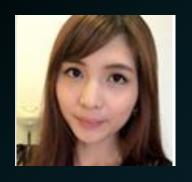


Members



Pamela Pan



Cici Cong



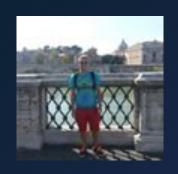
Phoebe Chiu



Alina Lin



Dominik Wodrich



Christoph Domnick



Louisa Tsui



Hannah Rennie



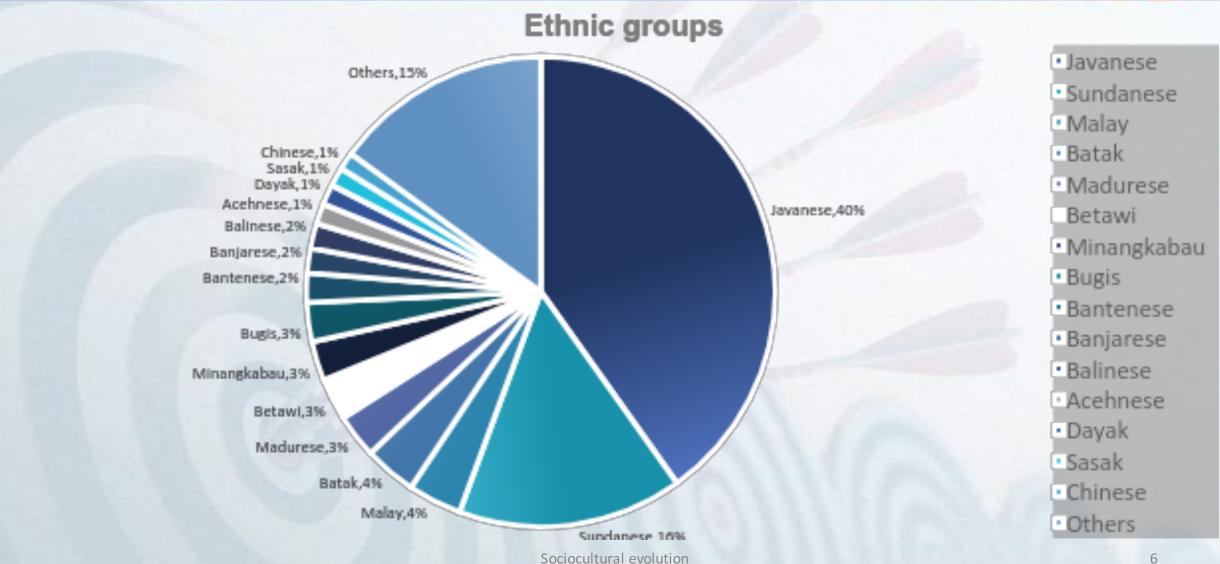


Sociocultural Perspective

A perspective describing people's behaviour and mental processes as shaped in part by their social and/or cultural contact, including race, religion and ethnic conflicts.

Race as a Sociocultural Influence Factor

http://imperialismindonesia.weebly.com/social-classeslife-under-colonial-rule.html



Maps



Languages

- 726 languages
- National language: 'Bahasa Indonesia'



Historical Immigration

- Homo sapiens reached the region 45,000 years ago.
- Austronesians migrated to South East Asia from Taiwan. They arrived in Indonesia around 2000 BC, and as they spread through the archipelago, confined the native Melanesian peoples to the far eastern regions.
- From 7th until the 13th century, Indonesia was part of the Srivijaya empire, who's power was mainly based on the control of the sea trade in the area.



Colonization

- 1595: start of colonization by the Netherlands
- With the colonization many Chinese people went to Indonesia for economic reasons
- 1806 1815: Colonization by the British Empire
- 1942 1945: Japanese occupy Indonesia
- 1949: Indonesian independence was won from the Dutch



Transmigration Program

- The problem: Very high population density on Java, Bali and Madura
- The aims:
 - To balance the demographic spread & increase the population in less developed areas
 - Decrease poverty
- Solution: Resettlement of around 20 million people from Java, Bali and Madura to the less populated/developed Island of Indonesia



Impact of the Transmigration Program

The program failed in the most cases because:

- The settlers were often landless on their former island and therefor had no farming skills
- Deforestation of sensitive rainforest areas
- Communal clashes between ethnic groups





Brief Introduction

87.18% - Muslim, 6.96% - Protestant, 2.91% - Catholic, 1.69% - Hindu, 0.72% - Buddhist, 0.05% - Confucianism, 0.13% - other, and 0.38% - unstated or not asked.

	Percentage share (of total population)	Absolute numbers (in millions)
Muslim	87.2	207.2
Protestant	6.9	16.5
Catholic	2.9	6.9
Hindu	1.7	4.0
Buddhist	0.7	1.7
Confucian	0.05	0.1

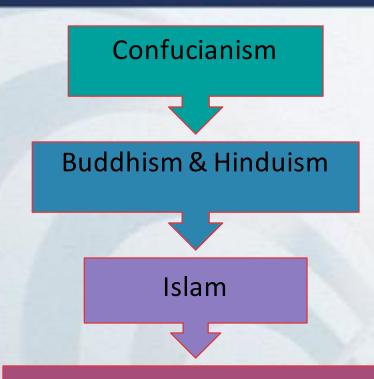
- 205 million Indonesians are Muslims, making Indonesia biggest Muslim country, with 13% of the world's Muslir living there.
- Every Indonesian is required to state one of these religi mandatory personal data that is mentioned in official d such as identification cards.





The Six Official Religions









Borobudur, a 9th-century Buddhist monument, Central Java, Indon. Brian Brake—Rapho/Photo Researchers

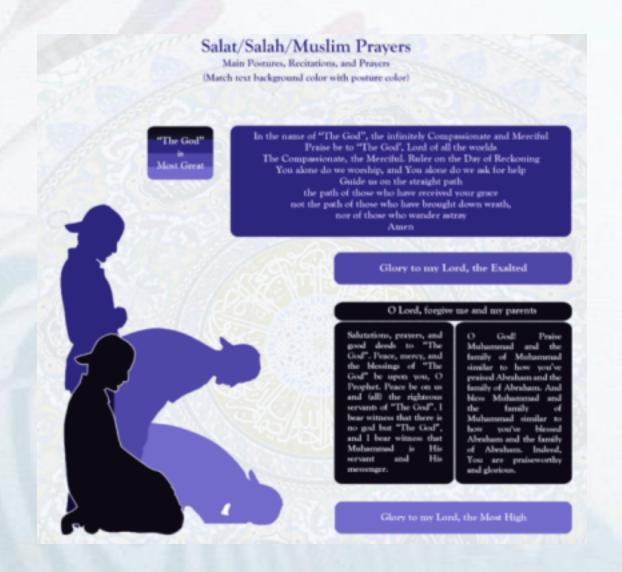


How religions influence Indonesians' life -1

Prayers in daily life







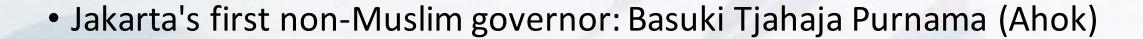
How religions influence Indonesians' life -2

Marriage

- Before 1974, marriages were governed by Indonesian Civil Code (based on Dutch colonial rules).
- After 1974, Indonesia's Marriage Law stipulates that marriage can be legally recognized if it is performed according to the religion.
- Marriages between different religions is not allowed.

Muslims	Non-Muslims
 ✓ Must register marriage at the local Office of Religious Affairs (Kantor Urusan Agama/KUA), and will be issued a Marriage Book. ✓ Need not record their marriage with Civil Registry Office. 	 ✓ Must hold a church (or temple) ceremony first. ✓ Then record the marriage with the Civil Registry Office.

Religion's Conflict



Apr. 2017 lost election - blasphemy scandal

• May. 2017 - Two years of imprisonment







Chinese and Indigenous Indonesian

Why do Indonesian resist Chinese?

- Historical from the time of Dutch colonial, distinguished the Chinese from the natives
- Political discrimination against the Chinese, opposed to Communism
- Economic held major economical position
- Religion 80 % are Buddhist or Christian



Chinese and Indigenous Indonesian

1998

May 1998 riots of Indonesia (1998 Tragedy)

Caused by:

- 1997 Financial Crisis
- Suharto's reelection
- Student demonstrations
- Attempt at overthrowing Suharto

Statistical numbers:

- 5,000 Chinese factories, shops, houses were burned,
- Women were raped
- Nearly 1,200 Chinese were slaughtered



Chinese and Indigenous Indonesian

1998

May 1998 riots of Indonesia (1998 Tragedy)

Resulted in

- Resignation of President Suharto
- New government to improve the relationship with Chinese







Indigenous Dayak and migrant Madurese

2001

Sampit conflict

Caused by:

Transmigration policy

Statistical numbers:

- More than 500 deaths
- Hundreds of Madurese were decapitated
- Over 100,000 Madurese displaced from their homes



Free Aceh Movement (GAM)

Characteristics of Aceh

- High Muslim population and Sharia law
- Autonomy status
- Discontent over foreign (Dutch) or central government rule

GAM

- Formed during Suharto rule 1976
- Discontent over transmigration and oil resource allocation
- 3 phases of GAM and government retaliation
- Peace talks 2005

http://www.umpalangkaraya.ac.id/perpustakaan/digilib/files/disk1/16/123-dfadf-damienking-754-1-2523@37.pdf

Conflict between East Timor and Indonesia

- Catholic (influenced by Portuguese) vs. Islam
- "Revolutionary Front of Independent East Timor" opposed to the Indonesian government.
- Occupied by Indonesia in 1975
- Conflicts between those for and against independence Dili Massacre
- East Timor became independent on May 20th, 2002.



https://gushi.tw/twice-independence-of-east-timo









ttps://www.google.com.tw/search?q=conflict+east+timor+and+indonesia&source=Inms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi3_JfbitT UFmZOKHYHSBbkQ_AUCvgC&biw=1366&bih=637

Conclusion

CAUSES

- The necessity of transmigration.
- Inequality policy.
- Government control all the resource.

INFLUENCE

- Disparity between the poor and the rich.
- Unstable economic environment.
- Religious prejudice and ethnic opposition.

Solution

- Remove the label on religion and ethnic.
- More democratic government.
- More social welfare.

