

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996207551603316
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Titolo	Regime change and ethnic politics in Indonesia [[electronic resource] : Dayak politics of West Kalimantan // Taufiq Tanasaldy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden, the Netherlands, : KITLV Press, 2012
ISBN	90-04-25348-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 402 pages) : illustrations, maps
Collana	Verhandelingen van het Koninklk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde ; ; 278
Disciplina	323.159832
Soggetti	Democratization - Indonesia - 21st century Nation-building - Indonesia - 21st century Social change - Political aspects - Indonesia - 21st century Ethnicity - Indonesia - 21st century Minorities - Political activity - Indonesia - 21st century Civil society - Indonesia - 21st century Ethnic conflict - Indonesia - Kalimantan Barat Dayak (Indonesian people) - Indonesia - Kalimantan Barat Indonesia Politics and government 21st century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [319]-357) and index.
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)
