

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996217049003316
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Titolo	Anomie and violence : non-truth and reconciliation in Indonesian peacebuilding // John Braithwaite [and three others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Canberra, Australia : , : ANU Press, , [2010] ©2010
ISBN	1-921666-23-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 501 pages) : illustrations, 1 map
Collana	Peacebuilding compared
Disciplina	320.9598
Soggetti	Conflict management - Indonesia Peace-building - Indonesia Social conflict - Indonesia Political violence - Indonesia Indonesia Politics and government 1998- Indonesia Social conditions 1998-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes bibliographical references (437-480) and indexes.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	1. Healing a fractured transition to democracy -- 2. Papua -- 3. Maluku and North Maluku -- 4. Central Sulawesi -- 5. West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan -- 6. Aceh -- 7. First steps towards a theory of peacebuilding.
Sommario/riassunto	Indonesia suffered an explosion of religious violence, ethnic violence, separatist violence, terrorism, and violence by criminal gangs, the security forces and militias in the late 1990s and early 2000s. By 2002 Indonesia had the worst terrorism problem of any nation. All these forms of violence have now fallen dramatically. How was this accomplished? What drove the rise and the fall of violence? Anomie theory is deployed to explain these developments. Sudden institutional change at the time of the Asian financial crisis and the fall of President Suharto meant the rules of the game were up for grabs. Valerie Braithwaite's motivational postures theory is used to explain the gaming of the rules and the disengagement from authority that occurred in that era. Ultimately resistance to Suharto laid a foundation for commitment to a revised, more democratic, institutional order. The

peacebuilding that occurred was not based on the high-integrity truth-seeking and reconciliation that was the normative preference of these authors. Rather it was based on non-truth, sometimes lies, and yet substantial reconciliation. This poses a challenge to restorative justice theories of peacebuilding.
