Bureaucratic and Governance Issues in Bandung

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Abstract. Bandung known as the capital city of west Java, Indonesia and also known as Parijs van Java that might be called that way as well as becoming the third place in numbers, of art deco housing designed in the world after Miami in the United State of America and Paris, France (Bandung Heritage Society). Art Deco or it could be said as Art Decorative, is one of the truly International Architectural styles, using flowing curves and naturalistic motives. Bandung or Parijs van Java was built in about 1810 as it was stated in a letter of Herman Willem Daendels (1808-1811), the governor general of Dutch Indies dated on September 25, 1810. That day, then, declared by after he said while he spotted the area;” Zorg, dat als terug kom hier instand in gebouwd”. Someday if I have my time, it should be a city here, he said. Meanwhile, Daendels had been running the road progressed from Anyer, West Java to Panarukan, East Java, through the city. The city, then, is called, I suppose, Parijs van Java, according to conditions of architectural designed as well as mentioned above. Therefore, the city is built as Daendels to do it so that he was a Governor on its area of Bandung. He, actually was sent by Louis Napoleon, King of France (Wikipedia, Indonesia) and is being ordered in defending the land against English. The city of Bandung, therefore, built as well as the needs of the Dutch during that time and later on. The army base and airforce base is also located in the area at all to protect the residents. The city performed four difference social class or it could be said four castes. First, Europeans, Vreemde Osterlingen, Vreemdeling and Inlander. Those four social classes are placed from the north area, down to south area. The city, nowadays and its heritage, it assumes, performing the ranks in difference way, but still exists the old ways in its variants.

1. Introduction

The city of Bandung or it also called as Parijs van Java was Built, as Daendels, the Dutch Indies Governor during the time (1808-1811), ordered to do so while he was running the progress of road from Anyer, West Java to Panarukan, East Java of about a thousand kilometres [1]. The road is planned across the city anyway [2]. The mapping of inhabitants of Bandung, then, divided into four ranks of social castes. First is European; those who were people of pure Dutch people, and secondly, those Vreemde Osterlingen (Asian) are Japanese, Indian, Chinese and Arabian, the third, Vreemdeling are for those of others of western people and natives and the fourth Inlander for those whose criteria of honden en inlanders (dogs and natives). If those honden criteria would get mankind statuses, they should propose gelijkstelling (similar status as well as those three others criteria) [3].

The four castes, shall it have called it that, not ranks, located in four different areas [4]. In August 1945, at the threshold of the Revolution, the city of Bandung was what it had been through most of the earlier years of the twentieth century and is today, an administrative and educational center. Like most cities in Indonesia it had little industry; in economic terms it depended on the services it performed for
government and private offices and schools and for the plantations established during the previous six or seven decades in the mountainous areas around the bowl [5].

The phenomena of the city can be observed by seeing the daily activity at that time. Schools are also differentiating or distinguishing the people based on where they lived by and what ranks they are. HBS (Hogere Burgerschool) is a school for those are Dutch children. The teacher is Dutch and presenting the language in Dutch. Volkschool is for natives that the Dutch needed some jongos (Office Boy) to help them in someways as well as like a “dog” in Hotels (Such as Homann) or Societeit (now Gedung Merdeka).

The office and the house of Bupati of Bandung at that time, Wiranatakusumah II, lived in south area across the Masjid agung at Alun-Alun Bandung. North to Kabupaten or house of Bupati bandung is Governor residential palace and also located in the north of railroad area. The Andir (Husein Sastranegara) airfield is also on the north area of railroad.

Nowadays, those athmospheres is still exists in different way although not the same. The school system divided into two categories; IPA (Sciences areas, such as Physics, biology, chemistry) and IPS (Humanity, accounting, history). Ironically, the IPS is under estimated whose students uncapable to IPA. Therefore, every student no matter how would prefer to join IPA area. The doctorate degrees should go to the highest places, such as kepala dinas, but not bupati or mayor. Then the rest should go down and down below them, then.

2. Methods
The method is qualitative in cultural sociology and Anthropology background. Historical background is also needed to get the relation and comparing its relation upto now. All data combine it as a holistic view one to another.

3. Results and Discussion
The existence of housing in the city of Bandung representing the art deco motives and also the four ranks or social castes. The social mobility of people at that time is closed to vertical relation that each rank cannot go easily go up without permission from the superior (gelijkstelling notes), especially for the dogs and natives. The gelijkstelling is about attributes that should be worn by any person to permit as a grant to join the culture. Civil society is of central importance in place-making, yet it is diverse and plural. Thus a particular group’s identity politics can dominate the production of space with ideologies influencing interactions and the social construction of space [6].

All societies have hierarchies [7]. The attribute, by means social attributes, appears in daily governmental and bureaucrating activities such as facilities that affiliates to each status. The status and its facilities depend on how high the status in governmental or bureaucratic position [8]. Each position would represent the status itself and the phenomena shows such as a director general should have sit in a large room and most of all alone and furnished well and the best of all than the lower officials. The car for mobile activities should be the best and park area exclusively and no one cannot park there. The residential house is also representative one. Those attributes as status symbols of the position. The other attribute should an advantage is a doctorate degree that only little area of people could reach that degree.

The activities of officials such as clerk, whose operating correspondence etc, could make a letter only that the representative or superior above have to note and signed aside the representative one and that representative person would have signed on. Then, the letter delivering to the officials below to get number of letter, date, month and year and stamped as a legal formal of the office, then finally would be sent in delivery system [9]. The letter is organised by at least by four or five officials. If one of the official is absentee, then the system lacking.

The status of each position could be upright higher than before by studying and have to get higher degree and get a new position, hopefully of course, that is not always the position above is empty. The status for studying is also have to get a permission from the superior one, and the job would be delivered to others. It could be after working hours to do it so and after finishing it, the diploma could be as well
as gelijkstelling to get a new higher position and a new status or even new facilities according to its position after promotion by the superior or representative one.

4. Conclusions
The ranks of people who hold the statuses in such as a way are based on academic degrees and placed them depends on how high their capabilities. Therefore, each status cannot go upright easily that they should go to study more and getting higher education diploma. By holding the higher degree or more, the person or official would be placed properly according its status and its role, higher. The diploma is as well as gelijkstelling in the old days. Socioeconomic status continued to influence college graduation – even after socioeconomic selection had played its part in determining who would attend college [10]. It should be not that way, an official able or unable that responsibilities are not because of the conditions, but rather than “What You Are, not depends on Who You Are”. Those some kind of closed relation and is not relevant in modern time.

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