

The Indonesian Update

Monthly Review on Economic, Legal, Security, Political, and Social Affairs



Main Report:
A Look at the Position of People, Corporations, and the
State in Agrarian Conflict

Economic

The Hope for Economic Advancement in the Tourism Sector ■

Politic

Testing the Commitment to Combating
Corruption in Indonesia ■

Social

What are the Results of the Museum Revitalization
Project 2010-2014? ■

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FOREWORD

According to a constitutional mandate, the paradigm of the management and utilization of natural resources in Indonesia is to direct the utilization as much as possible towards the fulfillment of the basic rights of the people over the sources of livelihood in order to attain the prosperity of the people as well as the independence of the nation and the State.

But, in reality, the management and utilization of natural resources are far more colored by the interests of big capitalists, even foreign investors, which in turn direct the activities of the management and utilization of natural resources in a variety of conflicts, ranging from political, social, cultural and economic conflicts.

The main report in the October 2015 edition of the Indonesian Update is “A Look at the Position of the People, the Corporations, and the State in Agrarian Conflicts”. On economic affairs, it discusses “The Hope for Economic Advancement in the Tourism Sector.”

On political affairs, it discusses “Testing the Commitment to Eradicating Corruption in Indonesia”. On social affairs, it talks about “The Results of 2010-2014 Museum Revitalization Project”.

The regular publication of the Indonesian Update with its actual themes is expected to help policy makers in government and business environment -- as well as academics, think tanks, and other elements of civil society, both within and outside the country, to get the actual information and contextual analysis of economic, legal, political, cultural and social developments in Indonesia, as well as to understand the public policy in Indonesia.

Happy Reading.

A Look at the Position of People, Corporations, and the State in Agrarian Conflict

All the people in the world, including Indonesia, depend on natural resources because everything contained in the nature is needed by humans for their survival. So, what have been said by J.A Katili is correct that how the natural resources (SDA) are excavated and processed, as well as the methods of usage will have a great impact on the way of life and the structure of a society (J.A. Katili, 1983).

According to the Constitutional mandate, the paradigm of management and the utilization of SDA in Indonesia must be directed as much as possible to ensure the fulfillment of the basic rights of the people over the sources of livelihood for their prosperity as well as the independence of the nation and the state. However, all this time, in reality, the management and utilization of SDA are much more colored by the interests of big corporations, including foreign investors, which have eventually directed the activities of the management and utilization of SDA towards multiple conflicts, starting from political conflict, social, cultural, to economic conflict.

During the last ten years, from 2004 to 2014, the Consortium for Agrarian Reforms (KPA) noted that there had been 1,520 agrarian conflicts in a conflict area of 6,541,951.00 hectares, involving 977,103 households (KK). KPA also noted that throughout 2014 there were 215 agrarian conflicts in the infrastructure sector, 185 conflicts in the plantation sector, 27 conflicts in the forestry sector, 20 conflicts in the agricultural sector, 14 conflicts in the mining sector, and 4 conflicts in the water and marine sector (Final Report Year, KPA, 2014).

Besides impacting on the elimination of the people's living space, agrarian conflicts have also caused many victims. Throughout 2014,

the fatalities as the results of agrarian conflicts had reached a level of 19 people. There were also 17 people shot, 110 people injured and 256 people detained (KPA, 2014). Meanwhile in 2015, the Salim Kancil case is one example of a fatality case as a result of persecution motivated by agrarian conflicts that happened in Lumajang regency, East Java province. Farmer and activist Salim Kancil had been killed as a result of his rejection to illegal mining operations in Selok Awar-awar on September 26, 2015.

The rejection of Salim and his colleagues to the sand mining activities started from environmental damages; that is, damaged land and agricultural production due to illegal sand mining activities. The measurement results by BPN Lumajang, Perum Perhutani, village officials and a number of officials in the Government of Lumajang show that the sand mining activities has grown from zero point to as far as hundreds of meters towards the sea. From Oloran observation spot, it can be seen that hundreds of square meters of rice paddies have been flooded by sea water, so they cannot be planted. (Kompas.com, October 8, 2015).

From the results of the investigation launched by the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), it was discovered that Salim had actually reported that there was intimidation from the Head of Village (Kades) of Selok Awar-awar, who had been suspected of participating in the illegal mining activities, to the Lumajang Police on September 14 2015, but the Police did not respond. This means that there was omission by the police towards this mining conflict. The Manager of Policy and Legal Defense Indonesian Forum for Environmet (WALHI), Munhur Satyahaprabu, argues that the iron sand mining conflict involves not only local bureaucracy but also involves an international corporation.

In its developments, three (3) police officers had been found guilty of receiving illegal payments from illegal sand mining activities in Selok Awar-awar during a Police Disciplinary Session at East Java Polda. From the session, it was discovered that the Head of Village Selok Awar-awar, Hariyono, also claimed that the proceeds from the illegal sand mining activities would be distributed to all, starting from security forces, village officials, to activists (Detik.com, Oktober 12, 2015).

It is ironic to see the fact that indicates that the presence of illegal mining had been precisely used for the interests of the village bureaucrats and also the local police. According to the records of KPA, the police as law enforcement agency was one of the actors that had been involved in violent agrarian conflicts (KPA, 2014).

The Roots of the Problem of Agrarian Conflicts

From several studies that have been done, the roots of the problem of agrarian conflicts were the weak enforcement of laws, the disharmony amongst rules and regulations on natural resources, overlapping licenses, the strengthening sectoralism of institutions, and the other systems, mechanisms, and administrations that govern land/forestry/other things related to SDA. In addition, the conflicts have also been caused by the increasingly sharp inequality of control, ownerships, usage, and allotment of land/forest/other natural resources and by the dominance of giant corporate entities in the extractive industries, agriculture, forestry, and others.

Of the many roots of the problem, the licensing issue has been a major problem that has ultimately led to the violations of management of natural resources. The tendency to sell the licenses to exploit natural resources to local and national extractive companies has presented a source of corruption. For example, there has been corruption in the form of bribery of public officials by companies/corporations, which has led to the deprivation of rights of the people and criminalization. The Salim Kancil case is an example.

In the mining sector, for example, according to data from the Coalition of Anti-Mining Mafia, in 2014, 42% of the holders of the Mining Business License (IUP) in 13 provinces had non-CnC (Clear and Clear) license status. Of 7,377 holders of IUP in 13 provinces, as many as 3,063 holders of IUP license status had been declared non CnC. A license is declared non CnC if the license still has a number of problems such as: not having NPWP, the location overlaps with another licensed location, and other matters related to administration data.

The Directorate General for Energy and Mineral Resources (Dirjen ESDM) also added that 77%, or 2,476 holders of IUP, that still have administrative problems, in which licenses have been issued at the time of the owners' identities are still incomplete or the certificates

of corporation are not yet complete. This fact shows the poor governance of the mining licensing system in Indonesia, which has presented the window for corruption and conflicts. Meanwhile, when the licenses have caused the conflicts, there have been no desires to conduct reviews or revocations of licenses that have been granted.

The Salim Kancil case has reminded the Government to investigate illegal mining and review license holders. The Government should immediately review the licenses of mining and the management, usage and allotment of other natural resources. If it is found that the licenses are not CnC or problematic, the Government must be committed to revoking the licenses. The author demands that the Government keep its promises, as mentioned in the Nawa Cita mission by Jokowi, to resolve agrarian conflicts, to conduct land reform, to clarify ownerships, to stop the criminalization against the activists of land rights, and to establish an ad hoc institution for agrarian and SDA conflict resolution.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Philosophically, the main problem of agrarian policy in Indonesia is the politics of the agrarian laws that treats natural resources, particularly land, not for the greater prosperity of the people as mandated by our Constitution. The national agrarian policies that are not in favor of the people's access to and control over resources are the roots of the national agrarian crisis.

Therefore, the author hopes that in the future the paradigm of management and utilization of natural resources for development is not oriented to the political economy of the capitalists that prioritized the interests of large investor, including foreign investors. To fix the agrarian problem, the orientation of agrarian political economy should be directed to the greatest benefits of the people.

In addition, the management and utilization of natural resources should pay attention to aspects of fairness, equity, and sustainability. If the Government is indifferent to the agrarian problems, for example about the licensing, it can be ascertained that agrarian conflict in the years to come will become more severe and chronic. The fatalities and casualties from violent agrarian conflict are still being encountered. If the wealth-poverty gap becomes more

sharply, then the legitimacy of the Jokowi-JK administration and their promises stated in the Nawa Cita mission will be questionable.

The land, the waters and the natural resources within shall be under the powers of the State and shall be used to the greatest benefits of the people.

-Zihan Syahayani-

The Hope for Economic Advancement in the Tourism Sector

As a country that is rich in terms of culture and nature, it is natural that Indonesia can rely on its tourism sector for national advancements. Geographically, Indonesia is flanked by two continents – Asia and Australia – that can make Indonesia able to be reached easily

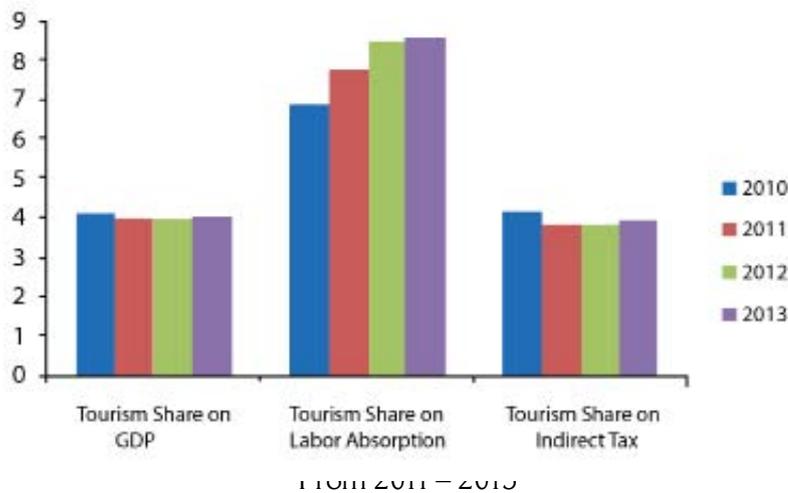
The World Tourism Organization defines tourism as a social, cultural and economic phenomenon that entails movements of people to countries or places outside their usual environments for personal, business or professional purposes.

Similar to the above definition, Law No. 9/1990 on Tourism (Article 1) explains tourism as travel activities or part of the travel activities that are conducted voluntarily or temporary in order to enjoy tourist objects and attractions.

The advancement of tourism is believed to be able to improve both national and regional economic growths. In addition, tourism is also beneficial to job creation, standards of living, and the people's welfare,

The National Tourism Satellite Account (NASPERNAS) had recorded the positive impact of tourism on macroeconomic data. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for instance, although the total share of tourism had not changed significantly over the years, the value of tourism in GDP itself had always been growing from 2010 to 2013.

The tourism's impact on job absorption had also been seen in a similar fashion. However, the total share is totally different because the tourism sector's contribution was increasing. Until 2013, tourism had been able to absorb 8,52 percent of workers available in the labor market. Below is figures of tourism contribution on national economy.



Source : NESPARNAS, 2010 – 2013.

Not only contributing to GDP and creating jobs for the people of Indonesia, tourism has also proved that it is able to increase the government's revenue through tax mechanisms. Although the figures above had not changed fluctuatively, the real value of the tourism sector sector had increased. For example, in 2013 government successfully gained 13.26 billion Rupiahs from indirect taxes.

Social Cost and Tourism Economy

As explained previously, tourism is a sector that has contributed significantly to the country's economy. However, if this sector is not well-managed, the sector can destroy the social and economic order.

Basically, tourists who go to tourism destinations will bring a lot of fresh money available to be spent. This will increase their willingness to pay, and of course it will also make the prices of products higher in the end. Therefore, it is normal to see that regular prices of goods and services in tourism spots, such as Bali and Raja Ampat, are much more expensive than those in other areas.

The usage of foreign skilled labours will also be normally seen in

tourism destinations. Indonesia is a country that has a particular mother tongue language. This would bring barriers to conversations using international languages, like English and Mandarin. Investors will not perceive this matter as a burden for their businesses. Then, the use of foreign labours is one of the instant ways for them to gain more profits in the country.

The investors who work in this field are commonly non-Indonesians. It cannot be denied that foreign investors are very interested in the tourism potential in Indonesia. The Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) records that the tourism sector was one of the fifth highest sectors in term of foreign investment values (katadata.co.id, 05/08/2015).

Of course, the existence of this sector will automatically generate a multiplier effect to others as mentioned previously. However, the biggest proportion of the profits was not enjoyed by many Indonesian people, as many of the industries are still owned by foreigners.

Environmental problems cannot be separated from the costs of tourism. Glenn Kreag from the University of Minnesota explains that at least there are eight negative factors that can have an impact on the environment due to tourism activities. The problems including pollutions, limited public space, flora and fauna destruction, also substantial reduction in water reserves.

The negative aspects of tourism can also be seen socio-culturally. It cannot be denied that Indonesian culture tends to be Eastern. Nowadays, drunk problems can often be seen amongst children in Indonesia. Prostitutions are not in line with the culture of Indonesia, which has been trying to preserve the culture. This will absolutely have negative effects on the future generations.

Moreover, there is also a phenomenon that people sell their properties (land) to investors. However, because there are no other decent jobs, the previous landowners now work for the new owners. And in the end, it will cause the social class of the local people to drop.

Challenges and Opportunities of Visa Exemptions

On Monday, September 21st, 2015, through the second economic policy package, Minister of Tourism Arief Yahya said that Indonesia would add more countries to the visa exemptions list to ease foreigners to come to Indonesia.

Before the info on the policy is disseminated to the public, Indonesia has already given visa exemptions to 45 countries. With the implementation of the latest regulation, there will be a total of 90 nationalities being able to enter to Indonesia without visas. The Minister added that with the current number, almost 100 percent of big countries have been listed in this category.

Actually, long before this policy was taken in Indonesia, neighbors like Singapore, Malaysia, dan Thailand have previously implemented the policy to include many countries over the globe. The aim is clear, they want more tourists to come to their countries as they believe that they will have financial impacts on theirs.

However, as explained previously, tourism will not only have positive impacts, but it can also make destructions in the regions. If the governance of this sector is not managed well, tourism will have gigantic negative effects on the country's economy.

The ease of investment for local players should be the government's concerns. If the government pays more attention to them, this will attract them to contribute more to the country, especially through this tourism sector. It will be better if the national interest rates as reflected by the BI Rate decreases. Simple access to financial resources will be able to generate innovations for investors.

The promotion of the use of sustainable natural resources also needs to be done massively by the government. In addition to law enforcement, promotions have also been quite effective to reduce the negative effects of tourism on environmental destructions.

Training of the Indonesian labours to be more skilled should also be done by stakeholders. Actually, this matter can now be seen in many areas, starting from the opening of vocational schools of

tourism to vocational training centers. However, the efforts should be increased in terms of quantity and quality.

- Muhammad Reza Hermanto -

As explained previously, tourism will not only have positive impacts, but it can also bring destrutions to the regions. If the governance of this sector is not well managed, tourism will have gigantic negative effects on the country's economy.

Testing the Commitment to Combating Corruption in Indonesia

A consultation meeting between President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and the leaders of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) on (13/10) had finally decided to postpone the planned revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

Both sides had agreed to postpone the discussion until the next round of DPR sessions. This decision was a response to the polemics going on in the community over the discourse on the revision of the Commission Law.

Previously, the plan to revise the Commission Law has also drawn a lot of resistance from the public. The voices of rejection came from a number of prominent activists, petitioning in cyberspace, such as the petition put up on the Change.org/JanganBunuhKPK pages (which up to October 15, 2015 had managed to get 45 806 supports).

The Discourse on the Commission Revision Law

The discourse on the Commission Revision Law started when 45 members of the Parliament from six factions proposed the revision of the Commission Law in a meeting of the Legislation Board (Baleg) of the DPR (6/10). Of the 45 members, of as many as 15 people came from the PDIP, nine people from Golkar, two from the PKB, 11 people from Nasdem, three from Hanura, and five people from PPP (kompas.com, 8/10).

There are a number of articles that have been proposed to be revised in the Commission Law; namely; first, Article 5 regulates that the KPK's age is limited to 12 years after the legislation is enacted. The policy to

set the KPK's age limit is like a policy to bring the KPK to its grave. Secondly, Article 7 Letter d regulates that the KPK is not authorized to conduct prosecutions. The Commission no longer has the authority to prosecute and to handle cases.

Third, Article 13 states that the cases involving money under 50 billion rupiahs will be handed over to the Prosecutors' Office and the Indonesian National Police (INP). The Chair of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Taufiqurrachman Ruki, said that the case value restrictions contained in the revised draft was not fundamental, because the Commission would focus on the subject of the law, not state losses (liputan6.com, 7/10).

Fourthly, Article 14 Paragraph (1) regulates that the wiretaps conducted by the Commission must be authorized by the Chair of a District Court. It is feared that the wiretapping permit requests would increase the potential leaking of information to the subject being intercepted. This could make the process of solving the case much longer.

Fifth, Article 40 regulates the authority of the agency to issue the warrant to stop an investigation process (SP3). The SP3-issuing authority would bring the Commission to the level of authority that was not dissimilar to those of the Police and the Attorney General Office. This would be very far from the anti-corruption spirit at the beginning of its formation (detik.com, 7/10).

Many people believe that the Revised Commission Law, which includes the proposed articles above, is an effort to weaken the KPK. The Coordinator of the Law and Justice Monitoring Division of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Emerson Yuntho, states that the substance of the revised Commission Law is not in accordance with the meaning of revision itself. Due to the revision, an improvement process should not create a setback for the Commission (kompas.com, 10/10).

In line with the statement of Emerson, the Former Chair of the Constitutional Court (MK), Jimly Asshiddiqie, regrets if the revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission actually weakens the KPK. Jimly believes that the revision should actually improve the Commission in order to strengthen the institution, not weaken the KPK (kompas.com, 8/10).

Efforts to Debilitate the Corruption Eradication Commission

The existence of KPK as an institution is intended to fight corruption and to bring the perpetrators of corruption in this country to justice. In addition to doing the revision of Law No. 30/2002 on KPK. The author notes that there have been a number of efforts conducted to weaken the KPK since the Commission was established 13 years ago.

Some of the efforts to weaken the KPK: Former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court (MK) Mahfud MD said that one type of effort to weaken the KPK was the filling of a judicial review of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission with the MK. Up to the year 2012, Mahfud noted that there had already been 14 judicial reviews of the Commission Law to prove that the Law was unconstitutional. But for 14 times as well, the Constitutional Court had stated the Commission was legitimate, constitutional and should be supported (tempo.co, 10/12/2012).

Second, the weakening of the Commission is being done by revising the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedures. The revision processes are still included in the 2015 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas). The weakening of the Commission can be seen in the revision of the Criminal Code, which only includes 14 chapters on corruption. Meanwhile, Law 31/1999 Jo Law 20/2001 on Corruption mention 31 types of grafts. This would mean much narrow room for the Commission to handle corruption cases.

Furthermore, in the draft Code of Criminal Procedures, Article 44 states that a general prosecutor can file a case with the Judge for a Preliminary Examining session, which will decide whether the case should be prosecuted or not in the court. Accordingly, the prosecution processes of corruption cases handled by the KPK can be stopped by Preliminary Examining sessions. This clearly weakens the authority of the Commission in terms of prosecution. Then, Article 83 of the draft Code of Criminal Procedures regulates that wiretapping must obtain the permission of a Preliminary Examining Judge. This is the weakening of the authority of the Commission's wiretapping authority (antikorupsi.org, 20/10).

Thirdly, the withdrawal of KPK investigators from the INP and KPK auditors from the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP). Considering the heavy tasks of combating massive corruption,

then the withdrawal of personnel from the INP and BPKP will weaken the KPK in handling corruption cases in Indonesia.

Fourth, the criminalization of KPK leaders. This has targeted the Commissioners of the Commission of the Period of 2007-2011, ie Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M Hamzah. Fifth, the threats and terrors against the leadership and KPK investigators. Sixth, the KPK leadership selection process, in which the KPK leadership selection process is vulnerable to conflict of interests. The KPK leadership selection process that is conducted by the House of Representatives does not dismiss the possibility of the conflict of interests of the factions in the House. So, this raises concerns for political transactions in the selection process.

Efforts to refuse the weakening of Corruption Eradication Commission

According to the author, any attempts to weaken the KPK must be firmly rejected, due to the existence of the Commission, which is still very important in the efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. Corrupt practices that occur in Indonesia as stated by John Girling (1997) are already in a stage of social systemic conditions. Social-systemic, in these cases, indicates that corruption has invaded the whole society and the social system.

In all the working processes of the public system, corruption has been accepted as a means to smoothen everyday transactions. This type of corruption is called systemic corruption, as it affects institutions and the behavior of individuals at all levels of the political, social, and economic systems.

This has also been confirmed in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) released by Transparency International (TI) in 2014, which had put Indonesia at rank 107 out of 175 countries in the world. It means that Indonesia is still in the category of countries that have high levels of corruption.

The Corruption Eradication Commission as an ad hoc institution is still needed, as the other law enforcement institutions are still not free from corruption. The many cases of corruption involving unscrupulous judges, police, prosecutors, and lawyers prove the importance of law

enforcement institutions such as Corruption Eradication Commission.

Efforts to weaken the KPK through the revision of the Commission Law are a test of commitment for President Jokowi and the Parliament in supporting the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. The author believes that the decision to postpone the revision of the Commission Law is only a political compromise from both state institutions to avoid a protracted political uproar. But, the postponement does not really resolve the issue. The President and the Parliament should have dared to take a more firm stance to reject the inclusion of the revision of the Law on Corruption Eradication Commission in the National Legislation Program.

The existence of the Corruption Eradication Commission is still very important in the efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

-Arfianto Purbolaksono-

What are the Results of the Museum Revitalization Project 2010-2014?

The meetings of the managers of the museums in Indonesia are routinely held. This year, the meeting took place in May in Malang. One of the most important decisions of the meeting was to propose 12 October as the National Museum Day. The date selection was based on the fact that the national meeting of the managers of the museums was held for the first time in Yogyakarta during 12-14 October 1962.

Although it has not yet been formally decided, but the author believes that the nomination of this National Museum Day could be one way to better educate the public that museums are not only places to exhibit archaeological and historical items, but also places where we can learn the history of the nation as well as providing abundant research data that can be perceived in various perspectives, such as economic, social, political, legal perspectives.

Talking about museums, we know the museum revitalization project was held throughout 2010-2014. At the time, this project was initiated by the Directorate of Museums of the Directorate General of History and Antiquities at the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. Considering that it is now 2015 and that there has been a change in the government, it is relevant to conduct an evaluation of the project.

The 2010-2014 Museum Revitalization Project Museum at a Glance

Before we get into the analysis of the evaluation of the revitalization project of the museums, it is important to briefly describe the profile of the project. The President of the Republic of Indonesia (the United Indonesia Cabinet II) set the national priority programs through the Presidential Decree No. 1/2010 on Accelerating the Implementation

of Priority Development. The decree regulated the Revitalization of museums as one of the national development priority programs, especially in Priority no 11: culture, creativity, and technological innovation.

In the document, it was mentioned that the revitalization of the museums was an effort to improve the quality of the museums in serving the community in accordance with its functions so that the museums can be places that are important to be visited. The vision of the revitalization of the museums is that “museums in Indonesia are a means to improve quality education and recreation”.

The background against this revitalization project was a result of an internal evaluation conducted by the Directorate of Museum, which concluded that there were internal and external factors facing the museums. Some of the internal factors were understanding museum institutional functions, the policies and laws that have not followed the external changes, the management implementation mechanisms were still weak, the handling of collection was not optimal (ranging from procurement to deletion), the lack of financing for the development of the museums, and the insufficient role of the museums’ public relations.

External factors, such as a museum paradigm, have shifted the museums from exclusive space into public space. Also, the methods of presentation have changed was from taxonomic and chronological to thematic. In addition, the implementations and the management of the museums were not in tune with the developments in information technology and science.

Re the revitalization project itself, there were six aspects set to be the targets of this revitalization project; namely, the physical aspect, management, networking, policy, image building and programs. The targets were 80 museum museums during this period.

The Impact of the 2010-2014 Museum Revitalization Projects

The documents on the museum project objectives do not belong to the author. In a focus group discussion on museums organized by the Indonesian Institute (Tuesday, October 13, 2015), it was revealed that the project itself has not widely been known by academics and

museum lovers. The managers of the museums themselves say that the activities related to the revitalization of the museums are actually parts of the activities that they have designed. Therefore, the revitalization project that was conducted by the central government was not so pronounced.

Furthermore, the infrastructure revitalization was only about the additions of the museum buildings alone, not touching other aspects. It has been confirmed by the fact that museums in Indonesia still lack of activities that can stimulate the visitors to not only enjoy the ‘antiques’ in the museums but also to take part as activists in the museums. They should have used the museums as learning mediums, research mediums and various other activities.

There are some other facts. From the author’s observations in several museums in Jakarta, the museums are not enough to provide information related to the collections that they have. The information limitations have made visitors ultimately do not get the ‘spirit’ of the collections who are on the displays. There is not enough information on the names of the collections that are on displays and on the history of the collections. There is no various information that can provoke the curiosity of visitors.

As such information is not provided, visitors generally only make the museums’ collections as photography objects and photography backdrops, making the collections do not have the spirit of educational information.

From the discussions and observations by the author on the conditions of a small number of museums in Jakarta, the author believed that a comprehensive evaluation on the impact of the 2010-2014 museum revitalization project needed to be done. Factors that need to be evaluated are budget allocation, types of activities that are selected, the selected museums and also the monitoring systems of Kemendikbud project themselves as the initiators of the project. Only then we can know the gap between the planning and results of this project. We can then formulate the right strategies in the post-revitalization project, which aim to make the museums a means of improving the education and recreation quality.

A comprehensive analysis of the impact of the 2010-2014 revitalization project of the museums must be done if we want to speed up the realization of the museums as a means of quality education and recreation.

-Lola Amelia -



THE NDONESIAN INSTITUTE

CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

The Indonesian Institute (TII) is a Center for Public Policy Research that was established on 21 October 2004 by a group of young, dynamic activists and intellectuals. **TII** is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution, whose main funding stems from grants and contributions from foundations, companies, and individuals.

TII has the aim of becoming a main research centre in Indonesia for public policy matters and has committed to giving contribution to the debates over public policies and to improving the quality of the planning and results of public policy in the new era of democracy in Indonesia.

TII's missions are to conduct reliable research that is independent and non-partisan and to channel the research to the policy-makers, the private sector, and academia in order to improve the quality of Indonesian policy-makers.

TII also assumes the role of disseminating ideas to the society so that they are well informed about the policies that will have a good impact on the people's lives. In other words, **TII** has a position to support the democratization process and the public policy reform, as it will be involved in the process.

The scope of the research and review on public policies undertaken by **TII** includes economic, social, and political factors. The main activities have been conducted in order to achieve vision and mission based on research, surveys, training, public discussions, working group, weekly editorial articles ("Wacana TII"), monthly analysis ("Update Indonesia" and "The Indonesian Update"), annual analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum ("The Indonesian Forum").

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RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. Limited resources have often caused the government to face obstacles in implementing economic policies that will optimally benefit the people. The increase in the quality of the people's critical thinking has forced the government to conduct comprehensive studies in every decision-making process. In fact, the studies will not be stopped when the policy is already in place. Studies will be continued until the policy evaluation process.

The TII Economic Research Division is present for those who are interested in the conditions of the economy. The results of the research are intended to assist policy-makers, regulators, and donor agencies in making decisions. The research that TII offers: **(1) Economic Policy Analysis; (2) Regional and Sectoral Prospects; and (3) Program Evaluation.**

RESEARCH ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

According to stipulations in Law No. 12 Year 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations, every bill which will be discussed by the legislative and the executive must be complemented with academic paper. Therefore, comprehensive research is very important and needed in making a qualified academic paper. With qualified academic papers, the bills will have strong academic foundation.

TII can offer and undertake normative and legal research related to harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, especially in making academic papers and bills. In addition, the research will be conducted with sociological, anthropological, and political approaches in order to produce a more comprehensive academic papers and bills. It is expected that with such a process, the laws and regulations will be produced through such a participatory process, which involves the making of academic papers and bills to also go through process, such as focus group discussion (FGD) which will involve stakeholders related to the laws and regulations that will be discussed.

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Social Research

Social development needs policy foundations that come from independent and accurate research. Social analysis is a need for the government, the businesspeople, academia, professionals, NGOs, and civil society to improve social development. The Social Research Division is present to offer recommendations to produce efficient and effective policies, steps, and programs on education, health, population, environment, women and children.

Social research that TII offers: **(1) Social Policy Analysis; (2) Explorative Research; (3) Mapping & Positioning Research; (4) Need Assessment Research; (5) Program Evaluation Research; and (5) Indicator Survey.**

POLITICAL SURVEY AND TRAINING

Direct General Election Survey

One of the activities that TII offers is the pre-direct election surveys. There are sundry reasons why these surveys are important (1) Regional direct elections are democratic processes that can be measured, calculated, and predicted. (2) Surveys are used to measure, calculate, and predict the processes and results of elections and the chances of candidates. (3) It is time to win the elections using strategies based on empirical data.

As one of the important aspects in the strategies to win the elections, surveys can be used to prepare political mapping. Therefore, campaign teams need to conduct surveys: (1) to map the popularity of candidates in the society (2) to map the voters' demands (3) to determine the most effective political machinery that will act as a vote getter; and (4) to find out about the most effective media to do the campaign.

THE INDONESIAN FORUM

The Indonesian Forum is a monthly discussion activity on actual issues in the political, economic, social, legal, cultural, defense, and environmental fields. TII organizes these forums as media for competent resource persons, stakeholders, policymakers, civil society activists, academicians, and the media to meet and have discussion.

Themes that have been raised were the ones that have caught public attention, such as migrant workers, social conflicts, domestic politics, and local direct elections. The main consideration in picking a theme is sociological and political reality and the context of the relevant public policy at the time that the Indonesian Forum is delivered.

It is expected that the public can get the big picture of a particular event as the Indonesian Forum also presents relevant resource persons.

Since its inception, the Indonesian Institute is very aware of the passion of the public to get discussions that are not only rich in substance but also well formatted, which support balanced ideas exchanges ideas and the equal involvement of the different elements of the society.

The discussions, which are designed to only invite a limited number of participants, do not only feature idea exchanges but also regularly offer policy briefs (policy recommendations) to relevant policymakers and also summaries to the participants, especially the media people and the resource persons at the end of each discussion. Therefore, the discussions will not end without solutions.

LOCAL COUNCIL TRAINING

The roles and functions of local councils in monitoring local governments are very important. They need to ensure that participative and democratic policies will be espoused. Members of provincial and regent local councils are required to have strong capacity to understand democratization matters, regional autonomy, legislative techniques, budgeting, local Politics, and political marketing. Thus, it is important to empower members of local councils.

In order for local councils to be able to response every problem that will come out as a result of any policy implemented by the central government or local governments, the Indonesian Institute invites the leaderships and members of local councils to undergo training to improve their capacity.

WORKING GROUP

The Indonesian Institute believes that a good public policy process can be held with some engagement and empowerment of the stakeholders. The Indonesian Institute takes a role as one of mediator agencies to facilitate some forums in which the Government, Council Members, Private Sectors, NGOs and Academicians can meet in interactive forums. The Indonesian Institute provides facilitation on working groups and public advocacy.

The Indonesian Institute takes the role of mediator and facilitator in order to encourage the synergy of public policy work between the stakeholders and policy makers and also to have a synergy with funding agencies (donors).

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