

**JATI - JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES VOLUME 21, 2016
ABSTRACTS**

**SAARC AS A TOOL OF REGIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA: LESSONS FROM
ASEAN**

Tahir Ashraf¹, Md. Nasrudin Md. Akhir²

¹Asia-Europe Institute, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur &

¹Department of International Relations, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Pakistan

²Department of East Asian, Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
(tahirmian1@siswa.um.edu.my)

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as a regional economic grouping in South Asia has not emerged as a viable and an efficient regional block such as the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Despite taking several initiatives in this regard, it has not achieved the desired objectives set forth at the time of its establishment. Over thirty years, it has become hostage to the Pakistan-India adversarial relationship. Through interviews with key informants (KIs), this article investigates the causes for the lack of momentum of SAARC and explores how ASEAN's path might offer lessons for SAARC. Adopting qualitative methods and content analysis this research finds the dominance of the Pakistan-India conflictual relationship as the key reason for the relative weakness of the SAARC. Moreover, the lack of implementation of SAARC declarations, conflicting issues between India and other neighbouring countries and the strict SAARC visa regime are important barriers to the enhancement of regional co-operation in South Asia. The article recommends that SAARC countries follow the ASEAN model and focus on the augmentation of regional cooperation while managing bilateral conflicts between them. In this regard, Pakistan and India, being the largest economies in South Asia, should also perform a role in enhancing bilateral economic cooperation to avoid the potential for bilateral conflict. The article also finds that bilateral economic co-operation between Pakistan and India has a spillover effect on the enhancement of regional economic cooperation in South Asia.

Keywords: Regionalism, SAARC, ASEAN, Pakistan-India, regional economic cooperation

RICE WITHOUT CHILLI: IDEAS OF SELF-SACRIFICE AND THE DESIRE FOR VIOLENCE IN BERSIH 4.0 AND 5.0

Vilashini Somiah

Department of Southeast Asian Studies

National University of Singapore

(v.somiah@u.nus.edu)

To followers of contemporary Malaysian politics, the Bersih rallies have become synonymous with citizenry resistance and defiance. Organised by The Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections - an alliance of Malaysian non-governmental organisations, Bersih (which carries the literal meaning of 'clean' in Bahasa Malaysia) sought to reform the present-day national electoral system and called for clean and fair elections. Bersih operates by occupying public spaces. The first of the rallies (2007), held in Kuala Lumpur, saw the participation of thousands. The state responded to the rally by setting up roadblocks throughout the city centre and was accused of police violence and unjust arrests. The same pattern occurred in Bersih 2.0 (2011) and 3.0 (2012) which saw a bigger turnout each time and was met by greater resistance by the state, where more arrests and violence were documented by the media. By contrast, state interference on the days of Bersih 4.0 (2015) and 5.0 (2016) was minimal. Despite the Malaysian government's usual warning of arrests and prosecution, police violence never happened at either rally, leaving participants and analysts questioning the motives of both the government and the protesters, leaving a sense of unfulfillment. Through ethnographic data and the use of news media, this paper will attempt to investigate and discuss how participants of the Bersih rallies have come to see themselves as self-sacrificing and how the presence and anticipation violence functions as an indicator of weak and corrupt governance. Applying Arendt's ideas of political violence (1970) as well as Girard (1977) and Fierke's (2013) notion of self-sacrifice of the political body further assists in deciphering how these rallies' peaceful endings may help reconceptualise how a desire for violence functions as an index of necessary change.

Keywords: Malaysia, Bersih rallies, rally goers, violence, self-sacrifice

**SUHARTO AND MAHATHIR, POLITICAL SURVIVAL AND THE ASIAN
ECONOMIC CRISIS IN 1998: A HISTORICAL REFLECTION**

¹Blake Respini & ²Herdi Sahrasad

¹Department of Political Science, San Francisco State University, California, USA

²Center for Islam and State Studies, Faculty of Falsafa and Civilizations,

Paramadina University, Jakarta, Indonesia

(herdi.nurwanto@paramadina.ac.id)

President Suharto of Indonesia fell from power during the Asian Financial Crisis of 1998. A political crisis erupted which encouraged students and the international community, especially the West to urge him to resign. After 1998 the fall of Suharto afforded the opening for reform and democracy. By contrast, in Malaysia, Prime Minister Mahathir's UMNO regime withstood the brunt of the economic crisis and managed to achieve a soft economic landing avoiding a political crisis on the scale experienced by the people of Indonesia. Nevertheless, Malaysia under the current government post-Mahathir should recognise that the change to democracy sooner or later might happen. Even in Malaysia, following his electoral victory, Mahathir worked to reimpose authoritarian control, which had been weakened after the 1999 election. In 2000, dissidents were jailed, and journalists were muzzled, leading liberal western commentary like *The Economist* to criticise the reassertion of single party rule. This paper examines how despite the economic crisis Mahathir had the political capacity to maintain a version of competitive authoritarianism sustained by his successors.

Keywords: Suharto, Mahathir, authoritarian crisis, reform, democracy, change, Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia, election

**SEJARAH EKONOMI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, 1906-2011
(ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, 1906-2011)**

Abdul Malik Kamis & Thirunaukarasu Subramaniam

Department of Southeast Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

University of Malaya

(hakilam04@yahoo.co.uk)

The Brunei economy has gone through significant changes throughout the period from 1900 to present. The resources as well the economic activity had gone through tremendous changes in their contribution towards the national income. As such, this paper will explain the background and the history of Brunei

economy. It expounds the history of Brunei economy before 1906 or the traditional period, the Brunei economy during the British Resident administration (1906-1941), the Brunei economy during the Japanese occupation (1941-1945), the Brunei economy during the administration of British Resident (1946-1959), the Brunei economy during self-government (1959-1983) and finally the progress in Brunei economy post independence (1984-2011). Emphasis will be given to the development of oil and gas industry (oil sector) which plays an important role in the development of Brunei economy since its finding. Emphasis is also given to the contribution of the export from oil sector towards Brunei economy and its implications for the non-oil sector. This includes several economic resources that initially were main export commodities of Brunei which subsequently declined and no longer contribute towards the economy of Brunei. The trends of contribution for oil and non-oil sector to the Brunei economy is also analysed.

Keywords: Brunei, economy, history, 1906-2011, main commodity, oil and gas sector, percentage and gross domestic product (GDP).

**PEMBANGUNAN PELANCONGAN MARITIM MAPAN DI PULAU
PERHENTIAN, TERENGGANU
(SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AT PERHENTIAN ISLAND,
TERENGGANU)**

Muhammad Faiz Ramli & Hanizah Idris
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
University of Malaya
(wafa@um.edu.my)

The marine park is one of the main tourist attractions in Malaysia, especially in the category of maritime tourism and special interests. The diversity and the natural beauty of the marine park at Pulau Perhentian, Terengganu, had successful attracting tourists from all around the world. The island is known for its marine activities like swimming, snorkeling, and scuba diving because of its clear and saline water. This situation will lead to the need to form a sustainability tourism development to maintain its natural environment and ecosystem so that tourists will be able to enjoy the natural beauty offered on the island. This process of sustainable development also minimises the damage that had been done to the existing ecosystem in the isle. Therefore, the sustainable development concept is crucial to sustaining every aspect of the tourism related program, specifically on islands such as Pulau Perhentian. The implementation of the National Ecotourism Plan (NEP) in 1997 by The Ministry of Tourism and Culture to cover the aspects of

marine parks and islands remains crucially important towards sustainable tourism development in Malaysia.

Keywords: tourism, destinations, sustainable development, ecotourism, marine park

**PERBANDINGAN PELUANG PEKERJAAN OLEH MAJIKAN KEPADA
BEKAS PENAGIH DADAH DI MALAYSIA
(A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JOB OPPORTUNITY BY EMPLOYEE TO THE
FORMER DRUG USERS IN MALAYSIA)**

Ezarina Zakaria, Fauziah Ibrahim, Salina Nen, Norjana Saim & Mohd Norahim
Mohamed Sani

Pusat Pengajian Psikologi dan Pembangunan Manusia
Fakulti Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,
(ezaz@ukm.edu.my)

The holistic recovery of drug users depends on total abstinence and a successful community re-integration program. Reintegration program opts for a holistic approach, and one of the indicators used is based on the former drug users ability to stay in long term employment. It is crucial for employers to give employment opportunities to former drug users after they have successfully completed a rehabilitation program. This article aims to discuss the comparison of employer support between groups of Persons under Supervision who have completed the rehabilitation within 6-11 months (K1) programme and those who have undergone a period of rehabilitation within 12-24 months (K2). This quantitative study was conducted using cross-sectional design. The study selected 386 Person under Supervision (189 respondents in K1 programmes and 197 respondents in K2) from four main zones of Peninsular Malaysia. The employer support instrument (ESI) created and used in the study consists of 10 major items. Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis such as frequency, mean, mode, median, percentage and standard deviation. The analysis showed no significant difference between the level of employers support for K1 and K2 employees. A majority in both groups received moderate support from their employers (75.1%). Further comparative analysis revealed that K2 received slightly higher employer's support (75.6%) than K1 (74.6%) although no noticeable difference regarding supporting level. The findings also bring to light the need to establish mechanisms of relapse prevention and complete recovery of OKP with a focus on reducing the constraints to find job opportunity due to long term "institutionalization," providing a quality job opportunity and strengthening the components of employment offered by employers. The findings of this research provide insight into the potential for total

recovery by providing employment with the expectation of former drug users' success in community re-integration.

Keywords: employers support, job opportunity, community re-integration, acceleration rehabilitation, Persons under Supervision

EXAMINING THE CORRELATIONS OF GOODWILL WITH COMPETENCE AND TRUSTWORTHINESS A TEST IN THE PHILIPPINE SETTING

Jose Carlo Garcia de Pano
Department of Speech Communication and Theatre Arts
College Secretary, College of Arts and Letters
University of the Philippines Diliman
(josecarlodepano@yahoo.com)

With the controversies and challenges surrounding the concept of goodwill as a dimension of ethos, the current study aimed to test its correlations with competence and trustworthiness which have always been deemed as more concrete and steadier ethos facets. After administering the survey, which was composed of Source Credibility Measures (McCroskey & Teven, 1999) and an open-ended question, to 167 students of University of the Philippines Diliman, the results suggest that there were moderate to strong correlations between and among the three ethos factors, suggesting their "intercorrelatedness." More than reaffirming the position of goodwill as a measure of credibility, the findings disclose that the major factor affecting ethos may be cross-cultural in character.

Keywords: goodwill, competence, trustworthiness, ethos dimensions, ethos in the Philippine setting

**THE ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF MAC CUU AND MAC THIEN TICH IN
HATIAN AND SOUTHERN VIETNAM FROM THE 17TH TO 18TH CENTURIES
(PERANAN DAN SUMBANGAN MAC CUU DAN MAC THIEN TICH DI HATIAN
DAN SELATAN VIETNAM PADA ABAD KE-17 HINGGA ABAD KE-18)**

Ong Kui Hua

Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya
(josephineongmalaysia@yahoo.com)

The immigration of the Chinese to Vietnam can be traced to the Han Dynasty when Emperor Han Wu Ti (140 BC-87 BC) sent General Lu Po-te to conquer Nam Yueh (Vietnam or Nam-Viet) in the 111BC. Subsequent waves of Chinese migration to Vietnam took place whenever there was major political turbulence taking place in China. The mass migration of Chinese to southern Vietnam occurred in 1644 after the fall of Ming dynasty. The migration of Chinese to southern Vietnam after the fall of Ming dynasty in 1644 had more profound effect on the historical and demographical development in southern Vietnam. This wave of migration in the 17th century coincided with the southward expansion of the Vietnamese under the Nguyen family. The Nguyen who also began to utilize them in the process of territorial and political expansion program accepted the new arrivals from China. This research paper focuses on the role, and contribution of Chinese immigrants named Mac Cuu and his son Mac Thien Tich who refused to bow in obedience to the Qing government in China who migrated along with 400 army offices, soldiers and family members to Hatian in southern Vietnam in 1671. This immigration gave a deep impression in history demographic development in Hatian and southern Vietnam. This research paper is essential in two aspects. Firstly, until now there has not been a specific research about the settlements of the Chinese people in Hatian. Secondly, this research demonstrates the contribution of Mac Cuu and Mac Thien Tich in Hatian in the 17 century and 18 century in the effort to assist the Nguyen rulers to achieve their aim of widening their power in southern Vietnam. This research paper will furnish a new dimension to the history of the Chinese people in Hatian particularly and to Vietnamese history in general. From the point of resource usage, the first Chinese resource such as *Hai Wai Ji Shi* (Overseas National Record), *An Nam Xian Shi Yong* (Ten Scenarios Hatien, Annam), *Ha Tien Tran Hiep Mac Thi Gia Pha* (Genealogy of the Mac Family in Hatien) dan *Gia Dinh Thanh Thong Chi* (Gia Dinh History) were referred. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese documents, which have been published in *Su Hoc* (Historical Studies), will also be reference materials. In addition, fieldwork

was done at the tomb and graves of Mac Cuu and Mac Thien Tich as well as Mac family mausoleum at Hatien, Delta Mekong.

Keywords: Vietnam, Southern Vietnam, Hatien, Mac Cuu, Mac Thien Tich

**BRITISH HILL STATIONS IN SOUTH ASIA AND MAINLAND SOUTH
EAST ASIA: BRITISH INDIA, CEYLON, BURMA AND BRITISH MALAYA: A
COMPARATIVE STUDY**

Robert C.M. Weebers & Hanizah Idris
Department of Southeast Asian Studies
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti Malaya
(robertcmweebers@gmail.com)

Hill stations in South Asia and Mainland South East Asia in British India, Ceylon, Burma and British Malaya were established in the 18th, 19th and 20th century by the British who governed these countries. The objective of this paper is to show the similarities of fifteen hill stations in these countries in terms of location and size, city ranking, purpose and layout, facilities and architecture. The purpose to found a hill station was to escape from the soaring heat in the plains and to recover from tropical diseases contracted and therefor located in the mountains or hills where the air is cool at a height between 2,000 and 9,000 feet. The size of the stations is between 408 (?) and 600 square miles. Some hill stations had the function of the capital of the government of a country or specific area. The hill station possessed characteristics and facilities of the British Home Counties: climate, clubs, golf courses, racecourses, lakes, and architecture in the British (Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Elizabethan Renaissance Revival, Victorian or Swiss Gothic) style, botanical gardens, vegetation and life style.

Key words: hill stations, South Asia, Mainland South East Asia, British India, Ceylon, Burma, British Malaya

**SHIFTS IN MEANING: AN EXPLORATION OF THE TRADITIONAL ART OF
IFUGAO AS CULTURAL CAPITAL IN THE FIELDS**

Danim R. Majerano

Kapitolyo High School, San Ignacio St. Kapitolyo, Pasig City, NCR Philippines
(danimmajerano@gmail.com)

This paper explores how the concept of cultural capital by Pierre Bourdieu can help explain the changes in meanings of the traditional art of the Ifugao people, in the context of Wow Philippines, a project by the Philippine government. By the use of primary literature on the Ifugao community, supported by an in-depth interview with a key informant plus participant observation, this study unveils the reality of the cultural process that is being constructed, posited, and esteemed by different events, encounters, needs and exchanges. In general, traditional art has its signifying meaning and specific context enhanced through the dynamic characteristics of culture.

Keywords: Ifugao traditional art, cultural capital, acculturation, Wow Philippines

**PRESERVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE THROUGH FOLK
NARRATIVES: PODI AND NGOYU**

Yvonne Michelle Campbell, Kamila Ghazali & Sakina Sahuri Suffian Sahuri
Department of English Language
Faculty of Language and Linguistics
University Malaya
(willonne2003@gmail.com, kamila@um.edu.my, sakina@um.edu.my)

This paper explores the indigenous knowledge (IK) within Bidayuh folk narratives or *dondan*. It also discusses the importance of folk narratives, an intangible cultural heritage, with reference to the Bidayuh Bau-Jagoi community. Studies have looked into the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage through the process of documenting and introducing them to younger generations through the state education system. However, documentation itself is not enough. Research needs to be done to discover and understand the IK embedded within these cultural heritages, particularly the intangible aspects. Cultural Linguistics (Sharifian, 2011) is the framework chosen for analysis. The findings of this study discuss two important types of IK which are significant to the Bidayuh Bau-Jagoi community, namely podi (paddy) planting and headhunting. These two types of

IK are analysed within the context of the Gawai which is the cultural celebrations of the Bidayuh community

Keywords: indigenous knowledge, Bidayuh, folk narrative, Gawai, podi, headhunting