

Sarinah Kewajiban Wanita Dalam Perjuangan R Lik Indonesia Unknown Binding Sukarno

Pengiriman BMI keluar negeri bukan tanpa resiko. Rendahnya kemampuan hard skill maupun soft skill para buruh migran khususnya di sektor PRT ini menyebabkan mereka menjadi sasaran empuk perlakuan diskriminatif kekerasan, eksploitasi, hingga perkosaan. Kondisi ini semakin diperburuk dengan tidak adanya jaminan perlindungan dan kepastian hukum yang diberikan pemerintah RI kepada mereka.

Theological perspective on charismatic leadership of Soekarno, 1901-1970, first President of Indonesia.

Indonesian women as leaders; collection of articles.

Sarinahkewajiban wanita dalam perjuangan Republik IndonesiaSarinahkewajiban wanita dalam perjuangan Republik

IndonesiaThe Indonesian PresidencyThe Shift from Personal toward Constitutional RuleRowman & Littlefield Publishers

Buku Indonesia Tanpa Caci Maki: Meneguhkan Kembali Nilai-Nilai Keislaman dan Keindonesiaan, merupakan kumpulan esai yang fokus berbicara soal keislaman dan kebangsaan. Pembahasan sebagian besar adalah respon terhadap peristiwa-peristiwa yang terjadi dalam dunia keislaman dan keindonesiaan saat ini. Indonesia Tanpa Caci Maki: Meneguhkan Kembali Nilai-Nilai Keislaman dan Keindonesiaan dipilih sebagai judul untuk menjelaskan persoalan keislaman dan kebangsaan di Indonesia. Selama ini sering pasang surut dalam wacana keilmuan dan debat kusir di media sosial. Satu pihak ada yang merasa moderat tapi tidak mampu mengaplikasikan kemoderatan secara adil. Di sisi lain, mereka yang merasa paling Islami mendeklarasikan dirinya sebagai satu-satunya yang paling benar. Buku ini hadir untuk menjawab persoalan kebangsaan dan keislaman di Indonesia secara lebih filosofis. Artinya, penulis mencoba menganalisis kasus secara lebih rasional dan adil berdasarkan perangkat akal. Materi yang dibahas pada dasarnya tafsiran baru secara lebih universal filosofis atas kasus yang pada dasarnya sering berulang.

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Buku ini bertema kedudukan dan peran perempuan Jawa. Perempuan berasal dari kata empu-empuan atau "empon-emponan", yaitu bahan obat berupa jahe, kunyit, lempuyang, dan sejenisnya. Jenis tumbuhan ini memiliki rimpang yang berfungsi untuk jamu (pengobatan tradisional) dan biasanya pengolahannya di dapur. Empon-empon juga berfungsi untuk bumbu makanan. Secara harfiah, empu berarti seorang ahli atau berprestasi dalam bidang tertentu. Kesemua ini disadari atau tidak, menggambarkan tentang sosok ibu. Suatu gambaran wanita yang memiliki keahlian, akan tetapi terpinggirkan ke dapur atau ruang domestik, yaitu wilayah yang hanya mengurus masalah rumah tangga. Apa boleh buat, ibu telanjur diposisikan dalam tempat yang ambigu, tugas-tugasnya dianggap ringan walaupun mengurus pikiran dan tenaga. Ia harus bertahan di rumah tangga demi terbangunnya masa depan anak yang lebih baik. Sebaliknya, kita telanjur menganggap bahwa pekerjaan di luar rumah lebih penting dan bermanfaat karena menyangkut nafkah dan semua persoalan sosial dibandingkan masalah rumah tangga yang menyangkut persoalan keluarga. Itulah sebabnya, ayah selalu diasumsikan sebagai pelindung keluarga yang harus bertarung di dunia yang dianggap keras dalam persaingan, dan memikul beban berat keluarga.

Despite the massive influx of women into the labor force as a result of globalization, the gender inequalities at work have remained largely unchanged. This book addresses two related questions: What has prompted the feminization of manufacturing work in developing countries, and why has it failed to significantly erode gender inequalities at work? Teri L. Caraway offers case studies and in-depth analysis of employment changes in Indonesia combined with cross-national data to show that the feminization of the workplace produced by industrialization policies has reconfigured and reproduced, rather than overturned, gender divisions of labor at work. Caraway challenges the conventional wisdom that export-oriented industrialization and women's cheap labor are the driving forces behind feminization. Instead, she argues, the answers can be found in weak unions and current social practice. Caraway employs information about a wide range of industries--capital-intensive, male-dominated, non-export firms as well as female-dominated, labor-intensive, export-oriented industries--in arriving at her conclusions. Her findings will prove discouraging to anyone who hopes that globalization has become a positive force in improving the lives of women workers. Caraway's multilevel methodology for analyzing changes in gendered patterns of employment and her introduction of gendered discourses of work as a major explanatory variable will make *Assembling Women* a valuable resource for women's studies scholars, development economists, political scientists, and sociologists as well as all with an interest in Southeast Asian Studies and labor and industrial relations.

Pernyataan yang menyepelkan keberadaan Sukarno! Begitulah gaya Westerling mencibir Sukarno, musuh bebuyutannya, yang tertuang pada buku berjudul *Mijin Memoires* yang ditulisnya sendiri. Ia secara terang-terangan menilai bahwa pelurunya lebih mahal daripada nyawa Sukarno. Kekejaman dan kebengisan Westerling dalam melakukan pemberontakan di Indonesia sudah menorehkan trauma, baik itu dari para korban maupun mantan anak buahnya sendiri. Anehnya, sosok Westerling kebal hukum! Ia lolos dari jeratan vonis penjahat perang. Teka-teki imunitas Westerling itu akhirnya terkuak belum lama ini. Ternyata, seorang Vice-Roi, tokoh sangat berpengaruh di Belanda, selama ini telah membentengi Westerling supaya kepentingan politisnya tidak terbongkar. Kisah sarat fakta historis seputar Sukarno yang belum terekspos luas tertulis dalam buku ini. Semuanya tentang lika-liku Sukarno pada masa perjuangan, kejayaan, hingga terbenamnya. Putra sang Fajar ini memiliki banyak sisi kehidupan yang sejatinya layak diungkap supaya generasi penerus bangsa ini mampu mengangkat martabat dan ledaulatan bangsa sederajat dengan bangsa lain. Kecintaan Sukarno terhadap Republik ini selalu bersemayam dalam jiwanya. Terbukti, ketika meninggalkan istana karena kursi kepresidenan diduduki Soeharto tangan kanan Sukarno tampak menggenggam sesuatu yang sangat berharga. Hanya satu benda yang dibawa Bung Karno ketika meninggalkan istana. Tak lain, tak bukan, adalah bendera pusaka hasil jahitan tangan istrinya, Fatmawati. Gaya penulisan yang ringan, dan mudah dicerna, dan jauh dari kesan "berat" menjadi kekuatan buku ini. Di sini, kita bisa terhanyut, terperangah, bahkan terkegum-kagum dengan mozaik Sukarno yang benar-benar menggugah hati kita. Buku terbitan GalangPress (Galangpress Group).

Siapa yang tak kenal Bung Karno? Sosok yang amat berpengaruh dalam perjuangan kemerdekaan Indonesia sekaligus pencetus proklamasi ini menempati tempat spesial di hati para pejuang pada masa itu, bahkan hingga saat ini. Presiden pertama Indonesia ini memiliki kekhasan dalam setiap gerak-geriknya. Ia dikenal banyak orang sebagai pria yang karismatik, flamboyan, dan visioner. Hal yang sering kali menjadi daya tariknya adalah pidato-pidatonya yang selalu menggebu-gebu dan membangkitkan jiwa patriotisme dalam diri setiap rakyat Indonesia. Buku ini mencoba merangkum beberapa pidato Bung Karno dalam beragam perhelatan, di antaranya peringatan proklamasi kemerdekaan dan Sidang Umum MPRS. Sembari mencermati nilai-nilai historis yang terdapat di dalamnya, Anda pun dapat menyelami jiwa dalam sosok sang Bapak Bangsa melalui kalimat-kalimat yang diramunya. Benarkah Bung Karno tak hanya menjalankan fungsi sebagai pemimpin negeri ini, tetapi juga motivator andal bagi setiap elemen masyarakat, mulai dari para priyayi hingga tukang becak? Anda dapat membuktikannya sendiri. Selamat membaca!

Soekarno sebagai seorang founding father Republik Indonesia memiliki kecerdasan, bahkan karismatik dan kemampuan lisan yang seolah mampu menyihir jutaan rakyat Indonesia ketika menyampaikan orasi. Kemampuan orasinya membuat Rakyat Indonesia jatuh hati pada sosok pemuda yang lahir di Surabaya ini. Tentunya tidak mudah membuat jutaan rakyat jatuh hati terhadap sosok Soekarno jika ia sendiri

tidak memiliki kecerdasan, keterampilan berorasi dan wibawa yang kuat. Ide-ide Soekarno, sejarah hidupnya sampai kehidupan pribadinya sampai saat ini masih sering diceritakan seolah-olah sosok Soekarno memancarkan aura daya tarik bagi penulis dan peneliti untuk membedah hingga menguliti latar belakang kehidupan beliau. Berbicara mengenai pendidikan Islam dapatlah dikatakan Soekarno merasa kecewa dan tidak menyetujui paham-paham Islam tradisional, taqlid, dan sikap umat Islam yang menutup pintu ijtihad. Kritik Soekarno memangkat dan terkesan transparan, sehingga tidak sedikit orang yang menuduhnya sebagai anti Islam. Namun ia tidak bergeming dalam menyampaikan berbagai kritikan terhadap paham Islam yang masih kolot. Berangkat dari situlah pendidikan Islam menjadi salah satu perhatian Soekarno, baginya pendidikan Islam merupakan arena untuk mengesah akal, mempertajam akal dan mengembangkan intelektualitas manusia. Melalui berbagai gagasan-gagasannya sebagai seorang proklamator, Soekarno banyak menyebut dan mengidentifikasi berbagai problem yang di hadapi oleh umat Islam terutama yang bersinggungan dengan persoalan kebudayaan, intelektualitas, dan berbagai fenomena politik di dunia Islam. Dengan keyakinannya yang kuat Soekarno menyatakan jika umat Islam mau maju dan melakukan pembaharuan disegala bidang, maka umat Islam bukan lagi agama yang dianut sebatas pengertian ritual, melainkan berubah menjadi kekuatan transformasi dan perubahan. Syukur Alhamdulillah rabbi'l alamin, penulis haturkan dan panjatkan ke hadirat Allah swt. Karena berkat taufiq dan hidayah-Nya serta inayah-Nya, akhirnya penulis dapat menyelesaikan buku ini. Shalawat serta salam senantiasa tercurahkan kepada Nabi Muhammad saw beserta sahabat-sahabatnya dan keluarganya. Buku ini terdiri lima bagian. Bagian pertama berkaitan dengan pendahuluan, metode penulisan buku, kontribusi pemikiran dan pendidikan Islam, konsep pendidikan Islam. Bagian kedua, berkaitan biografi Soekarno, karya-karyanya. Bagian ketiga, berisi tentang pemikiran Soekarno tentang Islam dan pendidikan Islam. Sedangkan bagian keempat merupakan bagian inti yang dimana penulis membahas tentang kontribusi pemikiran Soekarno terhadap pendidikan Islam sekaligus relevansi pemikiran soekarno terhadap pendidikan Islam kontemporer di Indonesia

Thoughts of President Soekarno on politics and social in Indonesia; collected articles.

"Indonesians declared national independence in 1945, just days after the Japanese surrender that ended the World War II. Over the next five years the population would find itself engaged in a struggle for independence against the Dutch colonialists who sought to retake their former colony. This was a time of military mobilization, diplomatic negotiation, low intensity guerrilla warfare, as well as social turbulence, collective aspiration, and internecine violence. By 1950 the Dutch had been defeated, and the Republic of Indonesia was born, constituting the first successful war of anticolonial liberation in post-World War II Asia. Rifle Reports is a historical ethnography of everyday life during this extraordinary time, recalled in stories of the people who lived it. It is an anthropological study of gender during wartime; it is also an inquiry into storytelling both as memory practice and as ethnographic genre: how stories are told and received, how past events are recalled, how the art of narration constitutes its subject--in short, how stories inhabit social space. Matters of form and style, poetics and politics, genre and storytelling are just as critical to the author's analysis as matters of historical accuracy and authentication"--

Abstrak informatif koleksi khusus Bung Karno tahun 2019

This festschrift - dedicated to Bernd Nothofer - contains twelve contributions which comprise studies on linguistics and the cultural history of insular Southeast Asia. The linguistic studies range from an overview article to analyses of very specific linguistic features. James Collins and Alexander Adelaar discuss the positions of several languages and dialects of West and East Kalimantan. Karl-Heinz Pampus introduces an almost unknown linguist of the Mentawai language. Waruno Mahdi's article about the beginnings of the Commissie voor de Volkslectuur examines aspects of literary history as well as linguistic aspects. Some of the cultural studies have a historical approach. Wilfried Wagner analyses the variant perceptions of Malacca's downfall. Fritz Schulze highlights the importance of Malay chronicles for understanding the Islamisation process in that area. Holger Warnk sheds some new light on the Malay-speaking community in Cairo at the end of the 19th century. Ragna Boden describes the intricacies of Indonesian-Soviet relations until the coup of 1965. The last two articles discuss contemporary problems. Ulrich Scholz puts forward some remarks on the problems caused by the oil palm boom in Indonesia and Malaysia. Sven Kosel considers the position of the indigenous people of Indonesia between decentralisation and globalisation.

Participation of women in politics during New Order era in Indonesia; collection of articles.

This study investigates Indonesian women's public and private representations of identity in the New Order period (1967-1998), in the form of published autobiographies and unpublished diaries collected during fieldwork.

This book explores the relationship between gender, religion and political action in Indonesia, examining the patterns of gender orders that have prevailed in recent history, and demonstrating the different forms of social power this has afforded to women. It sets out the part played by women in the nationalist movement, and the role of the women's movement in the structuring of the independent Indonesian state, the politics of the immediate post-independence period and the transition to the authoritarian New Order. It analyses in detail the gender relations of the New Order regime, focused around the unitary family form supposed by the family system expounded in the New Order ideology and the contradictory implications of the opening up of the economy to foreign capital and ideas, for gender relations. It examines the forms of political activism that were possible for the women's movement under the New Order, and the role it played in the fall of Suharto and the transition to democracy. The relationship between Islam and women in Indonesia is also addressed, with particular focus on the way in which Islam became a critical focus for political dissent in the late New Order period. Overall, this book provides a thorough investigation of the relationship between gender, religion and democracy in Indonesia, and is a vital resource for students of gender studies and Indonesian affairs.

A number of prominent analysts provide modern assessments of Sukarno's presidency of Indonesia. The authors include John Legge, Muhammad Slamet, Jamie Mackie, David Reeve, Angus McIntyre and Amrih Widodo.

Role of women in Bali.

Religion is an integral part of our life. The answer to the question what is religion is subjective. Since the word 'religion' and its cognates are common coinage across the literate world, most of us will have a fair appreciation of the term's connotations. Considering students and scholars alike are lacking an introductory textbook on the origins of religion in modern Western theory and archaeological practice, this work is designed to fill the lacuna. Historians of ideas and social science are often not clear as to how any given theory of religion might pertain to the known archaeological record, while exponents of prehistoric religion have worked with surprisingly narrow definitions of religious life. Many will locate the kernel of the matter in 'practice' or in an active 'spirituality'. Today the pressures of the global village have forced many of us to take off our blinkers and do some cross cultural homework. Religious Studies has emerged as an academic discipline (or intellectual pursuit) with one of its functions being to facilitate mutual understanding between traditions, and to ensure that the varieties of religious belief and experience are fairly appraised. The series, of which this book is a part, will be historically rather than theologically oriented. This book will cover such a vast area for investigation and it is designed to help students find their own way through the forest, pick the trees which interest them and learn how to scrutinise them in depth. Religious Studies is a multi-disciplinary activity and one is encouraged to turn over as many stones as possible to look at religions from as many different angles as possible--the psychological, anthropological, sociological, geographical, ecological, political, economic and the like-with some awareness of current theological debates as well. This book gives scope to the comparative method and all the great religions are treated side-by-side, with points of comparison and contrast drawn. This book begins with the large question of the origins and prehistory of religion, including the bearing anthropological study has on this question, before giving space to the larger traditions themselves. The comparative method is applied not only between such enormous aggregates of phenomena as (let us say) Buddhism and Islam, but between these and small-scale, tribal traditions as well. The book highlights that some religions will be

difficult to separate from cultures because they amount to a total way of life. An attempt is made to try to interpret religion both as culture and as a distinctive set of forces in interaction with culture, or perhaps even against prevailing cultural forms. This book has been designed to help students find for themselves possible answers to existential or theological questions, but only as a side-effect to historical and phenomenological study, and as the author says "provide no such answers on a platter."

This book weaves a history of the Indonesian press, and of Indonesia's post-independence history, through the life story of Mochtar Lubis: one of Indonesia's best-known newspaper editors, authors and cultural figures with a national, regional and international prominence he retained from the early 1950s until his death in 2004.

Position of women, its gender development, and changes in Indonesia from Islamic viewpoint; collection of articles.

Women issues in Indonesia; articles.

Literary criticism on Indonesian contemporary literature; collection of articles.

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On rural women and their role in the social life and traditions in the Bali region.

This pioneering study of the Indonesian presidency significantly redefines our understanding of Indonesian politics from independence to the present. Angus McIntyre blends political biography with constitutional history to locate Indonesian leaders within both Indonesian cultural frameworks and the global biographical literature on political leaders. The Indonesian Presidency shows how Indonesia's 1945 constitution provided first for the personal rule of presidents Sukarno and Soeharto and then facilitated the shift towards constitutional rule that marked the presidencies of B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, and Megawati Sukarnoputri. This important study elevates the personalities of Sukarno and Soeharto into key explanatory factors for the character of their "Guided Democracy" and "New Order" regimes, respectively. It argues that in 1959 Sukarno began fashioning his system of personal rule, to the detriment of Indonesia's parliamentary democracy. Another constitutional turning point occurred in 1998, when a rudimentary constitutional rule reappeared. The broad shift since 1998 from personal to constitutional rule has its personal counterpoint in the relationship between Megawati and her father, which makes this unique blend of history and biography a powerful tool for understanding the Indonesian presidency. An afterword by the author on the website for The Indonesian Presidency, <http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com/isbn/0742538273>, brings readers up to date on Indonesian political developments that have affected the presidency since the book's publication. An afterword by the author on the website for The Indonesian Presidency, <http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com/isbn/0742538273>, brings readers up to date on Indonesian political developments that have affected the presidency since the book's publication.

Die Forschungen zur sowjetischen Politik gegenueber Entwicklungslandern schopfen die verfuegbaren Quellen bisher kaum aus. Dabei liefert ihre Analyse einen Schluessel zum Verstandnis der UdSSR als Weltmacht sowie zur globalen Dynamik des Ost-West-Konfliktes. In Indonesien, das zu den Spitzenempfangern sowjetischer Hilfsleistungen gehorte, konkurrierte Moskau sowohl mit den USA als auch mit der Volksrepublik China um Einflua. Besonders ChruUc'ev stellte sich dieser Herausforderung, indem er zum einen das theoretische Fundament der Stalin-Zeit modifizierte, um nach Unabhangigkeit strebende Kolonien bzw. blockfreie Staaten zu unterstuetzen, und sich zum anderen in den Bereichen Wirtschaft, Militar, Kultur, und selbst Religion in Indonesien engagierte.

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