

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 (²¹³⁵), making Indonesia nominally the largest Muslim nation in the world (²¹³⁶). Apart from Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism are recognised as official religions (²¹³⁷), and the right to religious freedom is constitutionally guaranteed (²¹³⁸). Moreover, Indonesia is home to different ethno-linguistic groups of varying descent (²¹³⁹). 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.**

²¹³⁵ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹³⁶ [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

²¹³⁷ [Freedom House, 2014]

²¹³⁸ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²¹³⁹ [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 (²¹⁴⁰), banned from entering politics (²¹⁴¹), and denied citizenship rights (²¹⁴²).

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

²¹⁴⁰ [Hervandi, 2011]

²¹⁴¹ [Primanita Daslani, 2012]

²¹⁴² [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 occurred under strong pressure from Jakarta, with the proviso that the United Nations be allowed to supervise a referendum on independence in 1969 (²¹⁴³). 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 (²¹⁴⁴).

²¹⁴³ [Minority Rights Group International, 2018]

²¹⁴⁴ [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 (²¹⁴⁵). 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.

²¹⁴⁵ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

1976-1998

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

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

²¹⁴⁷ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²¹⁴⁸ [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” (²¹⁴⁹, 4-5).

²¹⁴⁹ [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 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 (²¹⁵⁰).

²¹⁵⁰ [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 ⁽²¹⁵¹⁾. 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 ⁽²¹⁵²⁾. 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 ⁽²¹⁵³⁾. He took office in 2004 and was reelected in 2009. Both elections were generally considered free and fair ^(2154; 2155; 2156). 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 ⁽²¹⁵⁷⁾.

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

²¹⁵¹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁵² [Wikipedia, 2014]

²¹⁵³ [US Department of State, 2013]

²¹⁵⁴ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁵⁵ [Freedom House, 2014]

²¹⁵⁷ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²¹⁵⁸ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²¹⁵⁹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁶⁰ [Macdonald, 2013]

²¹⁶¹ [Freedom House, 2014]

²¹⁶² [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 (²¹⁶⁵; ²¹⁶⁶): President BJ Habibie (1998 – 1999) had already abolished formal ethnic, racial, religious and social discrimination against all citizens, including Chinese (²¹⁶⁷). 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 (²¹⁶⁸). Further, in her presidency, the Coordinating Minister for the Economy was an ethnic Chinese (²¹⁶⁹). 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 (²¹⁷⁰). 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 (²¹⁷¹; ²¹⁷²; ²¹⁷³). Here, the police and military have taken increasingly violent measures against peaceful pro-independence activists and ordinary citizens suspected of assisting them (²¹⁷⁴). 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 (²¹⁷⁵). His cabinet further included Balinese, Acehnese, Papuan, Minangkabau, Madura, and Sundanese members (²¹⁷⁶; ²¹⁷⁷; ²¹⁷⁸).

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 (²¹⁷⁹; ²¹⁸⁰).

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

²¹⁶⁵ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2012]

²¹⁶⁶ [Hervandi, 2011]

²¹⁶⁷ [Primanita Daslani, 2012]

²¹⁶⁸ [Minorities at Risk, 2010]

²¹⁶⁹ [Primanita Daslani, 2012]

²¹⁷¹ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁷² [Freedom House, 2014]

²¹⁷³ [US Department of State, 2013]

²¹⁷⁴ [Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014]

²¹⁷⁵ [?]

²¹⁷⁶ [Makki, 2014]

²¹⁷⁷ [Sutrisno, 2015]

²¹⁷⁸ [Jordan, 2016]

²¹⁷⁹ [?]

²¹⁸⁰ [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 (²¹⁸¹). Thus, this group becomes Junior Partner.

²¹⁸¹ [Sutrisno, 2015]

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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
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0039	SELF-EXCLUSION
Gorontalo	0.0036	POWERLESS
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

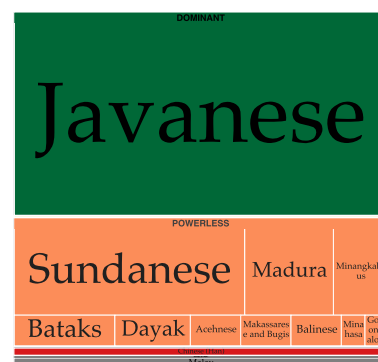


Figure 406: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1949-1958.

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
Chinese (Han)	0.02	DISCRIMINATED
Bataks	0.02	POWERLESS
Dayak	0.015	POWERLESS
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	POWERLESS
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

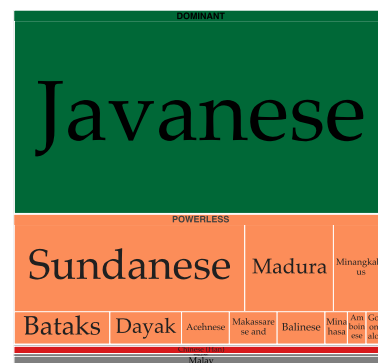


Figure 407: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1959-1963.

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
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	POWERLESS
Balinese	0.01	POWERLESS
Papuans	0.007	DISCRIMINATED
Minahasa	0.0047	POWERLESS
Amboinese	0.0039	POWERLESS
Gorontalo	0.0036	POWERLESS
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

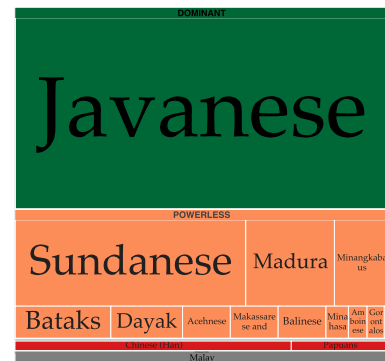


Figure 408: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

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
Acehnese	0.01	POWERLESS
Makassarese and Bugis	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Balinese	0.01	IRRELEVANT
Papuans	0.007	POWERLESS
Minahasa	0.0047	IRRELEVANT
Amboinese	0.0039	IRRELEVANT
Gorontalo	0.0036	IRRELEVANT
Ternate	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT



Figure 409: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.

From 1976 until 1995



Figure 410: 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
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
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
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



Figure 411: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1996-1998.

From 1999 until 2001

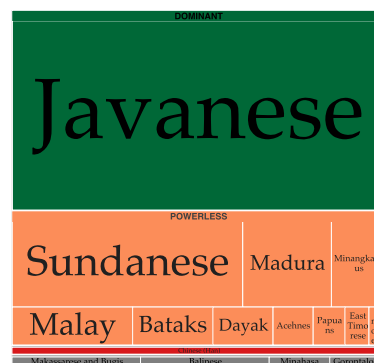


Figure 412: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

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

From 2005 until 2014

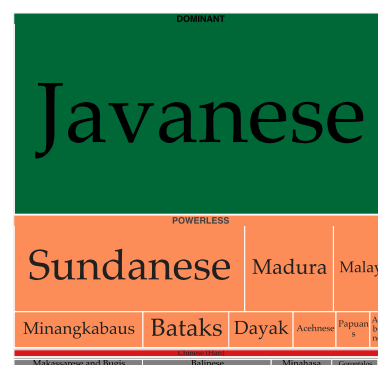


Figure 413: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2004.

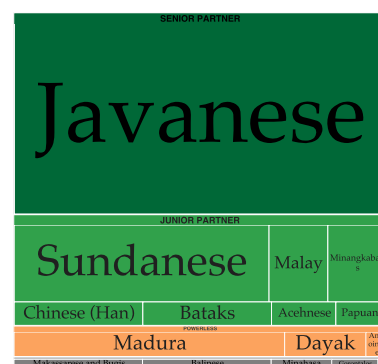


Figure 414: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2005-2014.

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	7.0×10^{-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
Balinese	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER
Makassarese and Bugis	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	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

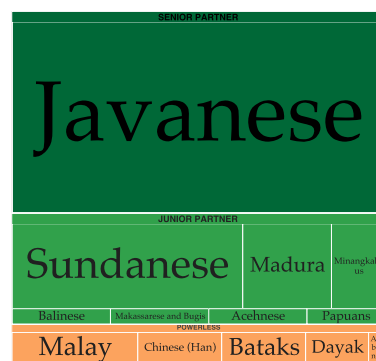


Figure 415: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2015.

From 2016 until 2017

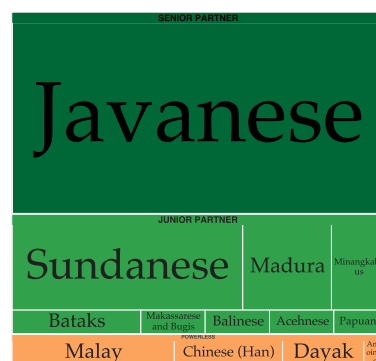


Figure 416: Political status of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2016-2017.

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	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Indonesia

From 1949 until 1949

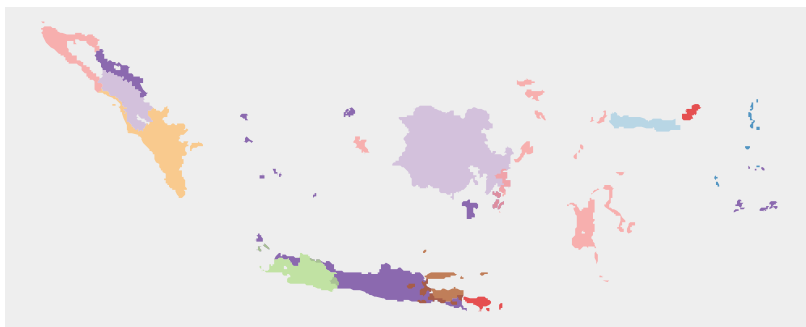


Figure 417: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1949-1949.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 390	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Gorontalo	20 738	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Balinese	6 051	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
Minahasa	4 241	Regionally based
Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based
Ternate	2 849	Regionally based

Table 134: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1949-1949.

From 1950 until 1962

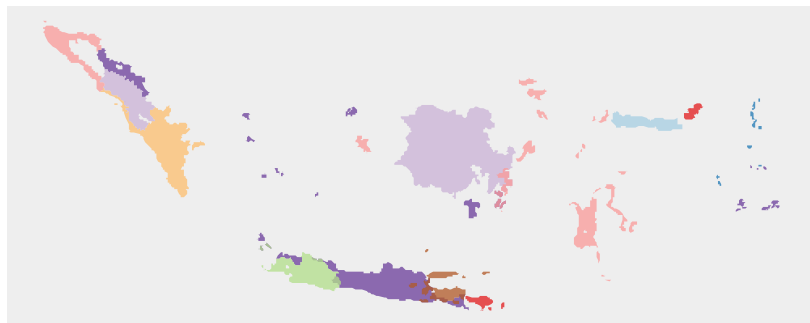


Figure 418: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1962.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 390	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Gorontaloos	20 738	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Balinese	6 051	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
Minahasa	4 241	Regionally based
Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based
Ternate	2 849	Regionally based

Table 135: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1950-1962.

From 1963 until 1963

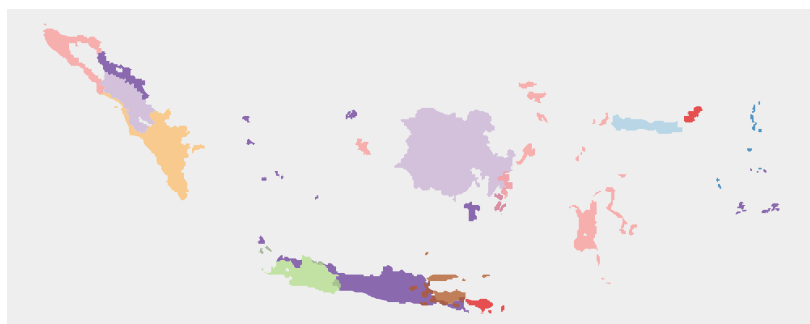


Figure 419: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1963-1963.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 390	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Gorontalo	20 738	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Balinese	6 051	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
Minahasa	4 241	Regionally based
Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based
Ternate	2 849	Regionally based

Table 136: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1963-1963.

From 1964 until 1966

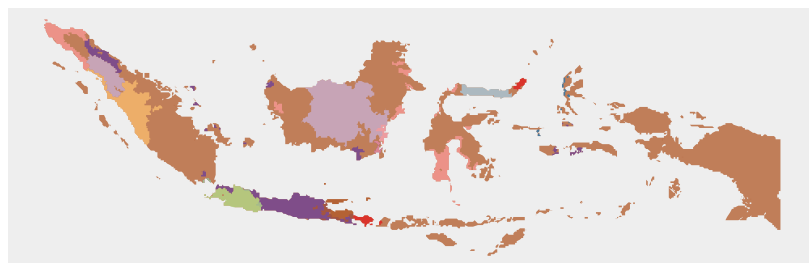


Figure 420: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1 885 553	Aggregate
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 390	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Gorontalo	20 738	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Balinese	6 051	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
Minahasa	4 241	Regionally based
Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based
Ternate	2 849	Regionally based

Table 137: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1964-1966.

From 1967 until 1975

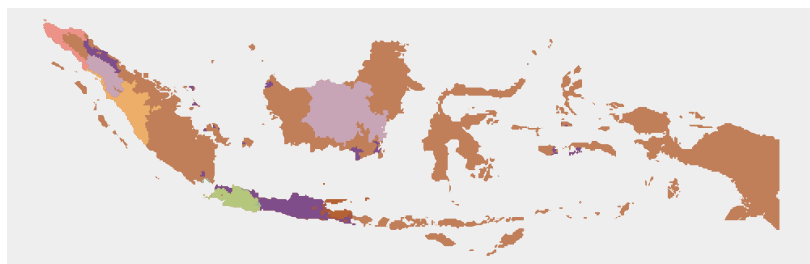


Figure 421: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1 885 553	Aggregate
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5266	Regionally based
Amboinese	3407	Regionally based

Table 138: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1967-1975.

From 1976 until 1976

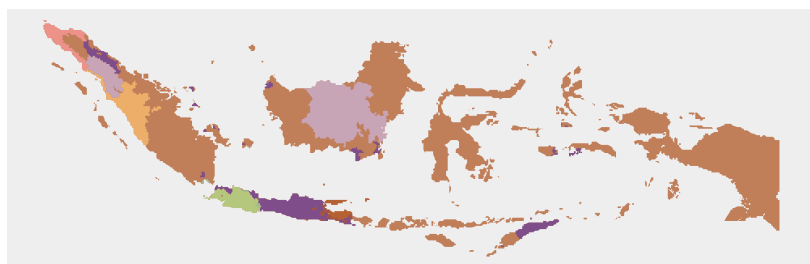


Figure 422: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1976.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1 900 641	Aggregate
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
East Timorese	17 161	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5266	Regionally based
Amboinese	3407	Regionally based

Table 139: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1976-1976.

From 1977 until 1998

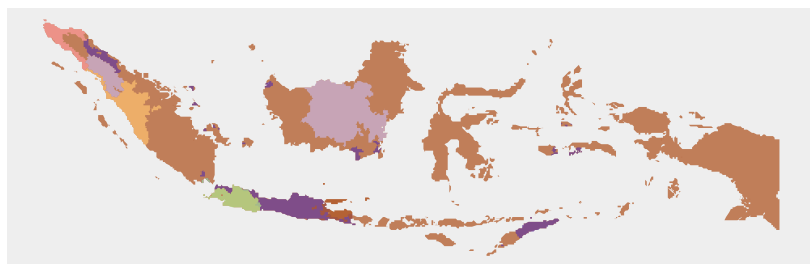


Figure 423: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1977-1998.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1 900 641	Aggregate
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
East Timorese	17 161	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based

Table 140: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1977-1998.

From 1999 until 2001

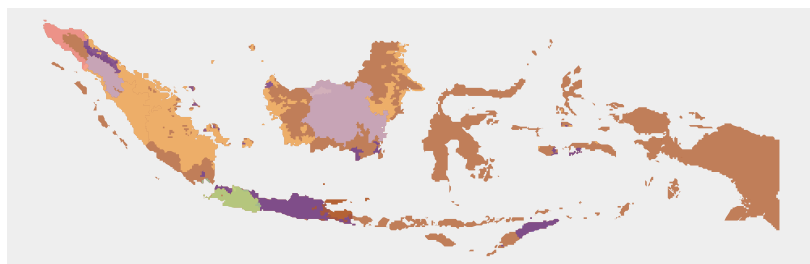


Figure 424: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.













Group name	Area in km ²	Type
 Papuans	1 900 641	Aggregate
 Malay	330 140	Regionally based
 Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
 Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
 Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
 Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
 Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
 Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
 Madura	20 162	Regionally based
 East Timorese	17 161	Regionally based
 Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
 Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based

Table 141: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 1999-2001.

From 2002 until 2002

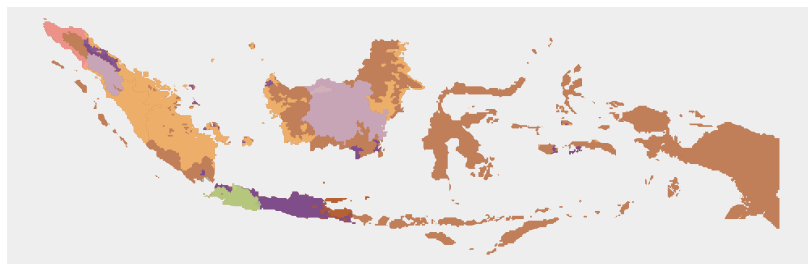


Figure 425: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2002.












Group name	Area in km ²	Type
 Papuans	1 900 641	Aggregate
 Malay	330 140	Regionally based
 Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
 Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
 Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
 Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
 Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
 Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
 Madura	20 162	Regionally based
 Chinese (Han)	5 266	Regionally based
 Amboinese	3 407	Regionally based

Table 142: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2002-2002.

From 2003 until 2014

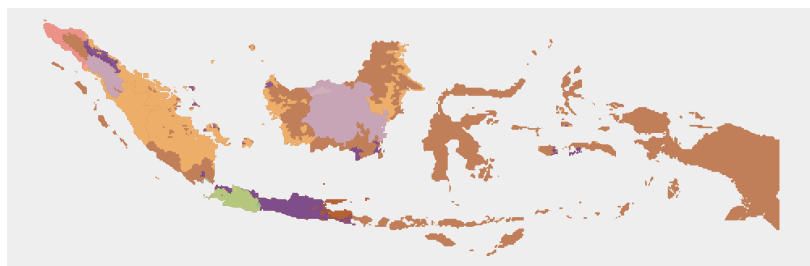


Figure 426: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1 885 553	Aggregate
Malay	330 140	Regionally based
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5266	Regionally based
Amboinese	3407	Regionally based

Table 143: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.

From 2015 until 2017

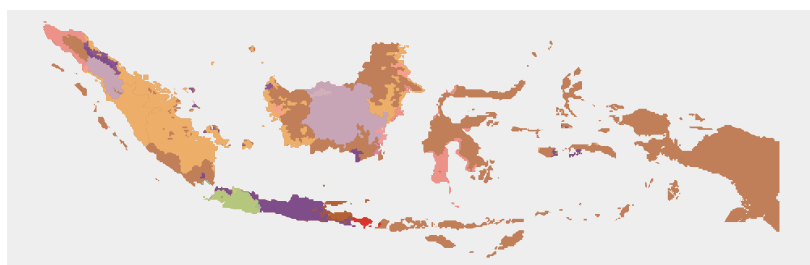


Figure 427: Map of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2015-2017.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1 885 553	Aggregate
Malay	330 140	Regionally based
Dayak	202 450	Regionally based
Javanese	105 222	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72 938	Regional & urban
Makassarese and Bugis	56 390	Regionally based
Sundanese	41 103	Regionally based
Bataks	39 060	Regionally based
Acehnese	31 306	Regionally based
Madura	20 162	Regionally based
Balinese	6051	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5266	Regionally based
Amboinese	3407	Regionally based

Table 144: 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