

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the paper. It covers background of the study, statement of the problems, aims of the study, subject of the study, research procedure, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the Study

The expansion of European empire, which began at the end of 15th century, was an important part of colonialism. Africa and Asia were a large part of European empire colonies (Iyer, 2004). The history of Dutch colonialism in Indonesia started in early 17th century. Indonesia was colonized by Dutch for 350 years. On 22 June 1596 Cornelis de Houtman, a leader of Dutch trade expedition to Nusantara arrived at Banten Harbor. That was the first time the Dutch set foot in Indonesia. In 1602 the Dutch established Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie (VOC) or the Dutch East India Company which had an important role to the long history of Dutch colonialism in Indonesia. It is quite similar to what is conveyed by Osterhammel (2005) who argues that colonial states served two main functions for the colonizer, maintaining order and creating conditions that would enable other groups, notably business firm outside investors, to exploit the resources of the colonies. After the nationalization of the VOC in 1799, the Dutch Government had a firm grip on the vital territories of the country. People in those territories were forced to submit their agricultural product to the Dutch merchants.

On March 9, 1942 the Dutch government surrendered to Japanese troops without any resistance on the land, after an alliance of British, Dutch, Australian and United State fleet were defeated at The Battle of Java Sea by the Japanese. Japanese promoted the independence movement to Indonesian as they believe Japanese is the liberator from the colonialism of Dutch. During the occupation, the expectation of Japanese as the liberator was turned into affliction. The Japanese often acted harshly against Indonesians. Local population experienced torture, sex slavery, starvation and other war crimes. They forced million of local populations to work as slave laborers for the Japanese (Arkanda, 2008; Syadiah, n.d).

This colonial situation in Indonesia has been seen as the interaction between two groups, the colonizer and the colonized. The colonization shows the power relation between the colonizer and the colonized, and relates to exploitation and domination. The colonizers as the power holder and dominating group enforced rule in Indonesia as the colonized country and constantly actualized the practice of robbery and exploitation, where exploitation started on the basis of oppression. As Lukes (as cited in Sadan, 2007) stated that power is connected to oppression and rule and Max Weber (as cited in Sadan, 2007) linked power with concepts of authority and rule, and power as a factor of domination, based on economic or authoritarian interests. The power owned by the dominating group and colonial institutions with its social practices has produced racial oppression and discriminatory outcomes on the colonized country. Racial oppression and

discrimination are closely related to racism, thus, Memmi (1999) asserts that in every colonial institution racism is ingrained.

Like Memmi, Fine (2007) believes that all the colonial empires are not equal, and it is possible for different colonial empires to have different racial ideologies. A definition of racism is required to define racial ideology and defining a racist colonial empire is by the creation of a social and economic structure that creates inequalities based on race. It is possible that this inequality would lead racial discrimination. Racial discrimination has two components, differential treatment on the basis of race that disadvantages a racial group and treatment on the basis of inadequately justified factors other than race that disadvantages a racial group (Blank, 2004).

Related to the issue of colonialism mentioned above, power exercised and racial discrimination issues in K'tut Tantri's autobiography *Revolt in Paradise* has been chosen. The reason of selecting this autobiography is that it represents the colonial history of Indonesia and the practice of power in a colonial setting. However, this paper will not present the comparison between the Dutch and Japanese colonization but will focus on the exercise of power within the colonialism era. To analyze the issue presented in the text, the theory of power proposed by French and Raven (1959) have been used.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

In order to make the discussion focuses on the problems, this study is limited to the issue of power exercised in *Revolt in Paradise* by K'tut Tantri and limits the problem of the study by formulating the following research question:

- What types of power are exercised in the text?

1.3 Aims of the Study

This study aims at finding the answers based on the research question that have been formulated in the previous part.

- To find out what types of power are exercised in the text.

1.4 Subject of the Study

The subject of the study is an autobiography of K'tut Tantri entitled *Revolt in Paradise*. An autobiography deals with true events and real people, it is an individual relationship with his or her past, Gudmundsdóttir (as cited in Gappmaier, 2009). The reason of taking this autobiography as the subject of study is because, first, this autobiography is very interesting; it is like a history book of Indonesia at colonial era written in narrative style. The second reason is because the author, K'tut Tantri is a forgotten Indonesia hero. She was an American who fell in love with Bali at the first time she saw it in a film entitled *The Last Paradise* at a movie theater in America. In 1930s she decided to go to Bali and settled. K'tut Tantri was adopted by a Raja's family in Bali, she was dealing with

much trouble in Indonesia and became part of them who struggled for Indonesia's independence. Thus, this book is interesting to read and analyze.

Revolt in Paradise is an autobiography with its story revolves among the colonized and colonizer in Indonesia from the Dutch colonialism to Independence era. The story in *Revolt in Paradise* contains the issue of power and discrimination. The writer is interested in finding the out the relationship of power exercised, colonialism and discrimination that happened in Indonesia. The writer analyzes issue in the novel using French and Raven (1959) framework of power.

1.5 Research Procedure

This study employs qualitative research, deals with analysis of literary work. Qualitative approach utilizes ways of interpretation by presenting them in the form of description, Ratna (2004). This study describes phenomenon in the form of words, phrases and sentences, which indicate the issues of the study are power exercised by the colonizer and racial discrimination. Textual analysis is used to collect the data and applied close reading strategy in identifying the textual evidence contained in the novel. The collected data will be analyzed by French and Raven (1959) typology of power.

1.6 Clarification of the Key Terms

There are some terms in this paper which are important to be explained to avoid misunderstanding. The terms are as follows:

1. Power is a capability of someone to change people's mind and behavior. The process of changing people's mind and behavior is supported by their necessity to comply with someone's determination (French and Raven, 1959).
2. Colonialism is a practice of domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy).
3. Colonizer is a person who imposes his culture, a way of life that includes government, education, and socioeconomic system, on another in total disregard of the latter's culture (Memmi, 1965).
4. Hegemony is the predominance influence of one social class over others that represents not only political and economic control, but also the ability of the dominant class in presenting their definition of viewing the world and make it accepted by the other classes as common sense or natural, Gramsci (as cited in Chandler, 2000).
5. Ideology is an articulated sets of ideas, ideals and purposes which help members of the system to interpret the past, explain the present, and offer a vision for the future, Easton (as cited in Podeh, 1994).
6. Race is defined as populations differing in the incidence of certain genes but actually exchanging or potentially able to exchange genes across the boundaries (usually geographic) that separates them, Dobzhansky (as cited in Henry, 2000).

7. Racism is any action or attitude, conscious or unconscious that subordinates an individual or group based on skin color or race. It can be enacted individually or institutionally (US Civil Rights Commission).
8. Discrimination is treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, 2000).
9. Racial Discrimination is to treat differently a person or group of people based on their racial origins. Power is a necessary precondition, for it depends on the ability to give or withhold social benefits, facilities, services, opportunities etc., from someone who should be entitled to them, and are denied on the basis of race, color or national origin, (Yeboah, as cited in Randall, 2010).

1.7 Organization of the Paper

The paper will be organized into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I: Introduction discusses background of the study, statement of the problems, aims of the study, subject of the study, research procedure, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II: Theoretical Foundation describes some theories provided to support the analysis: power, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, and causes of racial discrimination.

CHAPTER III: Research Methodology deals with the research methodology and the research procedure used in this study. It is divided into research

method, data collection, data analysis, data presentation, and synopsis of the text.

CHAPTER IV: Data Presentation and Discussion presents the data and discussion of data related to the statement of the problems. The discussion is organized into two parts in line with the research questions: the types of power exercised.

CHAPTER V: Conclusions and Suggestions presents some conclusions and some suggestions for future studies related to power exercised and racial discrimination.

