

# Mark Philip Stadler, MA, MSc

PhD Fellow at Asian Dynamics Initiative (ADI)  
Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies (CCRS)  
University of Copenhagen

Email addresses vgb351@hum.ku.dk, markphilipstadler@gmail.com



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## Title & Abstract

# Where is Post-Election Jakarta headed to?

## Outlook for Urban Politics and Economy in Indonesia's Capital City for the Next Gubernatorial Term 2017-2022 and Implications for the "Urban Poor"

In February 2017, gubernatorial elections took place in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, and the effects of it are unfolding. This panel is concerned with making an analysis of the first six months of the new governor's and vice governor's politics and producing an informed outlook for the future of the city and its inhabitants. The cornerstone question of the panel is: what are implications of the new governor's and vice-governor's policies for the residents of lower class in the city, also referred to as "urban poor"? The panel is intended to analyze what are changes at all possible municipal levels, the *kelurahan* (district), *kecamatan* (sub-district) as well as the *rukun tetangga* (neighborhood principal) and *rukun warga* (citizen principal) level. Furthermore, a multi-dimensional approach shall take into account not only the social and economic status of the urban poor, their cultural contributions to society, their role in the political ecology of the city, but also what will be changes to their role as citizens of the city and the Republic of Indonesia more generally.

The inhabitants of the lower classes of Jakarta's *kampung* (urban village/settlement) have fallen victim to many large-scale evictions under the previous gubernatorial term commenced by Joko Widodo (now President of Indonesia) as governor in 2012 and continued by the then vice governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (mostly referred to by his Chinese name Ahok) since 2014. In 2015, approximately 25,000 people have been evicted in more than 40 evictions. In 2016, the number rose even above that. The middle and upper class have profited from the governorship and believed that the governor did everything in order to safeguard the urban poor by providing them housing, which however contributed to the further marginalization of them: first, because the housing provided was not sufficient, second because it was for rent, and third because many of the urban poor dwellers were relocated into areas where they could not find work, bring their children to school or remain part of the cultural and social fabric of their *kampung*.

After the term of Jokowi and Ahok the city was gravely divided into those who profited from the government and those who suffered from it. What are the concrete steps taken up by the new governors to close the divide? What are initiatives to reconcile the different social classes of the city? What are measures to solve problems related to *kampung* fires, waste management, ecological disasters, cultural, social, economic and political marginalization? Is there a remaining impact of the legacy of the former three governors Fauzi Bowo, Joko Widodo and Ahok or governors before them on today's Jakarta politics?

Speakers from cross-disciplinary background are invited to contribute to this panel, from humanities, social sciences as well as science. We hope to attract a wide audience that would like to discuss and share with us in-depth knowledge about where Jakarta is headed to in their view.

## Convener

**Mark Philip Stadler** studied Southeast Asian Studies at undergraduate level at the University of Bonn and as exchange student at the National University of Singapore (NUS) from 2007-2010. He obtained two masters from the University of Leiden, where he studied from 2010-2013: a Research MA in Area Studies with specialization in Southeast Asian/Indonesian Studies and MSc in Public Administration. In 2013, he commenced his PhD at the University of Copenhagen.

Throughout his studies, he has focused on researching civil society and activism in Indonesia. His interest is majorly in studying ideological trends in the lower classes of society and what are the visions and missions of activists and civil society more generally for the (re-)design of the Indonesian state and society. He has studied activism for the reconciliation of the 1965 mass murders on alleged communists in Indonesia (BA), the ideology of Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (Research MA) and social dynamics of the perpetrators of the 1965 mass killings (MSc). His PhD is about urban poor activism in Jakarta and its effects on urban resistance with anticipated completion in early 2017.