which employers favour, flexibility ensures the ease of hire and fire, further enhanced by the removal of employment security and benefits. This paper analyses the effects of such regimes on worker health and safety during the pandemic in Vietnam and Indonesia. It argues that measures to contain the outbreak of COVID-19 have worsened the precarity of workers on flexible working arrangements. After comparatively analysing the impacts of the pandemic on labour conditions in Indonesia and Vietnam, the paper concludes by proposing recommendations to improve labour policy.

D3.2.12: Social Justice In The Philippines

Hannah Nugroho, Jennifer Monje, Thea Kersti Tandog, Irish Joy Deocampo

Chair: Hui Huang

Emotional-appeal story and helping behaviour towards marginalised groups among young Filipinos

Hannah Nugroho, Father Saturnino Urios University

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted not only health, but also many other sectors. Minority and marginalised groups are most likely affected by the pandemic and neglected by the government. This study examines positive behaviour, namely helping behaviour, toward marginalised groups, specifically sex workers. A cross-sectional study using emotional-appeal story-based PSA was applied to test the hypothesis among respondents from the faith-based private university in Butuan City, Philippines. A pair sample t-test analysis was used to test the research hypothesis. The result revealed that there were statistically significant differences in helping sex workers among the respondents before and after being presented with the emotional-appeal story-based PSA. This finding could be used to promote social justice for minority and marginalised groups during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Social pension at ten years: Evaluation of the SocPen program implementation in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic

Jennifer Monje, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila

This paper discusses the findings of a process evaluation of a social pension program of the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development, including after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The social pension program grants indigent senior citizens who are 60 years old and above a monthly allowance. The process evaluation assessed implementation of the social pension program by reviewing its policy rationale, service delivery and implementation,

and organisation. Sixty pension recipients were randomly selected from urban and rural locations in the National Capital Region, Balance Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao to participate in an online interview. Thirty-five program implementers also participated in the study. Partial results indicate that delivery of much-needed help to indigent seniors has been greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic because mechanisms were not in place for such an emergency.

Ina Bai and the struggles for social justice of the Pantaron Manobo amidst the pandemic

Thea Kersti Tandog, University of Philippines Mindanao

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Sabokahan Unity of Lumad Women, an indigenous organisation of the Pantaron Manobo, published a book called *We Call Her Ina Bai: How Strong Women Are Made*. It tells the narrative of the Pantaron Manobo in their continuous struggle against development aggression and state violence through the eyes of woman chieftain, Bai Bibyaon Ligkayan Bigkay. In this presentation, I will discuss the historical, personal, political and social context and themes of the book. I will emphasise how the publication of the book is a clear portrayal of the strength and leadership of a group of people despite continuous attacks against them before and during the pandemic times. I will argue that banal acts such as book publishing can be viewed as a marginalised group's spectacular act of resistance and defiance in the struggles for social justice, especially within the context of the pandemic.

Rethinking resilience: An analysis of the online (re) presentations and (re)definitions of 'community resilience and cooperation' in typhoon-related relief efforts in the Philippines during COVID-19

Irish Joy Deocampo, University of the Philippines-Diliman

This paper explores how the concepts of 'resilience' and bayanihan are (re)presented, (re)produced and even resisted within the calamity-response discourses that emerged online. The study is located in the social mediascape of Facebook and Twitter during the consecutive onslaught of Typhoons Rolly and Ulysses (international names: Goni and Vamco, respectively) in November 2020. By adopting a combination of autoethnography and digital ethnography, I analysed two specific themes. First, I described how acts of bayanihan are organised, performed and reproduced in online citizen-led relief efforts. Second, I analysed the role of hashtags in addressing the needs and mitigating the risks experienced by victims of typhoons. The study revealed the potential of social media in expanding the definition and bounds of community resilience. Moreover, the study illustrates how practices of bayanihan during a compounded crisis can offer insights on the new ways and practices in mobilising calamity-related initiatives.

D3.2.13: Digital Asia And Soft Power

Lianboi Vaiphei, Abhishek Chakraborty, Suzie Handajani

Chair: Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt

The digital divides – Teaching and learning during COVID times

Lianboi Vaiphei, Indraprastha College for Women

The COVID-19 pandemic led to a country-wide suspension of physical classes in all the educational institutions in India. The suspension of physical classes moved teaching and learning assessment of students to online mode, which has revealed the glaring urban-rural-regional digital divide and related issues of social exclusion. Many students do not have either a smartphone or laptop to access online education. In addition, in the North East region of India, digital connectivity is a significant issue. These forms of exclusion can have a deep psychological impact on the students, and sometimes their parents, as evinced by reports of suicide. This paper seeks to study social psychological impacts on students and recommends measures to bridge these digital divides and address these issues for the educational policy makers.

Digital divide in India: Should India embrace the latest technological marvels?

Abhishek Chakraborty, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati

There was already a digital divide in India previous to the COVID-19 outbreak, but the pandemic widened it even further. New technological projects are swiftly approaching, such as the global debut of metaverse, virtual reality and the deployment of the 5G spectrum. However, it's important to note that many parts of India lack access to a proper 2G connection, let alone smartphones/devices, not to forget social/cultural barriers. Furthermore, an improvement in network spectrum demands an upgrade in equipment, and the pandemic's impact on such underserved areas is well understood. To extend and explore innovative services across the country, the government should work to put policies in place and partner with private telecom service providers and local businesses. Therefore, the debate must centre on whether India should embrace new technological marvels or wait for the correct policies to bring the country's majority up to pace with the rest of the globe.

Micro dakwah and micro romance of Indonesian female YouTubers who wear niqab

Suzie Handajani, Anthropology Department, University Gadjah Mada

Due to the pandemic, the internet has provided a range of possibilities for generating income. This article examines Indonesian Muslim women who wear niqab (cadar), who are also content creators on YouTube. The research explores the narratives that these women provide in challenging the assumptions that wearing niqab hinders their social mobility. Ironically, the pandemic has allowed their condition to be the norm, because during the pandemic everybody has to cover their face and everybody is encouraged to stay at home. One of the findings is that different groups of women seek different forms of empowerment. Interestingly, the pursuit of romance and soulmates is often associated with their religious practice. Through their YouTube content, the women in my research provide a gateway to look into how Indonesian society deals with intolerance, multiculturalism and democracy on a micro level.

Asian soft power and UN peacekeeper: The diplomatic nature of the neutral India in the Korean War and its peninsula

David W. Kim, Deakin University

The Korean War was not only a war between North and South Korea, but a political encounter between the big powers (the US, the Soviet Union, China and the UK). The Korean peninsula became the hotspot of a conflict between groups defined by the ideologies of Communism, democracy and neutralism. Facing North Korea and their communist allies was the US and its UN allies. India did not dispatch any troops, but volunteered to send a medical unit to assist South Korea. How can one evaluate the engagement of the South Asian nation for the regional security of the Korean peninsula? This paper argues the insight that the neutral philosophy of 'non-alignment' was strategically applied as the diplomatic policy of the South Asian nation through the roles of peacekeeping the pre-Korean War peninsula (1947-1950), medically aiding the war casualties by the 60th Parachute Field Ambulance (1951-1953), and humanitarian supervision for the POW Exchange Pact (1953-1955).

D3.2.14: Sexual Reproductive Health And Rights And Mental Health In Indonesia In The Time Of COVID-19, Part I

Benjamin Hegarty, Linda Rae Bennett, Amalia Puri Handayani, Ignatius Praptoraharjo, Kate Walton, Naila Riqzi Zakiah, Anindya Restuviani, Hamidah Alatas, Rully Mallay, Meiwita Budiharsana, Wiji Wahyuningsih, Maria Ulfah Anshor,

Chair: Benjamin Hegarty

Overview: Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and mental health have declined significantly on a global scale during the COVID-19 pandemic. In many countries including Indonesia, poorly resourced health systems have pivoted to COVID-19, without sexual and reproductive health services and mental health services, being maintained as essential services. This two-part panel presents contributions from a cross-section of community workers, health workers and academics, in addition to collaborations between these groups. Contributors advance understandings of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on SRHR and mental health among Indonesians, as well as the contributions of different communities to filling recent gaps in support and services. Papers will pay particular attention to more vulnerable populations and the intersecting inequalities driving their vulnerability. Contributors will address issues including: HIV and AIDS services and care; youth mental wellbeing; youth SRHR; access to safe abortion; access to cervical cancer care; psychosocial wellbeing among health workers.

Epidemic inequities: HIV outreach workers under strain across the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia

Amalia Puri Handayani, Benjamin Hegarty, Ignatius Praptoraharjo

University of Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, The University of Melbourne

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a serious impact on HIV programs and the community-based workers essential to them. This paper draws on long-term research undertaken since the onset of the pandemic (June 2020 to present) which investigates one HIV outreach organisation for men who have sex with men (MSM) in Jakarta. This paper – an update of our article published in *Global Public Health* – describes the strain on community-based outreach workers throughout the pandemic. We describe how existing systems positioned community-based outreach work as 'crucial but not essential'. We locate this position in the existing structural focus in internationally funded programs on 'targets' on the one hand and a lack of willingness to admit community-based workers as 'experts' by the state on the other. As well as drawing attention to the critical role played by outreach workers during the pandemic, we describe how the devaluation of their work placed them at significant risk.

Impact of gender-based violence on victim-survivors and service providers during COVID-19 in Indonesia

Kate Walton, Naila Riqzi Zakiah, Anindya Nastiti Restuviani, Hamidah Alatas

Jakarta Feminist, Columbia University

In October-November 2020, Perkumpulan Lintas Feminis Jakarta surveyed 315 Indonesians from 25 provinces about gender-based violence (GBV) during the pandemic, alongside 27 representatives from GBV service providers who were interviewed about the challenges faced in providing assistance during the pandemic. This paper presents the results of the survey, including the experiences of first-time victims. We found that of victims who previously experienced GBV, one-third reported more frequent violence during the pandemic and half said violence became more intense. A positive correlation was found between household income and increased rates of GBV; 80% of victims reported household income fell during the pandemic. We also explore how GBV service providers coped during the pandemic and describe the struggles they faced in continuing to provide support for victim-survivors.

One transgender community experience of the COVID-19 pandemic

Rully Mallay, Benjamin Hegarty, Ignatius Praptoraharjo

Yayasan Kebaya Yogyakarta, The University of Melbourne, University of Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya

This paper contains an introduction and a translation of an account provided in Indonesian by Rully Mallay, a transgender community leader and activist at the Kebaya Foundation, a shelter for people living with HIV in the province of Yogyakarta. It describes the impact of restrictions imposed to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and mobilisation in response to it by those who identify as 'waria' between February and September 2020. Waria played a pivotal role in mobilising a community response in that city, providing support not only to their own community but also to other marginal groups impacted in similar ways. Harsh lockdown measures imposed to respond to COVID-19 disproportionately affected waria, cutting off access to economic and community support. This was particularly acute for the many waria without state-issued identity cards. Nevertheless, Rully expresses her hope that through the skills and adaptability they have demonstrated in their response to the public health emergency, they might achieve recognition and acceptance from Indonesian society.

Intersections of COVID-19, intimate partner violence and legal limitations in Indonesia

Meiwita Budiharsana, Wiji Wahyuningsih, Maria Ulfah Anshor, Linda Rae Bennett

Universitas Indonesia, Komnas Perempuan, The University of Melbourne

The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia amplified common predictors of intimate partner violence (IPV) and negatively impacted on access to health and legal systems. This paper draws on insights shared by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) and highlights the activities of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) seeking to respond to IPV during the peak of the pandemic in 2020. It explores how survivors of IPV in locales in the central islands of Indonesia experienced limited access to quality healthcare, legal and psychosocial support services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia has ratified the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, but has yet to operationalise the convention and ensure accountability for applying laws against IPV. Importantly, the paper will reveal how the weakness of current legal frameworks addressing IPV and their sub-optimal application, undermined the ability of NGOs to respond to IPV during the pandemic.

D3.2.15: Timor-Leste: Gender And Alternative Development

Li Li Chen, Therese Nguyen, Kate Neely, Gianna Bonis-Profumo

Chair: Sara Niner

Overview: This panel will explore three of the most critical development issues affecting women in contemporary Timor-Leste: COVID-19, nutrition, and water and sanitation and offers some perspectives on ways forward. The discussant will be Carmen Dos Santos Monteiro, Commissioner for Recruitment and Career Development at Civil Service Commission of the Timorese Government.

COVID-19's impact on women's empowerment and gender equality in Timor-Leste

Li Li Chen, National University of East Timor

COVID-19 and the State of Emergency have impacted Timorese women and girls disproportionately, which worryingly sets back the progress of gender equality. Despite the government's series of universal programs of social protections aiming to mitigate the economic and social hardships as well as violence women have faced, they are not gender-sensitive and therefore fail to include and protect women. What is more, women and girls become more vulnerable due to the floods caused by a tropical cyclone Seroja in April 2021. This paper intends to conduct a gender assessment about COVID-19's impact on women intersecting with different positionalities in economy, health, education and violence from 2020-2021 based on the first-hand empirical research and secondary literature review. It will demonstrate the obstacles and opportunities of pursuing women's empowerment and gender equality during COVID-19. It argues that women, compared to their male counterparts, are more likely to experience health and economic risks as well as heightened risks of violence, which may constrain their meaningful participation in the political realm and labour markets. It will conclude with recommendations and suggestions for protecting and empowering women by prioritising gender equality and women's needs in all post-COVID-19 recovery policies and programs to avoid further exacerbating gender inequalities and exclusion of women.

Women's experience in water and sanitation facility use in rural communities in Timor-Leste

Therese Nguyen, Kate Neely

Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e

This paper represents one aspect extracted from the formative evaluation of community-led total sanitation initiated by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF in 2020. Women's participation in household and community decision-making within water and sanitation programs is encouraged at the policy level by government agencies, NGOs and other implementation agencies. However, discussion within female-only focus groups revealed that women's experiences are not as inclusive as we would expect. Women and people with a disability were not consistently involved in community discussion, and women were afraid to speak publicly in the bigger groups. Despite being a major sanitation stakeholder, women were rarely consulted on the design and location of facilities. Women's participation in household decision-making impacts the utility of toilets, cleanliness and water management. Women also shared their experiences of managing small sanitation expenses such as buying soap, and their anxiety around using toilets. The results of this work indicate a need to continue to promote changes in social norms towards more equitable and inclusive community and household decision-making in the WASH sector.

Women's empowerment and nutrition

Gianna Bonis-Profumo, Charles Darwin University

Women's empowerment and nutrition. Women's empowerment is essential to improve nutrition in low and middle-income countries. We investigated the empowerment of women in agriculture in association with household production and the dietary diversity of children 12 to 59 months old and their mothers in Timor-Leste. Using the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (A-WEAI) we analysed 156 dual-adult rural households applying multivariable regression models. We found that the dietary diversity scores of empowered women and their children were higher than among those disempowered. The associations between different measures of empowerment and dietary diversity were larger and more significant among women than children. Food production diversity was consistently associated with children's improved diets. We found small gender gaps in decisions on production, access to resources and control over income, similar to findings in other Southeast Asian countries. Nutrition-sensitive policies and programs in Timor-Leste could gain from prioritising women's empowerment and promoting agriculture diversification strategies as valuable investments to improve the diets and wellbeing of mothers and children.

Day 3 Thursday 7 July

Panel Session Roundtables D3.3

D3.3.1: Podcasting In Academia: Insights From The NBN SEAS And SSEAC Stories Teams

Ariane Defreine, Sophie Chao, Michele Ford, Aim Sinpeng, Edward Aspinall, Nick Cheesman

The University of Sydney, Australian National University

Chair: Michele Ford

Roundtable Overview: The pandemic has shone the spotlight on the wonders of technology and the possibilities it affords to disseminate and access knowledge from around the world. Predictably, podcast production and consumption have grown exponentially since 2020. Yet surprisingly few academics have taken advantage of this podcasting renaissance. Podcasting represents an ideal medium for communication within and beyond academic circles. Often described as a ‘fireside chat with researchers’, podcasts capture the human element to knowledge creation, allowing researchers to discuss their work in their own voices, unconstrained by the formalities of traditional academic dissemination forms. Join us to hear from scholars who have bridged the gap between academia and the real world through podcasting. They will discuss the benefits of academic podcasting, explain why it matters, highlight the pitfalls to avoid, and share their experiences of hosting and being interviewed on the New Books in Southeast Asian Studies and SSEAC Stories podcasts.

D3.3.2: Digital Divide In India: Should India Embrace The New Marvels Of Technology?

Abhishek Chakraborty, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Chair: Abhishek Chakraborty

Roundtable Overview: There was already a digital divide in India previous to the COVID-19 outbreak, but the pandemic widened it even further. New technological projects are swiftly approaching, such as the global debut of Metaverse, Virtual Reality and the deployment of the 5G spectrum. However, it’s important to note that many parts of India lack access to a proper 2G connection, let alone smartphones/devices, not to forget social/cultural barriers. Furthermore, an improvement in network spectrum demands an upgrade in equipment, and the pandemic’s impact on such underserved areas is well understood. To extend and explore innovative services across the country, the government should work to put policies in place and partner with private telecom service providers and local businesses. Therefore, the debate must centre on whether India should embrace new technological marvels or wait for the correct policies to bring the country’s majority up to pace with the rest of the globe.

D3.3.3: Indo-Australia Collaboration For A Safe Net Insurance Cover During The Time Of A Disaster

Savy George, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Chair: Savy George

Roundtable Overview: The world is still grappling with a global health crisis. The pandemic has affected the rich and poor alike. As always, the poor and the marginalised are the most affected. The COVID-19 crisis has exposed deeply rooted inequalities and system failures that had remained unseen to many until now. The idea is about creating a wide network of people (that includes commoners, civil societies, private companies and government agencies) from both sides to create a dedicated insurance pool with contributions from various sources. This pool can be solely utilised during times of trouble like the current pandemic situation and address other issues like climate change-related disasters and rehabilitation concerns. This paper aims to further this idea of a global alliance of safety nets into which our fellow brothers and sisters can fall at times of great distress.

D3.3.4: John Darling: A Roundtable

Graeme MacRae, Anton Lucas

Massey University, Flinders University

Chair: Graeme MacRae

Roundtable Overview: John Darling was an Australian who lived in Bali through the 1970s and 80s. He was a key figure in the colourful and cosmopolitan expatriate scene of that time in Bali. Here he began making a series of acclaimed films that established him as the prime foreign filmmaker of Indonesia. His first film, Lempad of Bali, was based on the life, death and cremation of his centenarian landlord and mentor, who also happened to be Bali's most famous artist. Darling's final film, The Healing of Bali, was about the aftermath of the bombing in 2002 in which large numbers of Australasian tourists as well as Indonesians were killed. All his films were aimed initially at Australian television audiences but went on to be widely screened on public broadcast channels internationally, including in New Zealand. He saw his role as explaining Indonesia to its Australian neighbours. John died ten years ago.

D3.3.5: Reimagining And Reinvigorating The Teaching Of Indonesian In Australia

Jemma Purdey, Howie Manns, Monika Winarnita

Australia-Indonesia Centre, The University of Melbourne, Deakin University

Chair: Jemma Purdey, Howie Manns, Monika Winarnita

Roundtable Overview: In Australia the importance of Indonesia is widely acknowledged by government and business, but there is far less recognition in wider society. The Indonesian and

Australian governments have also made it clear that youth and youthful innovation must underpin bilateral relations. The number of Australian students studying Indonesian language has been declining for more than a decade, despite warming government-to-government relations and significant Australian investment in student mobility programs. Yet, the sustainability of Indonesian language programs in Australia will soon reach an acute state of crisis and the challenges of developing Indonesia-literate young Australians have only grown since the COVID-19 pandemic. This roundtable brings together key stakeholders to discuss how Australia can turn the tide and motivate young people to study Indonesia and Indonesian. What works or doesn't work in the curriculum to engage and retain students? How can we best support and motivate teachers, students and parents?

D3.3.6: Ethnicity, Memory And Movement In Asia

Alexandra Lee, Nelly Martin, Yvonne Low, Julian Millie

Chair: Melissa Crouch

Narratives of reclamation: Race, exclusion and empowerment in the mobility trajectories of young Asian Australians

Alexandra Lee, Deakin University

This paper examines some preliminary findings from my PhD study on young, transnationally mobile Asian Australians. Drawing on qualitative interview data and participant case studies, I examine the role of exclusion in the mobility trajectories of young Asian Australians. Exploring participants' experiences of racism, class and difference more broadly, I analyse their framings of mobility as a source of empowerment, reclamation and different possibilities for belonging (Idriss, Butler and Harris, 2021; Dolby and Rizvi, 2006). I examine some of the tensions and contradictions involved in their relationships with 'home'; as a place defined simultaneously by a need to escape, and to return. Finally, I examine the theme of expatriate and global cities as 'mobile' or 'transnational' spaces. I explore participants' perceptions of these spaces as environments of growth and progression in terms of both individual and societal life; and potentially, as spaces that Australia might learn from.

'They just don't know what we have been through': Reflections from Southeast and South Asian couples toward their ethnic community scrutiny during their infertility journey in Aotearoa New Zealand

Nelly Martin Auckland University of Technology

Studies have argued that compromised fertility is not only a medical condition, but also a social issue. As such, when migrating from their home countries in Southeast Asian (SEA) and South Asian (SA), women do not necessarily escape the cultural stigma of childlessness. In this talk, we examine how SEA and SA migrants in Aotearoa New Zealand respond to childlessness in both their birth and host country. The aim of the talk is two-fold: First, we unpack how the stigma operates in relation to the SEA and SA childless couples and women. Second, we analyse coping strategies. The talk reveals that silence and dissociating themselves from their ethnic communities both in their birth and host country are active defence mechanisms women use to protect themselves from social and public scrutiny.

Home, memory and archive in women's exhibitions: Reconstructing 'Asian-Australian' feminisms

Yvonne Low, University of Sydney

Since 'Global Feminisms' (Brooklyn Museum, 2007), which aimed to dismantle restrictive binaries of the center/periphery and East/West by staking a more inclusive curatorial position, the notion that contemporary exhibitions on gender issues across the world are thereonin conceptually and historically aligned to speak politically on sexual difference as well as to define a kind of 'feminism' cannot be ignored. This paper examines a range of curatorial strategies to problematise and re-construct the narratives of singular (Euro-centric), linear, institutionally-driven and nation-centric feminisms. It proposes to examine two women-centred exhibitions in Sydney – Xiao Lu: 'Impossible Dialogue' (4A Centre for Contemporary Asian Art, January 2019) and 'Archiving Womanifesto: An international art exchange' (1990s-present) (The Cross Art Projects, October 2019). Exploring trans-nationalist feminisms, the paper argues that the staging of the exhibitions is intimately linked to the historical and subjective significance of Sydney as a critical geo-political site for 'Asian-Australian' artists.

What we lose when we fail to study Indonesian literature, music, theatre, etc.

Julian Millie, Monash University

Australians' interest in the study of Indonesia continues to diminish. At the same time as this happens, Australian academic expertise about the symbolic dimensions of Indonesian social and political life is also diminishing. This paper asks whether there is a connection between these two processes. When students study Italian, French, German and Japanese, they behold national entities objectified as 'civilisations', constituted by symbolic genres. By contrast, in the 'post-culture' phase of learning about Indonesia, Indonesia is objectified altruistically as an object of care and development (a concern which emerges also in the broader media). What are the implications of this objectification for the image of Indonesia as an object of study? Without knowledge of symbolic genres that provide windows into Indonesian distinctiveness, are we able to avoid constructing Indonesia as a failed version of our own social and political idealisations? These questions invite reflection upon traditions of academic humanism oriented to altruism and problem-solving.

D3.3.7: Environmental Issues In Asia

Christina Griffin, Mariko Urano, Kurnia Warman, Yoshifumi Azuma, Dian Wahyu Utami, Retno Augustin

Chair: Natali Pearson

The hopes and aspirations of Indonesia's youth during COVID-19

Christina Griffin, University of Melbourne

While youth may be more resistant to the physical impacts of COVID-19 infections, their often-precarious livelihood circumstances means that they can be particularly vulnerable to the long-lasting socio-economic impacts of

COVID-19 lockdowns. Indeed, recent studies demonstrate that the impacts of COVID-19 have created obstacles to the way Indonesian youth access tertiary education, engage in employment opportunities and maintain overall productivity (ILO, 2020). This paper presents initial findings from an ongoing research project being undertaken in the Maros District of Southern Sulawesi, Indonesia. We describe how COVID-19 has impacted the hopes and aspirations of rural youth, particularly in the context of pursuing on and off-farm employment opportunities and tertiary education. Paying particular attention to the gendered dynamics of COVID-19 impacts, we describe how youth have navigated changes to their livelihoods, educational opportunities and migration patterns.

Impacts of COVID-19 on palm oil and cacao producing communities in Indonesia: Case studies from West Sumatra and East Kalimantan

Mariko Urano, Kurnia Warman

Hokusei Gakuen University, Andalas University

The spread of COVID-19 and restrictions of economic activities have deeply affected global food supply chains, creating unstable food price trends, loss of income and hunger. The proponents of agro-ecology argue that a higher degree of community food sovereignty would ameliorate vulnerability of the food system, while neo-liberal scholars claim that the innovations of procurement technologies are necessary. In East Kalimantan, Dayak farmers grow cacao trees for income generation while continuing their subsistence rice production. Meanwhile, many farmers in West Sumatra concentrate on profitable palm oil plantations at the cost of rice production for domestic consumption. By investigating the impacts of COVID-19 on two communities, this paper seeks to contribute to the theoretical arguments between the above two schools of thought. The data used in this presentation is taken through participant observation, as well as direct and online interviews conducted in East Kalimantan from 2007, and in West Sumatra from 2018.

Precarious workers within digital economy during the time of COVID-19: Grab drivers in Jakarta, Indonesia

Yoshifumi Azuma, Dian Wahyu Utami

Ritsumeikan University, Lund University

This presentation aims to articulate to what degree the pandemic has affected the Grab drivers in Jakarta using Google forms. Results from 450 Grab drivers showed a substantial decline in their net income. Their income was diverse, 27% of the respondents earned daily Rp 150,000-249,000 (net) prior to the pandemic. In contrast, nearly half (43%) earned Rp 50,000-99,000 (lost almost 90%) in 2021. The substantial decline was evident since April 2020-2021 due to the lockdown policy by the Jakarta Metropolitan Government. Moreover, the poor social safety net from both Grab and the government forced them into hardship. Nearly 60% of them got assistance from the government in the form of Sembako (essential foods). Meanwhile, only 33% received shopping vouchers from Grab. In short, COVID-19 had an enormous impact on the drivers, and more pro-poor policy and urgent support was necessary to reduce their burden.

D3.3.8: Gender In Asia

Lucien Brown, Sarah Gosper, Asli Kaynar, Bashar Malkawi

Chair: Ele Williams

When size does matter: The social semiotics of 'small' gestures and the emergence of anti-feminist discourses in South Korea

Lucien Brown, Monash University

This paper analyses how a common bodily visual practice (Ford et al., 2012), namely a 'small' hand gesture, became analysed as an offensive gesture symbolising man-hating in South Korea. The hand movement in question is a 'precision grip' gesture (Lempert, 2011), whereby the thumb and index finger are pursed together to represent holding a small object. In 2021, this became interpreted by men in anti-feminist movements as a symbol mocking the size of their genitals. They furiously demanded that representations of precision grip gestures be removed from advertising campaigns and online spaces. To the dismay of many, brands accepted these complaints and issued public apologies for using gestures that were offensive to men. From the perspective of gesture studies and social semiotics, I show how this hand shape, often ambiguous in appearance, became an important symbol in the emergence of an anti-feminist discourse placing men in the role of victims.

Cuckolded men: Fear, distrust and risk in the Chinese marriage market

Sarah Gosper, University of Melbourne

Marriage is becoming increasingly elusive for rural men in Chinese cities. Male migrant delivery drivers and rural-origin white-collar professionals are both forced to contend with inequalities in wealth, status and power that undermine their efforts in dating and desires to marry and have children. For such men with low prospects or burdened by a lack of economic and cultural capital, their marginalisation in the marriage market and failures in dating have manifested in accusations of women as untrustworthy, abusive and agitators of divorce. Such anxieties illustrate a very real sense of instability and insecurity, contributing to a broader 'crisis of trust' in China today. The rapid commodification of marriage has perpetuated this crisis, evoking fears of emasculation, resulting in a redirection of blame for their singlehood on factors seemingly outside of their control, creating a strong sense of distrust in women, the institution of marriage and dating practices more broadly.

Representations of the modern girl in Uno Chiyo's literary works

Asli Kaynar, University of Queensland

This paper examines how moga (modern girl) is depicted in the literary works of Uno Chiyo (1897-1996). In the 1920s and 1930s, moga drew attention due to her westernised looks and the way she took an active part in public space. For these reasons, she was criticised harshly. On the other hand, she became an inspiration for many authors such as Tanizaki Jun'ichirō. The study, which reveals the role moga played in Japanese feminism and the reactions she

faced, defends the idea that the first literary texts written about moga and the media objectify her, reducing her real identity to a stereotype. It suggests that exploring the figure of the modern girl in Uno Chiyo's novels *Iro Zange* (Confessions of Love, 1935) and *Aru hitori no onna no hanashi* (The Story of a Lonely Woman, 1971) within the framework of female gaze and objectification theory is important for understanding moga and argues that she was a complex figure that cannot be simply categorised as a product of mass culture, nor a degenerate.

Women acting as arbitrators under Saudi arbitration law

Bashar Malkawi, University of Arizona

The legal profession plays an important role in society. Saudi Arabia is not different than other countries. The Saudi Arbitration Law No. M/34 of 2021 and its executive regulations sets the conditions required for the validity of the selection of an arbitrator, i.e., being a natural person, of good conduct, and possesses the academic and professional qualifications needed. However, the question remains if women arbitrators can be selected considering that the law is gender neutral. There are different opinions on the issue of selecting women to act as arbitrators. Islamic jurists disagreed regarding the issue of women acting as arbitrators; some said this is unlawful and others maintained it is permissible. The basis for this disagreement is due to differences in understanding Shari'ah texts related to *qiwamah* (responsibility of man to protect and manage the affairs of woman) and *wilayah* (guardianship).

D3.3.9: The Environment And Climate Change In Asia

Alex Lechner, Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib, Ariane Utomo, Yang Wang, Ratanakvisal Chean

Chair: Ben Thompson

Participatory mapping of tourism development preference conflicts on Tioman Island, Malaysia

Alex Lechner, Monash University Indonesia

Rapid tourist development in tropical islands in Southeast Asia has contributed to environmental pollution and degradation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Participatory mapping of landscape values is essential for managing these challenges and providing the community with a voice. The objective of this study was to identify, map and compare residents' landscape values, development preferences and perceived management problems in order to provide place-specific recommendations for conservation and tourism planning on Tioman Island, Malaysia. We surveyed 317 individuals out of an estimated total population of 3,300 using public participation GIS (PPGIS). Using PPGIS we present a first example of how nuances in conflict between different stakeholder groups can be articulated spatially across different levels of attitude toward tourism. Our results suggest that treating a population as homogeneous risks missing place-specific development conflicts between segments of the population and locations of agreement where development can be managed sustainably with the support of the community.

(Re)negotiating space as a form of resistance: Micro infrastructures within the logistical mega infrastructure of Indonesia's Sea Toll port

Naimah Lutfi Abdullah Talib, Ariane Utomo

University of Melbourne

The rise of global supply chain issues has intensified the circulation of goods and capital across the world. While critical geographers have situated logistics as an enabling factor (and precondition) for a rapid expansion of capital-circulation in the capitalist economic system, more nuanced studies to understand resistance from grassroots are relatively few. Taking Indonesia's Sea Toll port expansion in Jakarta as a case study, we argue that coastal communities who relied on, from and around the ocean for livelihoods are politically active agents and economically calculative within their constrained situation. The development of micro infrastructures within the ongoing mega port construction, during the COVID-19 pandemic, was a material example of how coastal communities have considered political, social and economic factors to navigate through these multiple challenges. Data was collected through qualitative methods, including 25 in-depth interviews, five group discussions, visual diary and observation between April to November 2021. This paper aims to contribute to the broader debate on (gendered) grassroots resistance to infrastructural megaprojects in postcolonial states.

Ecological civilisation: Sinicising environmentalism?

Yang Wang, University of Melbourne

The nebulous phrase shengtai weming, or widely known as 'ecological civilisation' in English, is a new buzzword in Xi Jinping's China, enshrined in the Chinese Communist Party Constitution in 2012. Ecological civilisation no doubt represents the Chinese normative discourse of sustainable development, but how does the phrase shape the perception of the relationship between environment and economic development? This paper investigates this meaning of ecological civilisation through surveying its use in People's Daily (1946-2020), one of China's most influential official newspapers. By tracing how ecological civilisation has been used to frame various economic and environmental policies over time, this paper argues that ecological civilisation does not necessarily see environmental protection as a symbol of civilisation, as the term might suggest. Rather, ecological civilisation facilitates a view that sees the environment as a performative theatre that displays an advanced stage in national development.

A new perspective of understanding climate mobility in Southeast Asia

Ratanakvisal Chean, The University of Auckland

Climate-related mobility has increasingly become a core issue for development studies. While many studies highlight the enormous impacts of climatic events on mass migration, leading to a threat to global security, others point to other drivers of migration and therefore called for a closer examination of the climate migration phenomenon through alternative approaches and from the perspective of different groups of participants to better understand its complexity. As a contribution to this call, this presentation will discuss a new conceptual framework to examine climate change mobility in Southeast Asia. The proposed framework seeks to understand climate mobility as a household's capability to adapt to the phenomenon in a complex multi-risk setting. Building on the capability approach, the framework provides three key 'conversion' factors (household, social and environmental) that a household considers when making decisions towards (im)mobility in the face of climatic changes.

D3.3.10: Asian History

Anna Gubinskaya, Antonio Barrento, Max Ward

Chair: Beatrice Trefalt

Tea ceremony as an educational framework: Life and work of A.L. Sadler

Anna Gubinskaya, Victoria University of Wellington

Arthur Lindsay Sadler (1882-1970) was Professor of Oriental Studies at Sydney University between 1922 and 1948. Sadler's legacy extends far beyond the academic scope to the field of architecture, aesthetics, the arts of the tea ceremony and flower arrangement. I argue that Sadler's teaching style was inspired by the experience Sadler had in Japan and that to understand and fully appreciate his legacy, it is necessary to examine his philosophy of teaism – Japanese tea ceremony – and how it transformed into his translation, research and teaching activities. Teaism is a topic closely related to the ideas of space arrangement, hospitality and serenity, but in Sadler's case, it is also an aesthetic that is linked to Japanese warriors and leisure class. I suggest using this interpretation to unlock the specificity of Australian Japanese studies at its conception in the pre-WWII years.

Tourism as political indoctrination? Eastern Europe in the China Traveler, 1949-1954

Antonio Barrento, School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon

The China Traveler, a monthly periodical on travel created by the China Travel Service in 1927, continued to be published regularly in China after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 until its final issue in 1954. However, while the international focus of the magazine during the republican period had been on Western Europe, the United States and the Chinese communities of Southeast Asia, it now underwent a socialist reorientation. This paper aims therefore to look into how, just as China moved into a bloc of socialist countries, the China Traveler was appropriated as a means of political indoctrination, while it did not appear to actively engage in the promotion of tourism to this bloc. Several reasons may explain this, such as the fact that leisure travel may, amongst some, not have seemed appropriate in the new China regardless of destination and may not have been much of a practical possibility for most of those who had remained in China following the Civil War.

Mishima Yukio, police power and the sovereign crisis that never came

Max Ward, Middlebury College

Mishima Yukio's rightist critique of post-war Japanese society is well known, as is his staged coup attempt and ritual suicide at the headquarters of Japan's Self Defense Forces in November 1970. Up to that point, Mishima published essays in which he railed against the post-war 'peace' constitution and the supposed limits it put on Japan's ability to realise the ultimate sign of sovereignty: a standing military. Interestingly, Mishima placed his hopes on the radical left, which he thought would foment political unrest requiring military intervention, thereby creating a constitutional crisis. However, Mishima's much-desired crisis never came, for standing in the way was the formidable post-war Japanese police. In this paper, I utilise Mishima's critique of the Japanese police as a point of departure to consider critical theories of police power and its relationship to politics, security and sovereignty.

D3.3.11: Covid-19 In South Asia

Aryaa Dey, Anamika Paul, Karandeep Singh, Balbir Singh Aulakh, Lutfun Nahar Lata

Chair: Louise Edwards

'De-alienation' and 'social justice': A window into Indian governance in the times of pandemic

Aryaa Dey, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

As one of the seminal conceptualisations by Marx, alienation has a discursive presence in the context of relations of labourer to labour and the produce. The paper attempts to look into the governance of social justice in the context of 'workplace' relations between the aforementioned categories, in specific place-ial locations of home, office and the 'rasta' (street). The paper speaks of de-alienation – possible resonances between labour and labourer – that is implied through the continuation of 'national economy' producing 'essential services' of 'covid warriors' during quarantine and the restriction of 'home-made' food-producing service helpers in 'inverse quarantines'. It attempts to problematise social justice that enables health trade-offs among labourers through the lens of food security and ability to stay 'safe' at home. In discussing the strategic de-alienation, the paper is situated in the 'participatory' observation of the author from within a Bengali middle-class household residing in a gentrified complex.

Indian federalism at the time of COVID-19

Anamika Paul, Karandeep Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

The Union Government of India released funds to cover the institutional inadequacy faced by the states during the novel COVID-19 outbreak. It also allocated vaccine doses to the State governments to facilitate the immunisation drive. Many states like Delhi and Maharashtra, however, claimed that the funds being provided by the centre were not based on urgency, rather on kinship bias. Throughout the Indian political scene, there has been friction between the union and the states, whether it is the communist Bengal rule and UPA in the centre or the Akali Government in Punjab and Indira-led Congress in the centre. Present-day India is not unfamiliar with such strife. The authors, therefore, attempt to explore if the allocation of resources was based on the disease burden faced by each state or on the political relationship between Union and the respective state. The sample states would include Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala.

How governments managed the COVID-19 outbreak in urban areas: A case of sports and physical activity in India

Balbir Singh Aulakh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is categorised as a notified disaster in India that called upon Union Government interventions to prevent the spread of the virus and manage the outbreak. The COVID-19 outbreak has opened an epistemic window to understand the space outside the private. In relation to space, the paper explores the measures undertaken and management of public open spaces (POS) by governments amidst COVID-19, focusing on physical and sports activity. The location of the study is Mumbai, a city facing major challenges in availability and access to POS. The paper explores how measures adopted by the Government of India, the State Government of Maharashtra and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai towards mitigating COVID-19 risks shape urban

sports and physical activity. The paper links to the current discourse around fitness, health and lifestyle as well as broader issues of public health and play/sports (e.g., Fit India Movement) in India.

COVID-19 and uneven citizenship in Bangladesh

Lutfun Nahar Lata, The University of Queensland

With a fragile healthcare system, Bangladesh, like other countries in South Asia, struggled during the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the following months, the government took several encouraging initiatives including nationwide lockdown, maintaining social distancing and setting up COVID-19 dedicated laboratories and hospitals. The government also declared several aid programs and financial stimulus packages for marginalised populations. However, they were not distributed evenly. Drawing on interview data and content analysis of online news articles and videos from reputable local and international media organisations, this paper discusses the patterns in how local governments in Bangladesh have treated the impoverished citizens and how the enforcement of lockdown policies has had unjust effects on these marginalised populations. This paper further explores how grassroots organisations and NGOs have played a significant role in facilitating solidarity-based practices that helped poor people cope with COVID-19 vulnerabilities.

D3.3.12: Health And Social Justice

Jeehyun Park, Phuong (Yung) Trieu, Patrick C. Brennan, Oanh Tran TM, Due Ong The, Mary Rickard, Natacha Borecky, Sarah Lewis, Paola Tine, Nur Utaminingsih, S. AP MPA. Amril Hans, Maksuda Khanam

Chair: Jonathan Benney

Social justice in vaccine aid practice – The global vaccine procurement in Southeast Asia

Jeehyun Park, Sophia University

Vaccine aid has earned great attention as an example of global health aid and a topic of diplomatic conflicts. On one hand, the early stage of vaccine procurement witnessed vaccine nationalism. On the other hand, the international aid community came up with the COVAX, advocating for global efforts to make vaccine distribution equal. As the production of vaccines and rollouts were becoming stable, more countries started to donate vaccines to other countries. While the globalist perspective of international cooperation for aid procurement is idealistic, the reality of vaccine aid in Asia showed a cold war-like struggle. Did COVAX ensure equitable vaccine distribution? Have recent bilateral vaccine aid efforts and other global efforts to achieve equitable vaccine distribution matched needs around the world? Or did these efforts conveniently follow existing aid partnerships built in the past? This study will explore current vaccine aid practices in Asia based on the concepts of social justice and equality.

Implementation of VIETRAD to improve the diagnostic performances of radiologists across Vietnam

Phuong (Yung) Trieu, Patrick C. Brennan, Oanh Tran TM, Due Ong The, Mary Rickard, Natacha Borecky,

Sarah Lewis

The University of Sydney, Health Strategy and Policy Institute – Vietnam

Background: VIETRAD, a program under Aus4Innovation scheme, was launched in Vietnam in 2020 to improve diagnostic efficacy of local doctors in breast cancer detection on mammograms. This study aimed to evaluate the performances of Vietnamese clinicians over three training sessions at the VIETRAD workshop.

Agriculture as the future of middle-class families in Bhaktapur in a post-COVID world?

Paola Tine, The University of Adelaide

My research focuses on Bhaktapur, a Newar town located in the Kathmandu Valley. While its history has been linked for centuries to agricultural production, nowadays only 1% of the population is involved in agriculture due to both its unprofitability and social stigma. Differently, a large strata of the population is involved in services and retail, making up a growing middle class. Following the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the already fragile economic roots of this middle class have been gravely impacted by the dramatic decrease of tourism-related activities. This case study will aim at investigating if agriculture has increased in Bhaktapur as a consequence of the pandemic and whether, if traditional techniques have been employed, these are more (or less) sustainable. In closing, I reflect on whether a return to agriculture, albeit on different premises, could represent a solution to the precarity of the growing middle class in Bhaktapur.

Makassar Recover: A good or poor public policy (public policy analysis regarding the COVID-19 response in Makassar City)

Nur Utaminingsih, S. AP MPA. Amril Hans

Alauddin Islamic State University of Makassar

Since the implementation of regional autonomy, provincial and city governments in Indonesia compete to show various innovations. In dealing with COVID-19, the Government of Makassar city launched a 'Makassar Recover' program in early March 2021 (regulated in Perwali Number 5, 2021) as an innovation to handle the impact of the COVID-19 crisis. Recover stands for 'smaRt Emergency protoCOI against coVid-19 and sERvices'. This study aims to review this program through policy design analysis with a rapid research approach. This quick research shows that the 'Makassar Recover' is a form of poor public policy and practices. The government introduced this program as the only 'effective and sophisticated' policy formula to cope with the pandemic. Hence, the city government is a single actor in overcoming the COVID-19 crisis. In addition, this quick research shows that the government does not prioritise a merit-based system in its organisational management

The health-based experience of middle-class women during and after caesarean deliveries in Bangladesh

Maksuda Khanam, Australian National University

This ethnographic research project aims to identify the social factors influencing the rise of caesarean-based childbirth among middle-class Bangladeshi women and its effects on women's health and psycho-social experiences. Caesarean sections in Bangladesh have dramatically displaced normal births, leading to the rise of facility-based

births. I aim to explore the breadth and depth of the shift toward caesarean sections and its impact on women from the women's perspectives. Anchoring my questions on the clear rise of unnecessary C-sections in Bangladesh, I ask, are women subjected to more suffering in a medical system that is designed to provide care to them? What are institutional and structural factors that contribute to the further suffering of women? In this way, my research aims to raise awareness around unnecessary caesarean deliveries in Bangladesh, which in turn would help related stakeholders to formulate guidelines and policies regarding controlling unnecessary caesarean deliveries.

D3.3.13: International Relations And Australia

Jonathan Ludwig, Elna Tulus, Jung June Huh, Paul-David Lutz

Chair: Ken Setiawan

The kangaroo and the bear: Russian-Australian relations in the South Pacific

Jonathan Ludwig, Oklahoma State University

Australia and Russia largely remain an afterthought to each other when it comes to their national security. In existing Australian documents, Russia barely rates a mention. Australia likewise is not mentioned by Russia outside of its connection to the security strategies of the US and the UK. However, while Australia has focused on China, Russia has encroached deeper into the Indo-Pacific to the point where they can now challenge Australia for influence in Australia's 'near abroad'.

In this presentation I examine how Russia has returned to the Indo-Pacific, how it has managed to penetrate deep into the South Pacific, and what it hopes to accomplish there. I will look at Australia's reaction to these movements and discuss ways in which Australia can engage Russia. Through this, I hope to begin the discussion of what a formal Australian national security strategy toward Russia will look like.

The dark side of the global food trade – The case of Australian wheat and Indonesian instant noodles

Elna Tulus, University of Technology Sydney

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted some of the flaws of the global food system, such as the deepening dependencies caused by international trade. At a time when the world faces multiple crises, with the impact of climate change and growing geopolitical tension, access to essential needs such as staple foods has become ever more critical. Shifts in any of the interconnecting variables of the world's commodity trade can have vast consequences, demonstrated in the spike of world food prices in 2007-2008 which led to civil unrest across many countries. The injustices of the global food system are manifested through social, economic and environmental issues, which countries that are not food self-sufficient and rely on imports, like Indonesia, are susceptible to. Even Australia, with its agriculture industry geared for exports, is also affected. My paper looks at these issues through the impacts of the pandemic on Australia's wheat commodity chain for Indonesia's instant noodles.

Australia's 'significant other', China

Jung June Huh, Sungkyunkwan University

Australia's national identity is a lingering question, as it deals with its past, the integration of its indigenous and multicultural society, and its Asia-Pacific regional identity. Australia has prospered tremendously through its redirection from Europe to Asia and, most notably, through its unique trade relations with China. However, amidst the coronavirus pandemic, the Australian-Chinese relations deteriorated to one of the worst levels in recent history. This article will examine the fallout of Australian-Chinese diplomacy and the media frames used to portray China in the image of distrust, fear, threat and a place of disease and sickness. This framing of China and the coronavirus pandemic echo the racial imagery of the past. I argue these frames have been used to differentiate and 'other' China. In turn, this 'othering' process has been beneficial in strengthening the Australian national identity.

Shared ambivalence – When it comes to China's rising might, Australians and Lao Uplanders have much in common

Paul-David Lutz, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney

Australians and Asians alike continue to waver between viewing China as a geopolitical foe and economic ally. Yet comparatively little is known about views on China held by ethnic minorities in remote places like upland Laos – even as these minorities live closest to China and/or on the frontiers of Beijing's ever-expanding quest for resources, markets and influence. This paper discusses the views on China held in an ethnic Khmu and Akha village in the uplands of Phongsali, far-north Laos. In recent years, this village has been deeply affected by Chinese hydropower, cash crops and infrastructure projects. At the same time, China is increasingly becoming a vector for local aspirations, particularly for village youth. Buoyed by a complex history of engagement with their mighty northern neighbour, villagers in this remote but increasingly important part of mainland Southeast Asia are greeting China's rise with an ambivalent mix of angst and aspiration. Like most Australians, they find themselves torn between desires to benefit from Beijing's power and fear of Chinese domination.

D3.3.14: Social And Labour Movements In Asia

Rebecca Meckelburg, David Hundt, Jason Chavez, Marti Gregorio

Chair: Lennon Chang

Class struggle politics in rural Java: Political identities and practices of everyday resistance

Rebecca Meckelburg, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

Based on a long term ethnographic study, this paper explores the historical development of poor people's class struggle politics within different local and regional political economies in rural Java. The paper presents a framework for explaining the diversity of expressions of political identities and forms of popular political action across different regional and local village societies. It explains how highly varied local experiences of mass violence and repression in 1965-1966 have influenced expressions of social and political ideas since the New Order regime. I conclude by explaining how these social and political ideas continue to impact on the formation of local political claims, cultural identities and society-state relations until today.

Why don't you come out and change society? Consolidating democracy during South Korea's candlelight rallies of 2016/17

David Hundt, Deakin University

South Korea's candlelight rallies were an extraordinary political development, which culminated in the resignation of then-President Park Geun-hye in early 2017. Both seasoned activists and people with little or no prior experience in formal politics took part in the rallies, but little is known about how and why these two quite different groups were able to cooperate so effectively during these events. Drawing on interviews with people who took part in the rallies and informed by Charles Tilly's contentious politics framework, this article finds that there was broad consensus between the activists and inexperienced participants in respect to three major issues: an appreciation of the historical significance of the impeachment crisis, the significance of practising a democratic ethos during the rallies, and the need for the crisis to usher in a new and better phase of national politics. By helping to resolve the serious political crisis of 2016/17, this consensus signified a new phase in the ongoing consolidation of democracy in South Korea.

Magna Carta for women in the workplace: Organisational compliance and self-initiated protection of health workers, teachers and minimum wage earners

Jason Chavez, Marti Gregorio

Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University

This health crisis caused unimaginable impacts and changes to the labour force and organisations, pushing many policies and laws to the edge, such as the Magna Carta for Women. Inequalities at work, diminishing employee benefits and relentless working hours for women in the workplace are happening in third-world countries (ILO, 2020). This research project examines the compliance of companies and organisations and analyses the self-initiated protection of health workers, teachers and minimum wage earners relative to the Magna Carta for Women in the workplace. This study extracts corroborative proofs from 180 women respondents coming from the public and private organisations or companies through the Magna Carta for Women-based survey on organisational compliance and self-initiated protection of the workforce. The study expects to reveal the level of compliance of the selected companies and institutions to the Magna Carta for Women and the women respondents' self-initiated protection in the workplace.

D3.3.15: Micro-Economies In Asia

Marie Grace Pamela Faylona, Roxanne Doron

Chair: Anoma Pieris

Tingi-tingi culture: Looking at the Philippine sachet economy through globalisation and SDG 8 at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic

Marie Grace Pamela Faylona, Roxanne Doron, Paran Amitava, Prateek Debnath, Gourav Srivastava, Vrishali, Nurul Sari

De La Salle University, Philippine Normal University, University of the Philippines

The Philippine economy is viewed as a sachet economy, including an economic and cultural set of practices called tingi-tingi culture. This involves Filipinos buying products and services in small, affordable portions. This practice is considered a norm and has been described as pro-poor due to its convenience. This paper examines the pervasive culture of tingi-tingi in the Philippines vis-à-vis globalisation and its relationship with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal #8 in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. A literature survey on tingi-tingi culture provides an overview of the sachet economy phenomenon in the Philippines, particularly on the environmental impacts of consumer behaviour during the COVID-19 lockdown. By taking a closer look at this phenomenon, the paper offers insights on how to achieve more inclusive advancement, financial progress, the creation of decent jobs and sustained economic growth for all, without destroying the environment.

Micromovements during COVID-19: Role of public entities in maintaining the food supply chain

Paran Amitava, Prateek Debnath, Gourav Srivastava, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

When COVID-19 began in March 2020, the Indian Government announced a sudden, and strict lockdown with a four-hour notice. This lockdown pushed the Indian population into a situation of a food crisis. While the socio-economically prosperous sections stocked their kitchens with food, India's poor were left high and dry. A reverse migration, forced by a loss of livelihoods and hunger, resulted in a large number of workers from India's informal economy walking back to their villages. The unforeseen crisis of food accessibility and availability caught the Indian Government off guard and intensified the former fault lines of India's ability to secure food for its most vulnerable and marginalised communities. In such a calamity, civil society responded with relief material for the needy. This paper examines the role of civil society organisations in pandemic relief work, arguing that a new kind of micro-movement has emerged.

Hoarding economic power and ritual status: An ethno-historical study of the Bhumihars in North India

Vrishali, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

This study tries to trace changes and continuities in the manifestations of caste-based injustice over a specific period of time by analysing the different socio-economic and political parameters which represent the reality of 'dominant caste' claims by a community in an urban setup. It is an attempt to critically analyse how one of the most influential and often dubbed as 'violent' upper caste communities, the Bhumihars, showed consistent prowess in maintaining resource control in the modern North Indian society. Based on research conducted in 2020-2021 and using ethno-history methodology, the postcolonial study attempts to establish a dialogue with both the Structural and the Narrative approaches in studying caste. Findings have shown that caste-based solidification, mobilisation and formulation of claims and negotiations through networking and lobbying are common phenomena to date, which are overlooked oftentimes, amidst the wider array of concerns and amidst other forms of groupings.

Feeling safe in the Smart Kampung environment: Risk communication and the local traditional kampung community engagement in Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia

Nurul Sari, Edith Cowan University

This research examines the socio-cultural dimension of risk communication in the Smart Kampung environment in Banyuwangi Regency, Indonesia. Since 2016, Indonesia has established the Command Center, an ICT platform to respond to community matters, including risks and emergencies. The Banyuwangi Regency applies the Smart Kampung as an innovative adjustment to the Smart City concept for its kampung community with the Command Center of 'Banyuwangi Siaga'. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and focus groups, which involved the local government representatives, experts, opinion leaders and the community. Findings indicated that the communities feel safe and engage more in the kampung risk communication than the 'Banyuwangi Siaga', which is seen as a national top-down approach to communication, rather than a community-based approach.

D3.3.16: Responding To Gendered Violence At Work In Southeast Asia

Kristy Ward, Michele Ford, The University of Sydney

Chair: Michele Ford, Dr Kristy Ward

Roundtable Overview: In 2019 the International Labour Organization passed a landmark convention to eliminate violence at work, including its gender-based forms. To date, few countries have ratified the convention. Labour movement organisations, however, have either initiated or intensified their gender-based violence and harassment programming and advocacy. Bringing together researchers and practitioners from international organisations and unions in Southeast Asia, this roundtable explores how local context shapes practice responses to international norms and regulation. The roundtable will discuss the challenges and opportunities of working transnationally to address gendered workplace violence, along with the specific contextual factors that enable transformative change for labour and gender justice.

D3.3.17: COVID-19 In Southeast Asia: Law, Policy And Public Health Perspectives

Nadir Hosen, Victor V Ramraj, Azmil Mohd Tayeb, Paulin Straughan

Monash University, University of Victoria, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Singapore Management University

Chair: Nadir Hosen

Roundtable Overview: The starting point for this roundtable is a book edited by Victor V. Ramraj, entitled COVID-19 in Asia: Law and Policy Contexts, published in December 2020 by Oxford University Press (OUP). The book considers Asia's legal and policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, identifying cross-cutting themes and challenges. The collection begins with an epidemiological

overview and survey of the law and policy themes and then presents cross-cutting thematic essays and case studies covering five topics: first wave containment measures; emergency powers; technology, science and expertise; politics, religion and governance; and economy, climate and sustainability. The participants in this proposed ASAA Roundtable, all of whom are contributors to the book, will consider recent developments in Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia in particular – as well as Southeast Asia more generally – identifying some of the legal, policy and public health themes that have emerged since the book was published.

D3.3.18: #Stop Asian Hate And Global COVID-19 Anti-Asian Racism

Yeow-Tong Chia, Eun-Ji Kim, Erin Chew, Russel Jeung, Aggie Yellow Horse, Ellen Kim

University of Sydney, Griffith University, Asian Australian Alliance, San Francisco State University, Arizona State University

Chair: Yeow-Tong Chia

Roundtable Overview: This roundtable will address the diverse yet collective experience of Asian diaspora in many white-settler countries including Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the US. The panel will include academics and activists across these nations, working closely together in the fight against Anti-Asian Racism. Asian Australian Alliance (AAA), a grass-roots organisation, has published the COVID-19 racism incident report on 22 July 2021. This report is the first national report documenting the anti-Asian racism incidents across Australia. The publication of the report was followed up by #StopAsianHate Vigils which happened in Sydney (24 April 2021), Melbourne (23 May 2021) and Brisbane (29 May 2021). Such reports and vigils were inspired by the StopAAPI Hate movement, as well as the Stop Asian Hate vigils fuelled by the recent killings of six Asian women in the US. Stop Asian Hate Vigils and protests have been organised and took place in many metropolitan cities in these countries.

D3.3.19: Chinese Architecture And Urbanism

Hing-Wah Chau, Lian Zhou, Ke Song, Xiang Li

Chair: Hing-Wah Chau, Victoria University

Roundtable Overview: This panel is about Chinese architecture and urbanism. There are four speakers in this panel. Dr Hing-Wah Chau will talk about the architectural scholar, Huang Zuoshen, and his influence on the development of Chinese modern architecture. Dr Lian Zhou will present about the conservation of modern architectural heritage in Guangzhou. The other two speakers will cover Shenzhen in terms of urban history tours by Dr Ke Song and institutional deficiencies in market-led residential redevelopment by Dr Xiang Li.

D3.3.20: Marriage And Transformation In North-East Asian Literature And Translation

Laura Clark, Tin Kei Wong, Lok-yin Law

University of New England, The University of Adelaide, Hong Kong Metropolitan University

Chair: Laura Clark

Roundtable Overview: Marriage as an institution is a site of significant struggles of subjugation and emancipation where the public and private intersect. Therefore exploring what marriage and the place of women within are imagined to require in literature, plays a vital role in social justice discourses. Tin Kei Wong's paper explores how Protestant missionary Laura White's late-1800s translation of George Eliot's *Romola* transforms the female character to emphasise a particular version of womanhood within the household to promote gender equality to May Fourth Chinese women. Lok-yin Law will then present on how the married women from the late-Imperial Chinese Changzhou Zhang Family's literature came to be received within the Chosŏn scholars' circle, and its impact on ideas of women's education. Finally, Laura Clark will discuss transformation in marriage in a very literal sense, exploring how Motoya Yukiko's *An Exotic Marriage* uses monstrous bodily transformations to critique contemporary Japanese marriage and gender discourses.

D3.3.21: Digital Health And Post Pandemic Legacy In Asia

Dyah Pitaloka, Andrian Liem, Sherly Haristya, Anis Fuad

Monash University Malaysia, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Chair: Dyah Pitaloka

Roundtable Overview: The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is taking a huge toll on our healthcare systems, including disrupting personal care paths. It has fragmented traditional healthcare delivery and summoned the need to reconstruct the health system with an eye toward technology and how it can best solve digital health equity challenges. Many people are using a variety of virtual tools for the first time to schedule and engage with providers, ultimately redefining the patient experience and how people prefer to connect with their healthcare teams. With the acceleration of digital health tools such as telehealth, online scheduling and direct messaging with providers, it's clear that population disparities are impeding the ability for disadvantaged groups to receive care, particularly for those who face language barriers, lack access to reliable internet and privacy or are unable to use digital platforms to interact with providers.

D3.3.22: We Need Other Cultures To Develop Our Own Culture: The Development Of Hong Kong Culture, Part I

Heung Wah Wong, Alvis Ka-I Sio, Cho Kiu Chiang, Samuel Dic Sum, Wing Yin Lui

Chair: Dixon Heung Wah Wong

Overview: This proposed panel rests upon the anthropological wisdom: “cultures are largely foreign in origin and distinctively local in pattern” (Sahlins, 1999: 412). That is, cultures develop mainly by incorporating foreign cultures into themselves. But cultures do not simply incorporate them as they are; they transform the meaning of the foreign cultural elements in a specific way according to the cultural logic, which is not the only one possible. Hence, the same foreign cultural element can have different meanings in different cultural contexts. The opposite is also true: different foreign cultural elements can have the same local cultural meaning. The development of cultures therefore involves three terms: local cultures, foreign cultural elements, and their mediations. Adopting this conceptual framework, the papers of Part I and II of this panel argue that the development of Hong Kong culture must be understood as the result of incorporation of foreign cultural elements.

The hybridisation of Hong Kong popular culture: The case study of MIRROR

Kobe Chan Yan Chuen, City University of Hong Kong

MIRROR is a Hong Kong idol group formed in 2018. With less than three years since its debut, the group has become a megahit in town. This ‘MIRROR phenomenon’ has rarely been seen in the last two decades of Cantopop. Featured with singer-dancers, from styling to fashion and make-up, the group is being criticised as being heavily influenced by K-pop. Yet, music is a “vehicle for global youth affiliation and a tool for reworking local identity all over the world, and, as a universally recognized popular genre, [it] also draw[s] our attention to local specificities” (Um, 2013: 52). Evidenced in media interviews, what the idol group endeavours to do is local music. In the interplay between cultural globalisation and cultural localisation, there is cultural hybridisation, and the case of MIRROR exemplifies the adoption, appropriation and incorporation of cultural hybridisation.

Unique production style in the Hong Kong animation industry

Wendy Wei WEI, University of Hong Kong

This paper aims to explore how the Hong Kong animation industry, with insufficient conditions, develops its unique production style in relation to the interactions with the neighbouring regions, namely Japan, mainland China as well as Taiwan. It argues that talents from the animation and film industries in the neighbouring regions were warmly welcomed in Hong Kong as they brought along various resources including techniques, experience, job opportunities, overseas markets and money for the development of the local animation industry. Meanwhile, actively participating in the festivals organised by the neighbouring regions becomes essential for Hong Kong animators because gaining recognitions from the professionals in the well-developed animation industries helps them build up reputations locally, which further facilitates them to gain better support from the government and the public to survive. The paper concludes that the industry gradually forms its unique production style alongside its constant mediations with the neighbouring regions.

Taai Taai: Double identities of female ACGN fans in Hong Kong

Miki Mei Ki Lau, Hong Kong Baptist University

In Hong Kong ACGN (animations, comics, games and novels) fan communities, there is a phenomenon that female enthusiasts call each other Taai Taai, which means a wife, literally. This title has twofold connotations: it denotes a spouse status and a woman being respected. This paper first looks at the Hong Kong wife entitlement inherited

from the Chinese custom. Then, it moves on to the parasocial relationships among Japanese, Korean and Chinese celebrity fans. Their imaginary practices inspire Hong Kong fans to take on virtual spouse identities in the ACGN contexts. On the other hand, the paper analyses how prominent females are praised or adulated on the web with the exact written words in Mandarin Chinese. Subsequently, fans have adopted the two implications plus unwritten roles and responsibilities as a hybrid identity officially utilised in the Hong Kong ACGN fandoms.

The transnational popular music industry in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia in the 1960 and 1970s

Talyta Kei Tung Lam, University of Hong Kong

This paper argues that the popular music culture in Hong Kong in the 1970s is the result of the influences by the transnational music industrial network in Southeast Asia. The Singaporean government in the 1960s encouraged the development of light industry, leading to the increasing supply of record producing infrastructure and talents which ultimately benefitted Hong Kong's budding popular music industry. Meanwhile, transnational record distributors based in Taiwan and Malaysia actively expanded their business. They facilitated the exchange of popular music culture in this region and provided a larger range of products for consumption. Taiwan's influence was also seen by the surge of music halls and singing troupes in Hong Kong in the late 1960s, which affected the music consumption format and content. The paper concludes that Hong Kong's popular music industry was developed in close relations to that of Southeast Asia and could not be studied by itself alone.

Reflections on the nature of Cantopop: Covering Japanese songs in Hong Kong

Hoi-yan Yau, Lingnan University

This paper critically reflects on the nature and property of Cantopop through an examination of its substantial incorporation of foreign melodies, especially those of Japanese, over the years. Many so-called classic Cantopop songs or golden age titles were cover versions from Japan. Nevertheless, local audiences had slight difficulty in understanding and appreciating these cover songs as an instance of Cantopop. It argues that audiences would accept this foreign-inflicted local music because Cantonese opera, the origin of modern Cantopop, has a long history of borrowing foreign music. As modern Cantopop is derived from Cantonese opera, it follows that it would likewise incorporate other music traditions. The paper concludes that cover songs would be recognised as 'authentic' Cantopop because the incorporation of foreign music elements is the normal mode of music production in Hong Kong.

D3.2.23: Shifting Collaborations And Alliances For Social Justice In (Post) Pandemic India, Part I

Srila Roy, Sashi Jamir, Anne Décobert, Shilpa Phadke, Nithila Kanagasabai, Febe De Geest, Gatha Akashkamini

Chair: Amanda Gilbertson, Anne Décobert

Overview: Collaborations and alliances for social justice have a patchy track record. North-South research collaborations often position the Global South as a source of data and the Global North as

the site of theory generation. Activists and other members of civil society often reproduce the same hierarchies that they seek to contest in their efforts to promote a more equal society. And those positioned in academia, civil society, government and the media often struggle to work across the boundaries of their sectors. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has forced people to connect in new ways. In this panel, we explore the possibilities of South-South collaborations as well as more local-led and digitally mediated North-South research collaborations. We investigate new alliances across sectors, as researchers and development professionals have found innovative ways of disseminating knowledge and distributing aid. And we examine how friendship has changed in form and significance in a (post)pandemic world.

International collaborations, decolonising research and promoting social justice: A case study of India-Australia research collaboration during COVID-19

Sashi Jamir, Anne Décobert

Oriental Theological Seminary, The University of Melbourne

The COVID-19 pandemic presented challenges as well as opportunities for researchers in India and Australia to develop international collaborations and foster social justice through research. Focusing on a collaborative research project implemented by researchers from the Oriental Theological Institute in Nagaland State, India, and the University of Melbourne in Australia, this presentation will outline the value and importance of locally-led research, and of solidarity and trust as foundations for effective research collaborations. The COVID-19 pandemic presented a situation where local leadership in research was no longer just an abstract goal but a very practical necessity, and where the uncertainties and difficulties of the research situation compelled us to be creative, flexible and adaptive in our approach. Through the resulting project, we developed a methodological approach that can provide important insights into how to further decolonise research practice and promote social justice through international collaborations in a post-pandemic future.

Centring friendship: Editing an anthology during a pandemic

Shilpa Phadke, Nithila Kanagasabai, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Relative to romantic love, friendship has received relatively little attention in both written and cinematic texts. Friendship might allow for greater agency than romance legislated, as the latter is by societal rules, especially in South Asia where it is often synonymous with marriage, an institution deeply embedded in caste endogamy. In the past year, with enforced periods of physical distancing and isolation, our friendships have transformed in a variety of ways. Friendships are support systems that one relies on, even though they are not given the legitimacy offered to familial relationships. In response to an open call inviting women and genderqueer folks to reflect on friendship, we received over 250 pitches for essays, poetry and artwork from women and genderqueer folks. In this paper, we reflect on the process of putting together an anthology on friendship in South Asia in times of the pandemic.

‘Keeping each other in the loop’: Studying a researcher and research assistant relationship through a WhatsApp-track

Febe De Geest, Gatha Akashkamini, The University of Melbourne, Instituto Cervantes

Based on auto-ethnographic research conducted by both authors, this paper explores digital collaboration experiences between a PhD-researcher (Febe De Geest, Melbourne) and a research assistant (Gatha Akashkamini, India) in the context of travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Building on feminist epistemology, emphasising the importance of reflexivity and positionality in research, this paper specifically discusses how the use of WhatsApp shapes research relations (see Rose, 1997; Turner, 2010; Anwar and Viqar, 2016). Based on WhatsApp messages and diary notes from both authors, we illustrate how WhatsApp offers a space where knowledge is collaboratively produced, care is performed, and friendship is maintained when building on a long-term research relationship. Furthermore, our findings highlight how WhatsApp has the potential to reshape power relations in the research project. However, because WhatsApp is a temporal space operating across time zones, it can evoke feelings of exhaustion. Therefore, this paper argues for developing a vocabulary to rethink the practice of digital research methods, specifically during pandemic-induced travel restrictions.

D3.3.24: Chinese Outward FDI In The Asia-Pacific: Sustainability Issues, Practices And Interaction

Monica Tan, Guanyu Qiao-Franco, Lei Yu, Brooke Wilmsen, Diane Hu

Chair: Monica Tan

Overview: Driven in part by Beijing's 'going out' strategy and the Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese companies have actively expanded their overseas footprint in nearly every corner of the world. These projects range from exporting China's infrastructure strength (e.g., transport and hydro-dam) to agricultural and natural resources hunting. Alongside this expansion have been international criticisms of the adverse environmental and social impacts associated with Chinese businesses overseas. This panel will focus on the sustainability issues arising from three controversial sectors of Chinese outward FDI in the Asia-Pacific region – palm oil plantations in Indonesia, hydropower dams in Indonesia, and mining in Australia. Drawing on research findings from different cases and diverse theoretical perspectives, the panel will unpack how China's investment is practised outside China, how it interacts with various stakeholders in host countries, and ultimately what is needed to achieve better sustainable development.

China's palm oil business in Indonesia: Sustainability in a hybrid cultural context

Guangyu Qiao-Franco, Monica Tan

University of Southern Denmark, The University of Melbourne

Our paper examines Chinese outbound FDI in Indonesia's palm oil sector through an in-depth case study on Julong Agricultural Industry Cooperation Zone – the largest palm oil player in China and one of the best-known palm oil plantations operating in Indonesia. We apply the practice theory to investigate the interpretations and practices associated with sustainability by Chinese investors and local stakeholders in the palm oil sector. We argue that practices of palm oil production that build on the specific resources, assets and capacities produce a new set of understandings of environment-development nexus, which differs from norms on this relationship entailed in international agreements. Further, the practices are shaped by Chinese and Indonesian ideas/values of sustainability in a hybrid cultural context. This paper will contribute to the norm diffusion literature and, practically, help find an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach to address the sustainability challenges in palm oil production.

Chinese hydropower investments in Indonesia: Trends, practices and impacts

Lei Yu, Brooke Wilmsen

The University of Melbourne, La Trobe University

In the context of China's rising influence as a key financier for energy infrastructure expansion in the region, this project reviews and analyses the Chinese hydropower investment trends in Indonesia over the past decade. Through the lens of the Jatigede dam project and examining how it compares to the experiences of more recent projects under construction, the study traces the changing policy environment and implementation practices on the ground. Particularly, we draw attention to the disproportionate impact of project development on the marginalised groups of local community in terms of resource efficiency and social equality. The contributing factors, ranging from the effect of competing local interest groups on hydropower policymaking, to the practices carried over by Chinese builders and investors are discussed. The findings highlight the dilemma facing developing countries such as Indonesia in energy infrastructure expansion driven by foreign investment, and the associated social and environmental cost implications.

Environmental impact, grassroots stakeholders and the politics of decision-making: Shenhua's failed investment in NSW Australia

Diane Hu, University of Melbourne

The proposed talk examines Chinese mining company Shenhua's failed investment in New South Wales, Australia, as a case study on controversy surrounding the environmental impact of Chinese FDI. Shenhua Australia paid \$300 million to the NSW Government for an exploration licence in the Liverpool Plains. The Watermark coal project was approved by the NSW Planning Assessment Commission in 2015 and then by the Federal Environment Minister Greg Hunt. Amid strong opposition due to concerns on the impact on local agriculture, however, the NSW Government paid Shenhua \$100 million to withdraw its lease application in 2021. The Shenhua case is particularly pertinent to study the complications of the environmental impact and social responsibility of foreign investment. Having been granted endorsement from both the Commonwealth and state governments, the case reveals the complicated politics on and between federal, state/territory and local levels who may have differentiating concerns and priorities. Also explored in the talk is how, institutionally, grassroots stakeholders were excluded or dismissed in the process of decision-making.

Day 3 Thursday 7 July

Panel Session D3.4

D3.4.1: Celebrity Politics In Digital Asia

Jian Xu, Lina Qu, Sojeong Park, Howard Lee, Terence Lee, Dorothy Wai Sim Lau, Glen Donnar, Pramod. K. Nayar

Chair: Jian Xu, Glen Donnar

Overview: Celebrity politics has been significantly mediatised in the digital era. The changes of information and communication practices have greatly transformed the ways celebrities are engaging with the public and are involved in politics, from celebrity advocacy, celebrity political endorsement, celebrity diplomacy to everyday celebrity politics. Asia offers complex and unique context(s) to examine the transformation and practices of celebrity politics in the digital era due to its largest digital media population, most vibrant celebrity and entertainment industries, as well as its diversity of political systems. The panel brings scholars with expertise on celebrity culture and politics in China, India, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong to discuss the complex and dynamic relations among celebrities, government, public, market and politics in the 'going digital' Asian societies. It aims to shed light on the study of celebrity politics, an interdisciplinary area across celebrity studies, media studies and political sciences, with Asian cases and experiences.

'Telling China stories well' through internet celebrities: Rethinking China's soft power and public diplomacy

Jian Xu, Lina Qu

Deakin University, Michigan State University

In 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed the notion of 'telling China stories well'. The notion has become a central tenet of Party-led external publicity work and many other state-led soft power and public diplomacy initiatives, encouraging them to win the minds and hearts of global audiences by innovatively narrating China stories and expressing China's views on global issues. The paper critically examines the Chinese Government's adaptive use of internet celebrities as an innovative way of telling China stories well. Two types of internet celebrities will be studied – Chinese internet celebrities who have millions of followers in the West, as well as foreign internet celebrities who are popular on Chinese digital media platforms. We argue that the new initiative aims to open up the state-dominated storytelling space by bringing influencers into the process for the purpose of making China stories more attractive, reliable and persuasive, which has both promises and perils.

'Feel the Rhythm of Korea': How South Korea's online tourism campaign utilises hip-hop celebrities

Sojeong Park, Seoul National University

In September 2021, the Korean Tourism Organization (KTO) released a series of eight videos showcasing the

charms of ten Korean destinations through its YouTube channel, 'Imagine Your Korea'. Each video clip features the trendiest Korean hip-hop artists as they rap and sing to the original soundtracks of hip-hop and folk music produced by Korea's renowned hip-hop labels AOMG and Higher Music. While most of the promotional videos produced by government-affiliated organisations were criticised as dull, these KTO videos are being acclaimed by viewers as 'hip' and 'cool', each of them generating over 25 million views. In recognition of the success of these videos, this study explores the articulation of the Korean tourism promotion campaign and the discourse of authenticity of Korean hip-hop artists. While hip-hop celebrities have been the appropriate choice for Korea to perform 'hip' to promote itself abroad, Koreanness is a valid value for hip-hop artists to perform authenticity.

'Warming the cockles of my heart': Social media and Singapore's political celebrity-scape

Howard Lee, Terence Lee

Murdoch University, Sheridan Institute of Higher Education

General elections in Singapore are generally perceived to be staid affairs. The opposition Workers' Party (WP), however, organise political rallies that have the atmosphere of a rock concert, where supporters bring their home-made posters, props and chanting voices to express their fan-like devotion. The 2020 election, held during the COVID-19 pandemic, halted these rallies. Instead of a decline in celebrity-hood, WP increased its vote share and parliamentary seats whilst running a digital campaign that turned candidates into online celebrities by showcasing their more intimate and personable sides. Did internet fandom lead to improved party branding and recognition of candidates, or were they reduced to passing fads lasting only during the heat of an election? This paper explores the social (media) constructs of Singapore's political celebrity-scape over the past decade. Where politicians themselves become unlikely celebrities, we consider the emergence of new dimensions that transcend popular evaluations of celebrity statuses.

Crisis, vulnerability and aged action stars: Hong Kong celebrity politics in an era of turmoil

Dorothy Wai Sim Lau, Glen Donnar

Hong Kong Baptist University, RMIT University

Since the city's 1997 handover to China, Hong Kong has struggled to survive at a fragile historical juncture marked by ongoing challenges and social unrest. In the face of this turmoil, the presence of film and pop stars has been transformed in an increasingly digitised and politicised entertainment space, with ageing action stars such as Jackie Chan and Chow Yun-fat perhaps most affected. Chan's celebrity has long embraced a Chinese nationalist politics, frequently lecturing Hong Kongers about perceived poor behaviour and ingratitude. Hong-Kong born Chow, meanwhile, has remained associated with Hong Kong, considered emblematic of its self-identity as cosmopolitan, hybrid and mobile. Adopting notions of crisis and vulnerability that dominate contemporary Hong Kong experience, this paper will explore the celebrity politics of these ageing icons of Hong Kong action cinema on platforms such as Twitter and Weibo in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and renewed protests in Hong Kong in 2019-2020.

Disney's Mulan and identity politics: Manufacturing authenticity on social media

Bruno Lovric, De La Salle University

Meeting the changing demands of authenticity and performances of identity on social media is becoming increasingly difficult for celebrities identifying with two or more countries of origin. This issue is especially the case of celebrities whose multiple 'homelands' are at odds with each other or whose national ideologies are deemed incompatible by the transnational public. Commenting on contentious political issues or openly taking a side in a dispute says volumes about celebrities' values and is an essential ingredient in building their public persona. On the other hand, it can also become a widely publicised issue that overshadows their work and endangers the financial success of the projects they are involved in. Using a case study approach, this research examines how authenticity is constructed, communicated and challenged in the manufacturing of celebrity brands on Twitter.

D3.4.2: States Of Injustice In South And Southeast Asia

Nick Cheesman, Annie Pohlman, Heba Al Adawy, Jacqui Baker

Chair: Nick Cheesman

Overview: This panel responds to the conference theme of social justice by recalling Judith Shklar's injunction that to understand justice we have to give injustice its due: to ask what is really involved in the experience of injustice, and how it is expressed. Injustice is a political problem. To speak of it, Shklar emphasises, is not merely to talk of misfortune but to express a grievance about an act that violates a legal or ethical rule. In agreement that justice is made meaningful through the experience and expression of injustice, the speakers on this panel examine the meaning and experience of injustice from Bangladesh to Indonesia, Pakistan to Thailand. From inquiries into torture and other forms of state violence they converge on the view that injustice is not merely the absence of justice and nor is it a phenomenon that legal institutions purport to aim at eliminating, but one that entangles the subjects of South and Southeast Asian states in contingent yet durable relations with authority.

Criminal suspects and forced confessions: The Indonesian Legal Aid case files, 1973-1998

Annie Pohlman, University of Queensland

In this paper, I discuss accounts of torture against criminal suspects by the military and police. These accounts are found in the case files of Jakarta's Legal Aid Institute (LBH-Jakarta), and were made either by the suspects themselves or by members of their families. My focus is on cases handled during the 'New Order' regime (1966-1998), and the 148 files which I examine span those compiled by Legal Aid staff from between 1973 and 1998. Very little is known about the abuse of criminal suspects during the New Order. It has only been since the end of the regime that various human rights groups across Indonesia have been able to document such cases more consistently. This paper presents some of the preliminary findings from these New Order period case files, which show consistent patterns of detainees tortured to confess to crimes, and the use of the secret interrogation facilities.

Seditious activism and colonial anti-politics in Pakistan and India

Heba Al Adawy, Australian National University

Comparative political science and South Asian studies have predominantly characterised India as a democracy that inherited liberal (secular) institutions of the British Raj, with Pakistan diverging into authoritarianism due to its ideological commitments and the exigencies of state-building. In this paper, I examine recent cases of sedition and accusations of anti-state and anti-national activities against student activists in both Pakistan and India. Through these allegations of 'seditious' activism, I attend to pervasive understandings of political contestation beyond the ballot box and the ways in which they are embedded in the colonial past of the subcontinent. In doing so, the paper uses an interpretivist, genealogical approach to query dominant political science typologies of 'liberal democracies', 'hybrid regimes', and 'military dictatorships'. Far from revealing political facts on the ground, the paper suggests that they may occlude the residues of colonial anti-politics in (post)colonial India and Pakistan.

Why do police torture? Towards a political economy of police violence.

Jacqui Baker, Murdoch University

In democratic Indonesia, 'getting a hot bullet to the legs' is often presented as proportional and necessary use of force against criminal suspects who obstruct arrest or subvert police authority. However, the systematic nature of the shootings and testimony from suspects suggests that the tactic is a form of punishment shooting that in fact constitutes police torture. In this presentation I present descriptive statistics from a nine-year dataset mapping the spatial, temporal and criminal contexts in which this form of torture takes place. I highlight distinctive patterns in these shootings that shed light on why and who Indonesian police torture. I argue that this data suggests a refresh reconceptualisation of the role of the police and police violence within emerging market democracies.

'When I was tortured ...' A narrative of state injustice in Thailand

Nick Cheesman, Australian National University

Torture is today morally and legally sanctioned worldwide. Yet, in Thailand it is hard for people to complain about torture. Many say nothing for fear of repercussions, or are silenced through inducements and threats. Nevertheless, some do speak loudly – in the news media, at public events and in court. Among them are Ritthirong 'Chopper' Chuanjit and his father, a small town trader in Prachinburi, northeast of Bangkok. There, police in 2009 tortured Chopper to confess to theft. In 2021, a book was published on their decade-long struggle for justice. In this talk I recount their experiences of injustice through close reading of the book alongside judicial and administrative records, and other data generated during 2018 and 2019 to ask: is the production of injustice a necessary condition of statehood – in Thailand, and in general?

D3.4.3: Singapore History

Gareth Knapman, Jason Lim, Abdul Rahman Yaacob, Stephen Dobbs

Chair: Michael Barr

Overview: This panel presents four papers on aspects of the history of Singapore, beginning with its colonial history and including papers on its business history and the history of its defence and security concerns.

Singapore as a settler colony?

Gareth Knapman, Australian National University

In 'Settler colonialism and usurping Malay sovereignty in Singapore' I proposed that Singapore should be considered as a settler colony during its first years of settlement. The first residents, William Farquhar, Thomas Stamford Raffles and John Crawfurd all attempted to build Singapore as a settler colony, similar to those in Australia and North America. The difference was, however, that they looked to attract Chinese, Malay and Indian settlers as well as Europeans. What are the implications of viewing Singapore as a settler colony for Singaporean, Malaysian and Southeast Asian historiography and the relationship between the past and the present?

Business survival and the Cold War: Chinese merchants in Singapore, 1945-1959

Jason Lim, University of Wollongong

My presentation examines the strategies and actions taken by the Chinese business community in Singapore to ensure their business survival during the decolonisation process and the international Cold War environment. Unlike official narratives that focus on their wealth, patriotism, community leadership and philanthropic spirit, Chinese merchants had been engaged in the intra-Asian entrepot trade in Singapore to make money. Profit-making is the *raison d'être* of those merchants involved in the import-trade trade. Many of them arrived in Singapore before World War II as the entrepot trade was a lucrative one. With the end of World War II, how did these merchants continue to keep the intra-Asian trade going for Singapore amid changes in domestic politics and international relations? What can we learn about the development of the port and economy of Singapore through the concerns and actions of the Chinese merchants?

From ANZUK to CIA: Singapore's security and intelligence concerns, 1971-1989

Abdul Rahman Yaacob, Australian National University

After 1971, Singapore became responsible for its defence when the British ended its defence commitment to the island-state. Singapore's threat perception during the post-1971 period was centred on two communist states, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Singapore was concerned about the growing Soviet's military presence in Southeast Asia, culminating with the Soviets having access to Vietnam's military bases in late 1979. Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia from 1978 to 1989 was another security concern for Singapore. Drawing on declassified archival documents and the personal library of a US-based former military-intelligence operative, this presentation explores

the contributions of Western intelligence agencies to Singapore's security, an under-researched area in Singapore's military history. It looks at two case studies: Singapore's ties with Australia, New Zealand, and United Kingdom (ANZUK) Command ties during the 1970s and the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) during Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia during the 1980s.

Singapore's 1980s productivity push and the Japanese model

Stephen Dobbs, The University of Western Australia

Singapore moved rapidly in the period following separation from Malaysia in 1965 to establish its economy on a sustainable footing. This meant a process of rapid state-led industrialisation which by the 1980s found the state shifting its focus to remaining internationally competitive by improving its 'productivity' and labour management efforts. The focus of this program to improve the nation's productivity and management of labour relations quickly moved from European and US efforts to adopting Japan's model. This paper critically examines Singapore's fraught efforts at wholesale adoption of the Japanese productivity and labour management model with little prior thought given to how appropriate this was for the historically and culturally different island state.

D3.4.4: Gender-Responsiveness In The Time Of Covid-19: The University Of The Philippines Diliman Gender Office Experience

Kristel May Gomez Magdaraog, Ma. Stephanie Joy Andaya, Chona Rita (Cindy) Cruz-Cabrera, Anna Myrishia Engraciadinia Magdalena R. Villanueva

Chair: Kristel May Gomez Magdaraog

Overview: The University of the Philippines Diliman Gender Office (UPDGO) has been leading gender mainstreaming at UP Diliman since 2003, particularly in response to rising numbers of cases of sexual harassment. It has successfully done so through its current six (6) major programs: research and publication, training, advocacy and campaign, counseling, extension, and gender and development (GAD). With the onset of the pandemic in March 2020, the UPDGO transitioned its programs online within three months. This panel will share how the UPDGO evolved its responsiveness for continued gender mainstreaming during this current pandemic. Topics of the panel include the creation of a protocol to address gender-based violence, the process and formulation of the campus' GAD agenda, the improvement of the gender situation through understanding the experiences of breastfeeding faculty and staff before and during the pandemic, and the gender mainstreaming status of UP Diliman analysed through the Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation tool.

Gender mainstreaming in UP Diliman: The pandemic context

Kristel May Gomez Magdaraog, University of the Philippines Diliman Gender Office

This paper presents the gender mainstreaming status in the University of the Philippines Diliman from 2020 to 2021, with the pandemic as a critical context. UP Diliman is the flagship campus of UP with over 50,000 employees and students. It will study the experience of the UP Diliman Gender Office, which has the mandate to mainstream gender and development (GAD) in the academic community. It will utilise mixed methods including the Gender

Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework (GMEF) Tool, an organisational assessment tool developed by the Philippine Commission on Women; and a validation session that will be participated in by the members of the UP Diliman GAD committees.

A study on the breastfeeding situation of the University of the Philippines Diliman employees, researchers and faculty members

Ma. Stephanie Joy Andaya, University of the Philippines Diliman Gender Office

Studies suggest that the benefits of breastfeeding outweigh the risk of COVID-19 transmission from mother's milk to baby. Prior to the outbreak of the pandemic, the World Health Organization has promoted and implemented programs related to the practice of breastfeeding among mothers worldwide. In the Philippines, although laws related to the promotion of breastfeeding are in place, there are still challenges faced by Filipino mothers and even the institutions mandated to implement breastfeeding-related laws and policies. This study aims to look into the breastfeeding situation in the University of the Philippines Diliman and will explore experiences and challenges faced by its employees, researchers and faculty members. The research will look into the campus' existing policies related to breastfeeding, its implementation and the personal experiences of its employees, researchers and faculty members before and during the onset of the new normal. These will be a take off point for policy recommendation, program implementation and further studies on the improvement of services in support to breastfeeding mothers in the campus.

A collaborative and consultative research process towards gender mainstreaming frameworks and mechanisms in the COVID-19 pandemic context at the University of the Philippines Diliman

Chona Rita (Cindy) Cruz-Cabrera, University of the Philippines Diliman

The COVID-19 pandemic's transformation of educational delivery, care and services along with its exacerbation of social and gender injustices necessitates that various needs, perspectives, issues and concerns of all sectors and stakeholders are integrated into the agenda and implemented across all units of the University. This research seeks to analyse and appraise the pandemic context strategies applied towards collaboratively and consultatively formulating the strategic framework and plan for gender mainstreaming towards gender equality and women's empowerment outcomes and the placement of mechanisms and measures by the University of the Philippines Diliman, the flagship campus of the University of the Philippines, the premier state university of the country. The environmental scanning for gender concerns and issues, data analysis, rapid gender assessment, validation and planning for gender mainstreaming generated opportunities for the development of online safe spaces and grievance hubs within the research process. This research seeks to present this model.

Gender-based violence: A protocol for the University of the Philippines as an urgent response in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic

Anna Myrishia Engraciadinia Magdalena R. Villanueva, University of the Philippines Diliman

Victims of gender-based violence (GBV) have surged in the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper presents the process of developing a unified and collaborative protocol as a discourse for the urgent need for the University to sensitize, capacitate and mobilize efforts to prevent and respond to GBV. To develop the protocol, this research reviewed and conducted: (1) various protocols of countries, schools, companies and women's communities; (2) gathered data from GAD committee consultations and interviews; (3) roundtable discussions with current and previous members of the University of the Philippines Diliman Gender Office (UPDGO); (4) internal validation; and (5) university-wide validation. The results present a combined consideration of: (a) human rights; (b) quest for equality; (c) individual experience of survivors; (d) the experience of responders; (e) the input of employees of offices and students without GBV experience; (f) the legislatures; and (g) the established mechanism of organisations fighting against gender-based violence.

D3.4.5: Central And Local Governance In China: Developments And Challenges

Taotao Zhao, Sow Keat Tok, Guangyu Qiao-Franco, Cheche Duan, Xinyu Song, Leiheng Wang

Chair: Sow Keat Tok, Taotao Zhao

Overview: In 2013, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) announced its key strategy of 'modernizing China's capacity for governance', which aims at improving the Party-State's efficiency in maintaining domestic social stability and promoting economic prosperity. This panel presents four studies, each focusing on and evaluating one aspect of the developments of the Party-State's governance strategy. The panel comprises a study on the reform of the decision-making process at the central CCP level, and three studies focusing respectively on the AI governance in Zhejiang and Guangdong, the grassroots cadre promotion reform in urban China, and the education reform in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The panel provides a multi-faceted perspective to observe the recent changes in the Party-State's governance methods and evaluates their impacts on China's domestic and international strategies. It contributes to the conference by updating the existing understandings on China's politics and governance mechanisms.

'Dig deep' into the information: The changing politics of CCP's consultative information system

Taotao Zhao, Sow Keat Tok

The Shenzhen University, The University of Melbourne

Since 2012, a low-profile bottom-up 'dig deep into the information' campaign led by local Chinese Communist Party (CCP) committees has unprecedentedly institutionalized and embedded professional opinions into the regimes' decision-making processes. This research aims to deepen our understanding of the intricate relationship

between players in the CCP's information supply mechanisms by analysing through an academic lens the Party's deliberation on professional opinions. It argues that the local CCPs' incentives to incorporate professional opinions in their information channels are not the mere reaction to the central CCP's increasing need for high-quality and critical information, but are also a move to seek political endorsement from the central authorities. This process has transformed government-academic relations in China from the patron-client model to one of increasing interdependence. However, concerns regarding academic freedom and autonomy have been raised in academia while the CCP continues to tie research output to its political needs.

Approaches to ethical artificial intelligence: An analysis of Chinese awareness, discourses and practices

Guangyu Qiao-Franco, University of Southern Denmark

The extant empirical literature has not fully accounted for the changes underway in China's take on the ethical risks of artificial intelligence (AI). This article develops a community-of-practice (CoP) approach to the study of Chinese policymaking in the field of AI. It shows that Chinese approaches to ethical AI emerge from the communication of practices of a relatively stable group of actors from three domains, the government, academia and private sector. This Chinese CoP features power asymmetry that favours government actors and shifting degrees of involvement of its members (or shifting boundaries) over time. We draw attention to the collaborative problem-solving processes at both the domestic and international levels and trace how the pragmatic problem-solving and mutual learning within the CoP inform the evolution of Chinese policy discourses on ethical concerns of AI. In so doing, it demonstrates how a practice-oriented approach can contribute to interpreting Chinese politics on AI governance.

The influencing factors of the promotion of party and government officials in urban areas since the 18th National Congress of CPC

Cheche Duan, Xinyu Song, Shenzhen University

In the pyramidal hierarchy model, the promotion of grassroots leading cadres to higher levels is a process of fierce competition. Existing research mostly focuses on the factors influencing the promotion of middle and high-level party and government leaders. This study used a sample of 260 sub-district party and government officials in H city since the 18th National Congress of CPC to reveal the factors influencing the promotion of grassroots leading cadres in the new era. The empirical results show that the structural arrangement of the cadre management system makes the preference for candidates who are independents, intellectuals, minorities and women still exist, and the age ceiling effect is significant. The human capital effect exists, the education competition changes from quantity to quality, the influence of the time of serving as the chief official on the probability of promotion is an inverted U-shaped relationship, and the promotion of grassroots cadres focuses on 'professional and technical bureaucrats'.

The history education systems in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong

Leiheng Wang, The University of Melbourne

As a primary channel to shape national identity, history education plays the main role in telling past stories and providing collective memories to the public. History education systems are dynamic over time and space. As three

places with both close relationships and contradictions in East Asia, the history education systems of Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong have experienced several reforms to adapt to the rapidly changing environment. This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of the history education systems in these places and their (re)construction mechanisms. Through the comparison of history education systems in these places, this research would like to further reveal the dynamic relationship between the reforms of the history education systems and social-political changes. More importantly, it is also a process to present the differences and similarities of the (re)construction mechanism among these places.

D3.4.6: History In Asia

Jonathan Tehusijarana, Kathleen Burke, Susie Protschky, Bernard Keo, Samson Lim,

Chair: Paola Tine

From a ‘physical struggle’ to a ‘development struggle’: Indonesian student veterans and the image of ideal youth under the New Order

Jonathan Tehusijarana, The University of Melbourne

Throughout its existence (1967-1998), Indonesia’s New Order regime promoted Pancasila-based economic development as its *raison d’être*, co-opting the Pancasila’s values, such as social justice and national unity, into its agenda. At the core of the regime’s developmentalist project was youth, who they believed were integral ‘engines’ of national development. In this paper I explore the role played by veterans of the *tentara pelajar* (student army), students who fought in the nation’s war of independence (1945-1949), in shaping and reproducing the New Order regime’s image of ideal youth. I argue that the emergence of a *tentara pelajar* identity during the war, one where students took pride in their intellectualism and their perceived capacity to develop the Indonesian nation and achieve social justice for its ‘backwards’ people, situated student veterans as ideal reproducers and transmitters of the New Order’s values of militarised discipline and economic development to Indonesian youth.

Food and the injustice of domestic slavery in colonial kitchens in Batavia

Kathleen Burke, University of Toronto

This paper takes a journey into colonial kitchens in Batavia, the headquarters of the Dutch East India Company. It proposes a re-reading of historiographical narratives about the Company that have mostly ignored gendered systems of food production, preparation and consumption. It reads colonial sources against the grain to tell the forgotten stories of women and enslaved cooks, displaced from their homelands in India and eastern Indonesia, who produced and circulated culinary knowledge in the Company empire. Scattered through the colonial archive are glimpses of enslaved people’s lives, and how they used food to re-assert sovereignty over their bodies and their labour. In these fragments, we see how far these individuals went to reproduce memories of lost homelands through familiar ingredients and techniques, perhaps to maintain a link with a continuous identity of self not reducible to colonial ideologies.

Decolonisation, race and citizenship in press representations of Indonesians of the Dutch colonial army (KNIL) interned in Australia, 1945-1947

Susie Protschky, Bernard Keo

Deakin University

This paper examines Australian press representations of Indonesian soldiers of the KNIL who were interned for mutiny in Dutch camps on Australian soil at the end of World War II. Their plight was taken up by Australian newspapers when it became clear Dutch authorities were detaining them to prevent their joining Republican forces. Australian newspapers mediated local debates about these soldiers's rights to demobilise and repatriate to Indonesia. Local interest was rooted in the cooperation between Australian and Indonesian soldiers of the KNIL against Japanese forces during the war. The crises that erupted when news of violence and repression in Dutch camps reached the Australian public peaked in late 1946, when Dutch colonial authorities were cast as 'Nazis'. These crises also revealed enduring concerns, particularly in regional Queensland and New South Wales, with the place of Asians in a 'white Australia'.

Bangkok electric

Samson Lim, Singapore University of Technology and Design

Visitors to the city of Bangkok are often struck by the sight of exposed, dangling and dangerous electrical wire and a multitude of inconveniently placed utility posts that impede pedestrian circulation. This paper argues that the city's seemingly dysfunctional electric power infrastructure is not a failure of modernisation but the outcome, or 'style', of a socio-technological system built by and operated for a narrow set of interests. To demonstrate this, the paper presents a history of the electric power system that shows how its initial development in the early twentieth century produced new forms of privilege and disenfranchisement that are now the basis of social division in the city. By approaching the study of Bangkok's electric power system in terms of equity, the paper offers a framework for evaluating how infrastructure shapes cultural practice, social relations and political authority.

D3.4.7: Competing Paradigms Of Justice In Indonesia: Restoration, Reconciliation, Redistribution And The Challenges Of Legal Pluralism

Greg Acciaioli, Tine Suartina, Christoph Antons, John McCarthy, Gerben Nooteboom, Michaela Haug

Chair: Greg Acciaioli

Overview: The Indonesian Government is committed to a model of legal pluralism in which aspects of adat law and religious (e.g., Islamic shariah) law are recognised in addition to the operation of the positive law of the state. Underlying these types of law are various paradigms of justice establishing principles to guide legal judgments related to issues such as appropriate sanctions, agents empowered to adjudicate and exercise such sanctions, general societal aims to be fulfilled by legal decisions and others. Redistribution and recognition have in recent years been recognised as two major paradigms guiding legal reform (Celentano and Caranti, 2021). However, consideration of legal judgments and government policies relating to climate change and resource exploitation, heritage

and intellectual property, sectarian violence, and other issues in Indonesia requires more inclusive treatment of a wider range of paradigms of justice currently operative in Indonesia, as papers in this panel will address.

Is Indonesian adat sufficient to achieve restorative justice? Multi-ethnic participation, sectarian violence and nationalist idioms

Greg Acciaioli, The University of Western Australia

While some legal theorists have pointed to adat as a pre-existing repository of restorative justice practices in Indonesia, this presentation argues that in dealing with interethnic contexts restorative practice must forge novel syntheses to deal with issues such as communal violence. Such syntheses may incorporate adat conceptions and mechanisms, but must also integrate other adjudicative tools that gain the allegiance of multiple groups in order to work toward both reconciliation and avoidance of further violence. This proposition is explored through a case study of how the spread of communal conflict to the Lindu plain in Central Sulawesi was averted despite its proximity to the sectarian violence in Poso, highlighting how local customary procedures of adjudication needed to be complemented with nationalist idioms of harmony and consensus to cope with such issues in a multiethnic context where not all co-resident ethnic groups subscribe to the same body of custom (adat).

Legal pluralism and contemporary predicaments in Indonesia: Accommodation vs formalisation

Tine Suartina, The University of Western Australia

Acknowledgment of plural legal orders requires accommodations, including to the non-national village format and non-state territorial management. Indonesian adat (customary) communities must obtain conditional recognition and formalisation to achieve such accommodations. These mechanisms create double-edged results, as in the adat forest and adat village. Since 2016, communities whose adat forest stipulations are authorised exercise adat law within the area, though adat law is contestable by other legal systems. Conversely, adat village status is still far off for many villages due to the absence of local regulations and genuine government support. Using socio-legal and legal anthropological approaches, this study discusses connections among governments' implementation of inclusivity, legal instruments, and community impacts. Acknowledging and accommodating pluralities, including legal pluralism, seems a positive attempt in restoring equality and redistributing a better social-political-legal justice among diverse groups. However, in certain cases, these processes potentially render different results, as exemplified in Indonesian cases of predicaments in formalisation.

Intellectual property laws and intangible cultural heritage in Indonesia

Christoph Antons, Macquarie University

In the context of cultural tourism and attempts to establish a 'green economy', intangible cultural heritage (ICH) has attracted the attention of development planners as well as communities concerned about identity, authenticity and a fair share of proceeds from commercialisation efforts. Bargaining processes about ICH involve national and regional governments as well as customary (adat) communities and straddle across rules and regulations at various

levels, including adat. This paper will analyse the recent emergence of provincial-level intellectual property laws or draft laws aiming to protect the creativity and expressions of specific sections of the Indonesian population and/or specific material such as ikat weavings in the East Nusa Tenggara province. It will examine how far such specific laws are in a better position to accommodate community concerns than national laws and how different levels of regulation relate to each other.

Rural Indonesia in the shadow of climate change: Envisioning rural climate politics from below

John McCarthy, Gerben Nooteboom, Michaela Haug

Australian National University, University of Amsterdam, University of Cologne

Climate Change (CC) is political 'all the way down'. Yet, the nature of the emergent 'everyday politics' and associated climate justice issues across archipelagic Indonesia, as rural people make decisions and develop strategies to secure their livelihoods in the face of CC, remains rather underexamined. How can the co-produced processes of agrarian-ecological change and their effects on visions of rural futures be understood? How are patterns of agrarian differentiation being reshuffled as CC sharpens the vulnerability of rural people? How will the resulting dynamics reshape the politics of land, labour and distribution? The paper discusses how we might analyse the hybrid assemblages of agrarian and climate change, identifies a research agenda and develops an approach for unpacking the intertwined scenarios of agrarian-climate change, analysing emergent patterns utilising existing studies. As agrarian change and local politics are co-produced under CC, CC insecurities will coincide with competing aspirations, livelihood strategies and policy contestations. The paper discusses several possibilities for re-imagining agrarian futures that include (1) reviving subsistence, agroforestry, and reciprocity practices within portfolios of extensive and diversified livelihoods; (2) building alternative socio-economic and agrarian spaces; (3) unsustainably mining natural resource bases and migrating; (4) resisting prevalent developmental imaginaries; and (5) pursuing livelihoods in post-capitalist ruins.

D3.4.8: Criminology In Asia

Tegan Bultitude, Ilayavel Shanmugam, Vinoth E, Lennon Chang

Chair: Rheny Pulungan

Surveillance by authoritarian regimes: Accurate or a western view?

Tegan Bultitude, Australian College of Applied Professions

Hypocrisy has continued to frame the discourse on privacy between China and the West. Many western societies criticise the use of mass surveillance, with activities like invasive video and internet tracking often being directed towards China, despite western governments committing to similar activities post-9/11. Cameras on college campuses, the safety promised through surveillance modelled and celebrated in London and weakening privacy laws in Australia all demonstrate western governments engaging in similar practices as the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Accusations by the west have continued to raise tensions within the Asia-Pacific region, impact trade negotiations, and othered China on the international stage. Through a discussion surrounding privacy and

surveillance, this paper highlights the deceitful discourse projected by the west, and suggests that the negative lens used by western journalism towards China are attacks on governance, rather than a focus on privacy and human rights.

India COVID-19 and Swachh Bharat: Application of principles of CPTED in Indian toilet spaces

Ilayavel Shanmugam, Vinoth E., Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

As the world transitioned towards the year 2020, it inaugurated the populace with a budding pandemic – SARS-CoV-2. Correspondingly, it further intensified the challenge towards providing society the access to sanitation and hygiene, primarily for the people who are in the frontline of infection. Swachh Bharat Mission of India considerably aligns with the 2030 Global Sustainable Development agenda, especially the SDG 6. However, after these initiatives, reports suggest that nearly 40% open defecation exists in India. Several public toilets constructed were not in use or usable condition. Most importantly, the project enhanced criminal activities such as vandalism, drug abuse, prostitution, etc. This current research is based on the CPTED concept which is rooted in Opportunity Theory of Crime and Routine Activity Theory. This qualitative research suggests that the success of UN SDG 6 and Swachh Bharat Mission depends on hygiene, sanitation and crime prevention.

Building cybersecurity awareness in a developing country: Lessons from Myanmar

Lennon Chang, Monash University

The paper discusses the arguments for inclusion of cybersecurity awareness building in development assistance programs. We note that cybersecurity awareness building can strengthen the resilience of productivity-enhancing services, such as mobile banking and e-payment systems, and benefit economic growth. We develop a typology of cybersecurity strategies involving government, the private sector and the international community. The paper describes an Australian-funded program delivered by Monash University to overcome cyber terrorism by strengthening cybersecurity capacity and awareness in Myanmar and explains how and why it was delivered. Drawing on the program's experience, the paper identifies various challenges to managing an effective program as well as eight lessons learned which might be applicable to other programs. Key amongst the lessons learned is the need for a solid understanding of how the internet is accessed and used in the host country, and the need for local content to attract target audience attention.

D3.4.9: Popular Culture In Asia

Janit Feangfu, Aline Scott-Maxwell, Evi Eliyanah, Ariane Utomo, Andy Jackson

Chair: Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt

Humour, satire and social injustice in Thai political cartoons

Janit Feangfu, Australian National University

The year 2021 has witnessed political uproar and divisiveness in Thailand's public and virtual space amidst the COVID-19 pandemic public health threat. The situation intensifies the indispensable role of e-space in expression, circulation and formation of ideas. Political cartoons have been a powerful medium used by cartoonists to visualise social and political commentary on current issues felt by the public. This paper examines the selected works of Arun Watcharasawad and a mysterious cartoonist under the nom de plume 'Egg Cat' in their artistic expressions of social injustice through humour and satire. Arun is a revered, veteran cartoonist whose works are published weekly in the liberal Matichon newspaper. 'Egg Cat' has featured his works on his personal Facebook page that was taken down in March 2018 because of his piercing criticism and popularity. The cartoonist's page reincarnated a month later as the 'cartooneggcatX' page with over 715,000 followers at present.

'Meeting of little devils with an angel mother': Exploring crossover Indonesian metal vocal group, Ensemble Tikoro, through musical, cultural and regional divides

Aline Scott-Maxwell, Monash University

Tikoro is an Indonesian vocal group of metal-heads from Bandung, Indonesia, formed by Robi Rusdiana and described variously as a 'heavy metal choir' or 'extreme metal vocal ensemble'. Tikoro was invited to collaborate with noted Australian choreographer Lucy Guerin in the creation of a dance work called Metal that was performed at Melbourne's Asiatopa Festival in February 2020 and claimed to bring the worlds of contemporary dance and heavy metal together. This paper explores Tikoro's positioning within the different socio-cultural climates or environments of Melbourne and Bandung (including Bandung's experimental and underground metal scenes) and also in relation to regional cultural exchange between Indonesia and Australia and metal culture and 'art'. It demonstrates how aural and visual signifiers of heavy metal collide with those of 'art music' in Tikoro's performances and defy, even parody, expectations of each. The paper proposes, amongst other things, that Ensemble Tikoro's experimental crossover hybridity needs to be read through a specifically Indonesian lens where cross-genre mixing and even experimentation are pervasive within the wider cultural landscape, and 'art' – whether in traditional or imported forms – does not necessarily carry a high art status.

To wed or not to wed: Interreligious marriage in Indonesian cinema

Evi Eliyanah, Ariane Utomo

Universitas Negeri Malang, University of Melbourne

We discuss the representation of interreligious marriage in contemporary Indonesian cinema. Ideas of ideal marital partners are not merely personal, but shaped by various social factors and thus may change overtime. Despite Indonesia's religious diversity, interreligious marriage hasn't been legally supported and remains a subject of public debate, more heightened in the post-reformasi Indonesia. We look at how contemporary Indonesian commercial films represent this controversial issue by examining seven films (2008-2020) whose narratives center on interreligious romantic relationships. We argue that while interreligious marriage has been more visible in Indonesian cinema, barely any film demonstrates clear support towards interreligious marriage. The unpopular representations of acceptable interreligious marriage and the normalized representations of religious conversion prior to marriage, show that religious openness remains difficult in the intimate sphere despite being more acceptable in the public sphere.

Women's participation in the 1990s South Korean cinephilia

Andy Jackson, Monash University

The 1990s saw a brief blooming of cinephilia and art film consumption in South Korea that is unprecedented in its cinematic history. Many participants saw (and still see) their involvement in this 1990s cinephilia as more than a love for movies. The consumption of art films by Korean cinephiles was part of a bottom-up attempt at the cultural reconstruction of a society just recently unshackled from decades of military rule. This cinephilia took place in private cinemas (videotheques), European cultural centres, college film clubs, and early art houses like the Core Art Hall and Dongsung Cinematheque. While many scholars have noted the importance of this flowering of cinephilia, few have discussed the gendered nature of this consumption. This paper is a historical examination of the participation of Korean women in the 1990s art film boom and its related cinephilia, and is based on interviews, surveys, personal correspondence and archival research.

D3.4.10: Media Communication In Asia

Chloe Wen Ting Yap, Patrick Campos, Sushma Griffin, Alexander Ginnan

Chair: Michelle Antoinette

Being queer, Chinese and Malaysian online: Reconfiguring identities in digital spaces

Chloe Wen Ting Yap, Monash University

Existing scholarship has demonstrated how digital media has facilitated the proliferation of queer communities and cultures in Asia (e.g., Berry, Martin and Yue, 2003; Cabañes and Uy-Tioco, 2020; Dasgupta, 2017). To date, however, the role of Malaysia in queer digital Asia remains unexplored, while queer Malaysian Chinese voices are rendered invisible in both queer Malaysian and queer Chinese studies. This paper draws from a larger research project that aims to explore the role of the internet in defining and redefining queer Malaysian Chinese subjectivities. Methodologically, it utilises an interdisciplinary approach that bridges communications and media studies, gender and sexuality studies, and critical Chinese studies to discuss and situate queer Malaysian Chinese experiences as an indispensable part of queer digital Asia and queer Sinophone studies (Chiang, 2021; Chiang and Wong, 2020), with the potential to contribute both theoretically and empirically towards current inquiries in these areas of knowledge.

Artists' moving images and resistance during the Duterte administration

Patrick Campos, University of the Philippines – Diliman

From the time of dictator Ferdinand Marcos' Martial Law to Rodrigo Duterte's bloody war on drugs today, Filipino filmmakers have actively resisted state authoritarian practices. The paper traces the Philippine audiovisual culture from the months leading to Duterte's election as president in 2016 up to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. First, it historicises and contextualises developments in popular television, broadcast news production, and cinema concerning their response to Duterte's war on drugs and offers a cursory comparison to how artists made activist films under Marcos. It then interprets the contemporary aesthetic turn of narrative and experimental filmmakers

toward the method and technique of documentation amid an environment of disinformation. Finally, it zeroes in on Filipino artists' documentary production and exhibition during the pandemic lockdown to demonstrate their resilient practices, shifting aesthetics, enduring themes, and call for collective and community response to the challenges of the times.

Reconsidering documentary photography in India through the prism of social justice

Sushma Griffin, Getty Research Institute

This paper critically examines certain widespread assumptions and norms about the uses of documentary photography in the enduring struggle for social justice in India. Drawing on the analysis of a few major examples of images representing the environmental activism of the Chipko Andolan (from the early 1970s); local Kashmiri resistance against the Indian military occupation of Srinagar (in 2020); and the 2020-21 Indian farmers' protests in Delhi and Haryana, I suggest that documentary photography's conceptualisation as instrument of evidence and surveillance needs to be more probingly interrogated. The paper engages productively with Jens Eder's concept of affective structures to explore the ways in which these images, instead, highlight the multi-layered cognitive and affective capacities of documentary photography. It discusses how the affective interplay between form, worldviews, messaging and contemplation, operating in tandem with the varied haptic and visual strategies of these images distil visual narratives and rationalisations into emotional moments.

New visions of the Japanese periphery

Alexander Ginnan, Tottori University

In *The Global City* (2001), Saskia Sassen explains that large-scale rural outmigration to urban centers in Japan during the 1950s and 1960s took the place of the inflow of foreign workers experienced by cities in the United States and Western Europe around the same period. When labour reserves in peripheral regions were depleted in the 1980s, Japanese cities began relying on foreign workers, both legal and illegal. During the 1990s, a number of fiction films were produced which depict the plight of illegal migrants in Japanese cities, the most famous being Shunji Iwai's *Swallowtail* (1996). This presentation will analyse Kei Chikaura's *Complicity* (2018) and Akio Fujimoto's *Along the Sea* (2020) as two examples from an emerging wave of fiction films that focus on a new generation of migrant workers in the nation's peripheral regions against the backdrop of unprecedented demographic shifts and heightened global interdependence.

D3.4.11: Covid-19 In Southeast Asia

Zuraidah Mohd Amin, Wawan Masudi, Juni Alfiah Chusjairi, Data Avicenna, Rezwana Karim Snigdha

Chair: Carolyn Stevens

The impact of interstate travel restrictions towards hodophiles during the pandemic: The case of Malaysia

Zuraidah Mohd Amin, University of Malaya

The movement rules imposed by governments during the pandemic restrict and impact the activities of hodophiles (people who love to travel). This paper has three objectives. Firstly, to define the time period during which interstate travel has been restricted. Secondly, to examine the factors contributing towards the restriction towards interstate travel. Thirdly, to discover the impact of imposing the interstate restrictions towards hodophiles. Based on the Malaysian population of 32.37 million, 208 informants were interviewed during the pandemic to gain feedback on the impact of interstate travel restrictions. Random sampling was applied to choose the informants. This paper shows the significant impact of interstate travel restrictions during the pandemic. This paper contributes to knowledge and debates about mental health, especially concerning those who love to travel.

Indonesia during COVID-19: Emerging disparity or 'more' solidarity?

Wawan Masudi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Two contrasting pictures emerge simultaneously during the COVID-19 in Indonesia, namely: the deepening of disparities and the strengthening of social solidarity. The pandemic extended disparities as job losses increased, informal sectors collapsed and digital gaps emerged following the massive use of online systems. Nevertheless, the responses toward the pandemic on both a state and society level has shown the increase of solidarity and universalism in essential services provision and to sustain people's economies. Using data on the social and economic impacts of the pandemic, socio-economic policies and a number of societal initiatives, this article argues that the pandemic has forced the government to adopt policies to strengthen social solidarity through programs of budget re-focusing and re-allocation.

Education and the perception towards COVID-19

Juni Alfiah Chusjairi, Data Avicenna

Universitas Paramadina, Gadjah Mada

This study will examine the influence of education levels on individuals' perception of COVID-19. We use cross-sectional data obtained from Deka Insight, a consumer-based research company in Indonesia. The data was collected in March 2020, with a sample of individuals aged 18 and above, coming from several cities in Indonesia, including Jakarta, Bodetabek, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Malang and Medan. The result of our empirical analysis is still a work in progress. We aim to use a probit regression to determine the probability of each education level (no education, primary education, secondary education, tertiary education) on the perception of COVID-19, particularly on whether they believe that the threat is exaggerated or not.

'The visibility of the invisible during the COVID pandemic': An anthropological observation

Rezwana Karim Snigdha, Jahangirnagar University

Hijra is one of the non-binary communities in Bangladesh. Like a great many individuals, Hijra and transgender have also been adversely affected during the COVID pandemic (Matin et al., 2020). Although Bangladesh officially recognized Hijra as a separate gender in 2013, they are still subject to social stigma and high levels of discrimination in access to legal and fundamental rights (Snigdha, 2021). Surveys show that 94% of them suffer from a lack of access to food and money, 82% of them had no means of ensuring their livelihood during the lockdown, and 59% received no aid from any support program (Akhtar, 2020). Ten Hijra and transgender key informants' in-depth interviews will be taken, and the data will be thematically analysed.

D3.4.12: International Relations In Southeast Asia

Siripan Nogsuan Sawasdee, Andrea Haefner, Juhn Chris Espia

Chair: Julian Millie

Issue-based polarization and party competition in Thailand

Siripan Nogsuan Sawasdee, Chulalongkorn University

This qualitative article explains the rise of issue-based polarization in Thailand. It argues that issue-based polarization was not a direct product of the 2019 electoral campaign strategies where similar populist economic policies dominated campaign pledges for most political parties. Instead, it has been incrementally fostered in the Parliament, intensified by the youth movement and the omnipresence of social media outlets and platforms. Issue-based polarization in Thailand depends mostly on outlook and belief divisions such as: pro-military versus anti-military; democracy versus disbelievers; election versus appointment; constitutional reform versus constitutional maintenance; nationalist versus globalist; traditional versus modern; and peace and order versus rule of law. Beyond the electoral battlefield, party competition is shifted to parliamentary sessions in order to connect with voters at large. As a result, issue and policy attentions do not stop after the election ended, thus posing a challenge to the infamous denunciation that there is no political engagement in Thailand outside the ballot booth.

Rule of law for political gain: Trends in civil society in Lao PDR 2010-2020

Andrea Haefner, Griffith University

In Southeast Asia, legislation is not only used as a way to showcase steps towards increased rule of law, but also as a political tool to control and influence political opponents and critics. This article focuses on changes to civil society legislation in Lao PDR, especially the 2010 Decree on INGOs and the 2017 Decree on Associations. This research argues that, although legislative changes across the region are used to increase control and intimidation, the use and enforcement of the law by governments vary significantly, as do the responses and strategies by civil society actors. Whereas some countries use defamation charges as a means to suppress government critics and intimidate the political opposition, in Lao PDR the legislation allows for red tape and delays that reduce international influence, alongside disappearances of high-profile figures. Key strategies include the creation of social enterprises, vocational training centres, building relationships, and focusing on wording.

Regimes, repression, repertoires: Student protest movements and the repertoires of contention in the Philippines and Indonesia

Juhn Chris Espia,, University of Canterbury

The literature on the repression-dissent nexus shows us that: a) Different regimes respond differently to different forms of collective action; b) Repression is not a monopoly of the state and c) Movements shift/innovate repertoires in response to state and private agent action. This paper examines how repression and facilitation by state and private agents (a and b) shapes the choice of repertoire by movements over cycles of contention (c). It compares the cases of student protest movements in the Philippines and Indonesia, both of which have been politically active since the 1960s. The paper finds that while the relationship between repression by regimes and student protest repertoires tends to occur in a dynamic manner, student activism in both countries tends to emerge more in cases when regimes are more authoritarian and when other social and political forces are repressed.

D3.4.13: India/Sri Lanka Social Justice

Anirudh Sharma, Deeksha Sharma, Jyoti Bania, Ashok Danavath, Rehnamol Padmalanchana Raveendranehnamol, Sujeeva Nishanthi Kulatilake, Ruchira Talukdar

Chair: Hui Huang

Applying the canons of distributive justice to achieve India's development goals

Anirudh Sharma, Deeksha Sharma, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

While the true meaning of the word social justice continues to be contentious even today, in the last century, we have seen multiple attempts to define it and a host of states using it as a device of empowerment. Libertarian thinkers like Hayek and Nozick fiercely contested this idea by making a case for natural rights, individualism and minarchy. A seminal moment in this discourse came when Rawls made a case for distributive justice in his book – A Theory of Justice. This paper juxtaposes the principles of distributive justice against the Indian state's idea of affirmative action – a policy initiative in the Indian constitution that was formulated nearly two decades before Rawls' book was released. Furthermore, within the framework of caste, gender and class, this paper goes on to explain why distributive justice is a vital cog in India's road to development and the challenges in executing them.

Understanding the digital divide from the social justice perspective in India's education system in the time of pandemic

Jyoti Bania, Ashok Danavath

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Erasmus University of Rotterdam

The COVID-19 pandemic caused the abrupt shift from offline to online classes. While 'as access to technology

means to access to education', the digital divide shows that technology could be exclusionary in nature. However, inequality does not exist in the digital but in the social. Indian society is rooted in caste hierarchies and people's social status, privilege and access to social capital are attached to their caste location. The majority of the poor and marginalised people belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) who are deprived of digital technologies. Although, in India, the educational institutions have been re-opened, they have not been completely functioning like before the pandemic; classes and assessments are being done in a hybrid mode. Therefore, the paper intends to understand the impact of the digital divide on ensuring social justice in the sphere of education and to explore how caste determines access to digital technology.

Caste violence and the question of social justice during the pandemic in India: An analysis

Rehnamol Padmalanchana Raveendranehnamol, Dr. Ambedkar International Centre

India's social system is defined and shaped by a hierarchical order called caste. In India, people are categorised into Brahmins, Kashatriya, Vaisya and Shudra, based on their birth. The untouchables, popularly known as Dalits in contemporary India, are still facing discrimination due to their birth and caste status in Indian society. Caste atrocities including killings and beatings are still common in India, especially in rural areas. The pandemic and the subsequent lockdown measures have exacerbated the condition of Dalits and tribal communities. The paper seeks to analyse the question of social justice in pandemic times in the context of the caste system and caste-related violence in India. The paper argues that the caste system in India kills the notion of social justice and denies the right to life and dignity for the marginalised sections in India, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The impact of social justice on economic growth in Sri Lanka

Sujeewa Nishanthi Kulatilake

The concept of economic growth is one of the most extensive and persevering leading forces of nations across the globe. Social justice is the view that everyone deserves equal economic, political, and social rights and opportunities. In any country, economic growth without social justice is of no value. As a developing country, Sri Lanka is looking for consistent economic growth, while promoting a just society by challenging injustice and valuing diversity. Therefore, this paper attempts to address how Sri Lanka is going to approach components of the social justice concept, such as democracy by discussion, freedom of thought and freedom of expression, equality and liberty and finally respecting the rule of law. Also, what measures need to be taken to be more effective and the challenges of achieving successful economic growth through the pursuance of social justice.

Creating or destroying self-reliance? India's coal-led economic recovery and the destabilisation of Adivasi rights

Ruchira Talukdar, University of Technology Sydney

The Indian Government has imagined India's coal-led economic recovery as a move towards a self-reliant India. This imaginary draws on dominant tropes of sovereign development for postcolonial India through coal. But Adivasi leaders from the forested and mineral rich central Indian state of Chhattisgarh where coal-related land acquisition is progressing (often) without consent, have challenged the legitimacy of this postcolonial developmental trope. Coalmining is threatening their traditional self-reliance through forest-based livelihoods, and creating new risks of displacement and forced migrations. India's post-COVID recovery from an economic crisis is being rolled out

against a backdrop of multiple contradictions – of postcolonial development per se, of neoliberalism and crony-capitalism, and coal developments continuing despite massive strides in renewables creating risks of ‘stranded assets’; and against an unfolding planetary crisis. The demands of the Adivasi movements from Hasdeo for self-determination bring these contradictions into sharp focus; they raise the question of what constitutes a self-reliant economic recovery in a developing context today?

D3.4.14: Migration In Asia

Nana Oishi, Thong Tran, Tri Nguyen

Chair: Tanya Jakimow

COVID, migration and integration in Japan

Nana Oishi, The University of Melbourne

This presentation will examine the impacts of COVID-19 on migration and integration in Japan. COVID-19 has affected the lives of many migrants across the world, including Japan. While many temporary migrants suffered from job losses after many businesses were forced to close down under the State of Emergency, the institutional integration of migrants in the society has been making progress due to the country's severe population aging and labour shortage: the Japanese Government offered over ten financial support packages to all migrants (including temporary migrant workers and international students) registered in local municipalities, and some local municipalities have been making extra efforts to assist migrants in their communities. Based on qualitative interviews and quantitative data, this research will present the changing reality of migration and integration in Japan as well as its remaining challenges.

Return migrations under COVID-19 impacts in the Mekong Delta: A social justice perspective

Thong Tran, Tri Nguyen

The Australian National University, An Giang University

Working migrants play an important role in providing a labour force for the national economy. The COVID-19 pandemic unfolding in southern Vietnam has dispossessed the living conditions and livelihoods of the majority of working migrants in destination (urban) locations. The lack of support in these areas drives an exodus of return (urban-to-rural) migration, causing social complexities in rural locations of origin. Drawing on mixed sources of qualitative data, including interviews, field observations, as well as social media, this study employs the lens of social justice to shed light on how the return migration that has occurred in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta shapes the rural-urban migration-based economy that the majority of rural households, especially the poor, depend upon. The study examines important policy implications for addressing likely return migrations in the broader context of Southeast Asia, where the pandemic remains a high risk.

D3.4.15: Climate Governance In Southeast Asia

Agung Wardana, Maria Tanyag, Charan Bal, Faris Al-Fadhat, Paramitaningrum, Lian Sinclair

Chair: Tom Pegram

Overview: Climate change presents daunting governance challenges for Southeast Asia. The region's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change is complicated by entrenched carbon-intensive economic growth models, capacity issues in the provisioning of public goods, the integration of industrial and resource sectors into global markets, and deep societal inequalities. The four papers in this panel seek to tackle some of the governance issues that arise out of these challenges. They draw on critical perspectives in political economy and environmental politics that understand climate governance as distributive conflicts over power, wealth and resources. These perspectives are laid out through an examination of emerging climate politics in the region such as (i) the use of climate litigation and courts as an instrument of climate governance; (ii) the role of regional advocacy networks in enhancing women's participation in adaptation planning; (iii) the proliferation of private-sector climate initiatives based on voluntary regulatory standards; and (iv) the contested governance of critical mineral supply chains.

Governing through the courts: A gloomy picture of climate litigations in Indonesia

Agung Wardana, Gadjah Mada University

Following a global trend in climate change litigations, environmental NGOs and local communities in Indonesia have also used a similar strategy to challenge development projects as well as government policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. They demand that courts play an important role in climate governance, especially when the state fails to take necessary measures required for addressing the climate crisis. Unlike in many developed countries where climate litigations have proven to be effective in pressuring the state through the courts, in Indonesia the outcomes of such litigations are rather mixed, if not a failure at large. Many have attributed the challenging nature of climate litigations in the country due to the institutional weaknesses within the Indonesian courts. In this article, I argue, however, such failure has been caused by the existing political economic structure where the politico-business interests remain the overriding factors in defining Indonesia's climate change governance.

The role of Asia-Pacific women's regional networks for climate risk mapping and response

Maria Tanyag, Australian National University

The Asia-Pacific is predicted to have the greatest proportion of people already exposed and vulnerable to concurrent extreme weather events and the intensification of climate change-related security risks. What can we learn from Asia-Pacific women's regional networks in ensuring existing risk mapping and analyses are 'fit for purpose' as simultaneous catastrophes become endemic globally? Drawing on feminist and postcolonial approaches, this research seeks to examine how and why women's regional networks in the Asia-Pacific develop distinct perspectives and practices in responding to a multiplicity of crises. In bringing women's regional networks to bear on the existing scholarship and policy agenda on climate change, this research situates their significance within 1) a longer history of conceptualising women's insecurity within a matrix of oppressions fuelled by capitalism, colonialism/imperialism, and nationalism; and 2) genealogy of political thought as 'Third World' women who have distinctly experienced, interpreted, resisted and theorised the global order.

Private climate governance in Southeast Asia: Emerging initiatives in Indonesia and Singapore

Charan Bal, Faris Al-Fadhat, Paramitaningrum, Satya Wacana University

Within the context of low public climate ambition in Southeast Asia, a range of private climate governance initiatives, leveraging on transnational voluntary regulatory standards, have recently emerged in the region. While functionalists view private climate governance as arising out of the polycentric nature of contemporary global governance, critical political economists view it as a function of a global shift towards neoliberal environmental governance. However, the adoption of global governance instruments and neoliberal market policies in Southeast Asia are often selective and articulated together with the objectives of elite groups. We, therefore, adopt a comparative study of private climate initiatives in Indonesia and Singapore to explore the structural conditions and social forces driving their proliferation. We reveal that these private initiatives are harnessed by domestic but internationalising fractions of capital in order to facilitate conglomerate expansion, and to buttress party-state rule amid post-industrial economic transition in Indonesia and Singapore respectively. The mobilisation of private voluntary standards by powerful elites, thus, reflects the changing rules of transnational accumulation rather than a bona fide decarbonisation agenda.

Mining (for) the future? Conflict and critical minerals

Lian Sinclair, Murdoch University

We are currently witnessing a boom in critical minerals (rare earths, lithium, cobalt, tungsten, nickel and others) exploration and extraction driven by the exploding demand for green technologies. Given the urgent role of critical minerals in addressing climate change, critical minerals benefit from an assumed level of legitimacy. However, rapid expansion in new mining areas is already resulting in waves of company-community conflict. This paper compares conflicts over extraction and processing in Malaysia, Greenland and Australia before reviewing emerging global governance standards. Like governance mechanisms in extractive industries more broadly, these establish standards for participation of affected communities and civil society at various sites and scales. I apply the 'modes of participation' approach to struggles over corporate power and legitimacy along global value chains. The paper then outlines a research agenda on the critical political economy of global governance and participation in the 'ethical' supply chains of critical minerals.

D3.4.16: Governmentality And Diversity In Singapore

Chair: Victor Zhuang

Overview: Continued economic growth has been the basis of Singapore's progress as a nation over the years, amidst the embrace of what Chua Beng Huat (2017: 33) describes as survivalism, a function of power which disciplines the population driven by a collective anxiety about its own vulnerabilities. In recent years, the Singapore state has had to deal with internal ruptures and breaks amidst the multicultural society it has built. This panel brings together presenters who examine both historical and contemporary Singapore society to consider these demands for a more diverse Singapore, tackling a range of issues from racialised governmentality, disability inclusion, age relations and masculinity. We interrogate the ways in which the state has sought to discipline these bodies and the tactics and technologies which were deployed. In particular, we turn our eye on the workings of state governmentality and its contentions, so as to illustrate the tensions, problems and resistances in managing diversity.

Capacitating disability: Inclusion and biopower in the Singapore nation

Victor Zhuang, Nanyang Technological University

In Singapore, the biopolitical inclusion of disabled people has gained speed and publicity since the mid-2000s, as the state sought to build a more inclusive society. This has been manifested in various cultural phenomena, from carnivals like the Purple Parade, inclusive community spaces such as the Enabling Village, politicians reaffirming the need to build a more inclusive society, and public education campaigns such as See the True Me. Exploring inclusion as a biopolitical strategy, I consider how, as an ideology, it capacitates those that are marked out as disabled, folding them into life. Importantly, how does inclusion function as a form of biopower? How does it 'make live'? And are there problems with how inclusion is unfolding in Singapore?

States of exception and boundaries of belonging: Emergency powers and colonial governmentality in British Malaya

Siew-Min Sai

This paper tracks the use of extra-judicial banishment in colonial Malaya during the pre-World War II period. It argues that while Eurocentric accounts of state of exception as a paradigm of government rely on the idea of suspending normality, emergency powers of banishment and detention in colonial Malaya were not only used frequently but were increasingly normalised as part of the regime of colonial governmentality to regulate and control a mobile and polyglot population well into the early decades of the twentieth century. Banishment legislation was progressively expanded, elaborated and fine-tuned as part of the colony's legal infrastructure and apparatus of executive function and power. Targeted primarily at the migratory Chinese population, banishment was also used on other population categories. Normalized as banal rather than exceptional before the formal inauguration of exclusionary immigration laws in Malaya, banishment was crucial to determining boundaries of inclusion and exclusion in the colony.

Age relations and the management of diversity and dissent in 1950s Singapore

Edgar Liao, University of British Columbia

The lens of age relations complicates the prevalent image of modern Singapore as a developmental state focused primarily on economic development. Instead, Singapore must also be examined and understood as a disciplinary state – one that actively intervened in the lives of young people to shape youth subject-formation and conduct. Through examining the origins and activities of new organisations created during the 1950s like the Singapore Youth Council (1948-1959) and the Singapore Youth Sports Centre (1956-1959), this paper argues that the agenda of building a postcolonial nation-state of a diverse and dissenting population amidst Global Cold War shaped the cultural politics of youth in Singapore. The new political rationality of youth that emerged dramatically impacted state-society relations, age relations, and the everyday lives of the young in modern Singapore, creating new hierarchies with both inclusionary and exclusionary effects.

Toxic masculinity in Singapore: National service and its discontents

Ying-kit Chan, Leiden University

The #MeToo movement, which originated in the United States against sexual harassment and violence, has caught on in Singapore. This paper suggests that the recent debate on toxic masculinity in the country, brought to public attention in a speech by Corinna Lim, chief of the Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE), is an extension of the #MeToo movement. The debate on toxic masculinity has revolved around the issue of whether the mandatory National Service (NS), which all Singaporean men have to perform, is a site of toxic masculinity. This paper attempts to connect the dots and examine the implications of the debate for civil society, NS and women's activism in contemporary Singapore.

D3.4.17: We Need Other Cultures To Develop Our Own Culture: The Development Of Hong Kong Culture, Part II

Heung Wah Wong, Alvis Ka-I Sio, Cho Kiu Chiang, Wing Yin Lui

Chair: Dixon Heung Wah Wong, The University of Hong Kong

Overview: This proposed panel rests upon the anthropological wisdom: “cultures are largely foreign in origin and distinctively local in pattern” (Sahlins, 1999: 412). That is, cultures develop mainly by incorporating foreign cultures into themselves. But cultures do not simply incorporate them as they are; they transform the meaning of the foreign cultural elements in a specific way according to the cultural logic, which is not the only one possible. Hence, the same foreign cultural element can have different meanings in different cultural contexts. The opposite is also true: different foreign cultural elements can have the same local cultural meaning. The development of cultures therefore involves three terms: local cultures, foreign cultural elements, and their mediations. Adopting this conceptual framework, the papers of Part I and II of this panel argue that the development of Hong Kong culture must be understood as the result of incorporation of foreign cultural elements.

Japanese food culture in Hong Kong

Heung wah Wong, The University of Hong Kong

This paper aims to reconstruct the history of Japanese food culture in post-war Hong Kong. It argues that the history itself should be understood as a social process of intercultural transactions in which the characteristics of Japanese food culture are taken up in a specific way by the local food culture of Hong Kong, which is not the only possible way. The process itself can also be seen as a translation process in which some characteristics of Japanese food are attached with significance in the sense of both meaning and importance according to the local food cultural scheme, while other features of Japanese food are ignored. In other words, Japanese food culture is translated into something that the local people are familiar with. Finally, this paper demonstrates how the local food culture in Hong Kong develops by incorporating Japanese food culture into itself.

Constructing the 'East meets West' image: A study of Hong Kong's tourist images in the 1960s and 1970s

Alvis Sio, Durham University

This paper studies Hong Kong's tourist images in the 1960s and 1970s, especially why the images were integrated with different cultures, and how the integration was done. Using the strategies of the Hong Kong Tourist Association (HKTA), the organisation that is responsible for the city's tourism promotion, as analytical data, the paper argues the tourist images of Hong Kong are an outcome of cultural, commercial, social and political factors. Focusing on the cultural dimension, the paper reviews the HKTA's campaigns in the 1960s and 1970s, which adopted the approaches of shaping Hong Kong as an exotic place that 'East meets West' and highlighting 'courtesy', and examines how the organisation established the city's tourist images by integrating the 'Oriental' imaginations of Europeans, the pursuing of professional attitudes from the Southeast Asian people and the local Hong Kong culture.

The emergence of the Hong Kong legal culture and the English Common Law: A study of the early judgments of the Hong Kong Supreme Court

Cho Kiu Chiang, The University of Hong Kong

This paper studies the early judgments of the Hong Kong Supreme Court, the then highest domestic court of Hong Kong, to unearth the tradition of Hong Kong legal culture. I argue that we should perceive the Hong Kong legal culture as having developed under the influence of the English Common Law. Because it was a colony, Hong Kong received the Common Law, but the reception was selective. Apparently, the law of Hong Kong did not evolve on its own, but we shall not mistake it as exactly an extension of the English Common Law tradition. In conclusion, the uniqueness of Hong Kong legal culture came from the colonial introduction of Common Law, and after all, the law of Hong Kong was predominantly colonial with some semblance of the Common Law tradition, but in substance, Hong Kong did not 'inherit' the Common Law way of preserving the pre-existing social order.

Emergence of coffee culture in Hong Kong

Wing Yin LUI, The University of Hong Kong

This paper aims to investigate how and why international coffee cultures leads to the emergence of coffee culture in Hong Kong. In the 1950s to 1990s, cha chaan teng, also known as Hong Kong-style cafe, was the major place for consuming coffee. A new coffee culture has emerged in Hong Kong since the 2000s. This new coffee culture was introduced by multinational coffee retailers who emphasise customer services and are eager to show the production processes of coffee that involve producers, importers, roasters, and baristas and customers. Coffee shop owners incorporate this new coffee culture, introduced by international chain retailers, to develop independent coffee shops. This paper is to investigate how the new coffee culture in Hong Kong emerged through case studies of independent coffee shops in Hong Kong.

D3.4.18: Sexual Reproductive Health And Rights And Mental Health In Indonesia In The Time Of Covid-19, Part II

Siswanto Agus Wilopo, Anggriyani Wahyu Pinandari, Linda Rae Bennett, Hanum Atikasari, Evi Sukmaningrum, Setiyani Marta Dewi

Chair: Benjamin Hegarty

Overview: Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and mental health have declined significantly on a global scale during the COVID-19 pandemic. In many countries including Indonesia, poorly resourced health systems have pivoted to COVID-19, without sexual and reproductive health services and mental health services being maintained as essential services. This two-part panel presents contributions from a cross-section of community workers, health workers and academics, in addition to collaborations between these groups. Contributors advance understandings of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on SRHR and mental health among Indonesians, as well as the contributions of different communities to filling recent gaps in support and services. Papers will pay particular attention to more vulnerable populations and the intersecting inequalities driving their vulnerability. Contributors will address issues including: HIV and AIDS services and care; youth mental wellbeing; youth SRHR; access to safe abortion; access to cervical cancer care; psychosocial wellbeing among health workers.

Early adolescent wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia: Impacts on depressive symptoms

Siswanto Agus Wilopo, Anggriyani Wahyu Pinandari, Gadjah Mada University

COVID-19 has impacted on the life and wellbeing of adolescents in many countries. This paper reports on a cross-sectional survey that examined the risk of depressive symptoms associated with the COVID-19 pandemic among early adolescents in Semarang and Denpasar, Indonesia. From July to September 2020, we surveyed a sub-sample of respondents of the Global Early Adolescent Study (GEAS). We randomly selected 614 pupils (278 boys and 336 girls) and asked them to answer a self-reported questionnaire on symptoms of depression. We linked their responses to GEAS variables related to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) including: age, sex, school setting, household chores, time spent with friends, media and internet access, wealth index, unemployment, food vulnerability, and community attitude on the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly 40% of adolescents reported at least two depressive symptoms (higher among girls) and 37% experienced at least one ACEs, with the risk of depressive symptoms being higher with increased ACEs.

Navigating cervical cancer in the COVID-19 context

Linda Rae Bennett, Hanum Atikasari

The University of Melbourne, Leiden University

Based on ethnographic research into Indonesian women's experiences of living with cervical cancer, conducted both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, this paper explores how women's experiences of diagnosis and treatment have been shaped by the pandemic. We examine how the re-orientation of the health system and hospitals, towards the COVID-19 response, has led to longer waiting times and reduced access to health workers. We further discuss how women's access to health services has been constrained by sudden and sustained declines

in income, and significant obstacles to travel. Moreover, we describe how access to social, emotional and logistical support has been compromised by women's isolation, partly driven by anxieties over infection with the coronavirus among women with compromised immunity. In our analysis of these recent challenges among women seeking to navigate cervical cancer we reflect on how such challenges have amplified pre-existing inequities in access to cancer care in Indonesia.

Psychosocial wellbeing of frontline SRH workers during COVID-19

Evi Sukmaningrum, Setiyani Marta Dewi

Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, The University of Melbourne

A qualitative study was conducted early in the COVID-19 pandemic from June to September 2020, to explore the impact of the pandemic on psychosocial wellbeing among frontline sexual and reproductive health (SRH) workers in DKI Jakarta and Yogyakarta. We conducted focus group discussions with 20 SRH health workers from private and government clinics, and 20 interviews with field and outreach workers from community-based organisations focused on SRH. Almost all participants reported increased stress, anxiety and physical or psychological fatigue. This is related to: increased workloads, ambiguity of roles, lack of preparation, insufficient resources and lack of health protection. Most respondents experienced feelings of fear and tension because of the heightened risk of infection with the coronavirus. Some experienced COVID-related stigma within their immediate neighbourhoods, leading to self-isolation. Some government supports were temporarily available, and frontline workers also initiated support sources independently; targeted interventions are needed to mitigate further psychological consequences.

D3.4.19: Place, Health, Culture And Family

Chair: Kearnin Sims

Picture books in building young learners' social context literacy (a semiotic analysis on *The Little Refugee*)

Stella Monica Febrianti, Maria Imaculata Addelin, Tunas Muda School

As the pandemic becomes the new life for all, challenges start to appear in the educational field. *The Little Refugee* is chosen as it exposes the social condition and context from different cultural perspectives. The main thesis question for this article is to what extent picture books could build young learners' social context literacy. The symbolism derived from the pictures could represent the social context including experiences, conflict and social statuses that are represented through Roland Barthes's Semiotics theory and methodology. The perspective of 'I' as the storyteller expresses the personal experience of a Vietnamese kid becoming a refugee. The contextual understanding through Semiology is derived from both the context of Asian social and cultural perspectives as well as the concept of 'war and conflict'.

Balinese social entrepreneurs perceived value (in)congruence in a culture-based system: The case of social entrepreneurs in Bali

Joanna Vogeley, The University of Sydney

Balinese social entrepreneurs, like other inhabitants of the planet, have strategically focused on dual-goals and harmonious social and economic actions. Nevertheless, what makes Balinese social entrepreneurs distinct are their culturally inhabited values. Balinese culturally inhabited values can also predict (ethical) behaviour and translate into action and shift from one's moral self to communities in need. Accordingly, the Tri Hita Karana (THK) philosophy is central and embedded in the Balinese culture and focuses on three relationships in human life to govern (ethical) actions and maintain harmony between people and nature, but the THK concept is not sufficient to influence business unless directly translated into a strategy. Thus, this research study aims to address perceived value (in) congruence between individual values and culture-based values and provide a better understanding of the place of social entrepreneurs' individual values in a culture-based system.

The depoliticisation of the Singaporean family: Naturalising inequalities through welfare policies

Eve Yeo, University of Liverpool

The heteronormative family in Singapore is a conduit through which the Singapore state organises welfare distribution. As a social formation, it works to naturalise patriarchal gender roles and is a capitalist modality that functions to mitigate the crisis between social reproduction and labour. The heteronormative familial model is highly valued by the Singapore state as it enables the reproduction of economic forms that engenders care relations within the private domestic sphere. However conventional family-oriented relations embed hierarchies and oppression across wider societal organisation, and the state's privileging of the heteronormative family model should be critiqued as a strategy that works to organise social relations and practices to reproduce economic processes facilitative of accumulative regimes. This paper explores the mutually reinforcing processes of discursive construction on and policy solidification of the Singaporean family to reveal the political nature of welfare in Singapore and how the welfare apparatus acts to facilitate capitalism and legitimise the state.

Religion and mental health among older adults in Thai society: Finding and implementation

Suriya Klangrit, Chaoyang University of Technology

This study investigated the association between mental health and religion among Thailand's elderly population. Data was collected in 2018 via face-to-face interaction using a structured questionnaire by the Thailand National Statistical Office. The sample consisted of 13,800 elderly Thai people aged 60 years or older selected for the study. The results showed logistic regression with the association between religious activities and mental health in the understudied context of Buddhist elderly in Thailand. The variables were significantly associated with mental health at 95% confidence level. The model revealed that particular demographic and socio-economic factors were related to mental health for older adults. Regression analysis also revealed Buddhist religious activities were significantly associated with the mental health of the older adult population in Thailand.

D3.4.20: Establishing Inclusive Asian Connections In The Time Of Pandemic

Lynette Russell, Lily Yulianti Farid, Mandy Yap, Nur Utaminingsih Msi, Welyne Jeffrey Jehom

Chair: Lynette Russell

Overview: The panel will highlight opportunities and challenges of community-based research during and post-pandemic derived from three research projects in Indonesia and Malaysia. Through the lenses of researchers and the Indigenous communities, this presentation explores new collaborative research models developed in the time of the pandemic. What are the future directions for international research partnerships and community collaborations to address social justice/disparities in the time of pandemic and post-pandemic? This panel aims to explore aspirations and philosophies of sustainability in collaboration with Indigenous communities in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Establishing inclusive Asian connections in the time of pandemic: Perspectives from Global Encounters Project

Lynette Russell, Lily Yulianti Farid

Monash Indonesia, Monash University

From working remotely with in-country research assistants to digitalise the historical documents owned by the local communities in Indonesia; from communicating our research findings through animations to expand our networks in Singapore, Japan, the Philippines and the Indian Ocean countries, ARC Laureate Global Encounters Project has experimented with several types of research practices in 2020-2021. The research team has navigated their research activities from home while ensuring that equal access and opportunities for Indigenous Australians and Asian researchers/communities involved in the project are in place. This presentation will explore new collaborative research models developed in 2020-2021 in which Asian researchers/communities we are working with, particularly those in remote areas, are part of the research process and become the first beneficiaries of the research outcomes. What are the future directions for international research partnerships and community collaborations to address social justice/disparities in the time of pandemic and post-pandemic?

Indigenous aspirations and philosophies on sustainable development – A collaborative journey of process and learnings

Mandy Yap, Nur Utaminingsih Msi

Australian National University, Islamic State University of Makassar

The international community has much to learn from Indigenous peoples and communities who have long advocated for and practised a way of relational living where human and non-human existence are intertwined and inextricably linked. In a time when societies are re-imagining a way of existing and thriving where economic, social and environmental concerns are indivisible against the challenges of recent times, these ways of living and being provide an alternative pathway forward. This project aims to explore aspirations and philosophies of sustainability in collaboration with a traditional community in South Sulawesi Indonesia. Through an iterative and ongoing process of collaborative storytelling working in partnership with emerging youth leaders, overlapping and diverging themes

across gender and generations will be documented. This presentation will highlight the importance of process drawing on this collaborative journey to highlight opportunities and challenges of community-based research during and post-pandemic.

Cultural heritage based Indigenous entrepreneurship in Sarawak, Malaysia

Welyne Jeffrey Jehom, Universiti Malaya

Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind. In Malaysia, homestay programs amongst the rural communities have been supported as a way to give economic realisation. This paper attempts to uncover the efforts in entrepreneurship of homestay programs in Sarawak state that emphasises live-in experiences, which is speculated to present the opportunity to use assets and resources in ways that align with these Indigenous communities' objectives for development and can generate opportunities. In this paper, questions such as how the Indigenous entrepreneur then uses their social position, what values are adopted and what Indigenous values are retained are important highlights because there are limitations as to how much cultural heritage and traditional knowledge can be practised and shared.

D3.4.21: The 1991 Santa Cruz Massacre In East Timor: Trajectories Of Memories And Activism

Vannessa Hearman, Hannah Loney, Lia Kent, Damian Grenfell

Chair: Vannessa Hearman, Lia Kent

Overview: The Santa Cruz massacre of 12 November 1991 in Dili, East Timor, is widely regarded as a turning point in the East Timorese struggle for national self-determination. The Indonesian army's killing of East Timorese protesters at the Santa Cruz cemetery was captured in powerful footage and broadcast internationally, turning global attention to this former Portuguese colony. Critically, the protest – and its violent crackdown – dramatically changed the way the international community regarded the Indonesian occupation of the territory. Responses to the Santa Cruz massacre also demonstrated the growing power, influence and impact of transnational solidarity networks and global human rights activism. This panel examines how the massacre has been remembered and commemorated within Timor-Leste by both state and non-state actors, and by East Timorese within the diaspora.

Cultural activism in the East Timorese diaspora in Australia after the Santa Cruz massacre

Vannessa Hearman, Curtin University

In the wake of the 12 November 1991 Santa Cruz massacre, in the face of mounting international outcry over the shooting of protesters in Dili, the Indonesian Government and military blamed Australian activists and the non-

government organisation, Community Aid Abroad, as being behind the protest that preceded the shootings. Part of a broader project on East Timorese migration to Australia, this paper examines the East Timorese diaspora's cultural activism following the 12 November massacre through imagery, testimony and performance. There was further impetus to such activism with the arrival in Australia of survivors of the massacre and other East Timorese who had had intimate experiences of living under Indonesian rule. Their presence in Australian cities and regional areas provided the physical embodiment of East Timorese identity and survival.

Santa Cruz and the gendered dynamics of resistance in East Timor

Hannah Loney, Central European University

This paper examines the significance of the Santa Cruz demonstration for East Timorese women's activism and their role within a broader culture of resistance. Drawing upon women's testimony and first-hand accounts, it focuses on women's participation in the clandestine resistance in Dili in the 1990s, their involvement in preparing for the Santa Cruz demonstration, and the impact of its aftermath. It argues that while women's roles had and continued to subscribe to the gendered nature of the East Timorese resistance, Santa Cruz also demonstrated the novel and changing dynamics of this activism: the increasingly public nature of expressions of dissent, the growing internationalisation of the independence struggle, and the growing importance of human rights language and activism contained therein. More broadly, the paper suggests that focusing on women's experiences of the Santa Cruz demonstration and its aftermath sheds light on these gendered (and changing) dynamics of violence and resistance in East Timor.

Remembering Santa Cruz: From imagining the nation to consolidating the state?

Lia Kent, Australian National University

This paper traces how, as Santa Cruz has been remembered across space and time, it has been imbued with diverse and shifting meanings. While, over the 1990s, Santa Cruz became a narrative of youth martyrdom that helped bind an imagined nation, since national independence it has become increasingly solidified as a foundational narrative of the new Timor-Leste state that helps to build new relations with Indonesia and craft 'ideal' youth citizens. At the same time, I suggest that the memory of Santa Cruz retains an unsettled quality and does not fully align with the state's interests. To make this argument, I look beyond the annual public commemorations to the informal, intimate and everyday spaces of the home and the neighbourhood where families and friends of those who died during the massacre remember and care for them. In these spaces, the restless spirits of those whose bodies have not been recovered continue to prompt families and friends to keep alive the search for them, reminding the state of unfulfilled obligations.

Spatiality and cultures of mortality and the Santa Cruz massacre

Damian Grenfell, RMIT University

This paper will argue that the profound impact that the Santa Cruz massacre has had can in part be understood via an analysis of the complex spatial dynamics in which that violence occurred. The combination of urban, capital

and sacred spaces intersected in particular ways to mean that the violence of November 1991 took on a unique significance. Firstly, urban spatial orders informed the mobilisation of marchers, of the repressive response, the images that were captured of the massacre as well as the forms of incarceration that followed. Secondly, the designation of Dili as the capital of the territory meant that symbolically the massacre would resonate in distinct ways. Thirdly, that the violence transgressed sacred spaces in both customary and religious ways contributed to how this massacre gained a particular significance.

D3.4.22: Shifting Collaborations And Alliances For Social Justice In (Post) Pandemic India, Part II

Joyeeta Dey, Sayan Chaudhuri, Samina Bano, Amanda Gilbertson, Dixita Deka, Rukmini Sen

Chair: Amanda Gilbertson, Anne Décobert

Overview: Collaborations and alliances for social justice have a patchy track record. North-South research collaborations often position the Global South as a source of data and the Global North as the site of theory generation. Activists and other members of civil society often reproduce the same hierarchies that they seek to contest in their efforts to promote a more equal society. And those positioned in academia, civil society, government and the media often struggle to work across the boundaries of their sectors. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has forced people to connect in new ways. In this panel, we explore the possibilities of South-South collaborations as well as more local-led and digitally mediated North-South research collaborations. We investigate new alliances across sectors, as researchers and development professionals have found innovative ways of disseminating knowledge and distributing aid. And we examine how friendship has changed in form and significance in a (post)pandemic world.

Visualising equitable education

Joyeeta Dey, Sayan Chaudhuri

University of Melbourne, Ashoka University

Aaina is a portal for the dissemination of research and perspectives on inequality in education. Aaina was launched in mid-February 2021 on Instagram and Facebook. It was started with the intention of building a self-critical space of alliance between teachers, students, researchers of both schools and colleges. During the isolating experience of online learning and teaching during the pandemic, we wanted more public engagement with questions of student/teacher experience and inequality. By presenting ideas/problems in education through popular narrative forms (comics, visual storytelling) we hope to invite reflection on experience through theoretical and structural understandings of education, and to generate critical consciousness among teachers and students. We have upcoming collaborations with the media portals, People's Archive of Rural India (PARI) and Youth Ki Awaaz, on class and gender inequality in education respectively.

From right to education to rations: The shifting priorities and alliances of a Lucknow NGO during the pandemic

Samina Bano, Amanda Gilbertson

RightWalk Foundation, University of Melbourne

Lucknow-based NGO RightWalk Foundation works closely with the Uttar Pradesh Government to enrol underprivileged students in private schools as part of India's Right to Education Act. During the COVID-19 pandemic, they increased their application and ongoing learning support for (prospective) beneficiaries of this provision, and added temporary COVID relief to their regular work, distributing rations and (in the second wave) oxygen and medical kits. Across this work, several collaborations were forged – with corporates, philanthropy, other NGOs and individual crowdfunding platforms. In this paper, we reflect on the implications of these collaborations and this juggling of a rights-based and a service-delivery approach. We ask whether the pandemic has disrupted a long-standing political dynamic of cooperation and opposition between state and non-state groups, creating conditions for non-state actors to claim moral authority through rations rather than rights, and to collaborate rather than compete for legitimacy.

Memories of dissent: People, politics and the pandemic in North East India

Dixita Deka, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Before the nationwide lockdown imposed on 24 March 2020, India witnessed widespread protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019. While the Indian Government has repeatedly cited the health emergency for dispersing protests, the political vocabulary, surveillance, experiences of racism, the infrastructure condition and the allied concern of migration under the pandemic in North East India had contributed to public dissent. Firstly, this paper delves into these fears of marginalisation amongst the people from the region, and examines the government's 'security' perspective in managing the pandemic. Secondly, the paper documents the individual, local and mundane efforts taken by the people of the region as a response to the socio-economic 'insecurities' pushed by the suddenness of the pandemic-induced lockdown. For instance, women sewing masks, students of local colleges manufacturing sanitisers, or cooking and community collaborations have had informal, unprecedented and sustainable impact in the face of scarcity, inflation and helplessness.

Care-ing collectives: Pandemic and new ethics living together

Rukmini Sen, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The pandemic gave us reasons to care and collectivise, and emerge as care-ing collectives. While various women's rights organisations have long been circles of support for women who are members of these, the pandemic and its connected lockdown made these support groups define the nature of reaching out. There were ways in which sexuality rights organisations/disability rights organisations in India used social media spaces to remain connected to each other, acting as support groups to each other. While we were asked to stay at home, we needed solidarity and support from outside of the home – from our networks that have an organisational basis. In fact, pandemic and otherwise, we know that on many occasions home cannot/does not provide the feeling of care and support, rather, quite the contrary. In a post-pandemic world there is a renewed need to create reliable/resilient/caring spaces of friendships, across cities in India, outside of the home/family, which is of a more lasting nature.

D3.4.23: Tradition And Modernity, From Java To Southeast Asia

Wayan Jarrah Sastrawn, Adrian Perkasa, Nien Yuan Cheng

Chair: Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan

Overview: Tradition is a matter of reverence, curiosity and occasional consternation in modern Southeast Asia. The continuity and transformation of cultural traditions in modern life is seen by many Southeast Asians to be linked in crucial ways to identity, history and the nation. This panel explores how the rich traditions of Java, which evolved over a thousand years, have been repurposed in modern and contemporary settings. Drawing on historical, textual and performance studies, this interdisciplinary panel shows how Javanese tradition has dynamically adapted to the needs and priorities of different communities, whether on a local, national or international scale. The panel moves beyond conventional narratives of tradition under threat, to show how modernity offers the tools for the enrichment of tradition into the future.

Tradition and the archive: The communication of historical knowledge in premodern Java

Wayan Jarrah Sastrawan, The University of Sydney

As global history becomes a dominant paradigm within the discipline, historians are vigorously debating ways of doing history beyond the confines of the modern profession with its Eurocentric baggage. These debates have been hampered by inadequate understandings of the specific ways that historical knowledge is communicated in non-western societies. Here I examine two key means of historical communication, tradition and the archive, in the context of premodern Java. I draw on Javanese inscriptions and manuscript sources in the period 500-1500 to analyse how tradition and archives were formed, maintained and used. I argue that tradition and archives were two complementary means by which the Javanese communicate historical knowledge to each other. The specific contingencies associated with these communicative forms shaped the very practice of history in Java. Properly understanding tradition and the archive can offer a more global insight into the practice of history itself.

Babad or Geschiedenis? How Indonesian revolutionary leaders appropriated figures from traditional Javanese historiography

Adrian Perkasa, Leiden University

Shortly after the Proclamation of Independence by Sukarno-Hatta, the newly formed Republic of Indonesia established several vital institutions, including the Defense and Security institution. The Republic's call to the Pemuda, especially to the former Japanese-created paramilitary institutions, PETA and Heiho, caused suspicion among some groups that the Indonesian Government was merely a continuation of the fascist Japanese military government. However, the influences of the Indonesian armed forces were not only from Japan or fascist elements, but also from indigenous components. The revolutionary leaders appropriated many historical or legendary figures from the Javanese past, as conspicuously seen in the naming of several army divisions such as Ronggolawe and Brawijaya. This paper seeks to investigate which sources the leaders were inspired by in naming their groups, whether from traditional historiography such as babad or from modern historiography, which was introduced through formal education in the Dutch colonial period.

Learning traditional theatre forms on Zoom: Wayang Wong and intercultural actor training in Singapore

Nien Yuan Cheng, The University of Sydney

The Intercultural Theatre Institute (ITI) in Singapore is the only acting school in the world which incorporates four different kinds of traditional Asian performance training, alongside contemporary theatre work, into its core curriculum. These four traditions hail from Japan (Noh), India (Kutiyattam), China (Beijing Opera) and Indonesia (Wayang Wong). Wayang Wong is a form of classical dance-drama that epitomises both the highly formalised aesthetic unity of traditional Javanese kraton culture and the elasticity and adaptability of performance in the contemporary Indonesian context. This paper outlines the peculiar process of learning this form entirely over Zoom at ITI, at a time when travel restrictions prevented the Wayang Wong Master Teacher from coming to Singapore to teach in person. It postulates the conditions for and reasons why this process was ultimately a productive experiment, and presents possibilities for the transmission of embodied cultural heritage in the post-pandemic future.

Day 4 Friday 8 July

Panel Session D4.1

D4.1.1: Queer Tv China In An Age Of Pandemic: Televisual And Fannish Imaginaries Of Gender, Sexuality And Chineseness

Linshan Jiang, Jia Guo, Shaojun Kong, Jamie J. Zhao, Aobo Dong

Chair: Jamie J. Zhao

Overview: Along with the COVID-19 outbreak, a global TV culture centering on ‘a queer China’ has emerged and proved appealing to a broad range of Chinese-speaking and Western audiences. This panel conceptualises ‘queer TV China’ as an interdisciplinary field of critical inquiry. We first examine the nonnormative masculinities and androgynous voices of two Chinese-speaking male singers Zhou Shen (from Mainland China) and Wu Tsing-Fong (from Taiwan) performed on Chinese-language TV. We also investigate post-2020 mainland Chinese reality TV star and fan cultures associated with two queer female personas, ‘big sister’ and ‘tomboyism’. Finally, we look at Western media and TV representations of violence directed at the queer Chinese diaspora through the lens of a form of traditional Chinese sociality, Jianghu. Taken together, the panel explores the constructedness and performativity of minority identities and cultures in the televisual-cultural imaginaries produced by, for and about the Chinese-speaking communities in and outside of China.

Queer vocals and stardom on Chinese TV: Case studies of Wu Tsing-Fong and Zhou Shen

Linshan Jiang, University of California

Wu Tsing-Fong and Zhou Shen are pop singers who are special in the entertainment industry of mainland China and Taiwan because they possess ‘androgynous’ voices as male singers. While their appearances and personalities correspond to an image of ‘soft masculinity’, I argue that their vocal queerness further destabilises the mainstream’s assumed univocal masculinity and adds to the diversity of male masculinities on Chinese TV. Based on a close reading of Wu’s and Zhou’s life experiences and TV performances, I explore the two singers’ negotiations with the state and the market based on their queer masculinities and how the performers play with popular culture through incorporation of and resistance to consumerism. As they are gaining popularity and finding a broad audience in the Chinese-language mainstream media and public spaces, Wu and Zhou not only maintain queer voices and personae, but also form affective bonds with audiences to elicit queer-centered cultural changes.

When ‘jiquan’ fandom meets ‘big sisters’: The ambivalence between female queer (in)visibility and popular feminist rhetoric in Sisters Who Make Waves

Jia Guo, Shaojun Kong, University of Sydney

This research focuses on Sisters Who Make Waves, a Chinese girl group cultivation reality show, and its jiquan (嗑) fandom. The first season of Sisters Who Make Waves successfully manufactured the ‘big sister’ persona by incorporating with popular feminism, which coincides with the preference of jiquan fandom, a kind of queer female fandom in Chinese subculture. This research explores the ambivalent relations between queer female visibility and popular feminist rhetoric on Chinese queer TV through jiquan fans’ queer readings of Sisters Who Make Waves. On the one hand, the popular feminist rhetoric in the show creates viable space for jiquan fans to project their homosexual desires on female celebrities and foster their understandings of female homosexuality. On the other hand, jiquan fandom marginalises masculine queer women and promotes elitism and lookism in lesbian culture through celebrating popular feminist rhetoric in the show.

Doing it like a tomboy on post-2010 Chinese TV

Jamie J. Zhao, NingboTech University

Using examples drawn from post-2010 TV in mainland China, I explore tomboyish images as a sign that potentially subverts both traditional feminine ideals and heteronormative expectations for women. I show that contemporary mainland Chinese TV representations of tomboyism have often softened its subversive edge in a heteropatriarchal-structured society with growing knowledge in feminist and queer cultures. Thus, while adult women’s embodiment of female masculinity might have been tolerated and even commercialised in post-2010 Chinese society and entertainment, there exists an uncomfortable disjuncture between the tomboyism on TV and certain T (masculine lesbian) identities in the off-screen world.

Jianghu beyond China: Viral productions of anti-Chinese violence in Western media and television

Aobo Dong, Emory University

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many Chinese living abroad experienced a heightened sense of precarity, as images of anti-Asian attacks were routinely portrayed on Western media and television outlets. Beginning with the hit Netflix documentary, Don’t F**K With Cats (December, 2019), which positioned the brutal killing and dismemberment of queer Chinese student Lin Jun in Canada as a footnote after the series’ main focus on his killer’s cat-torture videos, this paper reconceptualises Jianghu beyond its spatial limits and argues that the pandemic has highlighted the jianghu-like mode of living in the Chinese diaspora. As a heterotopian space (Foucault), Jianghu is both popularly depicted on Chinese guzhuang (pre-modern) drama series and experienced as a lived reality. In COVID-driven racialised attacks, the precarity in Jianghu was literalised in tandem with the spread of the virus – conditioning both the asociality of the Chinese (in quarantine) and their queer hypersociality (with cats, viruses and historical figures).

D4.1.2: ‘War’ On Memory And History In Pursuit Of (In)Justice

Sachiyo Tsukamoto, Hyun Gyung Kim, Akihisa Matsuno

Chair: Sachiyo Tsukamoto

Overview: COVID-19 matters for social activism. While the practices of social distancing and lockdowns across the globe have been demoting (inter)national solidarity in pursuit of social justice,

states have been gaining more power in manipulating and controlling the public memory and history of their negative past. This session critically reflects the (inter)national mechanism of the state memory/history making under the pandemic. Tsukamoto's paper analyses the counter-boomerang effect of transnational activism exercised by 'comfort women' denialists, thereby uncovering how the global memory of 'comfort women' has been constructed. Kim assesses the recent recovery of the 'comfort woman' statue in Berlin. Kim aims to situate the peace memorial movement in the postcolonial global world and historical revisionism during the pandemic. Finally, focusing on the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, Matsuno examines Japanese nationalism and history 'war' against the state's war responsibility behind the sport event. Matsuno uncovers the nationalist backlash embedded within the prestigious world event.

The counter-boomerang effect of transnational activism: 'Comfort women' denialists

Sachiyo Tsukamoto, The University of Newcastle

This paper seeks to analyse the mechanism of global memory politics revolving around the issue of 'comfort women', who were abused as sex slaves for the Japanese military during World War II. Since Kim-Hak Soon's courageous breaking of silence in 1991, moral memory activists seeking justice and redress to the victim-survivors have continuously transcended national, political and ideological boundaries to diffuse the public memory of 'comfort women' as that of sexual violence against women and the violation of women's human rights. However, the emergence of backlash movements facilitated by denialists and Japanese power politics on the world stage, have accelerated the separation of this global memory. Informed by the 'boomerang effect' of transnational advocacy networks (Keck and Sikkink 1998), this study problematises the counter-boomerang effect of these transnational denialist networks; thereby uncovering how the global memory of 'comfort women' has been constructed under this pandemic time.

Relocating the 'Peace Statue' in the context of postcoloniality and historical revisionism

Hyun Gyung Kim, Seoul Women's University

Has Germany become a battleground of the 'comfort women' issue? Considering the recent controversy over the erection of the 'Peace Statue' in Berlin, it seems so. The Statue, erected on 28 September 2020, was embroiled in controversy mainly among the Japanese Government, Korea Verband (a Berlin based NGO), the Berlin City Government and Berlin's citizens. While these protests occurred during the pandemic, the protests were strikingly powerful. As a result of the solidarity actions, it was decided by the Berlin City Council to permanently retain the Statue. However, the confrontation between claims, in which the Statue represents the universality of wartime sexual violence and its representation of the particularity of Korea-Japan's historical conflicts, remains intense. Currently, these are the two conflicting frames about the Statue. Beyond these two frames, this study aims to contextualise the Statue in the postcolonial global world and historical revisionism, focusing on activism during the pandemic.

Japan's Olympic nationalism under pandemic: Sports and 'history war'

Akihisa Matsuno, Osaka University

One motivation to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games is to mobilise nationalism; and the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics were no exception. How was Japanese nationalism manifested in the phenomenon of the 2020 Olympics? Noting that Japanese nationalism's major concern is its war responsibility, I argue that war history' was an underlying theme in the debate over the Olympics under the pandemic. I argue this because enhancing Japan's prestige is assumed to reduce international criticism, especially from China and Korea, against Japan's war responsibility issues such as wartime forced labour and 'comfort women'. From that strategy, cancelling the Olympics was not an option. But whether such a strategy worked or not is a different story. Activities seeking justice for wartime crimes continued against the background of the nationalistic backlash.

D4.1.3: Asian Islams In Historical And Contemporary Perspectives

Julian Millie, Liang Choon Wang, Banu Senay, Rus'an Nasrudin, Andina Dwifatma

Chair: Julian Millie

Overview: Islams of the Asian regions are dynamic presences in local, public and international spheres. Papers in this panel will investigate inter alia: the bureaucratisation of Islams in Indonesia and Turkey; political tensions and use of state power against political actors; conflicts over worship practice against the background of globalisation; gender and consumptive Islam.

Functional expansion in the Indonesian Ministry of Religion

Julian Millie, Monash University

Indonesia and Turkey are home to bureaucratic entities with responsibility for Islam. In Turkey, the Directorate of Religious Affairs (Diyanet) sits under the Office of the President, while in Indonesia, Islam is administratively shaped through the Ministry of Religion. These bureaucracies are evidence of a distinctive political turn: state attempts to influence religious practice through bureaucratic structures and state resources. At the same time, the two entities are reflections of contrasting historical and political constellations. In this talk, I look at the accumulation and expansion of functions by Indonesia's Ministry of Religion. I ask: what functions has the Ministry accumulated and let go since its inception, and how has the allocation of resources changed over that period? My paper is the partner paper to Banu Senay's, who repeats the same exercise about the Turkish Diyanet. Our goal is to provide an impression of how state resources are applied for political goals in the field of Islam, and the differing materialisations of these applications provided in the Turkish and Indonesian examples.

Economic expansion in the Turkish Directorate of Religious Affairs (Diyanet)

Liang Choon Wang, Monash University

This study examines the changing economic size of the Directorate of Religious Affairs (Diyanet) using nearly one century of data dating back to the foundation of the Republic of Turkey. We first show that Diyanet's expenditures as shares of total government expenditures and gross domestic product have expanded significantly between 1924 and 2019. Although Diyanet's expenditures as a share of government expenditures exhibit an upward trend over the sample period, we identify several abrupt changes in the structure of this share. In particular, these abrupt changes followed major changes in the role and status of the Diyanet bestowed by the governing party. The changes in recent decades have brought increased relative significance of the Diyanet under the ruling Justice and Development Party government.

Functional expansion in the Turkish Diyanet

Banu Senay, Macquarie University

Indonesia and Turkey are home to bureaucratic entities with responsibility for Islam. In Turkey, the Directorate of Religious Affairs (Diyanet) sits under the Office of the President, while in Indonesia, Islam is administratively shaped through the Ministry of Religion. These bureaucracies are evidence of a distinctive political turn: state attempts to influence religious practice through bureaucratic structures and state resources. At the same time, the two entities are reflections of contrasting historical and political constellations. In this talk, I look at the accumulation and expansion of functions by Turkey's Diyanet. I ask: what functions has the Directorate accumulated and let go since its inception, and how has the allocation of resources changed over that period? My paper is the partner paper to Julian Millie, who repeats the same exercise about Indonesia's Ministry of Religion. Our goal is to provide an impression of how state resources are applied for political goals in the field of Islam, and the differing materialisations of these applications provided in the Turkish and Indonesian examples.

Economic expansion of the Indonesian Ministry of Religious Affairs

Rus'an Nasrudin, Universitas Indonesia

In this study, we examine the dynamics of the economic size of the Ministry of Religious Affairs/MRA (Kemenag) with a series of budget data spanning from the early New Order Era to recent times. We focus on the unique feature of Indonesia's MRA budget that includes a high educational component and analyse the changes and continuity of the relative importance between education and the non-education component of the MRA budget. We highlight a sharp increase of relative size between pre- and post-Reformasi of the non-education component of the MRA's budget during the last 50 years associated with the institutional changes. We also expand the analysis to draw the relative size across sectors in which religious affairs steadily ranks above health and social protection budget share yet still below infrastructure.

Pious cultivation through Islamic YouTube series

Andina Dwifatma, Monash University

Cultivation of piety among Muslims is now happening not only in religious groups or organisations, but also in the wider public sphere, thanks to the internet. Social media facilitates 'committed Muslim activists' to display their piety, encouraging other Muslims to follow. In doing so, Muslim activists act as agents who creatively package their messages in ways that are entertaining and appealing to the public so that the values that they offer become more acceptable, even desirable. While Muslim men are encouraged to reach their full potential as part of their jihad

(efforts for Islam's benefit), Muslim women are in a more inferior position. By exploring Islamic web series on YouTube – text, producers and consumers – this research examines how piety among Muslim women is being represented in social media narratives and what it means for the discourse on religious identity in Indonesia.

D4.1.4: Data Is Power: Ensuring Social Justice For The Marginalised By Making The Invisible Visible In Indonesian Mental Health

Aliza Hunt, Diana Setiyawati, Holly Erskine, Ninik Supartini, Sandersan Onie

Chair: Hans Pols

Overview: Representation in official data sources is the first step towards ensuring equity for marginalised populations. Without representation, marginalised populations become invisible. This is even more significant during troubled times like the COVID pandemic. Our first presentation for the Indonesian mental health panel by Dr Diana Setiyawati (UGM) and Aliza Hunt (ANU) discusses novel findings from the Department of Health-sponsored project assessing mental health and health systems following Indonesia's second COVID wave. We then hear from Dr Holly Erskine (UQ) about their results and policy implications from the first ever Indonesian National Adolescent Mental Health Survey. We then shift from cataloguing obstacles to solutions for achieving social equity in mental health. Documentary filmmaker Ninik Supartini evaluates a community-based livelihoods program that has transformed the lives of people with a severe mental illness in Kebumen Regency. Finally, we will hear from Dr Sandersan Onie (Black Dog) on achieving social justice for suicide survivors during the pandemic and beyond.

Identifying the vulnerable: Population-level social justice through resource and needs mental health mapping

Aliza Hunt, Diana Setiyawati

Australian National University, Universitas Gadjah Mada

There is no health without mental health. However, mental health policy has not been high on many Asian nations' agendas, including Indonesia. Population-level social justice is achieved through equitable provision of resources, which can only occur with a sophisticated understanding of existing resources and outstanding needs. The Centre for Public Mental Health (CPMH) with YKIS, UNICEF and the Indonesian Department of Health are investigating existing health-system knowledge sources to undertake a comprehensive mapping of Indonesia's mental health infrastructure, personnel and untreated mental health needs in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following a systematic literature review using a local data-sources protocol, we utilised population representative sampling of provincial and district-level health representatives (N=446) and the Indonesian populous (N=13056; 384 per province). We share with the ASAA audience our findings on resources and existing mental health needs, including a discussion of Indonesia's most vulnerable populations post-COVID second wave.

Introducing the Indonesia National Adolescent Mental Health Survey

Holly Erskine, The University of Queensland

The current generation of adolescents are grappling with rapid social and cultural change, as well as the global pandemic. In addition, mental disorders are among the leading causes of disability in adolescents. In Indonesia, adolescents account for approximately one-fifth of the population yet little data exists on the prevalence of mental disorders in this age group. Such data is necessary to effectively allocate resources to ensure equitable access to health services. The mental health of this younger cohort is essential for the future of Indonesia's workforce, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indonesia – National Adolescent Mental Health Survey (I-NAMHS) aimed to address this evidence gap through a nationally representative household survey of the prevalence of mental disorders. I-NAMHS was conducted by Universitas Gadjah Mada as part of a larger international project led by the University of Queensland. The methodology and findings of I-NAMHS will be discussed, along with the implications of these findings for policy, research and action.

Delivering social justice for people with severe mental illness: A comprehensive livelihoods intervention in Kebumen Regency, Indonesia

Ninik Supartini, Elemental Productions

Globally, there has been a shift in the care of people with severe mental illness, from an emphasis on hospital-care to community-based services. With limited resources, capabilities and experience, communities often struggle to provide adequate care. During the pandemic, resources and social support are even more scarce, whilst the numbers of people with a mental illness surge. This participatory study involves the community, including persons with lived experience of mental illness (PWLE), in the care and rehabilitation of people with severe mental illness in Kebumen Regency, Central Java. The researcher and stakeholders pool resources, provide care and implement an integrated livelihoods program. This holistic program targets psycho-social needs, physical services and care, facility rehabilitation, capacity building, and livelihoods. Results show improvement both in quality and quantity of community involvement. The PWLE now earns a living through the livelihoods program designed and implemented by the research team and caregivers.

Beyond the literature: Creating and implementing national guidelines for suicide prevention in Indonesia

Sandersan Onie, The University of New South Wales

Science and implementation must go hand in hand for societal change, and the field of mental health is no exception, and while there is great work, there needs to be system-level changes to meaningfully and sustainably improve mental health and reduce suicide. In this talk I outline the approach for the Indonesian national suicide prevention strategy which goes beyond implementation of interventions and includes creating a sustainable pipeline from producing credible research, evaluation and implementation. This requires careful strategic planning, as each stage has different stakeholders with different priorities and interests. I will outline a proposed system, concrete steps taken to realising it and challenges faced along the way. Further, I will outline how we can adapt findings in the literature and approaches conducted elsewhere in a uniquely Indonesian setting.

D4.1.5: Protecting And Preserving Natural And Cultural Heritage In Southeast Asia: A Maritime Perspective

Natali Pearson, Zainab Tahir, Shinatria Adhityatama, Benjamin Thompson, Nia Ridwan

Chair: Natali Pearson, Benjamin Thompson

Overview: From ancient shipwrecks to rare fish species, Southeast Asia's waters are home to an abundance of natural and cultural heritage. Managing these maritime resources poses a logistical challenge for local authorities, who have millions of square kilometres to monitor and limited resources with which to do so. In determining what to protect and preserve, what values – historic, environmental, economic – should be prioritised? How can we separate the marine ecosystem of a shipwreck, for example, from its archaeological significance? Is it exploitative to conceptualise these sites as economic resources to be salvaged and sold, or can they be used to support livelihoods through fishing and tourism? Responding to the multiple ways in which maritime heritage is understood and managed, this multidisciplinary panel brings together geographers, archaeologists and curators to consider natural and cultural heritage in a Southeast Asian context.

Protecting and preserving HMAS Perth (I): An Australian warship in Indonesian waters

Natali Pearson, The University of Sydney

Australia and Indonesia share a unique and historic bond as neighbours at the crossroads of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including one of the longest maritime boundaries in the world. Although there is widespread recognition of the value of meaningful bilateral cooperation in the maritime domain, such cooperation remains under-developed, particularly in the field of maritime heritage. This paper focuses on a specific maritime capacity building initiative relating to HMAS Perth (I), and the bilateral partnerships that have contributed to, and arisen from, this project. As this paper argues, doing justice to HMAS Perth (I) and its communities requires us to broaden the scope of our understanding of underwater cultural heritage management beyond a conflict-centred approach to one that instead creates space for multiple viewpoints, including not only survivors and descendants but also those who have lived with the wreck in their waters for close to 80 years.

Towards making the HMAS Perth (I) Maritime Conservation Area work

Zainab Tahir, Republic of Indonesia

A Maritime Conservation Area (MCA) is promoted as one of the tools to protect marine heritage and ecosystems. It sets aside a scheme for preserving the integrity of heritage and maintaining the ecological processes, while also ensuring improved quality of life for the communities near the area. For a Maritime Conservation Area to be successful, the human dimension is essential. Improving the quality of life here means not only social economy but also understanding of the community towards heritage. In Indonesia, a conjunction of institutional interests between local government, national government, the state owned, users, resource stakeholders and community formulate the governance, development and management of an MCA. This presentation will discuss the input framework that incorporates governance, development and management in evaluating the effectiveness of the MCA for HMAS Perth (I). The cross-line involvement of different stakeholders across these three components will be taken into consideration in examining the efficacy of the MCA.

Current research on historical shipwrecks in Indonesia

Shinatria Adhityatama, Griffith University

This paper focuses on future collaboration in maritime research, shared maritime heritage, new shipwreck sites, and possibilities for developing maritime studies between Australia, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. Indonesia and Australia have been interconnected in the context of maritime history for a long time, with both countries demonstrating a strong commitment to the development of maritime archaeology studies. The HMAS Perth (I) research project is a great example of this bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in maritime archaeology. Maritime archaeological research continues to develop, with case studies of specific shipwrecks being used to examine and understand the maritime interactions between both countries. The historic shipwreck in Indonesian waters does not only have historical value for Indonesia but also for the international community. The quality of the research and preservation of these sites only can be sufficient if the countries agree to cooperate.

Strengthening ocean conservation by uniting marine biodiversity and underwater cultural heritage

Benjamin Thompson, Monash University

The oceans harbour critical areas of marine biodiversity and underwater cultural heritage. However, scholars have seldom considered how the co-occurrence of both can strengthen support for marine protection. Here, we consider how the presence of underwater cultural heritage (e.g., shipwrecks) can be used to bolster the conservation of marine biodiversity, and vice versa. We scrutinise the definitions of 'World Heritage Areas' and 'Marine Protected Areas' as stipulated by UNESCO and IUCN, to identify potential points of synergy. This is followed by a spatial analysis showcasing where seaspace of high natural and cultural value overlaps. Our discussions are relevant to marine management and policy, as well as particular economic activities that benefit from both natural and cultural underwater heritage, such as dive tourism.

Indonesian approaches to protecting, preserving and utilising underwater cultural heritage and environmental ecosystems

Nia Ridwan, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Indonesia is famous for its extraordinary marine biodiversity. Its 50,875 km² of coral reef area accounts for 18 percent of the world's total coral reefs and 65 percent of Asia-Pacific's 'Coral Triangle'. Besides its rich and diverse natural heritage at sea, much underwater cultural heritage (UCH) has been discovered in Indonesian waters. These natural and cultural heritage sites pose numerous issues in their legal protection, preservation and management, specifically how to integrate UCH preservation with environmental ecosystem management and protection. Specific challenges include how to balance marine spatial planning with the use of sea waters for conservation, aquaculture and capture fisheries zones, as well as the tension between marine tourism and heritage protection. This paper will discuss the potential, as well as the challenges, of Indonesia's marine heritage, including sites assessed as maritime conservation areas and shipwreck diving destinations, within the framework of integrated and sustainable marine space management.

D4.1.6: TV And Popular Culture In Asia

Xinyi Chen, Katrina Tan, Laurence Marvin Castillo, Thomas Baudinette, Kathryn Phillips,
Yahia Zhengtang Ma

Chair: Lucien Brown

Identifying with Sherlock and Downton Abbey in China

Xinyi Chen, Monash University

The global success of Sherlock and Downton Abbey could not have happened without the combined effects of commercial globalisation and digital technology on people's lives in the twenty-first century. These effects, together with China's rapid social transformation, form the general conditions under which these two British TV programs have become immensely popular among mainland Chinese viewers. By analysing Chinese online comments about these two programs, this thesis seeks to gain perspective on the viewers, their interests and outlooks on life, as well as to consider the extent to which the popularity of Sherlock and Downton Abbey in China indicates the strength and resilience of global entertainment in the digital age. Theoretically, the thesis draws on scholarship that engages with media as practice (Couldry, 2004) and is attentive to the specific online practices of Chinese TV viewers in the twenty-first century.

Screening Tokhang: Duterte's drug war and the infantilised society in Brillante Mendoza's Amo

Katrina Tan, Laurence Marvin Castillo, University of the Philippines Los Baños

Since its implementation in 2016, the war on drugs, known as Oplan Tokhang (trans. operation knock and talk), of the former administration of Philippine president Rodrigo Duterte has earned widespread condemnation for violent vigilante-style police operations that claimed the lives of more than 10,000 suspected drug users and pushers in mostly urban poor communities. In this paper, we examine how Duterte's war on drugs is represented in screen media. We focus on the television series Amo (Boss, 2017), which aired on local television and was the first Filipino series to stream on Netflix in 2018. It is directed by well-known Duterte supporter Brillante Mendoza. We analyse how this screen production of Oplan Tokhang endorses the police response to the drug war by deploying a skewed realism to construct an infantilised image of Philippine society that requires the moral supervision and control of the state. This representation also relates to the state's broader instrumentalisation of fascist mechanisms, as evident in its militarised pandemic response.

Adapting K-pop idol shipping to Thai media: The emergence of queer idol celebrity fandom in Thailand

Thomas Baudinette, Macquarie University

In recent years, Thailand has witnessed the emergence of a vibrant new queer popular culture fandom centred on the handsome young male actors appearing within 'Boys Love' (BL) television dramas. In this presentation, I draw upon my longitudinal ethnographic investigation of Thai BL and its fandom to elucidate how the adaption of K-pop fan practices have facilitated the development of new forms of celebrities in Thailand. Through my digital ethnography of Thai BL fans active on social media, I elucidate how young women have adopted the practices of

K-pop idol fandom. Via a case study of one Thai production company's celebrity promotions, I demonstrate how producers are borrowing strategies pioneered by K-pop companies to construct celebrity couples that are explicitly designed to be 'shipped' together. I subsequently argue that the adaption of K-pop fandom practices to Thailand has energised a 'BL Machine' that is queering the broader Thai mediascape.

Practice despite the pandemic: Ontological resilience and community engagement among Sydney K-pop cover dancers

Kathryn Phillips, Macquarie University

Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant effect on the ability for K-pop fans to engage with each other through in-person activities and events. In particular, K-pop cover dancers, who frequently rely on face-to-face interaction with crew members to learn and perform choreographies, are impacted due to the disruption of collaborative training, and restricted access to local dancing hubs and practice sites. Drawing from interviews with key interlocutors, intercept interviews with Sydney cover dancers, fieldwork across Sydney and my own experiences as a cover dancer, I reveal how Sydney K-pop cover dancers have responded and adapted their practices during the pandemic. I argue that despite ontological insecurity, cover dancers' multimedia approach to practice has helped to maintain their dancing and fan identities, and reduce ontological anxiety. Consequently, this case study will help to extend knowledge around post-COVID engagement between Australia and the broader Asian region.

Queering the English translation of male same-sex desire in 1990s Chinese-language literature

Yahia Zhengtang Ma, The University of Melbourne

In recent years, Translation Studies has intertwined with queer theory and researchers in translation and sexuality have further problematised notions of queering translation. In this paper, I discuss ways of queering translation through the textual analysis of male same-sex desire and non-normative practices such as fetishism and sadomasochism in Chinese-language queer literature from the 1990s, such as the Taiwanese authors Ta-wei Chi and Chu T'ien-wen's short stories and novels. Drawing on William J. Spurlin's discussion of rethinking gender and sexual politics in the spaces between languages and cultures and Douglas Robinson's formulation of 'equivalencefuck', this paper examines the following ways of queering translation: doing translation as a queer praxis, breaking/fucking binaries, and incorporating queer theory into the practice of translation and the study of translation. This paper ultimately argues that bringing queer theory to translation and Translation Studies contributes to broadening opportunities to queer how we think about sexual difference, cultural dissimilitude, linguistic diversity in translation.

D4.1.7: Resilience, Recovery And The Environment

Abbie Yunita, Tadashi Nakasu, Yunie Rahmat, Jeffrey Neilson, Sudirman Nasir, Rafika Ramli, Amanda Pricella Putri, Betrin Natasya, Rachma Rahim, Naomi Francis, Becky Batagol, Tanvir Uddin

Chair: Aim Sinpeng

Leveraging private finance for public good? The Sustainable Development Goals and the financialisation-development nexus in Indonesia

Abbie Yunita, Utrecht University

Private finance is understood as essential for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) given the limits of public funding. This has led to the increased promotion and development of institutional-legal frameworks to 'unlock' private finance for sustainable development. In this paper, I investigate the development of an institutional-legal framework purportedly designed to leverage private finance for public good in Indonesia. I focus on the Indonesian Sustainable Finance Roadmap 2015-2019 and 2021-2025 to advance a core argument. Informed by extensive document analysis and a series of semi-structured interviews, I argue that financial legibility – expressed through notions of 'bankability' and 'scalability' – assumes a central place in institutional-legal frameworks designed to 'unlock' SDG finance. This, I argue, shapes where investment does or does not land and risks reproducing uneven geographies of development in Indonesia.

Cross-cutting risk narratives for enhancing regional resilience in the flooded industrial complex area

Tadashi Nakasu, Chulalongkorn University

How do businesses cope with flood disasters in Thailand's industrial complex area? In this paper, we examine this question by considering business continuity from a broader and integrated perspective to analyse how decisions and actions are undertaken in the midst of such disruptions. Drawing on insights from an in-depth study of Japanese enterprises, Thai employees, and local communities we identify (1) disaster responses in flood risk situations; (2) the challenges faced by enterprises, employees and communities in the area before, during and following the 2011 floods; and (3) lessons from these floods that lead to new flood risk responses. The paper identifies the effects of cross-cutting narratives on the purpose of 'area-business continuity' with implications for future flood risk countermeasures. The findings contribute to discovering new insights, improving business continuity management performance, and supporting enhancing regional climate resilience in the area.

Growth, capital and rural coastal livelihoods in Indonesia

Yunie Rahmat, Jeffrey Neilson, The University of Sydney

The global fisheries sector has undergone both rapid industrialisation and considerable resource depletion. Changes in the nature of production and livelihoods in Indonesian fisheries broadly reflect those in land-based agriculture but have received less attention in the literature. Using national datasets on fisheries growth and livelihood changes, this paper demonstrates the process of capital intensification underpinning national fisheries growth and how it is transforming the livelihoods of household-scale producers. We found that although the growth of Indonesian fisheries has been largely prompted by large-scale investments, it has been sustained by household-scale producers, who have been increasingly integrated into broader market structures while still maintaining a strong subsistence orientation. Nevertheless, unequal abilities to derive benefits from this growth suggests tendencies towards class formation within at least some fishery activities. These findings contribute to the understanding of agrarian change in the context of natural-resource dependent coastal communities.

Transcending the boundaries: Can we achieve social justice with how we do research?

Sudirman Nasir, Rafika Ramli, Amanda Pricella Putri, Betrin Natasya, Rachma Rahim, Naomi Francis, Becky Batagol

Universitas Hasanuddin, OXFAM, Monash University

This paper explores the process of conducting a planetary health research project during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia and Fiji and considers how we navigated the many boundaries and limitations in our project. Our project focuses on gender and social inclusion in water and sanitation infrastructure development across 24 informal settlements in Makassar, Indonesia and Suva, Fiji. It is explicitly interdisciplinary and international: a collaboration between academics at Monash University, Emory University, University of the South Pacific and Universitas Hasanuddin. In this paper, we describe our research processes and how we navigated project complexities. It considers whether socially just research is possible with a diverse team under constrained conditions and what strategies we employed to achieve this goal. The key to successful and rigorous teamwork was sustained interactions between researchers from different countries and disciplines working across generations as both insiders, partial insiders and outsiders.

Legitimising labels: Can Islamic microfinance be promoted for development as an ethical microfinance model in Bangladesh and Indonesia?

Tanvir Uddin, The University of Sydney

Among development challenges, financial exclusion is particularly acute in Muslim countries where an estimated 72% of people do not use formal financial services. The objective of this paper is to establish the development policy case for Islamic microfinance through the evaluation of Islamic microfinance law and field study of two Bangladeshi and Indonesian Islamic microfinance institutions. This paper makes four arguments. First, unlike conventional microfinance, Islamic microfinance institutions can reach poorer beneficiaries through integration with Islamic philanthropy. Secondly, Islamic microfinance offers a wider range of contracts that better suit the circumstances of the poor and provide controls against over-indebtedness and unethical conduct. Thirdly, Islamic microfinance doctrine comprises a myriad of mechanisms to balance commercial and ethical imperatives. Finally, field observations indicate that Islamic microfinance institutions adhere to the Shari'ah ethical framework and exercise compassionate customer treatment.

D4.1.8: Southeast Asian History

Amrita Malhi, Yui Chim Lo, Yuri Takahashi, Anoma Pieris

Chair: Elisabeth Kramer

The trans-border Muslim communism of Malaya's PAPERI, or Muslim Brotherhood Party

Amrita Malhi, Australian National University

This paper explores the politics of PAPERI (Muslim 'Brotherhood' Party, or Parti Persaudaraan Islam), established in 1965 by the Tenth Regiment of the Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA), an armed wing of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM). The Regiment, consisting entirely of Malay Muslims in a Chinese-dominated communist movement, has been based in Narathiwat, Thailand, since its displacement by Malaya's 'First Emergency' (1948-1960) in the 1950s. PAPERI was one component of the Regiment's late-1960s United Front agitation, through which it aimed to drive increasing militancy in Malaysian social movements. It focused on increasing communist influence inside the PMIP (Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, or PAS), then loosely connected with the Left through its Kelantan state President, Dr Burhanuddin al-Helmy, and the land reform movement. The movement's militancy coincided with Indonesia's 'confrontation' (Konfrontasi) of Malaysia (1963-1966) and contributed to producing Malaysia's 'Second Emergency' (1968-1989), triggering government action against Burhanuddin for his left-wing 'links'.

Freeing Asia from poverty: China, India and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 1947-1950

Yui Chim Lo, University of Oxford

Asia in the late 1940s has been examined in terms of national conflicts such as the Chinese Civil War and Partition. Little is known about the intention of Asian countries to shape post-war Asia. This paper examines China's and India's participation in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), a UN regional commission founded in 1947 and still functioning today (as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). India demanded that ECAFE boldly launch developmental projects in areas like industrialisation, while China wanted to build ECAFE's capacity gradually. Yet both believed that ECAFE should help Asia develop much further than the pre-war level. These ideas compelled the UN to act beyond the Atlantic and demonstrate that developmental assistance was not simply initiated by the UN or superpowers; it was actively sought by Asian countries to redefine Asia's identity: from 'backward' to prosperous and 'modern'.

Pyone Cho and his modern Buddhist songs – An intellectual of YMBA Burmese nationalism in the 1920s

Yuri Takahashi, Australian National University

The Burmese nationalist movement developed as a protest seeking social justice under the British colonial regime, and the Young Men's Buddhist Association (YMBA) took a leading role in the first few decades in the twentieth century. YMBA's nationalism was not only a political movement but also a much broader cultural movement and Pyone Cho was one of the important intellectuals involved in this trend. Pyone Cho (1878?-1927) is famous for his composition of Buddhist songs, which are still sung in Myanmar today. As a writer and editor, Pyone Cho also worked as editor-in-chief for *Thuriya* newspaper, which was YMBA's main publication, so it had a far-reaching audience. YMBA's new interpretation of Buddhism and sense of justice attracted many young Burmese at that time. I argue that Pyone Cho's Buddhist songs relate to YMBA's Buddhist narratives and therefore through analysis of his songs I explore his thoughts on Buddhism and Burmese tradition.

Subaltern witnesses to the fifth non-aligned summit: The motorcade route

Anoma Pieris, The University of Melbourne

In 1976, the final year of the Sirimavo Bandaranaike coalition government's prolonged term, the city of Colombo, in the newly named republic, Sri Lanka, hosted the Non Aligned Summit, a gathering of countries united in their evasion of US or Soviet economic imperialism and political control. Practicing a form of nimble diplomacy, the left-leaning government called-in many favours in preparing for the event, most notably from China, whose architects and engineers and dedicated labourers built a grand conference venue, the air-conditioned Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall. The citizenry of this small island nation were spectators to a performance of national self-determination in a new theatre of international diplomacy. Using a visual recreation of the summit's motorcade route to reanimate the spaces of the postcolonial city, this paper asks what these subaltern eye-witnesses perceived. This paper is partly an autoethnographic account, and an effort at documenting that event's place memories as reported in newspapers and in interviews.

D4.1.9: Linguistics And Language

Vance Schaefer, Yating YU, Wanyu Liao, Ragni Prasad

Chair: Amritha Mohan

Subtitling and dubbing language variation to give voice to underrepresented groups in Japanese entertainment media

Vance Schaefer, The University of Mississippi

Entertainment media exploit linguistic repertoires of codes/styles (e.g. regional dialects; registers; sociolects of gender, generation, lgbtq) and code-switching/style-shifting to create instant character backstories and describe (evolving) relationships, changing stances, fluid identities and social contexts. In Japanese these codes/styles are shaped by choice of pronouns, sentence-final particles, verb forms and pitch patterns among other features, enabling viewers to 'read the situation' (kuuki ga yomeru). Voices of underrepresented groups are erased among Japanese and international viewers, perpetuating standard-language ideology and a false monolithic image of Japan. The situation calls for reanalysis of translation practices, particularly given the pandemic-driven growth and globalisation of streaming service viewership. The presentation discusses Japanese linguistic repertoires, code-switching/style-shifting effects, and subbing/dubbing constraints and procedures.

COVID-19 in China: The discursive construction of resistance to hostility in the Chinese English-language news media

Yating YU, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Although in recent years there has been an increasing number of studies investigating the discursive construction of resistance via different discourses, such as socio-political, educational and institutional discourses, little research attention has been given to the discourse of health crises. To fill this niche, this study employs critical discourse

analysis to investigate the discourse of resistance that underlies China's response to the hostility directed against it for the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), in 70 Chinese English-language news reports. The findings show that the discourse of resistance is formulated via three dominant discursive strategies. These are the strategies of enemification, victimisation and heroisation, which can be located at different levels of linguistic mechanisms, specifically argumentative topoi, nominations, predications and metaphors. The discourse of resistance constructed by the media has ideological implications for nationalism and humanitarianism. This study sheds light on the potential role of the state-run media in shaping a country's national image and conveying its geopolitical messages to the world at the time of a global health crisis.

Maintenance of Chinese as a heritage language in Australia: Factors influencing second-generation early adolescents' heritage language learning

Wanyu Liao, Monash University

As the central figures in heritage language maintenance, the perspectives of children deserve more attention because they have been relatively neglected in previous research. Adolescence, as an important stage of children's development and a time for decision-making about academic study, remains under-researched in the heritage language field. This project examines the maintenance of Chinese as a heritage language by early adolescents in the Australian context, which is a multilingual and multicultural country. Specifically, drawing on ecological systems theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979, 2005), the project focuses on the environmental and individual factors that influence early adolescents to learn Chinese as a heritage language, both informally, and formally through enrolment in schools. It also examines how heritage language is maintained and used across different settings, including home, schools and the community. A mixed methods research approach is used to collect data from early adolescents, their parents and their Chinese language teachers.

Language maintenance and bilingualism in the Australian-Indian migrant community

Ragni Prasad, University of Wollongong

Australia's demographic is transforming rapidly due to its increasing migration rate. India was the top source country of migrants in 2016, resulting in Indians making up 1.9% of Australia's population (ABS, 2017). Despite their growing population rate, sociolinguistic research into the linguistic repertoire of Indian migrants in Australia is scarce. To fill in this gap, a PhD study is being conducted to analyse the patterns of language use of Indian migrants residing in Sydney. 168 first generation and 62 second-generation migrants participated in a survey. The results of the research showed that while first-generation Indian migrants are maintaining their heritage languages to a large extent, the second generation are more on the language shift trajectory, albeit to different degrees in different domains and contexts and with different interlocutors. This presentation will report the data on the patterns of language use of Indian migrants in the home domain and its implications.

D4.1.10: Media Communication In Asia

Chavalin Svetanant, Kafilina Kamalul, Laura McLean

Chair: Ina Ratriyana

Selling insurance across the Asia-Pacific: Cross-cultural communication in advertising

Chavalin Svetanant, Macquarie University

Advertisements demonstrate patterns of communication imagined as acceptable to the communities at which they are aimed, serving as cultural artefacts that provide insights into shared cultural interpretations and social interactions. Drawing on techniques from multimodal discourse analysis, corpus linguistics and the Appraisal framework, the paper examines three case studies of insurance TV commercials in the Asia-Pacific region: Thailand, Australia and Japan, to conduct a comparative investigation of the collective phenomenon in regard to the communicative practice in advertising. The study aims to provide cross-cultural analysis and insights on the underlying patterns of communication, as well as to discuss how the realisation of linguistic and multimodal choices in insurance TV commercials reflects and constitutes cultural characters, individuality and ideologies pertinent to the domestic and personal sphere.

Everyday uses of mobile instant messaging by older adults in Malaysia

Kafilina Kamalul, Monash Malaysia

This paper reports on a digital ethnographic study of the uses of Mobile Instant Messaging (MIM) in the everyday lives of older adults in Malaysia. It enquires into the unique digital literacies that are evolving as older adults use MIM by examining their communication practices via multimodal features. The research was conducted via participant observation in WhatsApp groups and in-depth interviews at their respective homes. The paper aims to extend the existing scholarship on digital inclusion among older adults and contributions from the perspective of Malaysia. The guiding concept in this work were affordances, domestication (Silverstone et al., 1992; Berker et al., 2006) and digital literacies (Hafner et al., 2021). The study will inform the design of policies and interventions to address social and health problems in aging societies. Most importantly, it will empower older adults to participate and remain relevant in a digitalised society.

Capture All: Art, sound, power and curatorial research

Laura McLean, Monash University

Initiated in 2021, Capture All is a three-year curatorial research project investigating the sonic through creative practice, at a moment of accelerating data colonialism in Australia and India. Developed as a curatorial collaboration within the framework of a partnership between Liquid Architecture (Melbourne) and Sarai-CSDS (Delhi), the Capture All program seeks to explore how experimental practices of sound and listening may be mobilised as resources for understanding and intervening in questions of power, capture, and extraction in these settler- and postcolonial contexts. Initially taking the form of a series of online workshops with a cohort of artist-researchers, Capture All has expanded to include a lecture series, publishing outcomes, and eventually, in-person events. This paper reflects on methodologies of curatorial research used in developing Capture All, and on the various forms and content of its findings.

D4.1.11: Borders In Asia

Diarmuid Conney-O'Donaghue, Yu Tao, Ahmad Umar, Taro Tsuda

Chair: Mahin Wahla

The experiences, beliefs and assumptions that shape perceptions of the Chinese Communist Party influence debate in Australian universities and academic freedom

Diarmuid Conney-O'Donaghue, Monash University

In recent years in Australia, debate has been raging regarding the impact of the Chinese Communist Party on Australian universities and academic freedom. Perspectives on this debate are generally simplified into those who see the CCP as a threat or as an opportunity. This paper presents a new typology of China perceptions that goes beyond this binary framework based on interview findings with academics across humanities, commerce and natural science disciplines and media analysis of the CCP influence debate. It argues that the range of attitudes in the CCP influence debate can be classified into five key positions within Australia: pragmatic, cosmopolitan, liberal, leftist and People's Republic of China-oriented. This paper explains how descriptions of CCP influence are contingent on contested assumptions and beliefs and differing experiences related to China including economic opportunities, the human rights situation in China and the military threat that China poses to Australia.

Religion in China's diplomacy (1949-2021)

Yu Tao, The University of Western Australia

This paper seeks to explore how the Chinese Government utilises religion to advance its diplomacy from three aspects. It starts with a general overview of the dynamics regarding how various religious groups and activities are mobilised to support the enhancement of the political, social and economic ties between China and foreign countries. It then compares the ways and means through which China utilises different religions in promoting its diplomatic relations with other countries. Finally, this paper looks further into how the Chinese state utilises religions in advancing its recent flagship global project – the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Through systematic analysis into the primary and secondary sources on how religious groups and practitioners participate in China's Track 1.5 and Track 2 diplomacy, this paper intends to provide an up-to-date overview on how religions are involved in China's diplomatic endeavours.

Geography, civilisation and empire: Constructing Asia in ancient world politics

Ahmad Rizky M. Umar, The University of Queensland/Griffith University

This paper discusses how and why the idea of 'Asia' evolved in pre-modern world politics. Historians have pointed out that the concept of 'Asia' has evolved over time, and the idea of 'Asia' was contested by various civilisations before the fifteenth century. This paper conceptualises the general pattern of the pre-modern idea of Asia by showing how the global interactions between various civilisations contribute to the making of pre-modern understanding of 'Asia'. I argue that the pre-modern conceptions of Asia were constituted, primarily, by three key elements: (1) a physical-geographical assumption that conceived 'Asia' as a continent located in the Eastern part of the world; (2) a

normative understanding of 'Asia' as a justification of civilisational hierarchy; and (3) a political justification to justify imperial expansion. To substantiate the argument, I situate the conception of 'Asia' in the works of geographers, historians and political leaders in the Greek, Roman and Medieval era.

Sato Eisaku's journey to the West: The 1962 foreign tour

Taro Tsuda, Kansai Gaidai University

In this paper, I examine the historical case of Satō Eisaku's 1962 tour of Western Europe and the United States, two years before he became prime minister. This trip came at a critical moment in the career of the LDP heavyweight when he was beginning to contemplate a bid for the party leadership and the premiership of Japan. I will demonstrate how the travels through Japan's partners in the 'free world' in the midst of the Cold War, and encounters with political giants like Adenauer, De Gaulle and Kennedy served as a formative influence on the vision and convictions of this consequential Japanese statesman, who would go on to be Japan's longest continuously serving prime minister until Abe Shinzō. This study sheds light on Satō Eisaku's career, the post-war political leadership of Japan, as well as Japan's place in the Cold War and the US-centered alliance system.

D4.1.12: Asia And Australia And The Diaspora

Leigh Marshall, Joel Anderson, Nathan Gardner, Sylvia Ang, Wilfred Yang Wang, Wonsun Shin, Jay Song

Chair: Adele Aria

Experiences of racism and psychological distress with biracial Asian-Australians: Testing identity integration as a mediator

Leigh Marshall, Joel Anderson

Al Sadiq College, Australian National University

Experiences of racial discrimination, or of being tolerated because of your race, have been consistently linked to increased psychological distress. Alternatively, Biracial Identity Integration has been theorised as a potential factor that can reduce this harmful relationship. The aim of the current study is to advance current research in testing identity integration as a mediator in the relationship of tolerance, racism and psychological distress within a Biracial Asian-Australian sample. I hypothesised that there would be a positive relationship between perceived discrimination and increased levels of psychological distress as well as perceived tolerance and increased levels of psychological distress. I further hypothesised that Biracial Identity Integration would mediate the effects of perceived discrimination, tolerance and psychological distress. Results indicated that while perceived discrimination and tolerance have negative effects on psychological wellbeing, Biracial Identity Integration mediated the effects of tolerance and psychological distress. Such evidence has important implications for informing therapeutic programs.

All as one to one for all: Comparing Chinese Australian responses to racism during the 'Hanson debate' and COVID-19

Nathan Gardner, The University of Melbourne

The recent racism towards Chinese Australians arising from the COVID-19 pandemic recalls the shape and scale of racism last seen during the 'Hanson debate' of the late 1990s – so-named for the anti-Asian immigration and anti-multicultural positions Pauline Hanson advanced in Australian politics and society. Further linking these two moments are the responses to racism coming from Chinese Australian individuals and community organisations. In each period, the different backgrounds of various Chinese Australian communities and their representative organisations influenced their modes of responding to racism. Over the years, however, the prominence of a small number of 'community leaders' and organisations responding to racism has increasingly eclipsed grassroots responses to racism. I argue that this shift represents a 'professionalisation' of Chinese Australian responses to racism; partly explaining the form that present responses take, while also problematising the relationship between the 'community representatives' and the 'communities being represented'.

Whiteness, Chineseness and pandemic racialisation

Sylvia Ang, Deakin University

List A: Chinese, Asians, Muslims, Afghans, Jews ... minority groups that have been targeted in Australia since the pandemic. List B: Mainland Chinese, Bangladeshis, Indians, Vietnamese ... minority groups that have been targeted in Country B since the pandemic. One would be forgiven if one thought Country B was a 'white'-majority country, and not the ethnic-Chinese-majority Singapore. Yet Australia and Singapore have striking similarities: they are both superdiverse, (post)colonial, owe their population growth more to immigration than natural increase and now share remarkable parallels in racialising minority groups. This paper asks: In what ways have whiteness and (Singaporean)-Chineseness emerged in Australia and Singapore respectively? What are the similarities and differences between whiteness and (Singaporean)-Chineseness? How enduring are whiteness and (Singaporean)-Chineseness, and what can a comparison of the two tell us about racial privilege in a (post)colonial world?

What can platforms do? Evaluating young Asian Australians' strategies in coping with racism on social media during COVID-19

Wilfred Yang Wang, Wonsun Shin, Jay Song

The University of Melbourne

This paper draws on the concept of platform governance to reflect on the role of social media in addressing racial injustice. We examined data collected from an online questionnaire that surveyed young Asian Australians' experience of racial discrimination during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since social media is defined in terms of their technical systems and the social conditions in which they operate in, our analyses focused on young Asian Australians' attitude towards and their online practices in response to racially discriminatory content. It was found that most young Asian Australians' experience with racism mainly came from their online rather than 'offline' lives. The same social media platforms also allowed young Asian Australians to develop different strategies to deal with surges of discriminatory and hateful content. Social media platforms should improve content moderation practices, community standard enforcement and the transparency of content review processes to protect users from diverse backgrounds and forge inclusive environments and community resilience.

Day 4 Friday 8 July

Panel Session D4.2

D4.2.1: Love, Belief And Music In Asia

Ariane Utomo, Evi Eliyanah, Wesley Robertson, Jessica Birnie-Smith

Chair: Ina Ratriyana

Halal love: Digital intimacies, Islam and transition to adulthood in Indonesia

Ariane Utomo, Evi Eliyanah

The University of Melbourne, Universitas Negeri Malang

Among the scholarship on Islamisation in post-Reformasi Indonesia, relatively fewer studies have examined how piety is reflected in the formation of intimate relationships. This paper considers the increased online visibility of halal-centred narratives around romance and marriage among Muslim middle-class young adults in urban Indonesia. We examine how the digital space encourages and curates certain representations of Islamic identities to foster and mediate romantic relationships. We use data from in-depth interviews with 28 young adults in the city of Malang, East Java, in September 2019. Along with more conventional markers of social identities signalling class, family background, geographical origin, ethnicity and religion, we found that identity markers concerning religiosity are gaining importance in the ways that some of our respondents represent themselves in, and navigate through, online/offline dating and marriage markets. We discuss how narratives of halal love are situated within broader patterns of transition to adulthood in urban Indonesia.

Lingua brutallica: Language, scale and identity in Asian extreme metal scenes

Wesley Robertson, Jessica Birnie-Smith

Macquarie University, Monash University

In this paper, we compare how extreme metal artists in Japan, Taiwan and Indonesia respond to local, translocal and global scales through their uses of language. Extreme metal is a genre known for its affective concept of 'brutality', with lyrics regularly responding to consequent subcultural conversations about what is 'brutal'. However, despite the genre's long history of international attention, research to date has primarily focused on how these ideas of 'brutality' or 'metalness' are negotiated in the scene's European and English-dominant roots. The current paper addresses this issue by examining the lyrical practices of extreme metal musicians across Asia. Combining dozens of interviews with extreme metal lyricists and critical examinations of their lyrics, we show how their language choices respond to multiple scales, with extreme metal creating a space for borrowing, translating and innovating language practices, or even reimagining long-extant language styles as indexes of a 'brutal' global identity.

D4.2.2: Health And Sexual Violence In The Asia-Pacific Region

Narelle Warren, Utami Dewi, Lynne Soon-Chean Park, Rebekah Jaung, Komal Khandelwal

Chair: Mahin Wahla

Layered vulnerabilities and disability after stroke in rural Malaysia

Narelle Warren, Monash University

Disability after stroke is influenced by access to timely diagnosis and treatment, as recognised in the Malaysian guidelines for best practice stroke care. In rural Malaysia, these 'ideal types' of poststroke management are rarely achieved: limited diagnostic equipment and infrastructure lead to delayed diagnosis. This is further complicated by state-based policies which give some people (largely based on ethnicity) access to services that others do not. In this paper, I employ the lens of 'biomedicalised stratification' (Clarke et al., 2009) to consider how such structural factors are brought to bear in stroke diagnosis and treatment, and how this transforms people's futures and produces long-term disability after stroke.

Does collaborative governance matter for increasing paid employment for women with disabilities? A case study in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Utami Dewi, University of New South Wales

This article aims to examine the contribution of collaborative governance to implement the employment quota policy. It adopted the integrative collaborative governance framework to analyse how government agencies, NGOs, families and private companies collaborate to implement the quota policy. Further, the human development framework was used to examine the opportunities and achievements of women with disabilities in paid employment through collaborative activities between stakeholders. Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews with a total of 61 participants, consisting of 20 women with disabilities, 19 government officials, 15 company managers, and 7 NGO leaders, the study found that each actor had roles to contribute to collaborative governance in implementing the quota policy. However, the collaborative governance has not yet significantly changed paid employment of women with disabilities due to interrelated factors: poor leadership and insufficient company awareness to initiate collaboration, insufficient encouragement of policy context and negative attitudes in the community.

Asian New Zealanders' experience of racial discrimination during the COVID-19 pandemic and its association with life satisfaction

Lynne Soon-Chean Park, Rebekah Jaung

University of Auckland

Social responses to the COVID-19 pandemic have included racism, including targeted anti-Asian hatred. However, attention has been focused on isolated violent incidents rather than racism as structural violence affecting wider

Asian communities. Our survey asked 1,452 people of Asian ethnicity living in New Zealand about racism during the pandemic and explored associations between experiences of racism and 'post'-COVID life satisfaction. Results show that nearly 40% experienced racism, and younger, temporary visa holding, and rural area participants were most exposed. Associations between experiencing racism and life satisfaction were significant, and those not experiencing racism were more likely to enjoy high life satisfaction. This study highlights those within Asian communities who face greater exposure to racism and shows that experiences of COVID-era racism are independently associated with life satisfaction. These findings identify areas where anti-racism interventions are most needed and that these interventions have a role in ensuring wellbeing for Asian communities in a COVID world.

Global governance and vaccine diplomacy during the COVID-19 pandemic: An assessment of the role and future relevance of the WHO

Komal Khandelwal, Tripura University

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) was expected to be the primary agency to provide global universal healthcare and coordinate the responses to health emergencies. However, as the common assumptions of the current liberal international order underpinned by economic globalisation suffered a big blow with the insular behaviour of nation-states, its effects could also be felt on the working of the global body. In current times, a reflection of protectionist and nationalist impulses by nation-states is evident in an inequitable distribution of vaccines that has far-reaching consequences on the principles of equality and social justice at a global level. In this context, the paper will examine the role, challenges and future relevance of the WHO as an institutional mechanism to promote global governance for equitable vaccine distribution.

The rise of sexual violence and justice for VAW victims during the COVID-19 pandemic

Retno Augustin, CIRCLE Indonesia

There are two emerging trends of VAW during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia: 1) Gender-based online/cyber violence; 2) Sexual violence in university and educational institutions. The number of case complaints for both cases show an increasing trend. On the other hand, Indonesia has experienced a decline in service capacity for victims. In the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic response, a number of areas experienced service restrictions and closures. Faced with an impartial legal situation, victims tend to be silent and afraid to complain about their cases. However, currently complaints from victims have also emerged through social media which have provoked wide public debates. This paper intends to examine the mechanisms that are ultimately used by the victim to fight for justice in the midst of the state's neglect. This study is interested in finding gaps in the needs of victims' sense of justice and the capacity of justice services.

D4.2.3: Education In Asia

Fenny Raharyanti, Laurence Beruin, Zilia Zara-Papp, Janice Keynton, Annabel Dulhunty

Chair: Amritha Mohan

The school from home system between public and private school in the COVID-19 pandemic: A comparative study

Fenny Raharyanti, Ibn Khaldun University

The impact of COVID-19 on the learning process has caused injustice between regions. This presentation is a descriptive study to compare implementation methods of online learning between public and private elementary schools in two regencies with different geographical locations. The samples were selected by purposive sampling, one located in the mountains area of Garut Regency (for the public elementary school), and the other one in the urban area of Bogor Regency (for the private elementary school), within a period of three months (from July to September 2021). This study examines several different treatments in addressing school policy. There were parental involvement, direct learning frequencies, facility sufficiency matters, as well as on assistive teaching and fidelity in health protocol implementation. In conclusion, the study-from-home system or online learning policy cannot be generalised for all regions.

STEM students' conceptions of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic: A phenomenographic study

Laurence Beruin, University of the Philippines Rural High School

Utilising phenomenography, this study aimed to understand former grade 12 STEM students' conceptions of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines. By using purposive sampling and semi-structured interviews, results conveyed an outcome space comprised of nine (9) core categories of description: online learning marred with unfavourable sentiments, online learning plagued by technical barriers, online learning accentuated the use of online tools, online learning provided aberrational learning experiences, online learning hampered by the learning environment, online learning adversely affected students' wellbeing, online learning reaffirmed the importance of social interactions, online learning exhibited unsatisfactory perceptions to teaching, and online learning exhibited dissatisfaction towards institutional support. Analysis showed a generally unfavourable and unenthusiastic view of online learning. Findings revealed can be beneficial in formulating future policy changes and bases of interventions to improve the conduct of online learning and provide a more effective pandemic response in the Philippine educational system.

Adapting international immersive education experiences in Japan and Australia in the COVID era

Zilia Zara-Papp, Saitama University

International study travel within the tertiary education framework provides students invaluable formative experiences. The current COVID-19 pandemic has put a halt to these excursions, sidelining the valuable learning outcomes that are specific to international immersive study opportunities. This paper explores how the benefits of these trips could be transferred to an online teaching environment. Consideration of benefits, deterrents, barriers and opportunities are explored. The potential to increase collaborative cultural exchange through media and technology coursework contexts will be discussed. The discussion paper draws on the experiences of the authors as lecturers involved in preparing and executing study trips situated in Japan from Australia. The purpose of this paper is to consider how the benefits of traditional study trips can be translated to an online environment. It considers how collaborative online teaching and learning research in post-COVID education can open discussion on challenging issues frequently encountered in international study exchange programs.

The lockdown effect: COVID's impact on students of Chinese in Australian universities

Janice Keynton, Monash University

Three years ago data collection commenced for a nationwide research project into the motivation of students of Chinese at Australian universities. One aim is to record the student profile, including their linguistic backgrounds and experience; another to investigate student motivation. The project investigates how student motivation changes over up to three years of university study, and how this relates to students' language backgrounds and language experience. This presentation analyses the resulting responses to show how 'changes related to the coronavirus response' have affected tertiary students in relation to studying Chinese. In their own words, the students describe the impact of the pandemic through such things as changes in the way their course is delivered, the frustration of study abroad and travel plans, and the impacts of these on their motivation to learn Chinese at university and beyond.

Dalit feminism for social change

Annabel Dulhunty, The University of New South Wales

Following the tragic 'Nirbhaya' gang rape and murder in 2012, there has been a resurgence of feminist activism for women's rights in India. The #MeToo movement has gained many followers in India who have reshaped it to suit the local context and the fights against gender-based violence. Despite the re-emergence of feminist activism in public life and in the media, some have argued that these concerns have only been raised for the rights of middle- to upper-class and caste women. Lower-class populations of women, particularly Dalit women, have argued that sexual violence is an everyday occurrence for them which has been normalised. This paper argues that a theory of Dalit feminism and examples of Dalit women's collective action are relevant not only for the Indian context, but more widely in the analysis of social movements and social change.

D4.2.4: Tourism, Diaspora And Growth In Asia

Graeme MacRae, Asmita Jain, Victor John III Bate, Sarah Webb, Alexander Davis, Amrita Malhi

Chair: Julian Millie

Bali has a problem with tourism – too much, and now too little

Graeme MacRae, Massey University

Back in the 1970s, tourism was supposed to be a solution to economic development of a materially poor, but culturally rich island. Since then tourism has grown, slowly, then steadily then exponentially. The solution is now a problem. The social, cultural, economic and especially environmental side-effects of tourism are now a multi-faceted set of problems – out of control and apparently beyond the ability or will of anybody to control. But suddenly, thanks to COVID, the tourism tap has been turned off and the problem has reversed – from too much tourism to not enough – from an environmental crisis to an economic one. While there are calls for rethinking the direction of development, most ordinary Balinese just want the tourists to come back, so their livelihoods can resume.

At the time of writing, the tap is about to be cautiously turned on again. What I am hoping for is a better balance. By the time you hear this talk, I may be able to tell you more.

Complexities of the Indian urban morphology: Its effect on city growth and development

Asmita Jain, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

The twenty-first century is the epitome of progress and growth. However, this growth is not merely economic growth but also a socio-political one. When the world is becoming more aware of the changes and new discourses redefining the boundaries of development, we need to focus on the underlying factors hindering growth and development in nations worldwide. In this direction, the following paper aims to explain the structure of urban settlements in India and their impact on India's development in lieu of its growing urbanisation. It tries to unfold the issues underlying the Indian urban morphology and the vast implications on the citizenry, society and the nation. Finally, post identifying these obstacles, the paper aims to provide recommendations to overcome them and garner progress and development for India.

Livelihood over tourism on Subanens' sacred landscapes

Victor John III Bate, Silliman University

In this pandemic, the livelihood of IPs has been seriously impacted. The government agencies, non-government agencies and even civil society played a role in building the response and recovery to the crisis. The livelihood resources within Subanens' sacred landscapes are vital to their sense of identity, wellbeing and survival. Thus, livelihood options should be provided for a greater degree of security rather than continuing the Subanens' Village project for tourism attraction only. This paper desires to generate empirical data that will be helpful to policy makers in the Philippines. The findings could offer an alternative view to inform current and future development plans and projects within IP's sacred landscapes. The analysis and recommendations in this paper seek to contribute to the design of the COVID-19 response and recovery measures that are respectful of the rights of IPs and support their livelihoods, economies and resilience in their own sacred landscapes.

Aspirations for Philippine ecotourism after COVID-19

Sarah Webb, The University of Melbourne

Ecotourism is central to national strategies for COVID-19 recovery throughout the Asia-Pacific. Yet crises shape dynamics: how tourists imagine the places they visit; relations between hosts and guests; and material infrastructures supporting tourism practices. In the Philippines there have been significant boom and bust tourism cycles in recent decades. Fundamental to planning in this context of flux is understanding what aspirations different stakeholders – local residents, citizens more broadly, policymakers, industry, civil society and tourists – have for tourism. Yet relatively little policy and research interrogates why, and for whom, ecotourism is preferable to other aspirations for sustainable livelihoods. This absence is concerning given research demonstrates that the costs and benefits of ecotourism are unevenly distributed. This paper draws together anthropology, Philippine studies and development studies to examine the temporal framings of ecotourism aspirations, arguing that planning for sustainable livelihoods must account for how aspirations change over time for different stakeholders relative to a range of crises.

The Indian diaspora in Australia: Diasporic bridge-building in a time of border closures

Alexander Davis, Amrita Malhi

University of Western Australia, Australian National University

The Australian Government's plan to engage India has long focused on leveraging the Indian diaspora in Australia as a 'bridge' between the two countries, to bring together long-running differences in the two states' foreign policy outlooks and produce stronger economic ties. However, the Indian diaspora in Australia is extremely diverse, and there is limited research on what role this cultural group plays in the relationship. It is particularly unclear how Australia's harsh border closures over the coronavirus pandemic, which have been particularly directed at India, has affected the Indian diaspora. This paper draws on 75 survey responses from the Indian diaspora in Australia to understand how Indians in Australia have dealt with a sustained period of border closures, limited mobility, and how this has affected the people-to-people ties at the heart of India and Australia's plans to improve their international relationship.

D4.2.5: The Political Economy Of Resource Extraction And Environmental Sustainability Initiatives In Indonesia And India

Nanang Kurniawan, Poppy Winanti, Rachael Diprose, Swargajyoti Gohain, Bahruddin, Kate Macdonald, Najib Azca, Rachael Diprose

Chair: Dolly Kikon

Overview: In many Asian countries and globally, efforts are intensifying to find new ways of reconciling agendas of economic development and environmental sustainability, which have important implications for community livelihoods, social justice and wellbeing. In some contexts, the focus is placed on promoting sustainable natural resource extraction or commodity production. Against this backdrop, this panel brings together a diverse group of scholars to explore contrasting initiatives from both Indonesia and India that seek to promote sustainable models of either resource governance or post-extractivist development. While each paper examines these cases through its own distinctive lens, the papers are unified through a shared focus on the complex ways in which both public and private sector actors within local political economies seek to build political coalitions that enable them to exercise power over governance processes, while also seeking to control political contests surrounding the legitimization of evolving governance and development models.

Negotiating alternatives to extractivism: Competing industries and the political economy of the 'post-extractivist' turn in Belitung, Indonesia

Nanang Kurniawan Poppy Winanti, Rachael Diprose

Universitas Gadjah Mada, The University of Melbourne

Natural resource extraction of various kinds has been the main pillar of national economic development in many resource-rich developing countries. Yet, the social and ecological impacts of extraction, and the high economic dependency on revenues from the extractives sector has generated political pressures on governments to reduce heavy reliance on these industries and to take steps towards more 'sustainable' development. This paper explores the political economy of the challenges, constraints, and available policy options and strategies for promoting a

shift towards 'post-extractivism – including more sustainable economic development and livelihood alternatives – in contexts where there are competing pressures and industries, and the added challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. The case illustrates the political challenges of post-extractivism as an economic strategy, including the power struggles that emerge between those who rely on and advocate for continued tin mining and those who support alternatives for economic development, and how the balance of power has shifted with the COVID-19 pandemic.

An environment of one's choice: Homestay, ecotourism, neoliberalism in the Himalayas

Swargajyoti Gohain, Ashoka University

As a sustainable form of infrastructure, the homestay is a fast-expanding mode of community-based ecotourism in the Indian Himalayas and an important objective for state tourism departments. Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Homestay establishment, an initiative by the Indian Government in 2016, aims to provide tourists with clean affordable lodgings and an opportunity to stay with an Indian family and experience 'authentic' Indian cuisine, customs and traditions. In Tawang and West Kameng, two Buddhist-majority districts in Arunachal Pradesh, family-run guesthouses have been on the rise for some time, but homestay as a concept gained ground after the government initiative. This paper probes how the expansion of a neoliberal for-profit ideology – mediated by the state – into the ecotourism sector, which is supposed to be built on eco-centric values, leads to an extractive approach that defeats the aim of environmental conservation.

Scaling-up sustainable commodity governance through jurisdictional initiatives: Political pathways to 'sector transformation'?

Bahrudin, Kate Macdonald

Universitas Gadjah Mada, The University of Melbourne

Voluntary systems of sustainable commodity governance have come under intensified criticism for failing to catalyse transformative change beyond regulated supply chains. In response, there has been a surge of efforts to 'scale-up' sustainability impacts through jurisdictional governance interventions. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of such approaches with reference to conjectured pathways of market, institutional and policy transformation. Analysis focuses on three interacting pathways: strategic resource mobilisation; collaborative multi-stakeholder dialogue; and cross-scalar coalition-building. The paper first theorises such pathways by weaving together insights from separate currents of scholarship on global sustainability governance, landscape governance, and transformative policy interventions. It then scrutinises preliminary evidence based on a comparative study of two jurisdictional areas in Indonesia.

Illiberal democracy and the disincentives for environmental sustainability: How commodities supply chain brokers maintain the extractive political economy in resource-rich regions in Indonesia

Najib Azca, Rachael Diprose

Universitas Gadjah Mada, The University of Melbourne

In recent years, Indonesia's democratic consolidation has been described as 'backsliding', 'stagnating' and undergoing an 'illiberal turn'. Drawing on the case of Riau Province in Indonesia, this paper explores the ways Indonesia's illiberal democratic structures continue to incentivise political actors to form or maintain close ties with private sector companies and their directors in order to garner support for their political campaigns. It is also a region that has continued to attract the attention of the Indonesian Corruption Commission, which has made many high-profile arrests of political leaders in the region, including Governors, District Heads and civil servants (Forest Watch Indonesia, 2019; Senari, 2021), including for illicit deals struck to support licences in extractive industries. Analysis focuses on the ways brokers in the supply chains of the palm oil and other extractive industries constitute critical nodes in the networks between influential political and economic elites, helping to maintain powerful coalitions that promote resource extraction.

D4.2.6: Human Rights In Asia

Clara Siagian, Christoph Sperfeldt, Susan Banki, Max Walden, Christelle Genoud

Chair: Patrick Jory

Bargaining with the state: Evicted residents' notion of the state and the challenge for a democratic political imagination

Clara Siagian, Australian National University

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with evicted and relocated residents in high-rise rental social housing (rusunawa) in Jakarta, I explore their conceptualisation of state and government, and how the residents emplace themselves in these conceptualisations. My fieldwork shows that the residents view the government as a powerful private agent operating with the market-logic transactions and that their relationship with the state is one founded on crude and calculative transaction, negotiation and bargaining. At the same time, there is also an undercurrent desire to see the state and its apparatus as a paternalistic entity with care and wisdom. I contextualise these two perspectives within the socio-political history of urban kampung in Indonesia from where the residents were displaced. Finally, I argue that while both perspectives allow the residents to make sense of the state's eviction and resettlement and to make certain claims, they limit the residents' imagination of more egalitarian relations with the state on which the notion of what is just and fair can be reconceptualised.

Perpetual 'foreigners': Statelessness among Cambodia's Vietnamese minority

Christoph Sperfeldt, University of New South Wales

Building on ethnographic research conducted since 2008, this paper considers the case of ethnic Vietnamese minority populations residing on floating villages in Cambodia. Members of this group are long-term residents of Cambodia, having been born and raised in the country for generations, with the exception of the period of the Khmer Rouge regime, when they were forcibly deported to Vietnam. Since their return to Cambodia in the early 1980s, individuals from this group have been portrayed by Cambodian authorities and society at large as 'immigrants' or 'foreigners'. This paper examines how discriminatory policies, laws and practices regulate individual and collective identities in Cambodia, while creating categories that determine social inclusion and exclusion. It traces the origins of statelessness among Cambodia's Vietnamese minority and examines the specific legal and administrative arrangements employed to deny citizenship and produce statelessness.

Crisis migration and porosity: The case of the Thai Myanmar border

Susan Banki, University of Sydney

The Thai Myanmar border is a site of irregular migration, with informal practices at the core of how people from Myanmar cross between the two. Points of crisis in Myanmar's history have been the catalyst for a great deal of irregular movement – what has been understood as crisis migration. While geography plays a role in explaining these migratory movements, there has been significant variance over time – tens of thousands fled after previous crackdowns by Myanmar's military, but fewer following the February 2021 coup. This suggests that something else is at play that informs irregular movement during times of crisis. In this paper, I propose porosity as a concept that we might better theorise to explain crisis migration. Part geography, part informal governance and part formalised policies, I suggest that porosity may be a tool we use to consider irregular migration, particularly in times of crisis in the home country.

Refugees, COVID-19 and the right to health in Indonesia

Max Walden, The University of Melbourne

Refugees in Indonesia have rights to healthcare under domestic and international law, and have indeed been granted access to basic healthcare services including vaccination against COVID-19. The coronavirus pandemic has underscored the weaknesses in Indonesia's healthcare infrastructure, from inadequate physician-to-patient ratio, and a shortage of medical supplies, equipment and hospital beds. Not eligible for Indonesia's national health insurance scheme, refugees had significant difficulty reaching accessible healthcare providers even before the pandemic. However, as of late 2021, the Indonesian government made COVID vaccines available to refugees in areas where more than 70% of the population is vaccinated. This paper will assess what opening up vaccination to refugees says about healthcare rights and social justice in Indonesia, and the role of civil society organisations in filling a gap not filled by the public health system or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

China's reinterpretation of human rights: Beyond misconceptions

Christelle Genoud, King's College London

In the last years, human rights discussions between China and some Western countries have emphasised divergences in their interpretations. This article nuances these divergences by discussing two main misconceptions on which they are based: 1) China champions economic, social and cultural rights, in contrast to Western countries prioritising civil and political rights; 2) The Chinese Marxist vision of human rights fundamentally questions the post-1945 human rights regime. Using the example of Tibet, I analyse how China's promotion of economic, social and cultural rights through tourism development comes hand in hand with a flawed interpretation of these rights. Second, I highlight inconsistencies in the Chinese Marxist vision of human rights as well as points of convergence with the mainstream understanding of human rights. By highlighting economic and political incentives at play in these misconceptions, this article opens the path to rethink how to engage with China on human rights.

D4.2.7: Accessing Health Services In Pandemic Times: Disruption, Stigmatisation, Disparities And Structural Injustice During Covid-19

Ika Idris, Nuurrianti Jalli, Altaf Virani, Tsuroyya, Anam Miftakhul Huda, Awang Dharmawan, Vitri Widyaningsih, Najmah, Kusnan, Tom Graham Davies, Sharyn Graham Davies

Chair: Ika Idris

Overview: COVID-19 has had detrimental effects on health access, particularly for poor and marginalised communities. The socio-ecological approach suggests that factors that impair access operate at the individual, interpersonal, organisational, community and policy levels. This panel will show how the pandemic has created disruption, stigmatisation, disparities and social injustices at every level, and how interventions to tackle its effects might have contributed to further curtailment of access and widened inequities. Papers in this panel will cover a wide range of cases from Indonesia – groups of pregnant women in South Sumatera, a district community in Central Java, and university students in West Java. The panel will also examine the effects of policy strategies in Indonesia, Malaysia and across the developing world that affect national and transnational healthcare to show how structural injustices occur and highlight the need for governments to strengthen policies to address the disruptive and inequitable effects of the pandemic.

Controlling COVID-19 stigma: From people to the government

Ika Idris, Nuurrianti Jalli, Monash University

Severe stigmatisation toward people with COVID-19 has been documented on social media conversations across Indonesia and Malaysia. At the pandemic's beginning, the main narrative was to blame other actors, mainly revolving around ethnic and religious groups. Through public policies toward COVID, the government needs to be alert to stigmatisation and continuously frame policies to omit stigmatisation. Although both countries' governments try to address stigmatisation through publication materials and communication campaigns, the way they frame their COVID-19 protocols is still lacking in addressing stigmatisation. This paper compared the individual and

interpersonal stigmas from social media conversations and government protocols in handling COVID-19. We found that government protocols do not provide information to establish a safe environment for people with COVID, thus preventing people from getting health treatment and other public services during the pandemic. At the same time, the protocols strengthen existing negative stereotypes toward marginalised groups.

Policy-induced inequities in medical tourism and how COVID-19 might shift the agenda

Altaf Virani, Monash University Indonesia

The phenomenal growth of the medical tourism industry in recent decades can be attributed, among other factors, to proactive multisectoral policies by governments in both source and destination countries to facilitate medical travel across national boundaries for seeking healthcare services globally. While this has, in many ways, advanced the wellbeing of populations through furthering access to new technologies and affordable healthcare and promoted economic development, it has also widened health disparities between source and destination countries and exacerbated health inequities among local communities due to misplaced prioritisation and resource shunting. Based on a comparative review of policy research on medical tourism, this paper discusses the policy underpinnings of this problem and its implications for social justice in the context of health and healthcare. It also explores how the COVID-19 pandemic might serve as a window-opening event, reshaping the dominant issues and policy agendas on medical tourism and affect existing inequities.

Every cloud has a silver lining: Covid-19 essential information and persuasive approaches toward non-vaccinated individuals

Tsuroyya, Anam Miftakhul Huda, Awang Dharmawan, Universitas Negeri Surabaya

The purpose of our study was to explore COVID-19 vaccine essential information and persuasive approaches toward unvaccinated individuals among undergraduate students serving as agents of behavioural change. Between August and September 2021, an online survey using a Google form was distributed to the participants via a WhatsApp group. The questions included background knowledge of COVID-19 vaccines and persuasive strategies in educating family members, friends and others. Of the 283 participants surveyed, 83% said that they fully comprehended what COVID-19 vaccination was about. The remaining proportion (17%) had a minimum understanding of the vaccine, stating that it was needed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Approaches in educating individuals related to the vaccine involved informing evidence-based vaccine advantages and avoiding coercive approaches to getting vaccinated. Overall, these findings provide higher learning institutions with the information needed to strategically develop COVID-19 vaccine messaging campaigns to better educate citizens in general.

Reaching the unreachable: Community-based education intervention for COVID-19

Vitri Widyaningsih, Universitas Sebelas Maret

Indonesia was severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. Improving awareness and reducing stigma are important steps in addressing COVID-19 in the community. This project was conducted in a district in Central Java, Indonesia. We identified communities with lack of access to information on COVID-19 and conducted situational analyses followed by targeted interventions to address health education needs related to COVID-19 in the area. During the

1.5 years of pandemic, we conducted two cycles of situational analyses and targeted interventions. In the first phase, we identified lack of knowledge and practice regarding COVID-19. A community-based intervention involving community health workers was conducted. In the second phase, as COVID-19 cases increased, we observed problems with lack of knowledge about how to self-quarantine, and we recruited a community-based organisation to educate and support COVID-19 cases who need to self-quarantine.

Fears of pregnant women to seek antenatal care during the pandemic: Disrupted routine maternity in South Sumatra, Indonesia

Najmah, Kusnan, Tom Graham Davies, Sharyn Graham Davies

Universitas Sriwijaya, Monash University

This paper explores the experiences of Indonesian pregnant women who experienced childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic. Feminist-Participatory Action Research (FPAR) is an important methodology to create a safe collective space for these women. Thematic analysis was undertaken to analyse data collected from 20 pregnant women in Palembang, South Sumatra. The data was collected during face-to-face and virtual interviews and focus group discussions as well as producing audio-visual materials. This talk provides an account of how pregnant women accessed maternal care during the COVID-19 pandemic. Three themes emerged including: 1) fear of accessing the COVID-19 test because they could get infected with COVID-19; 2) a difficult birth; 3) disrespectful antenatal care. We argue that this disruption contributed to anxiety and fear among pregnant women as well as creating mothers' resilience in obtaining health services in Indonesia.

D4.2.8: Modern Singapore: Politics And Society

Michael Barr, Terence Lee, Yeow-Tong Chia, Weiyu Zhang, Zhuo Chen, Jia Ying Neoh

Chair: Michael Barr

Overview: This panel offers critical analysis of several aspects of Singapore's contemporary politics and society, the authoritarianism inherent in its form of governance, aspects of its (micro-) management of information, technology and communications, and the relationship between civic education and the constructed meaning of citizenship.

Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew: Autocracy, elections and capitalism

Michael Barr, Flinders University

Lee Kuan Yew had no respect for democratic norms, but neither did he ever abolish elections or reduce them to a meaningless rubber stamp. This paper asks why, and argues that the key to understanding this enigma is Lee's conviction that capitalism was the key to Singapore's survival and success. Lee established his hegemony over domestic politics by the mid-1970s at the latest, and since then elections and politics have not really been about choosing the government. Rather, elections have been one tool among many by which Lee and his successors have solicited compliance and support for the Government's national-capitalist project, which could not have been

successful without wholehearted participation of most members of society – particularly the educated elite. Tools of repression remained essential components of Lee's version of authoritarian rule but they were of only limited use in achieving his vision for Singapore's future.

The (not so) smart nation: COVID-19, tech tools and Singapore

Terence Lee, Sheridan Institute of Higher Education

Singapore is widely seen both as a tech-savvy society and a no-nonsense media regulator. It was one of the first to enact rules that enable filters, surveillance and outright censorship – and it continues to finesse its levers of control with new legislations in recent years (i.e., POFMA and FICA) to manage public narratives. In 2014, Singapore unveiled its 'Smart Nation' initiative, designed to turn the entire island into an internet infrastructure-based data-driven city. But what does being 'smart' entail? This paper critically examines key elements underpinning Singapore's 'Smart Nation' policy. A case study of Singapore's deployment of technological tools to combat COVID-19 – such as 'TraceTogether', 'Smart Entry' and safe-distancing robot 'Xavier' – is undertaken to understand the rationale behind being 'smart'. It posits that while Singapore has now positioned itself as a global leader in 'Big Tech', it really isn't all that smart because the core objectives are not new.

Rethinking civic education in the digital era: How Singaporean media, school and youth negotiate the meaning of citizenship

Yeow-Tong Chia (presenter), Weiyu Zhang, Zhuo Chen, Jia Ying Neoh, University of Sydney

This paper clarifies the evolving notion of civic education resulting from technological advancement in the context of Singapore. We investigate Singaporean youths' views on civic education by contrasting the roles of schools, families and friends, and social media in shaping their understanding. Through focus groups, we found that there are contentions on the definitions, approaches and meanings of civic education. We conclude that in view of the inevitable diversity digital technologies tend to present, youths' civic learning might be limited by the pressure and confusion coming along with the exposure to diverse views, the tendency to retreat from formal politics, and the lack of effective school intervention into the social media space.

D4.2.9: Mainland Southeast Asia And China

Gregory Raymond, Kearnin Sims, Kesone Kanhalikham, Andrea Haefner, Sovinda Po

Chair: Gregory Raymond

Overview: This panel will address the impacts and dynamics of China's continuing expansion of presence, influence, investment and infrastructure in mainland Southeast Asian countries. Papers will use a range of frameworks from international relations to development studies, with some looking at individual Mekong countries and others looking at patterns across the Mekong sub-region. Papers will also consider how COVID has affected China's interactions with the region. For example, while COVID has stopped tourism, some key projects like the Laos-China railway have continued without halt, and was expected to be completed in December 2021.

Rethinking imperialism: The praxis of China's expansion in Mainland Southeast Asia

Gregory Raymond, Australian National University

Scholars have deployed a range of concepts to understand the transformation occurring through China's expansion. State-centric frameworks tend to overlook the sub-state and economic spheres, while global frameworks such as state transformation tend to elide the role of agents responding to the strategic goals of the state. This article argues that we should consider drawing on the concept of imperialism, despite its multiple constructions and often polemical usage, because it is a multiscale framework which can accommodate the diverse elements of power disparity, sub-state actors, unaccountable use of power, local collaborators and the civilising mission. This article examines three cases of Chinese business actors acting in the mainland Southeast Asian states of Myanmar, Thailand and Laos, through the prism of imperialism. These actors are seeking to serve the PRC's policies and goals as well as profit, and are acting with local collaborators in ways that circumvent local laws and sovereignty.

From land-linked to land-locked: The China-Laos railway and the closing and reopening of borders in Laos

Kearrin Sims, Kesone Kanhalikham

James Cook University, National University of Laos

After a long period of some of the lowest COVID-19 case numbers of any country in the world, Laos is now experiencing surging infections. Vientiane is currently in a protracted lockdown, and the northern Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone in Bokeo Province has become a concerning hotspot. Laos' previous success in keeping COVID-19 out was largely due to the closing of national borders. Even as case numbers soared in Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, Laos was able to keep its case rate low. But borders cannot stay closed forever. On December 2, 2021, the China-Laos high speed railway will be officially opened – marking an important step in Laos' return to its 'from land-locked to land-linked' development agenda. The railway has long been a contentious project, and may now serve as a national artery of COVID-19 transmission. This paper explores how the Government of Laos plans to manage its regional railway connectivity ambitions with the need to protect its vulnerable communities from communicable diseases.

China and the politics of energy demand in the Mekong region: Responses from Laos and Cambodia

Andrea Haefner, Sovinda Po, Griffith University

In this paper, we discuss Cambodian and Lao government responses to Chinese-built hydropower dams in China. While both countries tilt towards China and seek its support to enhance domestic legitimacy of rule, our investigation suggests key differences in how they approach hydropower dams. In Laos, with little space for freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, hydropower gets little public coverage besides emphasis of their purported positive impacts. In Cambodia, the Cambodian Government has opened up some space for civil society and the local residents to voice their concerns and organise protests against the nefarious impacts of dams. Our argument is that Laos derives its performance legitimacy primarily from hydropower to boost its economy while Cambodia's dependence on hydropower is not as strong. This is because Cambodia relies on other sources of economic growth, whereas Laos primarily relies on hydropower dams for growth.

D4.2.10: The Right To Conserve Cultural Material?: Decision-Making And Materiality

Nicole Tse, Saiful Bakhri, Diana Tay, Ana Maria Therese Labrador

Chair: Nicole Tse, Eliza O'Donnell

Overview: As conservators and heritage workers across and within the Asia-Pacific region – in Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia – what does it mean to conserve cultures other than your own? The chairs and panellists will explore:

- Heritage and identity: Notions of authorship and representation of diverse knowledge systems that ground conservation decisions and practice, and thereby enduring cultural records.
- Connectivity and how 'relationships' are a cultural practice. The dialogues that are vested in people and source communities as well as the embodied knowledge assigned to heritage professionals, artists, curators and cultural practitioners will be discussed. These are steps towards a 'shared thought style'.
- New pedagogies: New approaches to conservation practice are advocating for disciplinary forms of expertise that are diverse, self-reflexive and inclusive of source communities and the development of regional approaches. We consider loss, risk and the material transformations of cultural collections and perceptions of these changes.

The act of conservation: Values, voice and legitimacy

Nicole Tse, The University of Melbourne

The act of conservation asserts values, voice and legitimacy. This leads to knowledge asymmetries, ambiguities and questions around who then gets to decide what is important to conserve, and what form this takes. What is appropriate in place-based contexts is often positioned within the aims of heritage and identity, and object-centered practice and scientific processes. I will interrogate the space and connectivity around which the decisions to conserve cultural heritage are made, the forms these actions take and who these systems give voice to. Notions of authenticity, centres of expertise and representation of diverse knowledge have emerged as key concepts across postcolonial and cultural heritage studies. These ideas challenge cultural heritage practitioners to examine their position, revise their methodologies and question motivations around these interventions in cultural contexts.

Cultural conservation, adaption and industry facing projects in Indonesia

Saiful Bakhri, The University of California, Los Angeles

This paper introduces the current philosophy, ethics, materials and techniques used in the interventive conservation of material culture in inclusive contexts. I will focus on situated contexts of conservation and how the place-based contexts of Indonesia frame cultural materials conservation. I will present the complexities involved from a practice-based position such as access to materials and technical processes, but also how localised conservation knowledge is evolving utilising traditional and contemporary conservation systems. The related local, national and global cultural heritage policies will also be examined and their authority over materials conservation in Indonesia. My expertise and approach in this lecture will also have relevance to other Southeast Asian countries and conservation actions in the region.

Building a material record of Singaporean art through technical art history: A study of paintings by Cheong Soo Pieng and Georgette Chen (1940-1980s)

Diana Tay, The University of Melbourne

Understanding the conditions in which Singapore's cultural record exists is crucial in building knowledge on the artistic practices of mid-twentieth-century artists. This research expands on the discourse through a technical examination of two Singaporean artists, Georgette Chen (1906-1993) and Cheong Soo Pieng (1917-1983). The availability of data on both the artists necessitated an interrogation of their source and the methodologies employed. Through structured data mining from condition reporting, multispectral imaging techniques and high-resolution materials analysis, patterns in the artists' materials and techniques are suggested. The talk focuses on findings on the paintings' support which report on material availability, as well as the assimilation of art practices and localisation of Western art influence, demonstrating that art practices in Singapore follow their own trajectory and character. These findings enable an expansion of material knowledge and can serve as an anchor for future study of artworks between the 1940s and 1980s.

The empty museum: A Southeast Asian perspective

Ana Maria Therese Labrador, The University of Melbourne

This paper updates a *Museum International* article from last year. Having been caught unaware of its impacts on our lives and work, the COVID-19 pandemic has become a disaster like no other – especially affecting creative industries and tourism, all of which affect our museums. In the context of Southeast Asia, the immediate shock was finding no visitors in mid-March 2020 when museums were forced to close, and only a few staff reported for work to curb a silent and deadly disease from further spreading. This paper attempts to give an overview of conversations with museum managers' perspectives over the period from the lockdown to October 2021 when most museums were conditionally opening. With trepidations on the impact to our employees of this unusual situation, we braced ourselves for its long-term effect that may determine managing our facilities and organisations, revealing perspectives and its relevance on an international scale.

D4.2.11: We 'Form Ghettos And Do Not Assimilate': How 'Asian Australian Studies' Intervenes In Established Disciplinary Knowledge

Scarlet Luk, Tandee Wang, Jessie Liu

Chair: Scarlet Luk

Overview: Asian diasporas in the Anglospheric settler colonies have long been the locus of highly politicised debates about immigration and racism in those sites, with discussions about anti-Asian violence during the COVID-19 pandemic being only the most recent example. These diasporas, who are commonly described as finding themselves 'in between worlds', are also caught in a blind spot between scholarly projects with different trajectories. The division between 'Asian Studies' and 'Australian Studies' not only elides the ways in which Asia has been constitutive of Australia's material conditions and national subjectivity, but it also marginalises those who would study the

experiences of Asian Australians. This panel explores how the still-emergent field of 'Asian Australian Studies' is a crucial site of opposition and knowledge production against the power structures which have produced the injustices of our time. Our multidisciplinary panel approaches the study of 'Asian Australians' with particular attention to issues of labour, gender, financialisation and racialisation, showcasing the radical potentialities of this interdisciplinary formation.

Asian American studies and new approaches to histories of Asian Australian racialisation

Tandee Wang, University of California, Santa Barbara

Recent developments in the expansive field of Asian American Studies have significantly elaborated on transnational conceptions of Asian diasporas within the US and enriched our understanding of historical processes of racialisation more generally. These developments include racial capitalism and settler colonialism (Day, 2016; Azuma, 2019), borderlands (Chang, 2012), critiques of American militarised empire (Nguyen, 2012) and the 'Transpacific' (Hoskins and Nguyen, 2014). Using these frameworks as generative departure points, this paper considers the history of Asian migration to Australia since the 1960s. In doing so, I argue that many of these developments in Asian American Studies enable us to properly conceive of the so-called 'push' and 'pull' factors of migration in ways that account for the co-constitutive processes of globalisation, neoliberalism, immigration restriction and racialisation, thus bringing insights from Asian Studies into greater dialogue with Asian Australian Studies.

'It is pronounced dye-goo': Conceptualising the precarious feminised labour of Asia-Australia

Jessie Liu, Australian National University

Stories of infant formula parallel importation, also known as 'daigou', have been of extensive media interest in Australia. The trade has been conceptualised as being driven by poor food regulations in China, the economic profiteering of 'the Chinese' of Australia, or in academic articles, as the consequence of the cosmopolitan and entrepreneurial ideals of the post-reform Chinese state (Zhang, 2017). What is shared across these modes of conceptualising 'daigou', however, is the assertion of its 'Chineseness', as opposed to its transnationality. In this case, our conceptualisation of daigou is missing a deeper acknowledgement of logics of labour within the country-of-practice. Drawing on interviews and participant observations, this paper conceptualises 'daigou' as a strategic form of feminised middle-class labour that emerges both through the rise of precarious, gig and serviced-based work under neoliberalism, but also outside of the formalised labours that are available within the Australian migrant worker labour market.

Reading diaspora as Asian Australian: The case of Lowe Kong Meng

Scarlet Luk, The University of Melbourne

The Asian Australian colonial merchant Lowe Kong Meng was crucial to the design of a Melbournian bank note that was bordered with Chinese characters and circulated for more than half a century. Its characters, 'New Gold Mountain Commercial Bank' (新金山商業銀行), announce Australia's situatedness alongside the United States in the Asian diasporic imaginary and invite the need for transpacific theorisations of the diaspora. Yet scholarship on Lowe

Kong Meng and other colonial Asian Australian figures has yet to speak of them as Asian Australian tout court. In this paper, I examine the ways in which Lowe and others are subsequently not understood as members of a transnational Asian diaspora; and such refusal forms part of the same logic that enfolds Asian Australian studies into Asian Studies in Australia, thereby keeping the former – and its subjects – in a state of curbed political and identitarian consciousness.

D4.2.12: Labour Under Authoritarianism In Southeast Asia

Michael Gillan, Michelle Ford, Ingrid Landau, Trang Tran, Kriangsak Teerakowitkajorn, Kristy Ward

Chair: Michele Ford, Kristy Ward

Overview: Southeast Asia, like many parts of the world, is experiencing a democratic recession. Historically, organised labour has been at the forefront of democratisation processes, attempting to simultaneously influence employment relations and challenge state power. Union and worker attempts to influence matters outside the employment relationship, for example, in electoral politics and social justice struggles, have triggered a backlash against unions from both democratic and authoritarian regimes. This has come in the form of restrictive laws, operating environments and direct repression of workers and union leaders. While the role of unions in the political sphere is relatively well understood in the Global North, the capacity of unions to engage politically in Southeast Asia has received less attention. This panel aims to build an understanding of the relationship between the state and organised labour in Southeast Asia and the factors that influence the form and function of unions' political engagement.

After the coup: Labour movement responses to authoritarianism in Myanmar

Michael Gillan, Michelle Ford

The University of Western Australia, The University of Sydney

After the military coup that took place in February 2021, the Myanmar labour movement has been unified in its resistance to the regime, engaging in protest action, strikes, withdrawal from state institutions and support for comprehensive international economic sanctions. The intensity of its resistance must be understood in light of the historic formation and growth of the labour movement that was enabled by, and contributed to, social and political contestation over the extension of democratic logics and values both within and beyond the workplace. Until 2011, unions were banned in Myanmar. However, over the last decade, they have grown and assumed a recognised, if often marginalised, role in reformed labour institutions and in worker representation. This paper unpacks organised labour's response to the coup in the context of the unexpected expansion and subsequent contraction of democratic space in that country.

Labour law reform, trade unions and the state in contemporary Vietnam

Ingrid Landau, Trang Tran, Monash University

While the trade union movement in Vietnam continues to have a close relationship with the state through the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), recent decades have seen significant changes to trade unions within the country. This paper considers the relationship between organised labour and the party-state in contemporary Vietnam through the lens of labour law reform. Drawing on Ewing's (2005) taxonomy of trade union functions, it considers how the state has used law to direct the development of trade unions towards the performance of certain functions, while seeking to manage or repress others. Our analysis extends to considering the implications of recent reforms to the Labour Code in 2019, which have provided for independent workers' representative organisations (WROs) for the first time, as well as proposed reforms to the Trade Union Law.

Which side are you on? A hard question for the Thai Labor movement

Kriangsak Teerakowitkajorn, Just Economy and Labor Institute

Thailand's authoritarian government has recently responded to the anti-junta movement with violence and oppressive laws aimed at clamping down on political freedom. Against this backdrop of political polarisation, questions have been raised about where the Thai labor movement stands. Surprisingly, Thai trade unions have often supported the political status quo, including denouncing anti-government activists calling for reform of the monarchy. This paper looks at the often-neglected internal dynamics within the organised labor movement – the relationship between established groups and the less visible independent ones. I discuss how established trade unions are depicted, on the one hand, as champions of economic freedom by INGOs, and on the other as part and parcel of the oppressive state apparatus by independent labor groups. Finally, I also consider the emergence of non-union labor groups such as platform workers that could potentially challenge the relevance of traditional Thai trade unions.

Labour under authoritarianism in Cambodia

Kristy Ward, The University of Sydney

In 2013, Cambodian trade unions and workers shifted the balance of long-held political power away from the ruling party to the nascent opposition party. Scholars examining how this threat to dominant political power came about have focused primarily on a young electorate and the use of social media. Surprisingly, the role of organised labour as a key political actor has evaded interrogation. This paper argues that the involvement of Cambodian trade unions in the political sphere is not accidental or static, changing over time along a continuum of economic and political functions. These shifts are mediated by two key factors: state repression of organised labour and international intervention. As such, rather than defining unions' strategies as inherently economic or political, it is more appropriate in authoritarian Southeast Asia to understand how unions are forced to balance economic and political goals in response to a constantly changing political environment.

D4.2.13: Young Women And Empowerment In Indonesia

Annisa R. Beta, Andi Misbahul Pratiwi, Ryan Fajar Febrianto, Prasakti Ramadhana Fahadi

Chair: Annisa R. Beta

Overview: There are around 31 million girls and young women in Indonesia between the ages of 16 and 30. As a result of persistent gender inequality, however, young women's crucial roles in both

the social and political spheres are often overlooked. Students or young activists are frequently portrayed as masculine, although young women are at the forefront of many progressive and creative social movements. Further, most studies on the lives of girls and young women in Indonesia treat them as subjects whose lives are fraught with risks. The papers in this panel present explorations of contemporary young women's activism, leadership and emerging practices of citizenship by looking at cases of online gender-based violence, their participation in advocating for RUU PKS, girls' redefinition of leadership and their playful reconfiguration of political participation on social media.

Girls protesting for/with social media: #reformasidikorupsi and jocular visuals

Annisa R. Beta, The University of Melbourne

In 2019 and 2020, deploying the hashtag #reformasidikorupsi, tens of thousands of young people went to the streets in multiple cities around the country to protest the current administration legislative decisions. Focusing on the banners, jokes, poses and dances the protestors uploaded to the social media platforms and the visibility of girls and queer young people, I argue that they were made not only for fellow protestors or the journalists on the streets, but also to be captured and uploaded to the social media. There is a deliberate use of what I call 'jocular visuals' by the protestors to appeal to the social media users' attention and to appear amateurish and childish to more 'serious' observers. This paper extends analyses on the uses of ludic images (Strassler, 2020) and the practices of 'playing politics' (Sastramidjaja, 2016) in Indonesia.

Beyond the gap: How young women in Indonesia negotiate their agency in advocating anti-sexual violence policy

Andi Misbahul Pratiwi, University of Indonesia

Since a decade ago, women's movements in Indonesia have consolidated the power to fight for the anti-sexual violence bill through legislative advocacy and public campaigns. These pushes are responses to the urgency of having the bill passed, shown by increasing cases of sexual violence and the absence of a legal framework to mitigate and address it. In the period 2019 to 2021, the contestation of the bill was fierce, by conservative groups and those who reject feminism discourse. In the process of advocating for the bill, young women are playing crucial roles by participating in the political processes, yet their participation receives a lack of recognition. This research examines the dynamics of young women's activism in many forms at the national level in the process of advocating for the bill draft on anti-sexual violence. This study aims to contribute to the growing academic and policy debates over the roles and forms of young women's activism in advocating for sexual violence policies in the last decade, and how the many forms of involvement of young women's activism is interpreted and reflected. This study uses a qualitative methodology through in-depth interviews with 15 young women activists who are involved in the process of advocacy, lobbying and campaigning in terms of passing the bill, and observation.

Beyond victimhood: Questioning girl empowerment programs in Indonesia

Ryan Fajar Febrianto, Universitas Indonesia (PUSKAPA)

Girls in a developing country like Indonesia are often viewed as victims of social inequality and at the same time they

are also symbols of progress. This research tries to explore how Indonesian girls who were beneficiaries of NGO interventions and are active in their communities understand leadership and participation. Through a series of online interviews and FGDs involving 12 girls and women activists in Jakarta and West Nusa Tenggara, we interrogated their aspirations, challenges and perspectives regarding girls' activism in the context where girls are often seen as victims of gender inequalities and as subjects that need saving. We explored how girls are negotiating social tensions derived from dominant gender norms as well as society's perception and expectation of youth. In turn, this research reveals how these girls are active resilient actors that exercise agency, albeit sometimes it is constrained and situated in their own specific contexts. Through this research, we call for a more nuanced and contextualised framework of girls' citizenship in order to provide alternatives of activism pathways beyond what has been set up for them through the NGO interventions.

Empowering OGBV survivors and social media peer-sourcing: The case study of @Aliskamugemash

Prasakti Ramadhana Fahadi, The University of Melbourne

The rise in digital media users as a result of the accelerated digitalisation due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia coincides with an increase in online gender-based violence (OGBV). In 2020, the Komnas Perempuan (National Commission on Violence Against Women) reported three times as many cases as in 2019. However, the national political agenda has failed to manage the case and protect the victims. This is one of the reasons why young women, as the biggest demographic of OGBV victims, choose to seek help from their peers rather than the law and its enforcement. This study investigates an Instagram account called @Aliskamugemash where young women can anonymously share their experiences with an (alleged) OGBV offender known as LWD. Building around social media's crowdsourcing properties and how it supports the formation of collective intelligence, this research aims to illustrate how this practice empowers young women, especially victims of OGBV.

D4.2.14: On The Move Across The Landscape Of The Mongolian Plateau,

Sponsored By The Anu Mongolia Institute

Natasha Fijn, Uchralt Otete, Jonathan Ratcliffe

Chair: Li Narangoa

Overview: Movement has been important to the Mongols, integral to a nomadic pastoral existence throughout pre-historic, historic and contemporary times in this challenging Age of the Anthropocene. This panel will include symbolic and poetic modes of movement in narrative form; juxtaposed with the grounded mobility of herding families and their multispecies herds, who still constantly move across the grassland steppe of Eurasia. Closely interconnected with movement are different concepts of mobility in the form of the home (ger), the surrounding territory (nutag) and on a different scale, ongoing inter-generational and inter-species connections with the land and water. All of these elements can become contentious and matters of dispute with differing forms of State law and governance. Papers within this panel span across the lands of the Mongolian Plateau, encompassing Buryatia, Russia to the north, Inner Mongolia within China to the south and Mongolia, in the centre, wedged between two superpowers.

The horse's role in mobility and territory in Mongolia

Natasha Fijn, Australian National University

One aspect that mammals have in common, including ourselves, is the recognition of a home territory. In Mongolia the herding encampment (khot ail) is the joint 'home' for herders and herd animals alike, while the seasonal migration of the encampment coincides with the grazing and movement of the free-roaming horse herd within broad river valleys in the Khangai Mountains, delineating an inter-species form of territory (nutag). Instead of viewing ownership and territory from a political or economic standpoint, this presentation explores the concept of mobility in relation to the home from a more-than-human perspective, through the way in which both herding families and horses live an interconnected co-existence. These concepts tie in with an effective mobile pastoral way of managing, nurturing and caring for multispecies herds, as an integral part of the surrounding grassland steppe ecology.

Balancing the joy and the suffering of the 'freedom of movement': A case study of a Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Project in Mongolia

Uchralt Otede, Australian National University

This paper is one aspect of the herders' self-help movement in post-socialist Mongolia. Due to Mongolia's unique 'freedom of movement' system of land use, many socio-environmental problems have emerged since the 1990s. In this context, it has become particularly important to find solutions to balance the joy and suffering of this 'freedom of movement'. As a solution, CBNRM has attracted widespread attention from international aid agencies, policy makers and academia. Current research is mostly focused on donor projects, yet little is known about grassroots-level spontaneous CBNRM cases. During fieldwork between 2015 and 2017, I encountered one such grassroots herders' organisation named NPO Yikhovoo in Gachuurt village to the east of Ulaanbaatar. This paper will focus on the formation of the NPO, the unique characteristics of a spontaneous grassroots practice and its potential as a positive role model in the building of sustainable rural communities in Mongolia.

The homeland of Geser Khaan: Embedding epic narrative and politics in the landscape of Buryatia, Irkutsk and Inner Mongolia

Jonathan Ratcliffe, Australian National University

This paper looks at how local legends among Mongolian ethnic minorities in Russia and China associating the deeds of the epic hero Geser Khaan with landmarks have been utilised by both regional and national governments to claim these regions as the hero's official home: Okinskiy region in Buryatia, Russia, where a Geser national park was established in 1995 to mark the Buryat Geser epic's thousand-year anniversary; the Buryats of the Uley valley in Irkutsk, who have recently 'rebranded' their region as the 'homeland of Geser' for tourism purposes; Bagarin Baragun Qoshuun in Inner Mongolia, which since the 1980s has come to be regarded in the PRC as a 'centre of Geser culture'. What similarities and differences appear when both the stories of Geser encoded in the landscape and their political overlays are compared and contrasted? What of the fact that the figure of Geser is actually Tibetan in origin?

D4.2.15 Performing Diasporic Heritage: Singapore-China Cultural Connectivity

Beiyu Zhang, Chua Soo Pong, Wong Chee Meng

Chair: Emily Wilcox

Overview: In a recent endeavour, Wang Cangbai (2020) calls for using ‘diasporic heritage’ as a conceptual paradigm to examine the flows of tangible and intangible legacies of diasporic activities. Chinese theatre and performances form a significant part of the diasporic heritage in places such as Singapore, an immigrant-turned nation-state with a predominant Chinese population. These performances took root locally, developed alternative diasporic performing aesthetics and have maintained cultural ties with the ancestral land in China. Throughout times, these cultural performances have continued to shape Chinese ethnic identity and social memory in contingent socio-political contexts in Singapore. This panel brings together three case studies on performing Chinese diasporic heritage that include traditional Hokkien ensemble music Nanyin, an experimental drama about the father of China’s revolution Sun Yat-sen and Chinese dance heritage that initiated interactions with not only China, but also multiracial practitioners in Southeast Asia.

Performing Nanyin along the Singapore-China corridor: Diasporic heritage, identity-making and cultural diplomacy

Beiyu Zhang, Jinan University

As a socio-cultural practice cherished by Hokkien-speaking communities in Singapore, Nanyin music clubs, which often affiliated with Hokkien clans and associations, had flourished in the diasporas as an essential part of the communal bond-building and identity-making in the pre- and post-World War II era. In the twenty-first century, with the rise of China, Sinitic cultural heritage, such as Nanyin, is invoked to represent the glorious past of China’s civilisation in Southeast Asia. Such new discursive focus is to echo with PRC’s emerging regional role advanced by the MSR (Maritime Silk Road) and its ambitious Belt and Road Initiative project. Seen through the lens of ‘diasporic heritage’, this article interrogates the ways in which Nanyin is contested both by the imagined motherland and adopted homeland. It foregrounds the understanding that in the contemporary era, the functions of Chinese traditional music (e.g., Nanyin) are embedded in the cultural diplomacy and international politics with the rising China.

Connectivity and creativity: Construction of the Singapore Chinese dance heritage

Chua Soo Pong, Chinese Opera Institute, Singapore

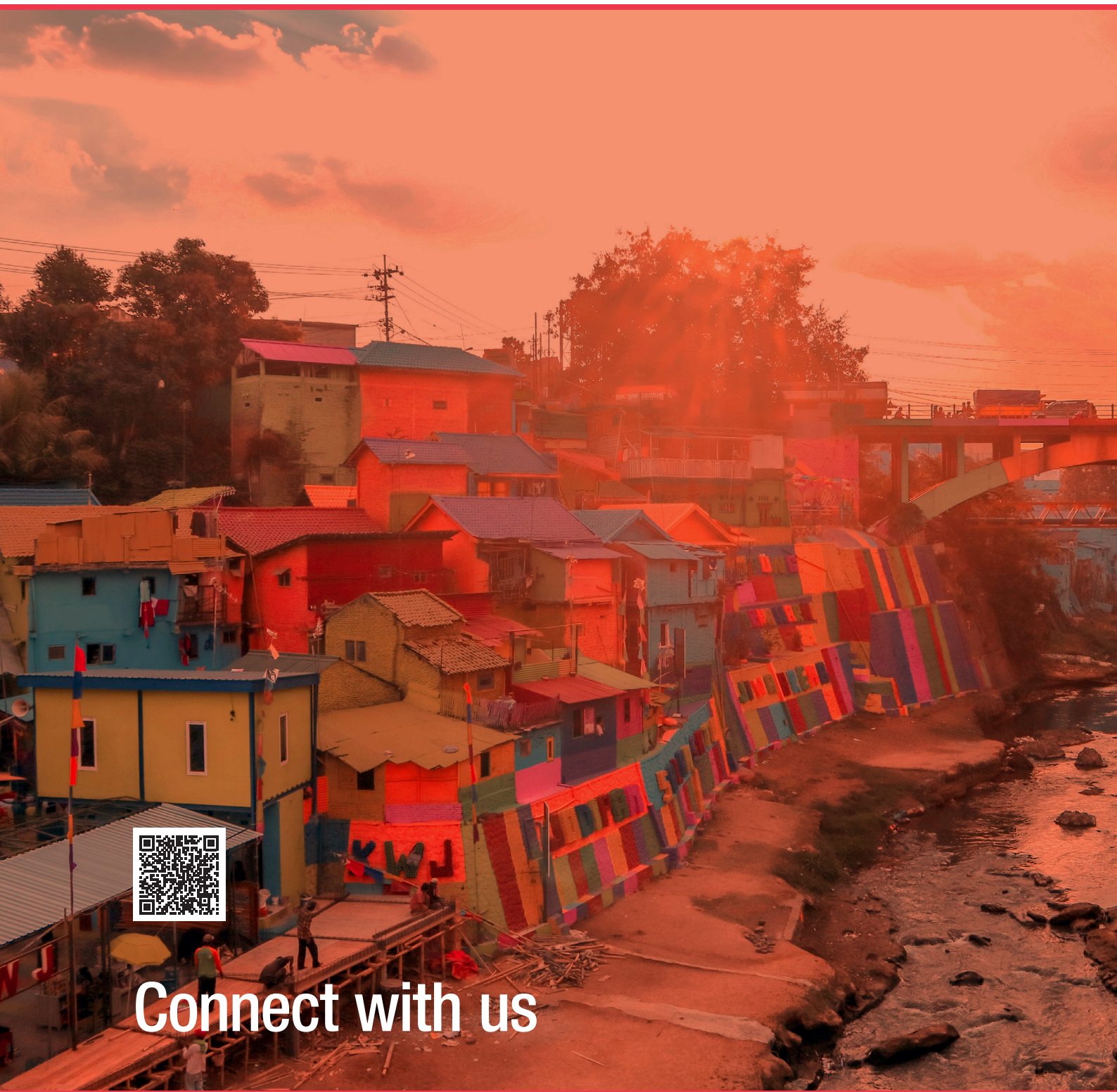
The paper examines the major factors and significant events that shape the development of Chinese dance in Singapore. Singapore’s dance exchanges and interactions with Malaysia and China in the 1980s inspired the Chinese dance community to consider its own development path. From the mid-1980s, new connections were established following changes of policy toward China, resulting in stronger connections between the dance community in Singapore and the dance institutions in China. The establishment of the Singapore Chinese Cultural Centre and the evolving cultural policy crafted and enacted by the government has significant impact on the meaning

of Chinese dance heritage. The search for new possibilities is evident in the works presented in recent years. The discussion brings to the fore the comparison of perceptions of dance heritage of the Chinese, Malay and Indian dance communities, its constraints as well as challenges in the context of multiculturalism.

Chinese diaspora at the crossroads: Representing historical memory on the Singapore stage in the new millennium

Wong Chee Meng

Just as the Chinese diaspora in Singapore has long tended to be socialised as either Anglophones or Sinophones in pre-independence Singapore based on the meim of education, its theatre scene has likewise been long bifurcated between the Chinese-speaking and the English-speaking communities. The representation of historical memory across these genres of local theatre may hence provide indication of cultural and political orientation in the postcolonial society. This paper focuses on Singapore musicals which often awaken nostalgia denoting local identity, and may even serve to construct alternative narratives of the historical memories. The works to be examined will be *December Rains* (1996/2015) by Liang Wern Fook, top singer in the local Chinese folk song movement of xinyao, and *Forbidden City: Portrait of an Empress* (2002/2017) by Dick Lee, best known as a recording artiste for the eclectic album *The Mad Chinaman* (1989).



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