

# Development, the Politics of Change, Contestation, and Adaptation in Contemporary Southeast Asia

## Desarrollo, Políticas de Cambio, Contestación y Adaptación en el Sudeste Asiático Contemporáneo

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ORCID: 000-0001-7738-6851

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24197/st.1.2023.1-5>

RECIBIDO: 15/07/2022

ACEPTADO: 16/07/2022

**Resumen:** El futuro de toda el área estará muy influenciado por el Sudeste Asiático, que se encuentra en el corazón del continente y tiene la economía más vibrante del mundo. El sudeste asiático también ofrece una ventana a algunos de los temas políticos más importantes de nuestro tiempo. Las doce páginas que siguen ofrecen una descripción completa de la asombrosa variedad de estructuras gubernamentales, prácticas culturales y formas de vida tradicionales del Sudeste Asiático, todas las cuales están experimentando de manera uniforme una serie de cambios importantes. El futuro de toda el área estará muy influenciado por el Sudeste Asiático, que se encuentra en el corazón del continente y tiene la economía más vibrante del mundo.

**Palabras clave:** Suroeste asiático, Tecnología, Cultura, economía

**Abstract:** The future of the entire area will be greatly influenced by Southeast Asia, which is at the heart of the continent and has the most vibrant economy in the entire world. Southeast Asia also provides a window into some of the most important political themes of our time. The twelve pages that follow give a comprehensive overview of Southeast Asia's astounding variety of governmental structures, cultural practices, and traditional ways of life—all of which are uniformly undergoing a number of important changes. The future of the entire area will be greatly influenced by Southeast Asia, which is at the heart of the continent and has the most vibrant economy in the entire world.

**Keywords:** Southwest Asia, Technology, Culture, economy

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The future of the entire area will be greatly influenced by Southeast Asia, which is at the heart of the continent and has the most vibrant economy in the entire world. Southeast Asia also provides a window into some of the most important political themes of our time. The twelve pages that follow give a comprehensive overview of Southeast Asia's astounding variety of governmental structures, cultural practices, and traditional ways of life—all of which are uniformly undergoing a number of important changes. The future of the entire area will be greatly influenced by Southeast Asia, which is at the heart of the continent and has the most vibrant economy in the entire world. Southeast Asia also provides a window into some of the most important political themes of our time.

In the first piece, the necessity to switch from participatory governance to collaborative governance is discussed, particularly in connection to managing disaster tourism. In his conclusion, Zainuri (2023) argues that in reality, the government cannot carry out tourism development independently given the limited capacity and the need to provide adequate space for growing public and private participation. Instead, it must be conducted using a collaborative governance model involving a variety of stakeholders. Maximum participation will result in a strong network that can be used to forge partnerships as the ultimate form of collaboration. The second article examines the government of Indonesia's initiatives to improve the welfare of the populace by emphasizing the fair distribution of income within the community. Accordingly, controlling the segregated public finances used as capital by state-owned businesses is crucial to the growth of the national economy. However, Anggriani et al. (2023) note that the issue frequently arises because many of the directors of state-owned businesses charged with corruption have also resulted in losses for the state as a result of the murky state financial situation in such businesses.

The third piece focuses more on Telkomtelstra's efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goals targets. Telkomtelstra is a joint venture

telecommunications firm. Azizah et al. (2023), citing extensive research, contend that Telkomtelstra used marketing, participatory design, instructional design, and media-based tactics to promote SDG principles. To increase their effectiveness, these initiatives must be created using social media. The fourth and last item, which comes after, focuses on the military's contribution to mitigating the effects of COVID-19. In their research, Riyanto et al. (2023) have outlined the ways that Southeast Asian nations have used troops to address public health crises and challenges and found that military involvement is influenced more by governance capacity, particularly the health care system, than political strength. A nation with poor health care infrastructure is more likely to use its military to combat COVID-19.

The following five articles examine how non-state actors affect various facets of communities. The efforts of Migrant Care and the Indonesian government to safeguard Indonesian migrant workers who face the death penalty in Saudi Arabia (2015 – 2018) are described in an article authored by Renta et al. (2023). Despite numerous obstacles, the author claims that Migrant Care and the Indonesian government were able to cooperate, which allowed them to help and ensure the safety of Indonesian female migrant workers. The next article, produced by Putera et al. (2023) targeted to explore the Indonesian WWF's plan to push the government of Indonesia to be more worry on safeguarding species of sharks in Indonesia. Based on their research writers suggest that Indonesia's WWF has successfully used advocacy techniques such as through delivering information politics, symbolic politics, and leverage politics in order to drive the government into their goals.

Article seven discusses about the role of Muhammadiyah as an NGO in Indonesia in its efforts to avoid modern radicalism within the country. The writers claim that Muhammadiyah provides what is referred to as a moderation program for the fight against radicalism, and that this program has been concentrated on tackling three areas, namely religious radicalism, economic radicalism, and political radicalism (Efendi et al., 2023). The following article, published by Trisnaini and Badruzaman (2023), discusses how two international organisations are working together to address the

problem of early child marriage in Yaman. According to the authors, Yemen has seen a decrease in child marriage as a result of a program run by UNFPA and UNICEF called Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage.

Marlinda et al. (2023), in contrast to the aforementioned, examine the role that airline firms play in promoting halal travel in their services. The authors contend that there are a number of programs they can put into place to entice Muslim tourists to use their services, including providing Moslem-friendly airport facilities, operating Moslem-friendly airlines, outfitting airlines with halal meals, achieving world halal tourism, displaying halal tourism logos, enhancing the digital service of Moslem-friendly airlines, and media advertising. The tourism industry is the subject of Yamin et al.'s research (2023), but they also examine the phenomenon of overtourism, particularly in Indonesia following the Covid-19 pandemic. The authors contend, through the use of a critical discourse analysis, that the COVID-19 pandemic's negative mood has resulted in "revenge tourism," which has been brought on by two years of isolation. People who have a psychiatric breakdown also express their interests in travel at the same time as the COVID-19 transmission effect is waning, which leads to overtourism. Psychology views overtourism as being caused by bad feelings that have accumulated during confinement.

The article by Fadilla (2023) examines how Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (The Liberation Party), a pan-Islamist political group that considers its ideology to be an Islamic ideology and whose goal is to establish a "Islamic Caliphate" or Islamic state, had used online media as a media of propaganda and ideology promotion. In order to further its objectives, HTI employs Muslimahnews.com as a propaganda outlet with the tagline "Inspirational and Educating" and focuses on Islamic women's organizations in Indonesia to control women through texts that adhere to the Khilafah philosophy. According to the analysis, the texts on Muslimahnews.com have a structure that skillfully supports threats and seduction. The Khilafah ideology was encouraged to reemerge by the media, which is a part of HTI. In the end, women absorb these ideas and unwittingly become targets of the power

practice agenda's agenda of intensification and normalization. The final essay examines populism's influence on Indonesian politics. According to Syamsudin and Dewi (2023), a significant foundation for the emergence of populism in Indonesia, including in the political agenda for the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election, could be provided by the Muslim middle class's political economy fragility. This is due to the fact that, throughout the past twenty years, the pre-election phenomenon has followed the Covid-19 Pandemic.