

# GLOSSARY

## ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN TERMS

<i>Abangan</i>	Referring to nominal Muslims, often with syncretic beliefs and preferring Islamic mysticism to the <i>Sharia</i> .
<i>Bangsa</i>	race, nation (the bangsa Cina)
<i>Binnenlandsch Bestuur</i>	Interior Administration, the European civil service (BB) in colonial Java
Constructivism	or social constructivism; one of the theoretical approaches in international relations that focuses on human consciousness and its role in international life
<i>Demokrasi Terpimpin</i>	Guided Democracy
Hard power	a term used in the study of international relations; a theory that describes using economic and military means to influence other political actors' interests and behaviour
<i>Hoofdenscholen</i>	Chief's schools set up by the Dutch to educate the natives in general and also more specialized bureaucratic skills.
<i>Indo</i>	an individual of Indonesian-European origin, Eurasian.
International relations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. a branch of political science that is concerned with foreign affairs of and relations among states within the international system;</li><li>2. foreign affairs, relations among countries</li></ol>

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Liberalism	a theory in the field of international relations that, first, considers state preferences, rather than state capabilities, to be the primary determinant of state behaviour; and, second, views interaction between states as not limited to the political/security but also economic/cultural
<i>Lebensraum</i>	a term especially used in Nazi Germany that refers to additional territory deemed necessary to a nation, for its continued existence or economic well-being
<i>Keturunan</i>	term that refers to the ethnic Chinese.
<i>Kiyayi</i>	respected elder men, particularly of Islamic learning
<i>Konfrontasi</i>	or confrontation; it was Sukarno's response to the formation of Malaysia, comprising Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore
<i>Kraton</i>	palace, residential compound of ruler
<i>Krisis moneter</i>	monetary crisis in Indonesia after 1997
<i>Ksatriya</i>	knight-like figure in Indian or Javanese tradition; in Indian tradition referred to the second highest group in the occupational division in the classical Indian society. It comprised of kings, warriors, governmental bureaucrats and other individuals who represented power.
<i>Madrasah</i>	a Muslim boarding school
<i>Malari</i>	the Indonesian acronym for the "Disaster of 15 January"
<i>Mandala</i>	referred, in its original Hindu meaning, to "circle" or "completion"; it was associated with any geometric pattern which represents a microcosm of the universe from the human perspective

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<i>Masyumi</i>	moderate Muslim party with somewhat pro-Western orientation, banned by Sukarno in 1960
<i>Muhammadiyah</i>	the second largest Islamic organization in Indonesia
<i>Nasakom</i>	<i>Nasionalis, Agama dan Komunis</i> ; a concept first introduced by President Sukarno with the purpose to unify into one ideological front different competing groups on the Indonesian political scene
<i>Opleidingscholen voor Inlandsche Ambtenaren</i>	OSVIA, or Training School for Native Officials
<i>Orde Baru</i>	New Order, the term used for the regime of Indonesian President Suharto in the period of 1967–98
<i>Pancasila</i>	the philosophical basis of the Indonesian state that is embodied in its five “pillars”
<i>Pangreh Praja</i>	“Rulers of the realm”, Java’s colonial native civil service in the areas under direct Dutch rule
<i>Pegawai negeri</i>	public servant
<i>Pejabat</i>	generally, refers to high-ranking government official
<i>Pekerjaan halus</i>	a “soft job” that involves working in the office
<i>Penguasa</i>	individuals or a group of people wielding political power
<i>Penghijauan</i>	“greenization”, a term describing the process in the 1970s and 1980s when an increasing number of more devote Muslims were entering the ranks of the hitherto Christian and Muslim <i>abangan</i> -dominated Indonesian armed forces
<i>Pesantren</i>	a Muslim school in Indonesia operated by religious leaders

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<i>Pribumi</i>	native
<i>Priyayi</i>	aristocrat or official, member of the governing elite of Java, or referring to characteristics of that class
Realism	a set of theories in international relations that share a common assumption that the primary motivation behind states' behaviour is the desire for military and economic power or security, rather than ideas and ethics
<i>Renminbi</i>	the Chinese currency
<i>Reformasi</i>	refers to the political and social reform following the fall of President Suharto in 1998
<i>Santri</i>	devout Muslim, self-consciously non-syncretic
Soft power	a term used in the study of international relations. It is a theory that refers to power that comes from history, culture and diplomacy
Structural realism	or neorealism; a theory of international relations that argues in favor of a systemic approach to IR analysis and that views the international structure as acting as a constraint on state behaviour
<i>Tanah asli</i>	motherland
<i>Wong cilik</i>	common people; often used to compare the common people with the elite
<i>Warga Negara</i>	non-indigenous citizens, an official Indonesian