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Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material -- Introduction -- Ethnicity and Politics -- Dayaks Prior to Independence (up to 1945) -- The Rise of Dayak Politics (1945-1960) -- The Decline of Dayak Political Movements (1960-1971) -- New Order and Dayak Marginalization (1966-1998) -- Ethnic Conflict and Politics -- Dayak Politics, Reformasi and Beyond (1998- 2005) -- Conclusion -- Appendix 1: Names of Interviewees and Location of Interviews -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	When the Indonesian New Order regime fell in 1998, regional politics with strong ethnic content emerged across the country. In West Kalimantan the predominant feature was particularly that of the Dayaks. This surge, however, was not unprecedented. After centuries of occupying a subordinate place in the political and social hierarchy

under the nominal rule of the Malay sultanates, Dayaks became involved in an enthusiastic political emancipation movement from 1945. The Dayaks secured the governorship as well as the majority of the regional executive head positions before they were shunned by the New Order regime. This book examines the development of Dayak politics in West Kalimantan from the colonial times until the first decade of the 21st century. It asks how and why Dayak politics has experienced drastic changes since 1945. It will look at the effect of regime change, the role of the individual leaders and organizations, the experience of marginalization, and conflicts on the course of Dayaks politics. It will also examine ethnic relations and recent political development up to 2010 in the province. Full text (Open Access)

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