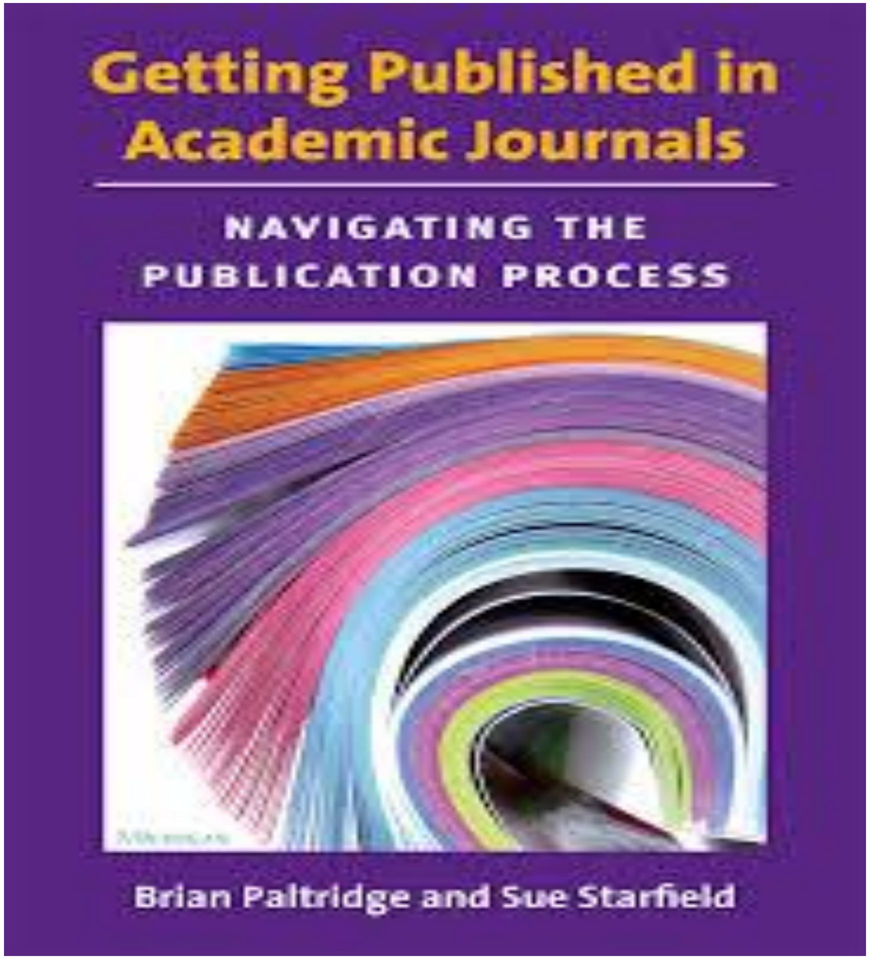
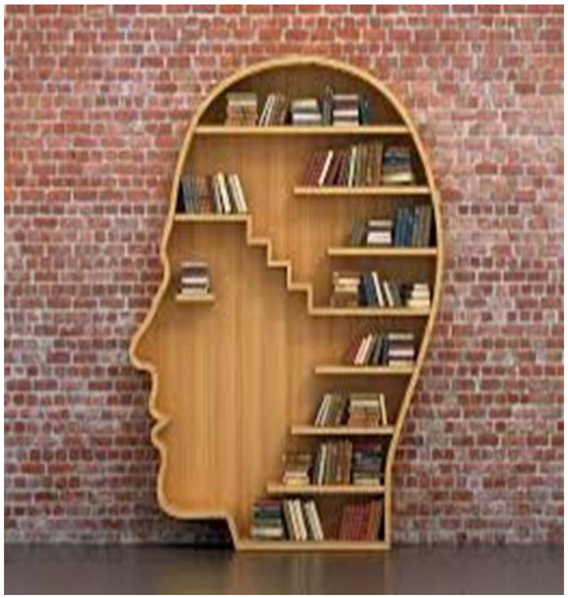
Getting Published in International Journals



Burhanuddin Muhtadi
Edward Aspinall

The Challenge of Being an Academic in Indonesia (1)



- Academic culture in Indonesian universities are still weak.
    - The Tridharma of Higher Education.
- Focused more towards teaching activity
    - burdened with teaching assignments.
    - burden to carry out social tasks.
- The "academic culture" based on the three core activities of "Reading-Writing-Discussion" has not been fully materialized.
    - write articles in the mass media.
    - Involved in modest research projects.

The Challenge of Being an Academic in Indonesia (2)

- The bureaucratization of research activity.
  - Finger print rules and piles of activities related to administrative obligations.
- Reading, writing, and discussion activities is also rare.
- No sabbatical leave.
- Time-consuming mentoring activity.

But, there is but….

- Why are there still a number of Indonesian academics who have outstanding academic careers?
- Why are there some Indonesian academics who still manage to publish a lot of writings and articles in international journals?

Why Publish?

- Career, especially academics --> proxy for academic acomplishment
- Scholarly status; increase our impact; get feedback from others' scholars
- To communicate ideas and push forward boundaries of knowledge

What to Publish? (1)

- Choosing a topic

(1) must present new knowledge; Not repeating old argument; already well known etsablished in the literature

(2) Must have a clear central argument or contribution → unlike thesis; it must have punchy, neat, and intriguing.

(3) Must "speak" to a broader literature; situate your finding in the wider literature.

What to Publish? (2)

- Co-author or single author?
- How does it relate to your thesis?

(1) a chapter

(2) an overview piece

(3) a side project

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CrossMark

First M87 Event Horizon Telescope Results. IV. Imaging the Central Supermassive Black Hole

The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration
(See the end matter for the full list of authors.)

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Abstract

We present the first Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) images of M87, using observations from April 2017 at 1.3 mm wavelength. These images show a prominent ring with a diameter of ~40 μas, consistent with the size and shape of the lensed photon orbit encircling the "shadow" of a supermassive black hole. The ring is persistent across four observing nights and shows enhanced brightness in the south. To assess the reliability of these results, we implemented a two-stage imaging procedure. In the first stage, four teams, each blind to the others' work, produced images of M87 using both an established method (CLEAN) and a newer technique (regularized maximum likelihood). This stage allowed us to avoid shared human bias and to assess common features among independent reconstructions. In the second stage, we reconstructed synthetic data from a large survey of imaging parameters and then compared the results with the corresponding ground truth images. This stage allowed us to select parameters objectively to use when reconstructing images of M87. Across all tests in both stages, the ring diameter and asymmetry remained stable, insensitive to the choice of imaging technique. We describe the EHT imaging procedures, the primary image features in M87, and the dependence of these features on imaging assumptions.

Key words: black hole physics – galaxies: individual (M87) – galaxies: jets – techniques: high angular resolution – techniques: image processing – techniques: interferometric

1. Introduction

Since the discovery of the first astrophysical jet apparently connected to its nucleus (Curtis 1918), the giant elliptical galaxy M87 in the Virgo cluster has been intensively studied with imaging observations. M87's nuclear gas and stellar dynamics, as traced by optical and infrared (IR) spectroscopy, suggest the presence of a nuclear supermassive black hole (SMBH) of mass $M_{BH} \sim (3.3–6.2) \times 10^9 M_\odot$ (Macchetto et al. 1997; Gebhardt & Thomas 2009; Gebhardt et al. 2011; Walsh et al. 2013). This high mass, combined with its proximity ($D = 16.8$ Mpc; Blakeslee et al. 2009; Bird et al. 2010; Cantiello et al. 2018; see also EHT Collaboration et al. 2019e, hereafter Paper VI), implies that the nuclear black hole candidate in M87 (hereafter referred to as M87) has an event horizon subtending the second-largest known angular size after Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*) in the Galactic Center.

Unlike Sgr A*, M87 hosts a powerful kpc-long jet that is bright in the radio, optical, and X-ray bands (e.g., Owen et al. 1989; Sparks et al. 1996; Perlman et al. 1999; Marshall et al. 2002). Weak emission east of the very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) core from the expected counter-jet has also been detected in high-frequency VLBI images (Walker et al. 2018). Material moves down the approaching jet with a maximum apparent speed of ~6c (Biretta et al. 1999). On pc and sub-pc scales, VLBI observations show the jet to be edge-brightened and parabolic in shape (Reid et al. 1989; Dodson et al. 2006; Kovalev et al. 2007; Asada & Nakamura 2012; Hada et al. 2013; Nakamura & Asada 2013; Asada et al. 2016) with a characteristic progressive acceleration downstream (Asada et al. 2014; Mertens et al. 2016; Britzen et al. 2017; Hada et al. 2017; Walker et al. 2018; Kim et al. 2018a). High-frequency astrometric VLBI measurements reveal a frequency-dependent shift of the radio core (from optical depth effects), which asymptotically converges to ~40 microarcseconds (μas) east of the 7 mm core (Hada et al. 2011); this indicates that the jet is launched in the vicinity of the central black hole (e.g., Nakamura et al. 2018) residing within the central ~100 μas. The high mass and relative proximity of M87 provides an opportunity to image this black hole and jet-launching region on event-horizon scales; however, accessing these scales with ground-based VLBI requires observations with microarcsecond resolution at a wavelength of $\lesssim$1 mm.

To this end, we have developed the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT), a global ad hoc VLBI array operating at 1.3 mm wavelength (EHT Collaboration et al. 2019b, hereafter Paper II). With its longest baselines spanning nearly the diameter of the Earth, the synthesized beam size of the EHT array is approximately 20 μas. For M87, the EHT beam size corresponds to 3–5 R_s, where the Schwarzschild radius $R_s = 2GM_{BH}/c^2$ subtends 3.9–7.3 μas for the black hole mass range and distance given above. Thus, the EHT can potentially resolve general relativistic effects associated with the SMBH in M87, most notably the "shadow" cast by the black hole on the bright surrounding emission (Bardeen 1973; Luminet 1979; Falcke et al. 2000). This shadow is expected to be encircled by a bright ring at the radius of the lensed photon sphere, with a diameter between approximately 4.8 and 5.2 R_s for a maximally spinning black hole (viewed face-on) and a non-spinning (i.e., Schwarzschild) black hole, respectively (Bardeen 1973; Johannsen & Psaltis 2010). For M87, the expected shadow diameter is 19–38 μas. Physical models and general relativistic magnetohydrodynamic (GRMHD) simulations show that Doppler-boosted emission from rapidly rotating material near the black hole can result in substantial image brightness asymmetry very near the ring (EHT Collaboration et al. 2019d, hereafter Paper V).

Early EHT observations in 2009 and 2012 detected compact emission with an FWHM size of approximately 40 μas (Doeleman et al. 2012; Akiyama et al. 2015). However, because of their limited interferometric baseline coverage, these early experiments could not synthesize an image of M87, leaving considerable uncertainty about the nature of the detected emission.

In 2017 April, the EHT conducted an observing campaign using eight stations in six geographic sites.[105] The EHT observed M87 on four days (April 5, 6, 10, and 11), interleaved with observations of other targets. Notably, these observations included 37 telescopes of the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) coherently combined to act as a single 73 m diameter telescope (Matthews et al. 2018). The addition of baselines to ALMA significantly increases the sensitivity of the entire EHT array. Additional details of the EHT instrument are given in Paper II; details of the 2017 observations, correlation, and calibration are given in EHT Collaboration et al. (2019c, hereafter Paper III).

We generated images of M87 from the 2017 EHT data in two stages. In the first stage, our aim was to compare the results of

interferometric visibility, defined as the complex cross-correlation between their recorded electric fields,

$$V_{ij}(t, \nu, P_1, P_2) = \langle E_i(t, \nu, P_1) E_j^*(t, \nu, P_2) \rangle. \quad (1)$$

In practice, radio telescopes record data in dual circular feeds, right circular polarization (RCP) and left circular polarization (LCP), or in an orthogonal linear basis. The set of four possible cross-correlations among the two recorded polarizations at the two sites then provides information about the [illegible]kes parameters (see, e.g., Roberts et al. 1994). B[illegible] is focused on monochromatic and total in[illegible] will suppress the frequency and polarimetr[illegible] remainder of our discussion.

By the van Cittert–Zernike theorem (van [illegible] 1938), the visibility measured with an ide[illegible] related to the brightness distribution on the [illegible] a simple Fourier transform. The interferometer samples a spatial frequency of the image given by the vector baseline b_{ij} joining the sites, projected orthogonal to the line of sight and measured in

The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration
Kazunori Akiyama[1,2,3,4], Antxon Alberdi[5], Walter Alef[6], Keiichi Asada[7], Rebecca Azulay[8,9,6], Anne-Kathrin Baczko[6], David Ball[10], Mislav Baloković[4,11], John Barrett[2], Dan Bintley[12], Lindy Blackburn[4,11], Wilfred Boland[13], Katherine L. Bouman[4,11,14], Geoffrey C. Bower[15], Michael Bremer[16], Christiaan D. Brinkerink[17], Roger Brissenden[4,11], Silke Britzen[6], Avery E. Broderick[18,19,20], Dominique Broguiere[16], Thomas Bronzwaer[17], Do-Young Byun[21,22], John E. Carlstrom[23,24,25,26], Andrew Chael[4,11], Chi-kwan Chan[10,27], Shami Chatterjee[28], Koushik Chatterjee[29], Ming-Tang Chen[15], Yongjun Chen (陈永军)[30,31], Ilje Cho[21,22], Pierre Christian[10,11], John E. Conway[32], James M. Cordes[28], Geoffrey B. Crew[2], Yuzhu Cui[33,34], Jordy Davelaar[17], Mariafelicia De Laurentis[35,36,37], Roger Deane[38,39], Jessica Dempsey[12], Gregory Desvignes[6], Jason Dexter[40], Sheperd S. Doeleman[4,11], Ralph P. Eatough[6], Heino Falcke[17], Vincent L. Fish[2], Ed Fomalont[1], Raquel Fraga-Encinas[17], William T. Freeman[41,42], Per Friberg[12], Christian M. Fromm[36], José L. Gómez[5], Peter Galison[4,43,44], Charles F. Gammie[45,46], Roberto García[16], Olivier Gentaz[16], Boris Georgiev[19,20], Ciriaco Goddi[17,47], Roman Gold[36], Minfeng Gu (顾敏峰)[30,48], Mark Gurwell[11], Kazuhiro Hada[33,34], Michael H. Hecht[2], Ronald Hesper[49], Luis C. Ho (何子山)[50,51], Paul Ho[7], Mareki Honma[33,34], Chih-Wei L. Huang[7], Lei Huang (黄磊)[30,48], David H. Hughes[52], Shiro Ikeda[3,53,54,55], Makoto Inoue[7], Sara Issaoun[17], David J. James[4,11], Buell T. Jannuzi[10], Michael Janssen[17], Britton Jeter[19,20], Wu Jiang (江悟)[30], Michael D. Johnson[4,11], Svetlana Jorstad[56,57], Taehyun Jung[21,22], Mansour Karami[18,19], Ramesh Karuppusamy[6], Tomohisa Kawashima[3], Garrett K. Keating[11], Mark Kettenis[58], Jae-Young Kim[6], Junhan Kim[10], Jongsoo Kim[21], Motoki Kino[3,59], Jun Yi Koay[7], Patrick M. Koch[7], Shoko Koyama[7], Michael Kramer[6], Carsten Kramer[16], Thomas P. Krichbaum[6], Cheng-Yu Kuo[60], Tod R. Lauer[61], Sang-Sung Lee[21], Yan-Rong Li (李彦荣)[62], Zhiyuan Li (李志远)[63,64], Michael Lindqvist[32], Kuo Liu[6], Elisabetta Liuzzo[65], Wen-Ping Lo[7,66], Andrei P. Lobanov[6], Laurent Loinard[67,68], Colin Lonsdale[2], Ru-Sen Lu (路如森)[30,6], Nicholas R. MacDonald[6], Jirong Mao (毛基荣)[69,70,71], Sera Markoff[29,72], Daniel P. Marrone[10], Alan P. Marscher[56], Iván Martí-Vidal[32,73], Satoki Matsushita[7], Lynn D. Matthews[2], Lia Medeiros[10,74], Karl M. Menten[6], Yosuke Mizuno[36], Izumi Mizuno[12], James M. Moran[4,11], Kotaro Moriyama[33,2], Monika Moscibrodzka[17], Cornelia Müller[6,17], Hiroshi Nagai[3,34], Neil M. Nagar[75], Masanori Nakamura[7], Ramesh Narayan[4,11], Gopal Narayanan[76], Iniyan Natarajan[39], Roberto Neri[16], Chunchong Ni[19,20], Aristeidis Noutsos[6], Hiroki Okino[33,77], Héctor Olivares[36], Tomoaki Oyama[33], Feryal Özel[10], Daniel C. M. Palumbo[4,11], Nimesh Patel[11], Ue-Li Pen[18,78,79,80], Dominic W. Pesce[4,11], Vincent Piétu[16], Richard Plambeck[81], Aleksandar PopStefanija[76], Oliver Porth[36,29], Ben Prather[45], Jorge A. Preciado-López[18], Dimitrios Psaltis[10], Hung-Yi Pu[18], Venkatessh Ramakrishnan[75], Ramprasad Rao[15], Mark G. Rawlings[12], Alexander W. Raymond[4,11], Luciano Rezzolla[36], Bart Ripperda[36], Freek Roelofs[17], Alan Rogers[2], Eduardo Ros[6], Mel Rose[10], Arash Roshanineshat[10], Helge Rottmann[6], Alan L. Roy[6], Chet Ruszczyk[2], Benjamin R. Ryan[82,83], Kazi L. J. Rygl[65], Salvador Sánchez[84], David Sánchez-Arguelles[52,85], Mahito Sasada[33,86], Tuomas Savolainen[6,87,88], F. Peter Schloerb[76], Karl-Friedrich Schuster[16], Lijing Shao[6,51], Zhiqiang Shen (沈志强)[29,30], Des Small[58], Bong Won Sohn[21,22,89], Jason SooHoo[2], Fumie Tazaki[33], Paul Tiede[18,19,20], Remo P. J. Tilanus[17,47,90], Michael Titus[2], Kenji Toma[91,92], Pablo Torne[6,84], Tyler Trent[10], Sascha Trippe[93], Shuichiro Tsuda[33], Ilse van Bemmel[58], Huib Jan van Langevelde[58,94], Daniel R. van Rossum[17], Jan Wagner[6], John Wardle[95], Jonathan Weintroub[4,11], Norbert Wex[6], Robert Wharton[6], Maciek Wielgus[4,11], George N. Wong[45], Qingwen Wu (吴庆文)[96], André Young[17], Ken Young[11], Ziri Younsi[97,36], Feng Yuan (袁峰)[30,48,98], Ye-Fei Yuan (袁业飞)[99], J. Anton Zensus[6], Guangyao Zhao[21], Shan-Shan Zhao[17,63], Ziyan Zhu[44], Joseph R. Farah[11,100,4], Zheng Meyer-Zhao[7,101], Daniel Michalik[102,103], Andrew Nadolski[46], Hiroaki Nishioka[7], Nicolas Pradel[7], Rurik A. Primiani[104], Kamal Souccar[76], Laura Vertatschitsch[11,104], and Paul Yamaguchi[11]

[1] National Radio Astronomy Observatory, 520 Edgemont Rd, Charlottesville, VA 22903, USA
[2] Massachusetts Institute of Technology Haystack Observatory, 99 Millstone Road, Westford, MA 01886, USA
[3] National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, 2-21-1 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan
[4] Black Hole Initiative at Harvard University, 20 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
[5] Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía–CSIC, Glorieta de la Astronomía s/n, E-18008 Granada, Spain
[6] Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie, Auf dem Hügel 69, D-53121 Bonn, Germany
[7] Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Academia Sinica, 11F of Astronomy-Mathematics Building, AS/NTU No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd, Taipei 10617, Taiwan, R.O.C.
[8] Departament d'Astronomia i Astrofísica, Universitat de València, C. Dr. Moliner 50, E-46100 Burjassot, València, Spain
[9] Observatori Astronòmic, Universitat de València, C. Catedrático José Beltrán 2, E-46980 Paterna, València, Spain
[10] Steward Observatory and Department of Astronomy, University of Arizona, 933 N. Cherry Ave., Tucson, AZ 85721, USA
[11] Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
[12] East Asian Observatory, 660 N. A'ohoku Pl., Hilo, HI 96720, USA
[13] Nederlandse Onderzoekschool voor Astronomie (NOVA), PO Box 9513, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
[14] California Institute of Technology, 1200 East California Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA
[15] Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Academia Sinica, 645 N. A'ohoku Place, Hilo, HI 96720, USA
[16] Institut de Radioastronomie Millimétrique, 300 rue de la Piscine, F-38406 Saint Martin d'Hères, France
[17] Department of Astrophysics, Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics (IMAPP), Radboud University, P.O. Box 9010, 6500 GL Nijmegen, The Netherlands
[18] Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, 31 Caroline Street North, Waterloo, ON, N2L 2Y5, Canada
[19] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West, Waterloo, ON, N2L 3G1, Canada
[20] Waterloo Centre for Astrophysics, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1 Canada
[21] Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daedeok-daero 776, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34055, Republic of Korea
[22] University of Science and Technology, Gajeong-ro 217, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34113, Republic of Korea
[23] Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, University of Chicago, 5640 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, USA
[24] Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Chicago, 5640 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, USA
[25] Department of Physics, University of Chicago, 5720 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, USA
[26] Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, 5640 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, USA
[27] Data Science Institute, University of Arizona, 1230 N. Cherry Ave., Tucson, AZ 85721, USA
[28] Cornell Center for Astrophysics and Planetary Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA
[29] Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam, Science Park 904, 1098 XH, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
[30] Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 80 Nandan Road, Shanghai 200030, People's Republic of China
[31] Key Laboratory of Radio Astronomy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008, People's Republic of China
[32] Department of Space, Earth and Environment, Chalmers University of Technology, Onsala Space Observatory, SE-439 92 Onsala, Sweden
[33] Mizusawa VLBI Observatory, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, 2-12 Hoshigaoka, Mizusawa, Oshu, Iwate 023-0861, Japan
[34] Department of Astronomical Science, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI), 2-21-1 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-8588, Japan
[35] Dipartimento di Fisica "E. Pancini", Universitá di Napoli "Federico II", Compl. Univ. di Monte S. Angelo, Edificio G, Via Cinthia, I-80126, Napoli, Italy
[36] Institut für Theoretische Physik, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Straße 1, D-60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
[37] INFN Sez. di Napoli, Compl. Univ. di Monte S. Angelo, Edificio G, Via Cinthia, I-80126, Napoli, Italy
[38] Department of Physics, University of Pretoria, Lynnwood Road, Hatfield, Pretoria 0083, South Africa
[39] Centre for Radio Astronomy Techniques and Technologies, Department of Physics and Electronics, Rhodes University, Grahamstown 6140, South Africa
[40] Max-Planck-Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik, Giessenbachstr. 1, D-85748 Garching, Germany
[41] Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 32-D476, 77 Massachussetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02142, USA
[42] Google Research, 355 Main St., Cambridge, MA 02142, USA
[43] Department of History of Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
[44] Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
[45] Department of Physics, University of Illinois, 1110 West Green St, Urbana, IL 61801, USA
[46] Department of Astronomy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1002 West Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801, USA
[47] Leiden Observatory—Allegro, Leiden University, P.O. Box 9513, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
[48] Key Laboratory for Research in Galaxies and Cosmology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200030, People's Republic of China
[49] NOVA Sub-mm Instrumentation Group, Kapteyn Astronomical Institute, University of Groningen, Landleven 12, 9747 AD Groningen, The Netherlands
[50] Department of Astronomy, School of Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China
[51] Kavli Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China
[52] Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica. Apartado Postal 51 y 216, 72000. Puebla Pue., México
[53] The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, 10-3 Midori-cho, Tachikawa, Tokyo, 190-8562, Japan
[54] Department of Statistical Science, The Graduate University for Adv[illegible] Studies (SOKENDAI), 10-3 Midori-cho, Tachikawa, Tokyo 190-8562, Japan
[55] Kavli Institute for the P[illegible] and Mathematics of the Univ[illegible] University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 K[illegible]anoha, Kashiwa, 277-8583, Japan
[56] Institute [illegible] Astrophysical Research, Boston U[illegible]y, 725 Commonwealth Ave., Bo[illegible]n, MA 02215, USA
[57] Astronomical Institute, St. Petersburg University, Universitetskij pr., 28, Petrodvorets,198504 St. Petersburg, Russia
[58] Joint Institute for VLBI ERIC (JIVE), Oude Hoogeveensedijk 4, 7991 PD Dwingeloo, The Netherlands
[59] Kogakuin University of Technology & Engineering, Academic Support Center, 2665-1 Nakano, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0015, Japan

Where to Publish?

- Journal status
- Specialist or general?
- Aim and scope → single country or cross-national studies?
- Disciplinary or area studies?
- Know your audience

How to Publish? (1)

- The blind review process
- Review outcomes

(1) Reject

(2) Revise and resubmit (minor or major?)

(3) Accept without revisions

- Responding to the review
- Final Editing and Production

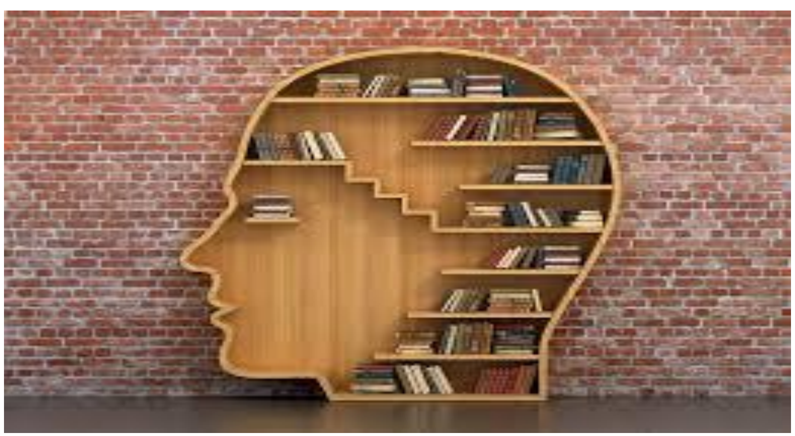
Be patient!

How To Publish? (2)

- Read before you read
- Know your targeted journals

(1) Ideological orientation (leftish? Journal of Contemporary Asia)

(2) Statistically minded or ethnografic?



- Think about your readership
- Think about your reviewers
- Locate yourself in the literature
- Use the standard structure: abstract, introduction, topic review, argument and conclusion
- English language expression → social sciences

How To Publish? (3) Abstract is the Key

- Five sentences, punchy, neat summary
- Setting the background;
- Offering new situation → the gap in the existing literature
- Summary the argument
- Broader implication
- Methodology

General background

Specific background

Knowledge gap

Here we show...

Results

Implications

Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies

Jokowi's First Year: A Weak President Caught Between Reform and Oligarchic Politics

By Burhanuddin Muhtadi

When President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) took office in October 2014, he promised to usher in a new style of politics, generating optimism among many Indonesians that his government would enthusiastically promote reform. Yet Jokowi has since placed greater value on realpolitik than on reform, as evidenced by his choice of cabinet members, his response to the controversy surrounding senior police officer Budi Gunawan, and his handling of attempts by the police and others to weaken Indonesia's respected Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). This article shows that Jokowi failed to deliver on his promises of reform largely owing to a combination of personal and external factors. He failed to show leadership on anti-corruption and human-rights issues, for example—in part because he prefers economic development over democratic reform, but also because he is not immune to the oligarchic politics that dominate Indonesia's political life and promote the interests of Indonesia's elite.

Asian Studies Review

Explainingthe 2016 Islamist Mobilisation in Indonesia: Religious Intolerance, Militant Groups and the Politics of Accommodation

By Marcus Mietzner and Burhanuddin Muhtadi

There has been an intense scholarly debate about what caused the unprecedented Islamist mass demonstrations in Indonesia in late 2016. Some scholars have argued that increasing intolerance and conservatism among the Muslim population are responsible, while others have disputed such notions, claiming that there is no evidence of widespread support for an Islamist agenda among the protesters. In this article, we analye a unique set of polling data to show that a) Islamic conservatism in Indonesia has been declining rather than increasing, but that b) around a quarter of Indonesian Muslims do support an Islamist socio-political agenda. Importantly, we demonstrate that this core constituency of conservative Muslims has grown more educated, more affluent and better connected in the last decade or so, increasing its organisational capacity. We argue that this capacity was mobilised at a time when conservative Muslims felt excluded from the current polity, following the end of a decade of accommodation.

Bijdragen: Entrepreneurs of Grievance:
Drivers and Effects of Indonesia's Islamist Mobilization

By Marcus Mietzner, Burhanuddin Muhtadi, and Rizka Halida

There has been much scholarly debate on the causes and effects of Islamist mobilizations. As some authors involved in this debate have identified rising Islamist attitudes among Muslims as a main cause of Islamist mobilizations, our study advances detailed research of opinion survey data as the best methodology to verify or falsify this assertion. Discussing the case of Indonesia, we use original survey data sets to show that prior to the 2016 Islamist mobilization there, Islamist attitudes were in fact moderating. This means that hardening Islamist views in the Muslim population could not have caused the mobilization. Importantly, however, we can demonstrate that Islamist political attitudes increased after the mobilization, and they did so consistently around those themes propagated by its organizers. This supports theories of religio-political entrepreneurs being the main drivers of Islamist mobilizations. Grievances and religious beliefs, on the other hand, are necessary yet insufficient conditions for such actions.

Inequality and Democratic Support in Indonesia

Burhanuddin Muhtadi

State Islamic University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Eve Warburton

National University of Singapore, Singapore

Keywords: Inequality, public opinion, polarization, democratic support, partisanship, Indonesia

DOI: 10.5509/202093131

English Abstract | Chinese Abstract

Indonesia is a country of significant inequalities, but we know little about how Indonesians feel about the gap between rich and poor. Comparative research suggests that negative perceptions of inequality can erode public support for democratic institutions. Using survey data, we explore the relationship between inequality and support for democracy in Indonesia. We find Indonesians are divided in their beliefs about income distribution. But this variation is not determined by actual levels of inequality around the country, nor by people's own economic situation; instead, political preferences and partisan biases are what matter most. Beliefs about inequality in Indonesia have become increasingly partisan over the course of the Jokowi presidency: supporters of the political opposition are far more likely to view the income gap as unfair, while supporters of the incumbent president tend to disagree—but they disagree much more when prompted by partisan cues. We also find that Indonesians who believe socio-economic inequality is unjust are more likely to hold negative attitudes toward democracy. We trace both trends back to populist campaigns and the increasingly polarized ideological competition that marked the country's recent elections. The shift toward more partisan politics in contemporary Indonesia has, we argue, consequences for how voters perceive inequality and how they feel about the democratic status quo.

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Electoral Studies
Volume 63, February 2020, 102111

Ideological representation in clientelistic democracies: The Indonesian case

Diego Fossati [a], Edward Aspinall [b], Burhanuddin Muhtadi [c], Eve Warburton [d]

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Abstract

Do parties represent the ideological preferences of voters in clientelistic political systems? We answer this question by studying the case of Indonesia, whose politics analysts usually describe as being based on patronage. We reassess this proposition using an original survey of over 500 Indonesian legislators. We show that, while party positions are similar on economic policy, they are differentiated on religious issues. To explore the implications of this cleavage, we develop a new measure of policy preferences about state-Islam relations, and match survey responses from legislators and citizens. Our analysis shows a high degree of congruence in party dyads of voters and politicians, which indicates that ideology is more salient than existing research suggests. We further suggest that clientelistic networks may have been pivotal in ensuring the survival of this religious-based ideological cleavage through decades of authoritarianism and democratic politics characterized by ideological moderation.

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Original Articles

Elites, masses, and democratic decline in Indonesia

Edward Aspinall, Diego Fossati, Burhanuddin Muhtadi & Eve Warburton

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ABSTRACT

The current worldwide democratic regression has prompted debate about the drivers of democratic decline. One country experiencing decline is Indonesia, where most analysts blame the shift on actions of illiberal elites, casting the public as a democratic bulwark. Yet, as in other fragile democracies, regression in Indonesia has come at the hands of politicians enjoying popular support. To investigate drivers of democratic decline we ask: How democratic are Indonesian citizens when compared to the politicians they elect? We answer this question using an original, representative survey of provincial legislators, which we compare to a general survey of the Indonesian population. While both populations express overwhelming support for democratic government, we find significant differences between how elites and masses conceive of democracy, and in their commitment to liberal norms. Though neither group is a bulwark of liberal values, we find the legislators are systematically more liberal than voters. These findings challenge widely held assumptions about Indonesia's political class, and suggest a public that is either indifferent to, or supportive of, an increasingly illiberal democratic order. Our study demonstrates that comparing elite and mass attitudes to democracy and liberalism is one fruitful technique for investigating sources of democratic resilience and fragility.

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Selective Belief: How Partisanship Drives Belief in Fake News

TABEREZ AHMED NEYAZI
National University of Singapore, Singapore

BURHANUDDIN MUHTADI
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, Indonesia

The use of disinformation in political campaigns is not a new phenomenon, but the issue has acquired renewed attention because digital media makes it relatively easier to spread disinformation. Through a cross-sectional survey (N = 1,820) on the 2019 Indonesian national elections, we analyze the relationship among belief in fake news, social media use, and partisanship. The analysis shows that although the political use of social media is not associated with belief in fake news, partisanship is strongly associated with belief in various types of misinformation, depending on whether their own candidate or the opposing candidate is targeted. The findings are interpreted through the concept of selective belief. This study contributes to theoretical debates on the association among belief in fake news, social media use, and partisanship, and addresses the role of disinformation in electoral politics in Indonesia.

Develop Your Networking

- The strengthening of academic networks, but its orientation is institutional based.
  - -student/faculty staff exchange
  - -visiting professors
  - -double degree programs
- The strengthening of researcher-based academic networks.
  - -joint research
  - -sabbatical leave
- This needs institutional support from universities or the government.
  - -providing grants
  - -benefits
- Involved in scientific or professional associations whether domestically or internationally.

Finding an Academic Mentor

My Academic Mentor

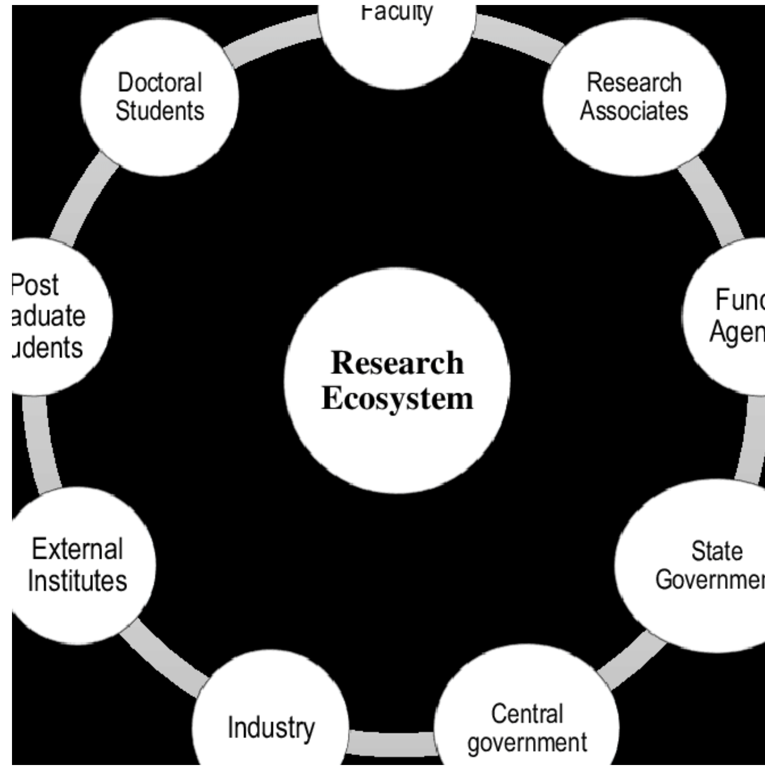
- Pick a distinct individual as a role model in pursuing a career.
- Build a long term relationship with our thesis or dissertation supervisor.
    - -joint research
    - -co-authorship

Developing Epistemic Communities

- Create epistemic communities that are developing the scientific culture as well as an arena for the exchange of ideas between peer research communities.

  -LP3ES or the Ulumul Quran.

- This will give birth to a research ecosystem.



Institutional Leniency and Research De-Bureaucratization

- Do not overburden lecturers with administrative and teaching obligations.
- Some institutional leniency are needed.

    -sabbatical leave
- If necessary, relieve lecturers who have research and publication skills from regular teaching assignments.