

# Indonesia

## *Ethnicity in Indonesia*

### *Group selection*

Indonesia is an ethnically extremely 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 (<sup>2135</sup>), making Indonesia nominally the largest Muslim nation in the world (<sup>2136</sup>). Apart from Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism are recognised as official religions (<sup>2137</sup>), and the right to religious freedom is constitutionally guaranteed (<sup>2138</sup>). Moreover, Indonesia is home to different ethno-linguistic groups of varying descent (<sup>2139</sup>). We identify the following groups as politically relevant: **Acehnese, Amboinese, Balinese, Bataks, Chinese (Han), East Timorese, Gorontalo, Javanese, Madura, Makassarese and Bugis, Minahasa, Minangkabaus, Papuans, Sundanese, Ternate, Dayak, and Malay.**

<sup>2135</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

<sup>2136</sup> [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

<sup>2137</sup> [Freedom House, 2014]

<sup>2138</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

<sup>2139</sup> [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

### *Power relations*

#### *1949-1958*

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, Makassarese 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 <sup>(2140)</sup>, banned from entering politics <sup>(2141)</sup>, and denied citizenship rights <sup>(2142)</sup>.

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

<sup>2140</sup> [Hervandi, 2011]

<sup>2141</sup> [Primanita Daslani, 2012]

<sup>2142</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

### *1959-1963*

The Amboinese become Powerless and the Gorontalos 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 occured under strong pressure from Jakarta, with the proviso that the United Nations be allowed to supervise a referendum on independence in 1969 <sup>(2143)</sup>. 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 <sup>(2144)</sup>.

<sup>2143</sup> [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

<sup>2144</sup> [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 <sup>(2145)</sup>. 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.

<sup>2145</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

### *1976-1998*

The East Timorese became relevant after the Indonesian invasion of 1975 <sup>(2146)</sup>. They are coded as Powerless.

<sup>2146</sup> [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 (<sup>2147</sup>). During this period, the military lost trust and legitimacy in the population, partly due to their inability to manage the crisis in East Timor (<sup>2148</sup>, 136-137).

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” (<sup>2149</sup>, 4-5).

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 Irrelevant 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 (<sup>2150</sup>).

<sup>2147</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

<sup>2148</sup> [Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 2001]

<sup>2149</sup> [Aspinall Fealy, 2003]

<sup>2150</sup> [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 (<sup>2151</sup>). 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 (<sup>2152</sup>). 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 (<sup>2153</sup>). He took office in 2004 and was reelected in 2009. Both elections were generally considered free and fair (<sup>2154</sup>; <sup>2155</sup>; <sup>2156</sup>). Therefore, a new period is introduced in 2005.

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 (<sup>2157</sup>).

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 (<sup>2158</sup>). 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 (<sup>2159</sup>; <sup>2160</sup>). The same requirements apply in district and provincial elections, except in Aceh, where local-level parties are permitted (<sup>2161</sup>). This "prohibits small particularistic parties and compels politicians to compete for broad-based support from across the country" (<sup>2162</sup>). 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 (<sup>2163</sup>). Bulkin (<sup>2164</sup>) 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 Makassarese & Bugis remain irrelevant although they

<sup>2151</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

<sup>2152</sup> [Wikipedia, 2014]

<sup>2153</sup> [US Department of State, 2013]

<sup>2154</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

<sup>2155</sup> [Freedom House, 2014]

<sup>2157</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

<sup>2158</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

<sup>2159</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

<sup>2160</sup> [Macdonald, 2013]

<sup>2161</sup> [Freedom House, 2014]

<sup>2162</sup> [Macdonald, 2013]

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 (<sup>2165</sup>; <sup>2166</sup>): President BJ Habibie (1998 – 1999) had already abolished formal ethnic, racial, religious and social discrimination against all citizens, including Chinese (<sup>2167</sup>). 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 (<sup>2168</sup>). Further, in her presidency, the Coordinating Minister for the Economy was an ethnic Chinese (<sup>2169</sup>). 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 (<sup>2170</sup>). 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 (<sup>2171</sup>; <sup>2172</sup>; <sup>2173</sup>). Here, the police and military have taken increasingly violent measures against peaceful pro-independence activists and ordinary citizens suspected of assisting them (<sup>2174</sup>). 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 politics (<sup>2175</sup>). His cabinet further included Balinese, Acehnese, Papuan, Minangkabau, Madura, and Sundanese members (<sup>2176</sup>; <sup>2177</sup>; <sup>2178</sup>).

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 (<sup>2179</sup>; <sup>2180</sup>).

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

<sup>2165</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

<sup>2166</sup> [Hervandi, 2011]

<sup>2167</sup> [Primanita Daslani, 2012]

<sup>2168</sup> [Minorities at Risk, 2010]

<sup>2169</sup> [Primanita Daslani, 2012]

<sup>2171</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

<sup>2172</sup> [Freedom House, 2014]

<sup>2173</sup> [US Department of State, 2013]

<sup>2174</sup> [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

<sup>2175</sup> [?]

<sup>2176</sup> [Makki, 2014]

<sup>2177</sup> [Sutrisno, 2015]

<sup>2178</sup> [Jordan, 2016]

<sup>2179</sup> [?]

<sup>2180</sup> [Human Rights Watch, 2017]

*2016-2017*

Jokowi was widely criticised for excluding the Bataks from his first cabinet, which he rectified by appointing two new Batak ministers in 2015 (<sup>2181</sup>). Thus, this group becomes Junior Partner.

<sup>2181</sup> [Sutrisno, 2015]

## *Bibliography*

- [Ananta, 2006] Ananta, A. (2006). Changing ethnic composition and potential violent conflict in Riau Archipelago, Indonesia: An early warning signal. *Population Review*, 5(1).
- [Aspinall Fealy, 2003] Aspinall, E. & Fealy, G. (2003). Introduction: Decentralisation, democratisation and the rise of the local. In E. Aspinall & G. Fealy (Eds.): *Local Power and Politics in Indonesia: Decentralisation & Democratisation*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1-14.
- [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012] Bertelsmann Stiftung. (2012). Transformation Index BTI 2012. Indonesien. Retrieved on 29.07.2014 from: <http://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/Inhalte/reports/2012/pdf/BTI%202012%20Indonesia.pdf>
- [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014] Bertelsmann Stiftung. (2014). Transformation Index BTI 2014. Indonesien. Retrieved on 29.07.2014 from: <http://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/Inhalte/reports/2014/pdf/BTI%202014%20Indonesia.pdf>
- [Biezeveld, 2007] Biezeveld, R. (2007). The many roles of Adat in West Sumatra. In J.S. Davidson & D. Henley (Eds.): *The revival of tradition in Indonesian politics: The deployment of Adat from colonialism to indigenism*. Abingdon: Routledge, 203-223.
- [Bruner, 1972] Bruner, E. (1972). Batak ethnic associations in three Indonesian cities. *Southwestern Journal of Sociology*, 28(3), 207-229.
- [Bulkin, 2013] Bulkin, N. (2013). Indonesia's political parties. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Retrieved on 04.08.2014 from: <http://carnegieendowment.org/2013/10/24/indonesia-political-parties#Democratic>
- [Colombijn, 1999] Colombijn, F. (1999). A peaceful road to freedom. *Inside Indonesia*, 60, 19.
- [Conboy, 2003] Conboy, K. (2003). *Kopassus: Inside Indonesia's special forces*. Singapore: Equinox.
- [Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 2001] Cornell Modern Indonesia Project. (2001). Current Data on the Indonesian Military Elite: January 1, 1999 - January 31, 2001. *Indonesia*, 71, 135-173. Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3351459>



- [Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 2008] Cornell Modern Indonesia Project. (2008). Current data on the Indonesian military elite. September 2005 - March 2008. *Indonesia*, 85, 79-122.
- [Feith, 2007] Feith, H. (2007). *The decline of constitutional democracy in Indonesia*. Singapore: Equinox.
- [Firdaus, 2010] Firdaus, I. (2010). Christian worshippers attacked in Indonesia. *The Washington Post*, 12 September 2010. Retrieved from: <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2010/sep/12/christian-worshippers-attacked-indonesia/>
- [Freedom House, 2014] Freedom House. (2014). Freedom in the world: Indonesia. Retrieved on 29.07.2014 from: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.U-Cn1bkcTLY>
- [Hervandi, 2011] Hervandi, R. (2011). Reimagining Chinese Indonesians in democratic Indonesia. *East Asia Forum*. Retrieved on 04.08.2014 from: <http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2011/05/21/reimagining-chinese-indonesians-in-democratic-indonesia/>
- [Human Rights Watch, 2017] Human Rights Watch. (2017). Indonesia, Events of 2016. Retrieved on 01.12.2017 from: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/indonesia>
- [Jordan, 2016] Jordan, Ray. (2016). Ini Daftar Lengkap Reshuffle Kabinet Kerja Jilid II. *detiknews*. Retrieved on 01.12.2017 from: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3262256/ini-daftar-lengkap-reshuffle-kabinet-kerja-jilid-ii>
- [Kingsbury Aveling, 2003] Kingsbury, D., & Aveling, H. (2003). *Autonomy and disintegration in Indonesia*. London: Routledge.
- [Liow Rieffel, 2014] Liow, Joseph Chinyong, & Rieffel, Lex. (2014). *Indonesia: Now the Real Work Begins*. Brookings. Retrieved on 30.11.2017 from: <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/indonesia-now-the-real-work-begins/>
- [Macdonald, 2013] Macdonald, G. (2013). Election rules and identity politics: Understanding the success of multiethnic parties in Indonesia. *International Foundation for Electoral Systems*. Retrieved on 29.07.2014 from: [http://www.ifes.org/~media/Files/Publications/White%20PaperReport/2013/2012\\_Hybl\\_Fellowship\\_Final.pdf](http://www.ifes.org/~media/Files/Publications/White%20PaperReport/2013/2012_Hybl_Fellowship_Final.pdf)
- [Makki, 2014] Makki, Mohammed. (2014). Asal Daerah Para Menteri Jokowi: Dari Aceh Hingga Papua. *detiknews*. Retrieved on 01.12.2017 from: <https://news.detik.com/berita/2730031/asal-daerah-para-menteri-jokowi-dari-aceh-hingga-papua>
- [Minorities at Risk, 2010] Minorities at Risk. (2010). *Chronology for Chinese in Indonesia*. University of Maryland. Retrieved on

- 07.08.2014 from: <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=85003>
- [Minority Rights Group International, 2018] Minority Rights Group International. (2018). World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples. Indonesia. Retrieved on 16.05.2018 from: <http://minorityrights.org/country/indonesia/>
- [Potter Badcock, 2001] Potter, L., & Badcock, S. (2001). The effects of Indonesia's decentralisation on forest and estate crops in Riau province: Case studies of the original districts of Kampar and Indragiri Hulu. Bogor: CIFOR.
- [Primanita Daslani, 2012] Primanita, A., & Daslani, P. (2012). Basuki's win to pave way for ethnic Chinese in Indonesian politics. The Jakarta Globe. Retrieved on 04.08.2014 from: <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/archive/basukis-win-to-pave-way-for-ethnic-chinese-in-indonesian-politics/>
- [Rakhmani, 2017] Rakhmani, Inaya. (2017). Mainstreaming Islam in Indonesia: Television, Identity, and the Middle Class. Springer.
- [Sjamsuddin, 1985] Sjamsuddin, N. (1985). The Republican revolt: A study of the Acehnese rebellion. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- [Suryadinata, Arifin Ananta, 2003] Suryadinata, L., Arifin, E., & Ananta, A. (2003). Indonesia's population: Ethnicity and religion in a changing political landscape. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- [Sutrisno, 2015] Sutrisno, Elvan Dany. (2015). Langsung Dua Orang Batak Masuk Kabinet Jokowi. detiknews. Retrieved on 01.12.2017 from: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-2990201/langsung-dua-orang-batak-masuk-kabinet-jokowi>
- [US Department of State, 2013] US Department of State. (2013). Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013. Indonesia. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. Retrieved on 29.07.2014 from: <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm#wrapper>
- [Usman, 2001] Usman, S. (2001). Indonesia's decentralization policy: Initial experiences and emerging problems. Working Paper, the SMERU Research Institute. Retrieved from: <http://www.smeru.or.id/sites/default/files/publication/euroseasexperience.pdf>
- [Van Klinken, 1997] Van Klinken, G. (1997). Battle for the Pews. Inside Indonesia, 49.
- [Von Benda-Beckmann, 2007] Von Benda-Beckmann, F. & K. (2007). Ambivalent identities: Decentralization and Minangkabau political communities. In H.S. Nordholt & G. Van Klinken

(Eds.), *Renegotiating boundaries: Local politics in post-Suharto Indonesia*. Leiden: KITLV, 417-442.

[Wee, 2002a] Wee, V. (2002a). Ethno-nationalism in process: Ethnicity, atavism and indigenism in Riau, Indonesia. *The Pacific Review*, 15(4), 497-516.

[Wee, 2002b] Wee, V. (2002b). Will Indonesia hold? Past, present and future in a fragmenting state. SEARC Working Paper Series 34.

[Wikipedia, 2014] Wikipedia. (2014). Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Retrieved on 04.08.2014 from: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susilo\\_Bambang\\_Yudhoyono](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susilo_Bambang_Yudhoyono)

## Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia

From 1949 until 1958

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

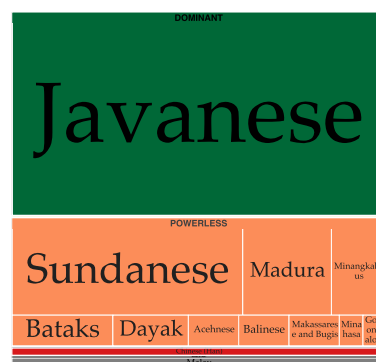


Figure 405: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1949-1958.

From 1959 until 1963

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

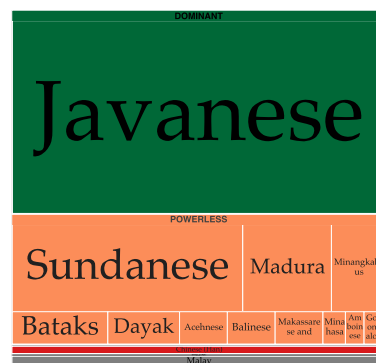


Figure 406: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1959-1963.

*From 1964 until 1966*

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	POWERLESS
Madura	0.05	POWERLESS
Malay	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	POWERLESS
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Papuans	0.007	DISCRIMINATED
Minahasa	0.0047	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	POWERLESS
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	POWERLESS

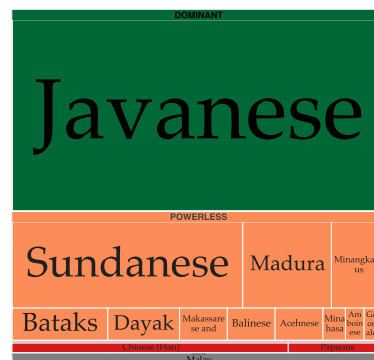


Figure 407: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

*From 1967 until 1975*

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	IRRELEVANT
Madura	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Malay	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	IRRELEVANT
Dayak	0.015	IRRELEVANT
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Papuans	0.007	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	IRRELEVANT



Figure 408: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.

*From 1976 until 1995*



Figure 409: 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
Malay	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	IRRELEVANT
Dayak	0.015	IRRELEVANT
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	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	IRRELEVANT

*From 1996 until 1998*

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Javanese	0.45	DOMINANT
Sundanese	0.13	IRRELEVANT
Madura	0.05	IRRELEVANT
Malay	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Minangkabaus	0.03	IRRELEVANT
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	IRRELEVANT
Dayak	0.015	IRRELEVANT
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	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	IRRELEVANT



Figure 410: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1996-1998.

*From 1999 until 2001*

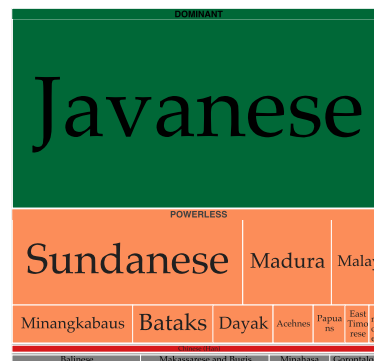


Figure 411: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

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	0.006	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	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	0.0079	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	IRRELEVANT

*From 2005 until 2014*

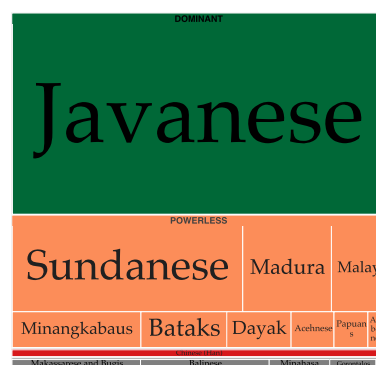


Figure 412: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2004.

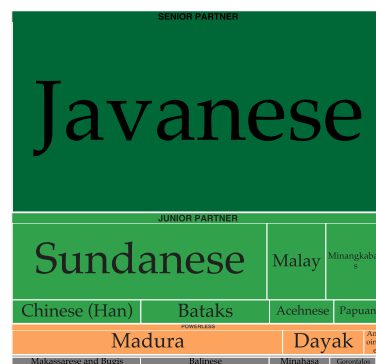


Figure 413: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2005-2014.

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	0.0079	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	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	0.0079	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	IRRELEVANT

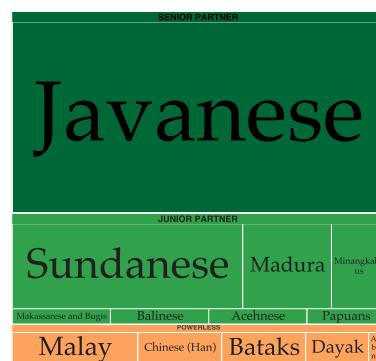


Figure 414: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2015.

*From 2016 until 2017*

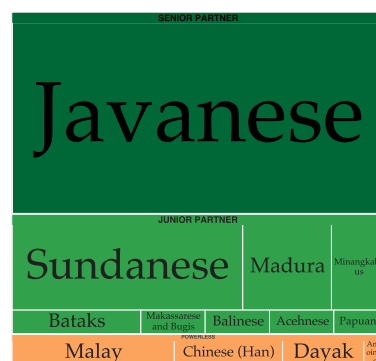


Figure 415: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2016-2017.



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	0.0079	JUNIOR PARTNER
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	$7.0 \times 10^{-4}$	IRRELEVANT

## *Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Indonesia*

*From 1949 until 1949*

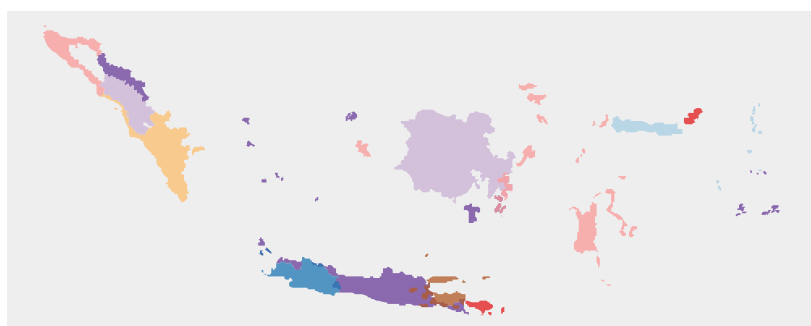


Figure 416: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1949-1949.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	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 133: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1949-1949.

*From 1950 until 1962*

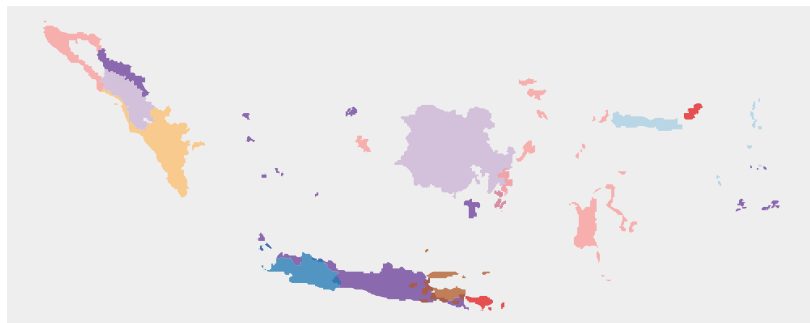


Figure 417: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1962.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	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 134: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1962.

*From 1963 until 1963*

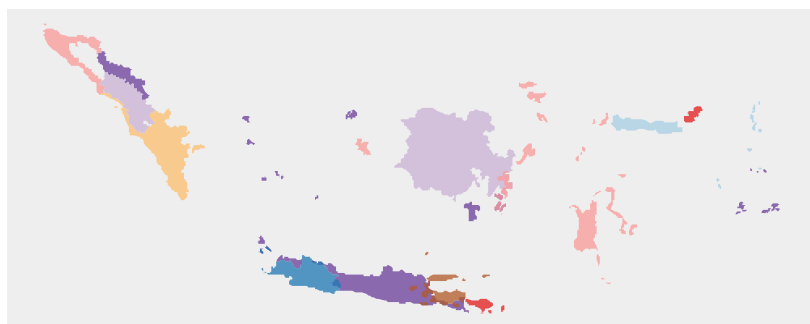


Figure 418: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1963-1963.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	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 135: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1963-1963.

*From 1964 until 1966*

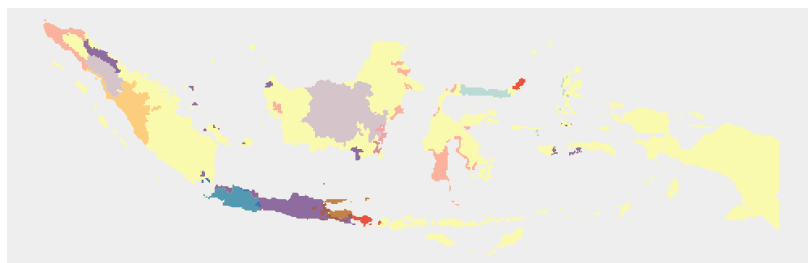


Figure 419: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
Papuans	1 877 244	Aggregate
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 136: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

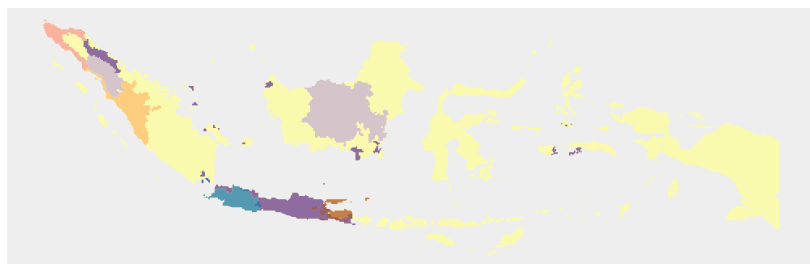
*From 1967 until 1975*

Figure 420: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
Papuans	1 877 244	Aggregate
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 137: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.

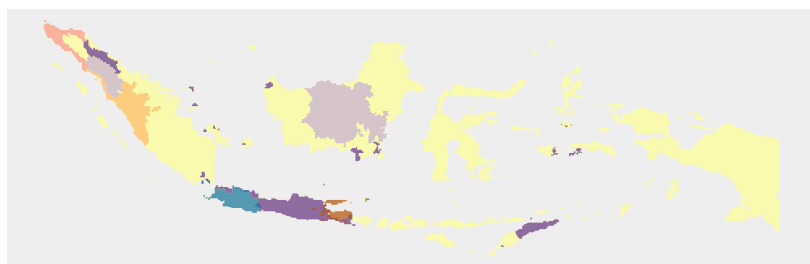
*From 1976 until 1976*

Figure 421: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1976.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
Papuans	1 892 269	Aggregate
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 138: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1976.

*From 1977 until 1998*

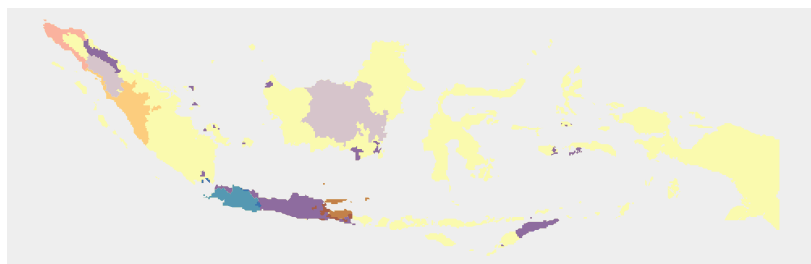


Figure 422: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1977-1998.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
Papuans	1 892 269	Aggregate
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)	5 242	Regionally based
Amboinese	3 392	Regionally based

Table 139: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1977-1998.

*From 1999 until 2001*

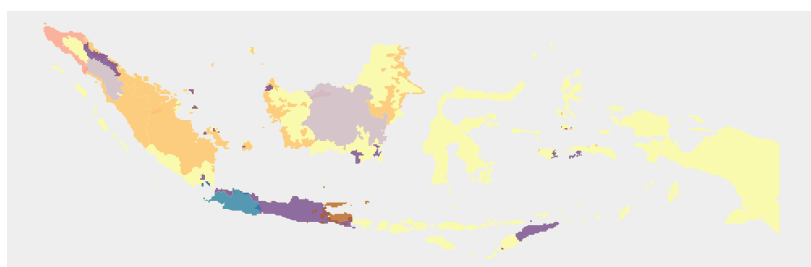


Figure 423: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.













Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Papuans	1 892 269	Aggregate
 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)	5 242	Regionally based
 Amboinese	3 392	Regionally based

Table 140: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

*From 2002 until 2002*

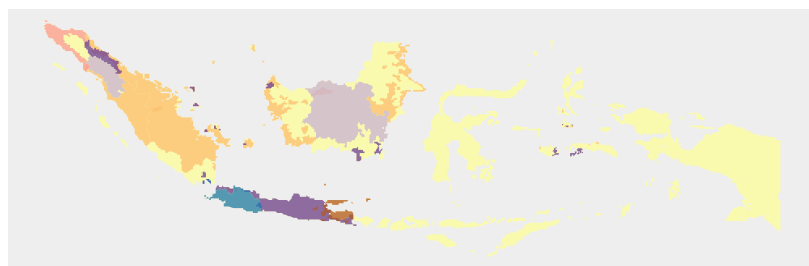


Figure 424: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2002.












Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
 Papuans	1 892 269	Aggregate
 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)	5 242	Regionally based
 Amboinese	3 392	Regionally based

Table 141: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2002.

*From 2003 until 2014*

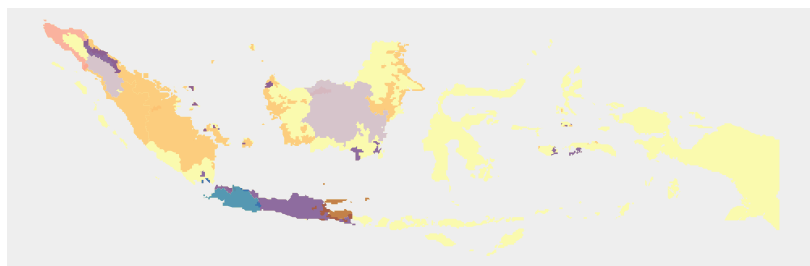


Figure 425: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
Papuans	1 877 244	Aggregate
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 142: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.

*From 2015 until 2017*

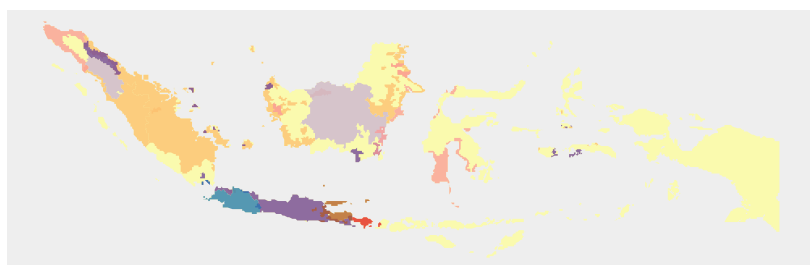


Figure 426: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2017.

Group name	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Type
Papuans	1 877 244	Aggregate
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 143: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2017.



## *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	Fretilin	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