

Indonesia

Ethnicity in Indonesia

Group selection

Indonesia is an ethnically diverse nation, partly due to its geography as the world's largest archipelagic state. Approximately 87% per cent of Indonesians consider themselves to be Muslim (²⁴⁸⁰), making Indonesia nominally the largest Muslim nation in the world (²⁴⁸¹). Apart from Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism are recognised as official religions (²⁴⁸²), and the right to religious freedom is constitutionally guaranteed (²⁴⁸³). Moreover, Indonesia is home to different ethno-linguistic groups of varying descent (²⁴⁸⁴). We identify the following groups as politically relevant: **Acehnese, Amboinese, Balinese, Bataks, Chinese (Han), East Timorese, Gorontalo, Javanese, Madura, Makassar, Bugis, Minahasa, Minangkabau, Papuans, Sundanese, Ternate, Dayak, and Malay.**

²⁴⁸⁰ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²⁴⁸¹ [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

²⁴⁸² [Freedom House, 2014]

²⁴⁸³ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²⁴⁸⁴ [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

Power relations

1946-1949

Towards the end of World War II the former colony Indonesia started to seek independence from their Dutch colonial rule, and the leaders of the revolution declared on the 17th August 1945. This declaration was the beginning of the Indonesian war of Independence which lasted until 1949 with the supporters of the revolution being pitted against the Dutch colonialists and Pro-Dutch Indonesians. The primary drivers of the revolution were thereby the Pemuda, also called the "Pemuda Republik Indonesia (PRI)", a group of young and radical people who saw the struggle against the colonial rule only solvable through violent means. This was against the visions of some Indonesians who sought cooperation with the Dutch. An essential intent of this second group was thereby also to keep the social and economic order to their advantages. As a result, the revolution and the violence during this period were not only directed against the former colonial rule and their allies but also against other Indonesians, primarily the indigenous power holders. However, it is not clear whether these violent acts were driven entirely by differences between ethnic groups or were based instead on a battle of class struggles and ideology whereby socialists and communist sided with the radical youth of Pemuda. Additionally, this period can be classified as a decolonization process and a fight against the colonial

rule and not a battle against the Dutch as an ethnic group (²⁴⁸⁵, 154-159, ²⁴⁸⁶ and ²⁴⁸⁷).

Given this argumentation, ethnicity is coded as irrelevant for this period. Moreover, the Dutch officially acknowledged the independence of Indonesia only in 1949, but today it is dated with the declaration of independence, 17th August 1945. Since the EPR dataset starts only from 1946 on, Indonesia is coded from January, 1st 1946.

²⁴⁸⁵ [Brown, 2003]

²⁴⁸⁶ [Frederick, 2012]

²⁴⁸⁷ [Langenberg, 1982]

1950-1958

Post-independence Indonesia experimented with different political systems from federal to unitary and from parliamentary democracy to the institution of a “Guided democracy” under martial law in 1957.

The national government was largely controlled by the Javanese, who are therefore coded as Dominant, while at the provincial level the local authorities enjoyed considerable autonomy. Therefore, the Acehnese, Amboinese, Balinese, Bataks, Gorontalo, Madura, Makasarese and Bugis, Minahasa, Minangkabaus, Sundanese, Ternate, and Dayak are coded as Powerless with Regional Autonomy - except for the Amboinese, who are coded as Self-Excluded. A separatist movement called Republic of South Moluccas (RMS) was active in Ambon in the 1950. Rebellion started in April 1950 but only lasted until November 1950 when the Indonesian military forces defeated the RMS.

Starting in 1953, the Acehnese officially launched a rebellion against the national government through a movement called Darul Islam. The government endorsed a decree in 1959, giving the Aceh region more autonomy. The rebellion was brought to end in 1962. In 1952, Kahar Muzakkar, a Bugi, started an Islamist rebellion against the national government and became an ally of Darul Islam. The rebellion was brought to end in 1965 after Muzakkar was shot.

The Chinese, on the other hand, are considered Discriminated because they were denied official political positions and did not control a territory. Discriminating laws against Chinese existed until after the millenium. Especially under Suharto’s rule they were subject to repression and forced assimilation (²⁴⁸⁸), banned from entering politics (²⁴⁸⁹), and denied citizenship rights (²⁴⁹⁰).

²⁴⁸⁸ [Hervandi, 2011]

²⁴⁸⁹ [Primanita & Daslani, 2012]

²⁴⁹⁰ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

The Malay, East Timorese, and Papuans are considered Irrelevant.

1959-1963

The Amboinese become Powerless and the Gorontalo lose their status of Regional Autonomy.

1964-1966

The Papuans came under (at first temporary) Indonesian rule as the Dutch agreed to hand over West Irian Jaya to Indonesian administration in 1963. This occurred under strong pressure from Jakarta,

with the proviso that the United Nations be allowed to supervise a referendum on independence in 1969 (²⁴⁹¹). They are coded as Discriminated in this period as all expressions of pro-independence sentiment by the Papuans were brutally suppressed by the Indonesian military (²⁴⁹²).

²⁴⁹¹ [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

²⁴⁹² [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

1967-1975

President Suharto's "New Order" government assumed power in 1967. The new government was far more powerful in the periphery and rapid industrialization occurred at the expense of human rights and democracy (²⁴⁹³). During this period, separatist movements emerged in Papua and Aceh. As a consequence, all local authorities lose their Regional Autonomy status and become Irrelevant with the exception of the Acehnese and the Papuans who are termed as Powerless.

²⁴⁹³ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

1976-1998

The East Timorese became relevant after the Indonesian invasion of 1975 (²⁴⁹⁴). They are coded as Powerless.

²⁴⁹⁴ [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

1999-2001

President Suharto finally resigned in May 1998 after street protests. He left the presidency to his handpicked vice president who had no choice but to start negotiations with moderate opposition leaders, and settled an unwritten elite pact. The democratization process thus started involved both former leading regime members as well as opposition elites. Afterwards, pivotal political laws were abrogated, the constitution amended and new parties admitted. In June 1999, the first parliamentary elections were held without major irregularities and an almost completely new parliament started its work (²⁴⁹⁵). During this period, the military lost trust and legitimacy in the population, partly due to their inability to manage the crisis in East Timor (²⁴⁹⁶, 136-137).

²⁴⁹⁵ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²⁴⁹⁶ [Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 2001]

Political authority was transferred to regional (district) governments, while fiscal arrangements gave the districts a far larger share of the revenue generated within their borders. "District governments, whose powers had previously been strictly circumscribed, were now to take on full responsibility for such important areas as education, health, the environment, labour, public works and natural resource management. Local parliaments gained the power to elect and dismiss district heads of government [...] and to determine budgets and the organisational structure of the bureaucracy" (²⁴⁹⁷, 4-5).

²⁴⁹⁷ [Aspinall & Fealy, 2003]

The military elite as well as national politics were still dominated by ethnic Javanese. Yet, due to the implementation of the decentralization laws, the status of several ethnic groups became relevant to national politics again: While the Javanese keep their status as Dominant, the coding of the following groups changed from Irrel-

evant to Powerless with Regional Autonomy: Amboinese, Bataks, Madura, Minangkabaus, Sundanese, Dayak, and Malay.

Local ethnic elites of the Minangkabaus succeeded in lobbying for the transformation of village governance to the traditional “*nagari*” system unique to Minangkabau community. This traditional political organization unit was abolished under Suharto as his regime centralized village administration.

In 1999, some Riau Malay elites formed Free Riau Movement. On 15 March 1999, Tabrani Rab, the movement’s leader proclaimed the sovereignty of Riau and threatened secession from Indonesia if the province was not given a larger share of resource revenues ⁽²⁴⁹⁸⁾.

²⁴⁹⁸ [Ananta, 2006]

2002-2004

East Timor gained independence from Indonesia in 2002, rendering the East Timorese irrelevant here.

2005-2014

The most important reforms of the post-Suharto era were launched during Megawati Sukarnoputri’s presidency from 2001 to 2004. Direct presidential elections as well as for governors, mayors and chiefs were introduced and a Constitutional Court was established. These reforms became fully operational in 2004/05, when Indonesia’s democratic transition is said to have been completed ⁽²⁴⁹⁹⁾. The next president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, although often accused of inactivity, played an important role in consolidating the multi-ethnic polity and integrating many political forces into his government. Yudhoyono himself was a retired Army General Officer and of Javanese ethnicity ⁽²⁵⁰⁰⁾. His government is said to have officially promoted racial and ethnic tolerance, and explicitly recognized the rights of all to fully participate in political and social life ⁽²⁵⁰¹⁾. He took office in 2004 and was reelected in 2009. Both elections were generally considered free and fair ^(2502; 2503; 2504). Therefore, a new period is introduced in 2005.

²⁴⁹⁹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²⁵⁰⁰ [Wikipedia, 2014]

²⁵⁰¹ [US Department of State, 2013]

²⁵⁰² [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²⁵⁰³ [Freedom House, 2014]

²⁵⁰⁴ [US Department of State, 2013]

The president enjoys a great deal of executive power. He is head of state and head of government, as well as commander-in-chief of the Indonesian armed forces. He has the authority to appoint the cabinet members, who themselves do not have to be elected members of the legislature. Although still represented in the cabinet, the armed forces and the police were successfully subordinated to civilian democratic leadership ⁽²⁵⁰⁵⁾.

²⁵⁰⁵ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

An important feature of the Indonesian ethno-political landscape is the fact that parties tend to be multi-ethnic, despite traditionally being anchored in specific religio-political constituencies ⁽²⁵⁰⁶⁾. The switch to a more candidate-centred electoral system in 2004 combined with strict party regulations served to reduce the influence of regional and ethnic interests and produced broad-based, country-wide, inclusive catch-all parties such as Yudhoyono’s Democratic Party ^(2507; 2508). The same requirements apply in district

²⁵⁰⁶ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²⁵⁰⁷ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²⁵⁰⁸ [Macdonald, 2013]

and provincial elections, except in Aceh, where local-level parties are permitted ⁽²⁵⁰⁹⁾. This “prohibits small particularistic parties and compels politicians to compete for broad-based support from across the country” ⁽²⁵¹⁰⁾. Similarly, the fact that elections are now candidate-centred obliges parties to field groups of politicians that can appeal to geographically, ethnically, and ideologically diverse constituents ⁽²⁵¹¹⁾. Bulkin ⁽²⁵¹²⁾ adds that most parties indeed have a country-wide support base.

The Javanese are considered Senior Partner in this period. In light of the information above, the Acehnese, Bataks, Minangkabaus, Papuans, Sundanese, and Malay become Junior Partners. The Balinese and the Makassarrese & Bugis remain irrelevant although they were represented in the cabinet, because they did not politically organise as a group. The Amboinese, Madura, and Dayak remain Powerless.

Considerable change also concerned the Chinese minority: A gradual reduction of discrimination took place as laws and regulations against ethnic Chinese were repealed, and new opportunities for their cultural, political and social participation opened up ^(2513; 2514): President BJ Habibie (1998 1999) had already abolished formal ethnic, racial, religious and social discrimination against all citizens, including Chinese ⁽²⁵¹⁵⁾. President Megawati then revoked the requirement necessitating all Chinese to carry an Indonesian Citizenship Certificate (SBKRI) in 2004 and passed a law that made the non-recognition of Chinese citizens punishable ⁽²⁵¹⁶⁾. Further, in her presidency, the Coordinating Minister for the Economy was an ethnic Chinese ⁽²⁵¹⁷⁾. In Yudhoyono’s second cabinet, Mari Elka Pangestu, an ethnic Chinese, held the Tourism and Creative Economy portfolio after having served as trade minister in his first cabinet ⁽²⁵¹⁸⁾. She was widely associated with giving the Chinese community greater recognition in the political arena. Therefore, the Chinese become as well Junior Partner in this period.

While freedom of association, assembly and expression are generally respected in Indonesia, in Papua and West Papua, the protection of civil rights has weakened in the last few years ^(2519; 2520; 2521). Here, the police and military have taken increasingly violent measures against peaceful pro-independence activists and ordinary citizens suspected of assisting them ⁽²⁵²²⁾. However, for now, they are coded as Junior Partner here due to their governmental representation on the national level and no evidence of targeted ethnic violence.

2015

A new President, Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, was sworn in on 20 October 2014. Like his predecessors, he was Javanese. He reshuffled his cabinet twice, once in August 2015, and again in July 2016. In a departure from his predecessors, Jokowi’s Vice President, Jusuf Kalla, was a prominent Bugi, a group previously irrelevant in Indonesian

²⁵⁰⁹ [Freedom House, 2014]

²⁵¹⁰ [Macdonald, 2013]

²⁵¹¹ [Macdonald, 2013]

²⁵¹² [Bulkin, 2013]

²⁵¹³ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²⁵¹⁴ [Hervandi, 2011]

²⁵¹⁵ [Primanita & Daslani, 2012]

²⁵¹⁶ [Minorities at Risk, 2010]

²⁵¹⁷ [Primanita & Daslani, 2012]

²⁵¹⁸ [Primanita & Daslani, 2012]

²⁵¹⁹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²⁵²⁰ [Freedom House, 2014]

²⁵²¹ [US Department of State, 2013]

²⁵²² [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

politics. His cabinet further included Balinese, Acehnese, Papuan, Minangkabau, Madura, and Sundanese members ^(2523; 2524; 2525).

Although Jokowi was often portrayed as lacking a clear plan for how to protect human rights and minorities, no discrimination against one group in particular occurred under his leadership ⁽²⁵²⁶⁾.

Due to the cabinet reshuffles, the Balinese, Madura, and Makassarese and Bugis become Junior Partners, while the Bataks, Chinese, and Malay become Powerless.

2016-2021

Jokowi was widely criticized for excluding the Bataks from his first cabinet, which he rectified by appointing two new Batak ministers in 2015 ⁽²⁵²⁷⁾. Thus, this group becomes Junior Partner. President Joko Widodo was re-elected in April 2019 for another five-year term. This time Widodo picked Ma-Ruf Amin, a powerful Muslim cleric, as his running mate for the national elections. This selection has however, surprised many and has been seen as a strategy of Widodo's to attract more conservative Muslim voters, as religion was a crucial issue during these elections. Nevertheless, his choice left many young and liberal voters unsatisfied ⁽²⁵²⁸⁾. Overall, Widodo gained 55% of the votes, as opposed to his political opponent Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo, who received 44.5% (ibid).

According to the Yusof Ishak Institute, if we look at the cabinet composition following the elections, it gives the impression of a united elite since all the political parties that won seats in the Parliament and supported Widodo, received ministerial posts⁽²⁵²⁹⁾. Widodo announced his cabinet in October 2019, which surprisingly included his political opponent Prabowo Subianto as minister of defense. The new cabinet introduced 18 new names to the public, whereas 16 ministers of the former cabinet were reshuffled. The ethnic representation remained the same however, with Acehnese, Balinese, Bataks, Madura, Makassarese and Bugis, Minangkabaus, Papuans and Sundanese as Junior Partner. Javanese remain the senior partner in the government.

According to the USDS, human rights organization have voiced their concerns regarding the appointment of Subianto as minister of defense, considering allegations of human rights violations during his service as General Commander of the Indonesian Army special forces group ⁽²⁵³⁰⁾.

In late 2020, Joko Widodo introduced a cabinet reshuffle of six ministries in order to respond better to the COVID 19 pandemic and corruption allegations. Again, ethnic power relations were though not affected.

²⁵²³ [Makki, 2014]

²⁵²⁴ [Sutrisno, 2015]

²⁵²⁵ [Jordan, 2016]

²⁵²⁶ [Human Rights Watch, 2017]

²⁵²⁷ [Sutrisno, 2015]

²⁵²⁸ [BBC, 2019]

²⁵²⁹ [ISEAS, 2019]

²⁵³⁰ [US Department of State, 2019]

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Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia

From 1946 until 1949

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	IRRELEVANT

From 1950 until 1958

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	POWERLESS
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	POWERLESS
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.005	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0042	SELF-EXCLUSION
Gorontalo	0.0039	POWERLESS
Ternate	0.001	POWERLESS

From 1959 until 1963

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	POWERLESS
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	POWERLESS
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.005	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0042	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0039	POWERLESS
Ternate	0.001	POWERLESS

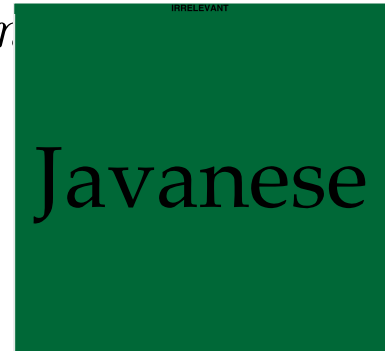


Figure 474: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1946-1949.

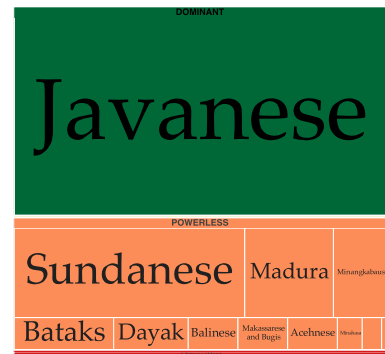


Figure 475: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1958.

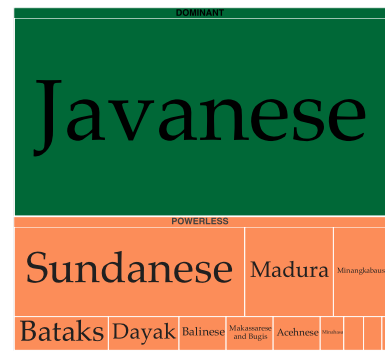


Figure 476: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1959-1963.

From 1964 until 1966

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	POWERLESS
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	POWERLESS
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Papuans	0.0082	DISCRIMINATED
Minahasa	0.005	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0042	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0039	POWERLESS
Ternate	0.001	POWERLESS

From 1967 until 1975

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	IRRELEVANT
Madura	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Bataks	0.02	IRRELEVANT
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Dayak	0.015	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Papuans	0.0082	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.005	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0042	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	0.001	IRRELEVANT

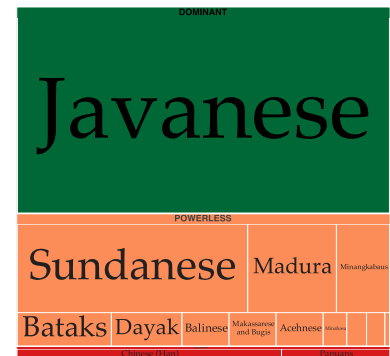
From 1976 until 1995

Figure 477: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

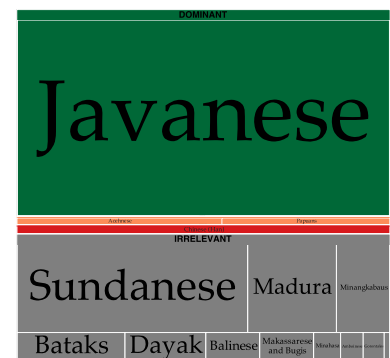


Figure 478: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.



Figure 479: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1995.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	IRRELEVANT
Madura	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Bataks	0.02	IRRELEVANT
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Dayak	0.015	IRRELEVANT
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Papuans	0.0079	POWERLESS
East Timorese	0.005	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1996 until 1998

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	IRRELEVANT
Madura	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Bataks	0.02	IRRELEVANT
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Dayak	0.015	IRRELEVANT
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Papuans	0.0079	POWERLESS
East Timorese	0.005	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1999 until 2001

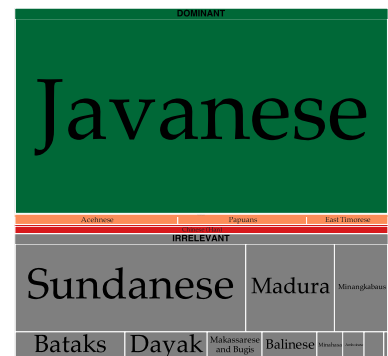


Figure 480: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1996-1998.

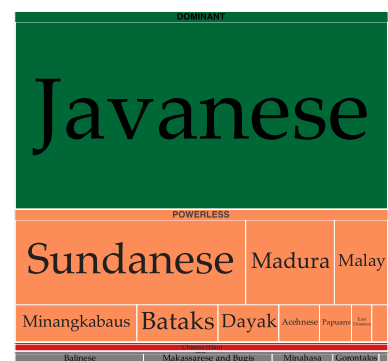


Figure 481: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	POWERLESS
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Malay	0.03	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	POWERLESS
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Papuans	0.0079	POWERLESS
East Timorese	0.005	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 2002 until 2004

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	POWERLESS
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Malay	0.03	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	POWERLESS
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Papuans	0.0082	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0042	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	0.001	IRRELEVANT

From 2005 until 2014

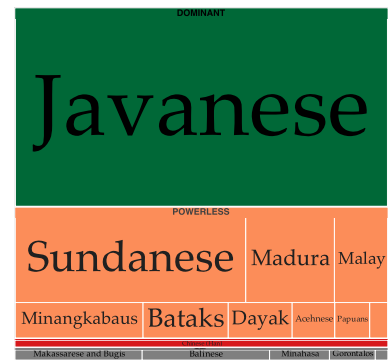


Figure 482: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2004.

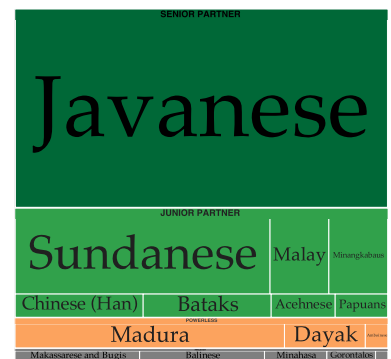


Figure 483: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2005-2014.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	SENIOR PARTNER
Sundanese	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Malay	0.03	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minangkabaus	0.03	JUNIOR PARTNER
Chinese (Han)	0.02	JUNIOR PARTNER
Bataks	0.02	JUNIOR PARTNER
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Acehnese	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Papuans	0.0082	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minahasa	0.005	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0042	POWERLESS
Gorontalos	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	0.001	IRRELEVANT

From 2015 until 2015

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	SENIOR PARTNER
Sundanese	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Madura	0.05	JUNIOR PARTNER
Malay	0.03	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	JUNIOR PARTNER
Chinese (Han)	0.02	POWERLESS
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Balinese	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Acehnese	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Papuans	0.0082	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minahasa	0.005	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0042	POWERLESS
Gorontalos	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	0.001	IRRELEVANT

From 2016 until 2021

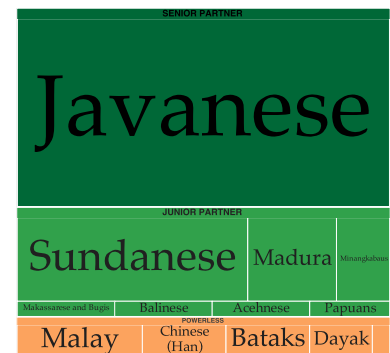


Figure 484: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2015.

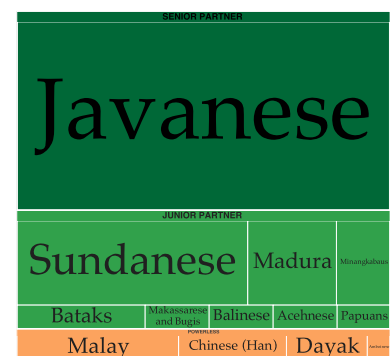


Figure 485: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2016-2021.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	SENIOR PARTNER
Sundanese	0.13	JUNIOR PARTNER
Madura	0.05	JUNIOR PARTNER
Malay	0.03	POWERLESS
Minangkabaus	0.03	JUNIOR PARTNER
Chinese (Han)	0.02	POWERLESS
Bataks	0.02	JUNIOR PARTNER
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Balinese	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Acehnese	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Papuans	0.0082	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minahasa	0.005	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0042	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	0.001	IRRELEVANT

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Indonesia

From 1950 until 1962

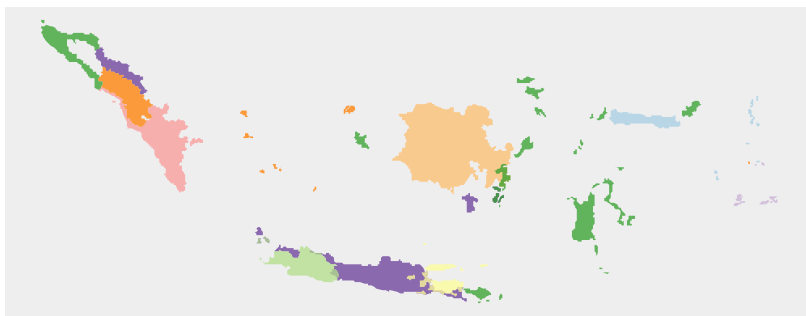


Figure 486: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1962.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 315	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
Gorontalo	20 645	Regionally based
Madura	20 077	Regionally based
Balinese	6025	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
Minahasa	4222	Regionally based
Amboinese	3392	Regionally based
Ternate	2837	Regionally based

Table 169: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1962.

From 1963 until 1963

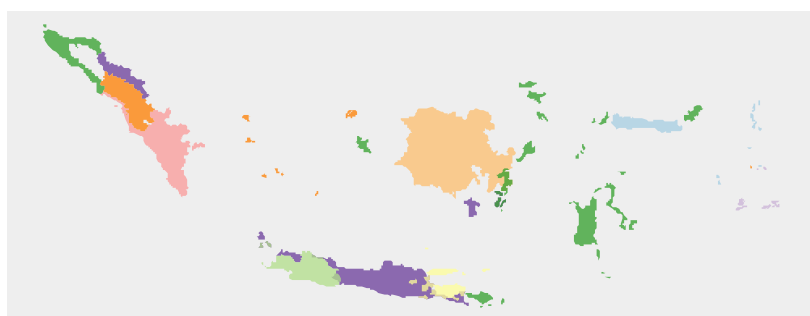


Figure 487: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1963-1963.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
	Makassarese and Bugis	56 315	Regionally based
	Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
	Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Gorontalo	20 645	Regionally based
	Madura	20 077	Regionally based
	Balinese	6 025	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5 242	Regionally based
	Minahasa	4 222	Regionally based
	Amboinese	3 392	Regionally based
	Ternate	2 837	Regionally based

Table 170: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1963-1963.

From 1964 until 1966

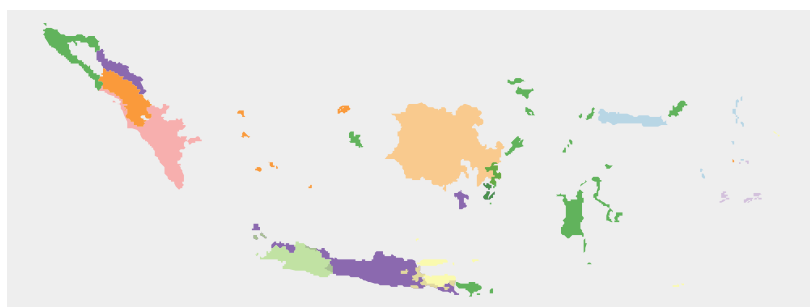


Figure 488: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.
















	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
	Makassarese and Bugis	56 315	Regionally based
	Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
	Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Gorontalos	20 645	Regionally based
	Madura	20 077	Regionally based
	Balinese	6025	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
	Minahasa	4222	Regionally based
	Amboinese	3392	Regionally based
	Ternate	2837	Regionally based
	Papuans	756	Regionally based

Table 171: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

From 1967 until 1969

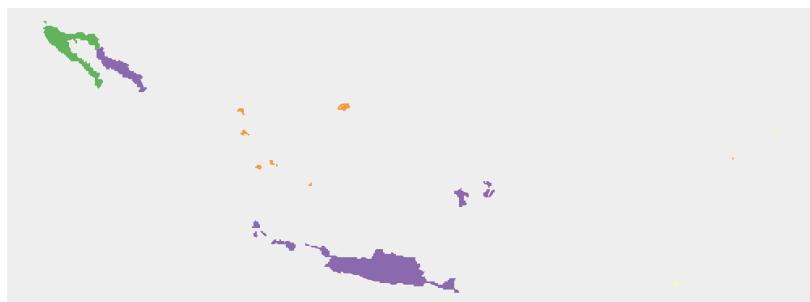


Figure 489: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1969.





	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
	Papuans	756	Regionally based

Table 172: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1969.

From 1970 until 1975

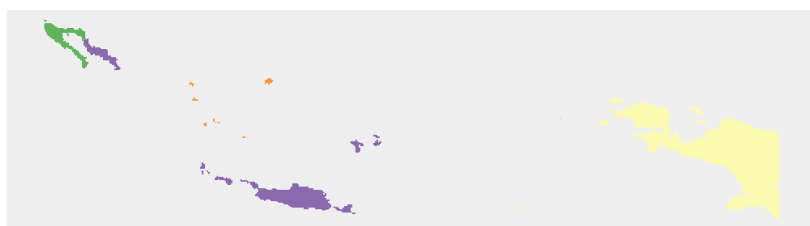


Figure 490: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1970-1975.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based

Table 173: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1970-1975.

From 1976 until 1976

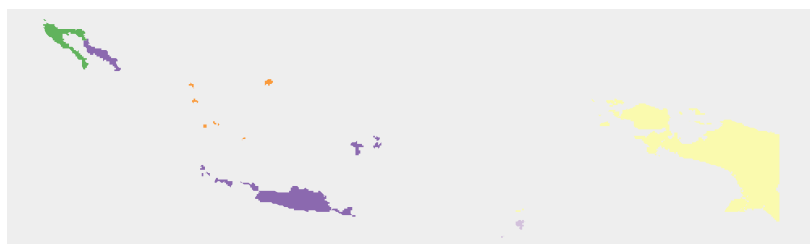


Figure 491: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1976.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
	East Timorese	2863	Regionally based

Table 174: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1976.

From 1977 until 1998

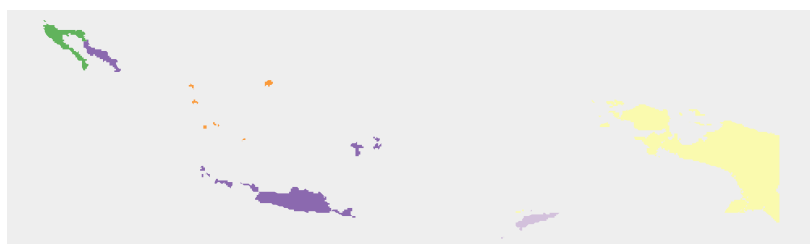


Figure 492: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1977-1998.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	East Timorese	17 090	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based

Table 175: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1977-1998.

From 1999 until 2001

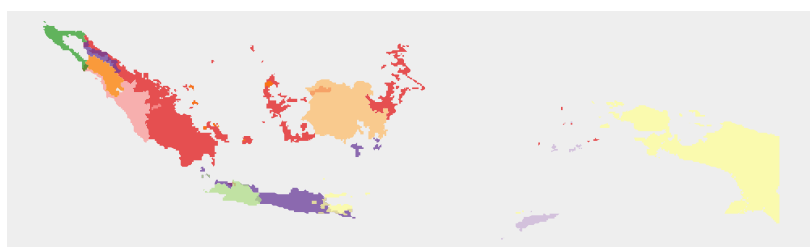


Figure 493: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
	Malay	335 108	Regionally based
	Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
	Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
	Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Madura	20 077	Regionally based
	East Timorese	17 090	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
	Amboinese	3392	Regionally based

Table 176: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

From 2002 until 2002

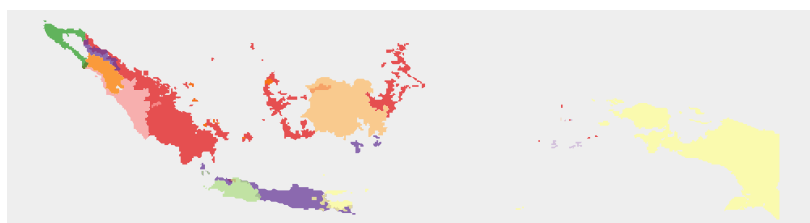


Figure 494: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2002.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
	Malay	335 108	Regionally based
	Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
	Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
	Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
	Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
	Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
	Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
	Madura	20 077	Regionally based
	Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
	Amboinese	3392	Regionally based

Table 177: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2002.

From 2003 until 2014

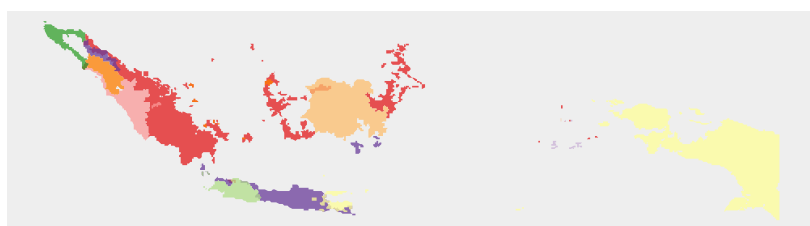


Figure 495: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
Malay	335 108	Regionally based
Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
Madura	20 077	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
Amboinese	3392	Regionally based

Table 178: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.

From 2015 until 2021

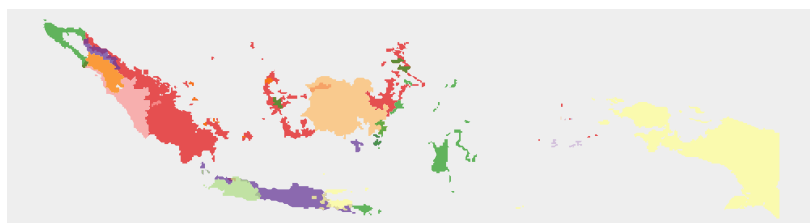


Figure 496: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2021.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	403 866	Regionally based
Malay	335 108	Regionally based
Dayak	201 546	Regionally based
Javanese	105 448	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 612	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 315	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 072	Regionally based
Bataks	39 238	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 169	Regionally based
Madura	20 077	Regionally based
Balinese	6025	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
Amboinese	3392	Regionally based

Table 179: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2021.

Conflicts in Indonesia

Starting on 1945-10-12

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Netherlands	Indonesian People's Army		1945-10-12			

Starting on 1950-08-04

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	Republic of South Moluccas	Amboinese	1950-08-04	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1953-12-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	Darul Islam	Javanese	1953-12-30	No	Yes, from EGIP	No
Government of Indonesia	PRRI		1958-03-06			
Government of Indonesia	Permesta Movement	Minahasa	1958-04-01	No	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1962-01-14

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	Government of Netherlands		1962-01-14			

Starting on 1962-12-07

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	Government of Malaysia		1962-12-07			

Starting on 1965-07-27

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	OPM	Papuans	1965-07-27	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1975-12-06

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	CNRT	East Timorese	1975-12-06	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1989-05-01

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Indonesia	GAM	Acehnese	1989-05-01	Explicit	Yes	Yes