

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Bondan Kanumoyoso

Beyond the City Wall: Society and Economic Development in the Ommelanden of Batavia, 1684-1740

1. The socio-economic expansion of Batavia into its hinterland could only be managed properly after the vicinity of Batavia had been completely pacified at the end of seventeenth century.
2. Society in the Ommelanden was always multi-ethnic and it was one of the first colonial societies created by the Dutch on Asian soil.
3. The daily administration in the environs of Batavia was run on the lower level by *kampung* headmen who referred to their own *adat* (customs) and traditions for guidance.
4. The sugar industry was the main engine in the economic development in the Ommelanden. However, the uncontrolled development of this industry became the main factor in the ecological deterioration of this region.
5. The Company was neither able nor willing to impose its legal system on the Asian population and left complicated issues such as civil jurisdiction to indigenous political leaders. [Remco Raben, *Batavia and Colombo, The Ethnic and Spatial Order of Two Colonial Cities, 1600-1800* (Unpublished PhD dissertation: Leiden University, 1996), p.197].
6. Slaves were deemed necessary and were procured by the Company partly because the labour which could be acquired by indirectly coercing indigenes into performing colonial services and hiring wage labourers was not sufficient to sustain the development of the urban centres of Batavia, Colombo, and the Cape. [Kerry Ward, *Networks of Empire, Forced Migration in the Dutch East India Company* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p.73].
7. Knowledge of the 'Oriental' Indonesia which can be gathered from the Company historical source materials can also be used for clarifying the important question of what the significance of that evidence is within the frame of reference of Indonesian history [J.C. van Leur, *Indonesian Trade and Society, essay in Asian Social and Economic History* (The Hague-Bandung: W. van Hoeve, 1955), p.151].
8. The Dutch played many roles in Indonesian history in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Overall, they touched the lives of some classes and some regions significantly, in other places lightly or barely at all. As allies and foes they lived, worked, and married in the Indonesian context in which the main players were Indonesian. [Jean Gelman Taylor, *Indonesia Peoples and Histories* (New haven: Yale University Press, 2003), p.145].
9. Knowledge of the origins of the *Betawi* people is very essential to the preservation of their cultural identity.

10. Many kinds of ecological problems which faced by Batavia and the Ommelanden at the beginning of the eighteenth century, such as water pollution, *banjir*, and deforestation, still exist or have even worsened in present-day Jakarta.

11. The historian seeks to discover order and structure in the chaos and messiness of the past.

12. It is very important for the Indonesian historians to see their national history from their own point of view.