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Get ready for the flood! Risk-handling styles in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Glossary and Abbreviations

Bahasa acronym or concept	Meaning in English
<i>Ajar</i>	Abbreviation of the verb <i>mengajar</i> , meaning 'teaching' or 'lecturing'. In Bantaran Kali, the notion <i>ajar</i> is mostly used to refer to the risk-handling practices of <i>orang ajar</i> . See chapter 4 for more information on these notions.
<i>Antisipasi</i>	In Bantaran Kali, <i>antisipasi</i> means something like 'autonomously overcoming one's own problems'. An <i>orang antisipasi</i> , then, is someone who uses 'antisipasi' risk-handling practices. See chapter 3 for more information on these notions.
Arisan	<i>Arisan</i> are regular social gatherings for purposes of saving money. They are an example of ROSCA: Rotating Saving and Credit Associations.
BOS	Bantuan Operasional Sekolah: A grant allocated by the Jakarta government to state-run schools, to support education operational expenditures. The result of this program is that parents from the lowest economic class are no longer required to pay high educational fees.
BPDB	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Tingkat Kabupaten/Kota: The Indonesian National Disaster Management Agency, the institution that coordinates and mitigates disasters such as floods on the city level.
<i>Dangdut</i>	An Indonesian music genre with influences from Indian, Arabic and Malay music, which has traditionally been popular with the working classes and lower income groups.
FBR	Forum Betawi Rempug: The Betawi Brotherhood Forum, an ethnic gang or civil militia group which operates in Jakarta. The FBR claims to represent the interests of Jakarta's ethnic Betawi, portrayed as the indigenous population of Jakarta.
HT	Handie Talkie: Radio sets used in Bantaran Kali for communication between riverbank settlers, sluice-gate keepers in Manggarai and Depok, and KORAMIL (see below). The communication is facilitated by the <i>kecamatan</i> (see below).
<i>Jamu</i>	A traditional herbal medicine venerated by Indonesians of all ages for its power to heal ailments or enhance one's beauty, strength or stamina. <i>Jamu</i> is made by an <i>ibu jamu</i> or <i>jamu</i> maker, from herbs, spices, fruits and plants. Sometimes rice wine or palm wine is also added to the drink.
<i>Keamanan</i>	Safety, often abbreviated to ' <i>aman</i> ' – meaning 'safe'.
Kecamatan	Administrative sub-district, positioned between the municipality (<i>wali-kota</i>) and the kampong administration (<i>kelurahan</i>). All three institutions serve under the Provincial Government of Jakarta.
Kelurahan	Kampong administration, the lowest level of government administration.
<i>Keras</i>	Tough or hard, often referring to a person's character.
KK	Kepala Keluarga, head of a household.
KORAMIL	Komando Rayon Militair: The military sub-district command involved in Jakarta's flood-management and security unit
<i>Kumu</i>	Slum
<i>Orang oknum</i>	Literally means an 'element' or 'an individual' within a group, but it has a more negative connotation in practical language usage, where it refers to an unidentified person often engaged in criminal acts. An approximate English equivalent might be 'rogue'.
<i>Orang Betawi</i>	Inhabitants born in Jakarta, also sometimes referred to in Bantaran Kali as 'orang asli', <i>asli</i> meaning 'native' or 'original'.

<i>Orang biasa</i>	Ordinary people, often contrasted in narratives with 'orang tinggi' (see below).
<i>Orang bodoh</i>	<i>Bodoh</i> means stupid. In Bantaran Kali, 'orang bodoh' refers to people who lack valued knowledge and/or education.
<i>Orang rendah</i>	'low people', people with low social status, often contrasted in narratives with 'orang tinggi' (see below).
<i>Orang tinggi</i>	'High' or important people, people from outside the kampong with high social status.
<i>Orang politik</i>	politicians
<i>Pendatang</i>	Newcomers, people who, unlike the 'orang Betawi' (see above), have not been born in Jakarta but who came to live there in search for a job.
<i>Pengamen</i>	Begger singer or street singer; someone who sings in the streets for money, often while playing a guitar, but sometimes also with a help of a karaoke-set and microphone.
<i>Preman</i>	Thug or gangster.
PBB	Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan: Taxes for land and building that must be paid by residents to the DKI Jakarta government.
RASKIN	Beras untuk Orang Miskin: A subsidized rice program for poor families which provides 10 kg of rice per poor households at the price of Rp 1,000 per kg.
<i>Reformasi</i>	A period of political and societal transition that began with the fall of Suharto in 1998. With the ending of three decades of the New Order period, a more open and liberal political-social environment ensued.
<i>Rentenir</i>	Moneylenders, people who lend out money to others in return for (usually high) interest rates.
RT	Rukun Tetangga: neighbourhood
RW	Rukun Warga: community. Each RW consists of a number between 5 and 20 RT (see above)
SD	Sekolah Dasar: primary school. Children start attending SD at age six and can continue to SMP (see below) at age eleven.
<i>Simpan pinjam</i>	A <i>simpan pinjam</i> is an example of an Accumulating Saving & Credit Association (ASCRA). In a <i>simpan pinjam</i> , a group of people join together to contribute money to a loan fund from which they can disburse sizeable loans, for example, for investments in a new business. They can resemble small banks, such as the one that the municipality runs in Bantaran Kali, or they take more informal forms.
SKTM	Surat Keterangan Tidak Mampu: A card that can be issued by the <i>kecamatan</i> (administrative sub-district) to the desperate poor. Officially, it offers card holders subsidized or free treatment at state hospitals and clinics throughout the country. The resulting medical claims are met by a combination of local taxes and central government revenues.
SMP	<i>Sekolah Menengah Pertama</i> , or Middle or junior secondary school. SMP education takes three years and follows elementary school. SMP may be followed by three years of senior secondary school (<i>Sekolah Menengah Atas</i> or SMA).
<i>Susah</i>	In Bantaran Kali, the term <i>susah</i> means 'difficult' or 'hard'. It is mostly used to refer to a risk-handling practice of the so-called orang susah, who emphasize their difficulties and problems in order to claim aid. See chapter 5 for more information.
<i>Tukang kredit</i>	A creditor, a person of whom one can buy goods on credit and pays these back in daily installments – which mostly include an interest rate of 5 to 10 per cent per day.