CHAPTER 3

The Baseline on Freedom of Religion/Belief

A. Introduction

The new government, Jokowi-JK should have clear road map to take comprehensive policy about freedom of religion/belief as the basic and constitutional rights of all Indonesian people. That road map is needed to guarantee the sinergy and congruence of policy between the central and regional in freedom of religion/belief issues.

The policy paradigm which could be taken is possible in top-down model, bottom-up, or combination between those both. But the note must refers to some frameworks. First, the constitution must be placed as the highest legal basis. Second, referring to the principle and legal norm of civilized country in human rights, either legally binding or non legally binding, and especially those are ratified as national positive law.

Third, to point the central as the main authority holder. Because religion is not the government’s authority which decentralized to the regional, so make the region as main subject of religious policy, is absolutely wrong. Fourth, to orientate on the serious problem solving, concrete and urgent on freedom of religion/belief issues.

In order to give baseline for will be taken policy by Jokowi and for displaying the map and configuration condition of freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia, Setara Institute presents this chapter. The new part of this report book of KBB in this year which distinguish to previous reports.

In this part, SETARA Institute will present two subjects. First, the
condition on freedom of religion/belief in the last 8 years. This condition map hopefully could be a guidelines for government in making policy in religion/belief subject and it also hopefully could be an information for people that about 8 last year, this Pancasila country is still fulled by many kinds of event which reflecting the real situation of how far the ideal condition of freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia with Pancasila and 1945 Constitutions as the guidelines. Second, the map condition and guarantee on freedom of religion and belief in region, especially in regions where SETARA Institute took observation. This is hopefully that government and all of us could understand serious problems on freedom of religion/belief in many regions, from that very substantive, to technique.

B. The 8 Years of Freedom of Religion and Belief: From “Subject to the Mass Judgement” to “Stagnation on Freedom of Religion”

Bundle of home work which should be done seriously by Ministry of Religion of Republic Indonesia in Working Cabinet of Jokowi-JK are actually stack accumulation from authorities that never be finished, be ignored and in some aspects are deliberately not to be finished by previous governments. SETARA Institute notes very neat the whole events and violences on freedom of religion/belief which performed by the actors, either the state actor or civil society. SETARA Institute also reveals aspects which relating to events and those violences, for examples are the actors and victims. SETARA Institute also analyzing phenomena, places and moreover in some current contexts, the politico-juridical implication relates to those events or actions.

In 2007, in a report titled “Object to the Mass Judgement: The State Justification on Persecution of Freedom of Religion and Belief” SETARA Institute notes that violation on freedom of religion is shown off clearly, where the action of damaging, violence, and arrestment againsts groups which considered “misguided” occured and shown off to the public. Those violations happened in 135 events and 185 violations.

The highest amount of victims who suffering violations at that year is al-Qiyadah al-Islamiyah, a religious sect in Islam that led by Ahmad Moshaddeq. This sect is being stricken 68 cases of prohibition, violations, arrestment and detention. Another groups are Christian/Catholic Congregations which suffering 28 cases of violations, and
followed by Ahmadiyah that stricken by 21 cases of vilation.

The perpetrators of 185 violations on freedom of religion and belief is the state. About 92 violations performed by the state (commission) are in the form of prohibition, arrestment, detention and verdicts on them who considered misdirection. Including in this direct action is the support and justification from state authority on current religious groups which considered misguided. Whereas, 93 other violations that occured because the state do ommision againts violations by society or groups.²

In 2008, 367 violations on freedom of religion/belief happened in 265 events. The most events happened in June (103 events). June is a month where the insistence and persecution against Ahmadiyah experience enough high escalation, either as the insistence againsts government to issuing Presidential Verdict about Ahmadiyah Dissolution or as the serious impact of the existence of JOINT DECREE of Ahmadiyah Prohibition.

Violation incidents on freedom of religion/belief focused on June 2008. If those events that relating to Ahmadiyah were issued from calculation, the number of violation on freedom of religion/belief are actually quiet moderat. This fact shows that violations on freedom of religion/belief in 2008 escalated by JOINT DECREE of Ahmadiyah Prohibition.

From 367 violations on freedom of religion/belief, there are about 188 violations involve the state as the actor, either through 99 actively performed by the state, or 89 in the form of omission act by the state. For violation involving the state as the actor, the legal frame responsibility is human right, which binding the state because of covenant and convention. The state is the institution which being the most one to perform violations is police (121 actions), Regent/Mayor (28 actions), the Court (26 actions), and Refional Legislative Council (26 actions).

In while, 88 actions are criminal action by the society and 91 are in intolerance actions form which performed by individual/society. The criminal action category and intolerance are the forms of violation on criminal law that the responsibility inherent in individuals as legal subjects. The perpetrator of this category violations noted are; MUI (42 actions), FPI (27 actions), FUI, KPSI and MMI (12 actions on each), other mass organizations (55 actions), unidentified groups (59 actions),
and individual 20 actions.

Violation on freedom of religion/belief in 2008 is mostly stricken Ahmadiyah Congregation (238 violations) from victims of intolerance, state repression, omission by the state, and criminal action by state/group of people. Next, the individual (48 actions), other religious sect/belief (15 actions) and the Christian (15 actions).

Towards the election in 2009, the freedom of religion/belief fail again to get full recognition because of bias constitutional perception that stay be maintained by the state elites. In the same time, the state is precisely producing policy that legalize uniformity action with desecration and blasphemy reasons. In legislation context, besides some of laws and exist restricted policy, three local policies issued which more restricting and reducing the guarantee on freedom of religion/belief: Joint Decree of Ahmadiyah Prohibition, Verdict of South Sumatra Governor about Ahmadiyah Restriction, and Pakem Recommendation of Kota Padang to the Mayor dated November 20, 2008 about Prohibition and Ahmadiyah Nameplate Removing in Padang City.

Related to regional regulation which gender discriminatory and in contrary to Human Rights, the government in central level, especially Ministry of Justice and Human Right that has preventive authority, Ministry of Internal Affairs that has evaluative authority and repressive, and The Supreme Court that has repressive authority through judicial revies are not disable to create effective mechanism to ensure higher regional regulation inconsistence, including through the constitution.

The suspectibility of regions in responding central government policy related to the guarantee on freedom of religion/belief showing off politicization on religion and also becoming the regional political elites conobstacleast. On the same time, the foundings of this observations shows low level of people’s education so they are easy to be politicized.³

In 2009, SETARA Institute recorded 291 violations on freedom of religion/belief in 20 events. From those 291 violations on freedom of religion/belief, there are 139 violations that involving state as the actor, even through 101 active state action or 38 omission actions. The omission actions are in 23 actions by state apparatus on the occurrence of violence and criminal actions of residence and 15 omissions because
the state not processing legally the residences who performed those crimes.

The state institution which being the most perpetrator of doing violations are police (48 actions), Ministr of Religion (14 actions), Mayor (8 actions), Regent (6 actions), and the Court (6 actions). The rest is institutions with number of actions lower than 6 actions.

In that year, there are 152 actions that performed by citizens in the form of 86 crimes/act violating the law, and 66 are intolerance actions which performed by individual/member of society. The category of criminal action/ act violating the law and intolerance are forms of violation of criminal law that the responsibility inherent to the individuals as the law subjects. The most perpetrator of violation act in this category noted, Society (46 actions), MUI (29 actions), Individual Religious Figure (10 actions), Islam Defenders Front (9 actions), and Islamic People’s Forum (6 actions).

In that election years, violations on freedom of religion/belief suffering Ahmadiyah congregation mostly in 2009 (about 33 actions), individual (17 actions), and Church congregation (12 actions). Violations relates to Ahmadiyah are involving the mosque arson attempts, and prohibition on access for doing worship. And, the Church congregations suffering violations in the form of prohibition to establish place of worship, worship and religious activity dissolution, and intolerance.

In the national context, electoral conobstacle have made government and state institution from many relating parties are not doing progressive things at all, and not fulfilling any objections from relating parties of freedom of religion/belief. The insisment from some civil people organizations who promotes guarantee on freedom of religion/belief has no respond throug the conducive policy for pluralism promotion in Indonesia. The government prefers to choose status quo action by restraint itself to not enter the complicated arena about freedom of religion/belief. There’s no constructive legislation in national level for guarantee reinforcement for freedom of religion/belief.4

In 2010, SETARA Institute found out 216 incidents of freedom of religion/belief which containing in 286 actions that spread in 20 provinces. From 286 violations on freedom of religion/belief, there are
103 state actions that involving the state administrators as the actors. From 103 the state actions, 79 actions are active actions and 24 of them are the omission actions.

The state institution which mostly doing highest violations are police institution (56 actions), Regent/Mayor (19 actions), Camat (17 actions), The Public Order Agency (13 actions), the Court (9 actions), Ministry of Religions (7 actions), Indonesian Military (7 actions), and Ministry of Religion (6 actions). The rests are intitutions with number of violations less than 6 actions.

From 286 forms of freedom of religion/belief, there are 183 actions that performed by citizens, either in criminal actions (119), condoning performed by public figure (12) actions, and intolerance (52) actions. The perpetrators in this category are individuals or citizens which joint in mass organizations. The group which mostly doing highest violation in successively: Society (70 actions), MUI (22 actions), Islam Defenders Front -FPI (17 actions), Islamic People’s Forum (11 actions), Islamic Reform Movement-GARIS (10 actions), Anti-Ahmadiyah Movement-GERAM (5 actions), individual (5 actions), and the rests are organizations with involvement less than 5 actions.

In a year after that election 2009, violation that mostly suffering Christian congregation. About 75 events befalls on Christian in many form of actions. Whilst 50 events befall on Ahmadiyah. Besides those above groups, about 17 individuals also suffering violation on freedom of religion/belief. And the rests befall some groups of minority religious groups. The events which documented in 2010 pointing to 3 victim groups: they are Christian Congregation, Ahmadiyah, and some fathoms and religious view that considered misguided.

In that year, SETARA Institute also notes about the existence of 59 place of worship suffering damage in any forms: assault, sealing, rejection, prohibition to worship activity, and many more. From those 59 places of worship, majority befalls on Christian congregations (43 places), Ahmadiyah congregation (9 places), Islam (2 places), LDII (2 places), Buddhist (2 places), and Wahabi (1 place).

The tendency in 2010, regional government failed to oversee guarantee on freedom of religion/belief because its disability to keep away from all groups. Consequently, the regional chairman objected to insistment from majority groups, even he/she should breaking the law
and constitutions. The regional chairman also often performs religious issues politicization for political interest: either to earn political support or to against their politicak rival. The identity politicization (religion) almost occurring in all level of government.

In that year, besides failed to give full-guarantee protection on freedom of religion/belief, the state through their officials precisely adding violation amount. The Ministry of Religion, Suryadharma Ali is one of public officers that assessed by SETARA Institute failed to oversee guarantee on freedom of religion/belief. Suryadharma Ali who comes from United Development Party (PPP) have forcing his personal view to public for performing intolerance. His statements that spreading hatred againsts Ahmadiyah and othe minority groups have provoked the public to be intolerance.

Besides failed to oversee guarantee on freedom of religion/belief, Suryadharma also denies various conflicts and violence befalls citizens along 2010. In one of his statement (10/1/2011), Ministry of Religion, Suryadharma Ali disputes those violence incidents with religious nuance that often occurring in 2010 as the religious conflicts. According to him, the main trigger of religious people’s tension that occured are mostly caused by surrounding religious figures who do not want to fulfill main requirements in the matter of establishing house of worship.

In society level, the intolerance, discrimination and violence, besides tha fact of intolerance aspiration existence that sounded by hardline Islamic organization, there are also some actions which triggering people to perform violence. The provocative action which considered as the effort of apostasy by fundamental Christian group in Bekasi on November 1008. At that time, the Mahanaim Foundation, Neo Pantekosta Foundation led by Iin Tjipto priest, holding social event named Bekasi Berbagi Bahagia (3). This event provokes Islamic organizations anger, because in that event, the participant who come there are Muslim, and they should be baptized first before getting some like-lottery tickets. Those such ways of religion/belief spread, triggering some counter actions, such as what was happened in Bekasi.

Along 2010, SETARA Institute notes progress in the form of Bandung State Administrative Court’s (PTUN) on the claim submitted by Christian congregation relating to house of worship establishment that submitted by the Church and Amal Katolik Kristus Raja
Purwakarta, HKBP Filadelfia Bekasi Church, and GKI Taman Yasmin Bogor. Moreover, for GKI Taman Yasmin Bogor, Supreme Court also strengthen through its decision appeal and Judicial Review rejection that submitted by Government of Bogor. Although, at the end, Government of Bogor City is let to perform disobedience on verdict of apex institution of justice that have been *inkracht*.5

In 2011, SETARA Institute noted 244 events of violation on freedom of religion/belief that contained 299 actions. From those 299 violation on freedom of religion/belief, there are 105 state action which involved state adminnistrators as the actor.

In 2011, the state not only neglected but also actively performing violation on freedom of religion. As the sample is about Cikeusik incident. It invited Police Department and Indonesian Millitary of West Java and other involvement to do handling and control againsts Ahmadiyah. Sajadah Operation in West Java is Indonesian Millitary initiative.

Whereas, the non state actor, the society (who has unidentified its affiliation) noted as group which is the highest perpetrator who perform violation (80 actions).

And so some Islamic organization which dominantly become violation actor. Intolerance aspiration at this time is represented by certain Islamic organizations, have spread to the society with society involvement in violation on freedom of religion/belief.

Violation on freedom of religion/belief in 2011 mostly suffering Ahmadiyah congregation (114 events), followed by Christian congregation (54 events), and misdirection befall minority religious cult group (38 events).

There is no any progress along 2011 relating to the state effort in guaranteeing freedom of religion/belief. The state prefer to choose discrimination politic in handling some religius dinamics. The failure of state to oversee pluralism very reflected from performance of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s leadership who stops on retorical politics without any real action. SBY lets the discrimination institutionalizing againsts Ahmadiyah that performed by the local government by issuing some discriminative regulation. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono also disable in facing insistment of intolerance political aspiration bearer in the case of GKI Taman Yasmin Bogor, because there is no initiative to
solve violence and discrimination againsts congregation of GKI Taman Yasmin.

The judicature institutions in 2011 also did not give serious contribution for guarantee promoting on freedom of religion/belief by enforcing the principle of independence of judiciary. The judicature on assaul case of Ahmadiyah congregation in Cikeusik, sure showing the institution of police, attorney, and court are not independent and existing under the mass insisment.

Besides the actual events in 2011, discriminative cases also befall another mass organizations. About 9 cases are specifically narrated in this report showing off that there is no movement that truly performed by the state to solve problem of freedom of religion/belief year by year. Consequently, besided to maintain discrimination and violence, the similar cases also are repeatedly occuring and even widely spreading.6

In 2012, SETARA Institute noted 264 events of violation on freedom of religion/belief with 371 action forms, that spread in 28 provinces. Those such events and violations befall 4 main group: they are Christian congregation (50 events), Minority Religious Cult (42 events), Syiah (34 events) and Ahmadiyah (31 events). About 42 individual suffering the event of violation on freedom of religion/belief.

In that year also, SETARA Institute also noted about 38 house of worship that experiencing in many forms damages: assault, sealing, rejection, establishment, and others. From those 59 worship places, majority befalls on Christian Congregation (25 places), Ahmadiyah (5 places), Islamic Cult (3 places), Buddhist (2 places), Syi’ah (1 place), and Konghucu (1 place).

In macro, condition on freedom of religion and belief in Indonesia along 2012 has no made significant progredd. Besides because of legislation, the sensitivity and alignment of Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and President of Republic of Indonesia as well, are really not supporting or even contraproductive for promoting guarantee the freedom of religion/belief. Besides the Ministry of Religion, the President of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono also does not want to see some cases of violation on freedom of religion/belief.

There is no initiative and meaningful breakthrough in handling some violence that suffered by Christian congregation, Syiah,
Ahmadiyah, and other minority groups. SBY even always proud that there is no heavy Human Right abuses occurred during his leadership. Whereas, the violation on freedom of religion/belief is a basic and fundamental freedom which its fulfillment cannot be delayed. The SBY’s view about Human Rights just only about the violence which performed by security instruments only is a main fallacy in understanding the concept human rights. During his leadership precisely the fundamental rights of freedom of religion/belief has been violated.

Similar to the previous year, the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono seems more fond to have speech about tolerance than earnestly and measureable working in order to create tolerance by giving guarantee of freedom to his people. Without freedom of guarantee, the tolerance will be retoric only from a president who not contribute at all to human rights promotion. Along 2012, not less than 15 times, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono deliver tolerance message in many chances. It less than in 2011, where the president talked about tolerance for about in 19 times.

In addition to current events throughout 2012, the rhetoric about religion/belief is also strengthened with the not-completion of handling a number of cases of violations of freedom of religion/belief until a protracted, repeated, and continue to produce some public anxiety. In 2012, 11 places of worship of Christians sealed in Aceh, GKI Taman Yasmin Bogor is not resolved, the attack of Syiah Sampang is repeatedly occurred until cause 2 fatalities, Hamamah (50) and Husin (45), neglect of Syiah Sampang refugees and Ahmadiyah refugees in Transito Mataram, and the heinous murder against Tgk. Aiyub Syahkubat (47) the leader of the religious sect considered heretical and Muntasir (26), the follower of Aiyub, in Bireun, Aceh.7

In ultimo 2013, SETARA Institute issued report entitled “Stagnation on Freedom of Religion: The Report of Conditions of Freedom of Religion/Belief in 2013”. There, recorded about 222 violations of freedom of religion/belief with 292 forms of action spread across 20 provinces. Monitoring findings of SETARA Institute showed discriminatory and degree of intolerance has been at the level that is very worrying. Although the number of events and actions to razor-thin-decrease if compared to previous years, but the results of monitoring in general is explaining the more rooted intolerance in society. As the monitoring result of previous years, the perpetrator on freedom of
religion/belief in the non-state category alwas dominated by society, which show about there is always potency of “horizontal war” in every religion/belief conflict. The conflict escalation became more destructive with the absence of state in preventing conflict potency, management and conflict resolution, and peace situation preservation. In that situation, intolerance group become more daring to trigger conflict, moreover through the opened assault with mass media coverage.

In monitoring action of some regional observer-intolerance deployment, discrimination, and violation on freedom of religion/belief seems deliberately let by the government. The posters and illegal billboard which contains misdirection and threatens on minority existence group never be questioned, whereas the society in grass-root are distress with those such incitement patterns. “Soft war” to against a freedom of religion/belief (means to against the national principle and constitution) in Indonesia, are being ignored. Hate speech could be socialized massively through cyberspace network. Not like against the online posting which involving the state apparatus personal, where the government seems more sensitive and responsive. The government tends to maintain the hatred sites, incitement and slander against minority religious group, and the acedemician and activist of freedom of religion/belief, without any legal and fair restriction at all. In this matter, the phenomena of “tolerant to intolerance” seems more increasingly visible among religious/belief group in the country arena.

The research and observation founds in 2013 mainly shows that there is no promotion in guarantee and protection on freedom of religion in Indonesia. The condition of freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia. The condition of freedom of religion which stay bad and not get better in Indonesia in 2013 caused by preserving determinant factor, especially real allignment of state to the logic, belief, interest and desire of majority group. This could be seen through the attitude of state administrator, either verbally or concrete action which served by government, for example are the state miniters.

On the existed determinant factors, that such condition is affected by the Head of the State and Government, in this case is President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, in giving guarantee to the whole people of Indonesia, including the minority religious/belief groups, to get protection and their constitutional rights on freedom of religion/belief. In the internal cabinet, the President failed to give direction to the whole
of his governmental elements to place Pancasila and 1945 Constitutions as the great guideline in running their governmental functions. The President also disable to manage his staff in the Cabinet of Indonesia Bersatu Part II to appoint the noble idea of pluralism, and plurality in life of freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia which is nicely affirmed by Pancasila and 1945 Constitutions of Republic of Indonesia in the personal selves of the miniters and their policies. The ministers who have no state vission in various issues of religion/belief in Indonesia are allowed without any sanction, whereas that is truly violating their oath of office.

At the level of legal-politico, the President and his ultima authority, failed to ensure the Law Enforcer which existed in his authority to take adequate steps and to do applicable procedural law in action to against every perpetrator on freedom of religion/belief, moreover including for the real actions that easily snared by the Criminal Code, such as destruction, prosecution, assault and murder.

As in the previous years, the President more fond to perform rhetoric in order to promote tolerance and freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia. The SBY’s speech about tolerance in this year are spreaded in many forums, both in domestic or international levels, or in formally or informally. But almost all of his speeches are without any real executions. Moreover against the victims of violation on freedom of religion/belief such as Syi’ah, Ahmadiyah, and Christian congregation. SBY never take significant and concrete policy which is in favor to their interests and rest on their existential identity recognition, moreover through his staff in government, SBY introducted policy and resolution that containing intolerance and discrimination, such as displacing refugee with “repentance” requirement.

However, the government of SBY succeed to create nuance or image about situation and condition on freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia are as if conducive and experience some significant improvement, and as if SBY cares to the guarantee and protection on freedom of religion/belief. “The success” of such image building of tolerance are rewarded by conferment and achievement by President SBY – among insistment of refusing and nullifying – on the achievement of “World Statesman Award” from the Appeal of Conscience Foundation located in New York, America.
2013 becomes the assertion year of some failed indicators of SBY’s government on issue of freedom of religion/belief, such as: 1) in the perspective of freedom of religion/belief, the political year towards election failed to be utilized as the moment of government, politicians and state-political infrastructure to showing off that; politics of nationhood and statehood should refer to the state principle and constitutions which give normative and legal guidelines; the freedom of religion/belief is the constitutional rights of people, and; the main value in Pancasila and provision in constitutions is ideal which must be grounded in reality, not an eternal illusion and empty hopes. The political year not shows significant progress for condition on freedom of religion/belief. 2) the President SBY failed to his last time period in his leadership to finishing various conflicts in religious/belief dimension, to enforcing law in violation cases on freedom of religion/belief, and to promoting tolerance and non discrimination in national living which actually should began from his internal government then penetrated to his people.

That such failure strictly affirmed the objective situation of stagnation in promoting freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia for 8 last year. Since 2007 until 2013, there are about 299 violations in average in 221 of events per-year. That stagnation becomes real and more worrying, because until the end of his leadership period, the President and his government has no adequate contribution in promoting tolerance and protection on freedom of religion/belief, moreover such as the concluded tendency in observation of 8 last years, the President and his government seem to conserve violence ideology in law enforcement, to object to the violence and intolerance agents in the name of religion, to ignore law enforcement, to dodge the obligations and responsibilities on preventing, maintaining discriminatory political, lack of initiative to handle conflict and its impact, to delegate authority in promoting of tolerance and protection on freedom of religion/belief, and to show ceremonial and festival image as the camouflage on his failure to enforce the substance of people’s constitutional rights. So, the stagnation of the SBY’s government is plenary in fulfilling Human Rights, especially on freedom of religion/belief.

Along eight years research and observations performed by SETARA Institute, freedom of religion and belief during the period of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono not placed as a benchmark of fulfillment, tribute,
protection on Human Rights. What was seemed from his leadership is just negative-restrictive phenomena on this basic and constitutional rights of people, such as objection to intolerance mass. The state of denial have occured, violation and disablility to behave strictly againsts mass and intolerance group, political discrimination based on religion/belief, disability, lack of initiative to solve problems of freedom of religion/belief and religious conflict as well. Finally, the condition on freedom of religion/belief in Indonesia is in serious stagnation, and because of that reason so the government of Joko Widodo should buckle down to solve problems relating to the freedom of people and citizens to embrace religion/belief.

C. The Condition Map and Guarantee of Freedom of Religion/Belief in Observation Region

In this section, SETARA Institute will present the portraits of observation regions from various angle, that related directly or indirectly to condition and guarantee on freedom of religion/belief in each region. The referred observation region are based in provincial level.

Those regions will be mapped and classified by using the perspective of freedom of religion/belief into some relative zones. That referred zoning using some indicators which combined between quantitative and qualitative ways: 1) the number of events and violation on freedom of religion/belief in 8 years that recorded in research and observation about freedom of religion/belief of SETARA Institute, 2) the configuration of violation actors and potential offender in violation of freedom of religion/belief, 3) the policies of concerned regions relating to guarantee on freedom of religion/belief in that region, and 4) the socio-cultural potency and tolerance groups that conducive for guarantee of freedom of religion/belief in those regions.

After analyzing violation matrixs along 8 years, the result of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in-depth interview, mid-term and annual report of local observers, so ETARA Institute mapping those regions into three zones, namely red zone, orange zone and yellow zone. The red zone means that freedom of religion in that region is in worrying degree because of the high intensity and repetition of violation – the actor and potential offender number as well, restrictive policy and local regulation, and not too proper functioning of socio-cultural aspects and
lack of tolerance groups in building social and communal relation that pluralist-inclusive as great place of freedom of religion/belief.

The orange zone means the intensity of incident and violation on freedom of religion quantitatively, but with the violator and potential offender that existed in that region is quitey organized, the local government policy in restricted area, and socio-cultural potency and still good-functioning tolerance group. The yellow zone means there are violation happens in low intensity (the actor are usually also not in high number and sporadical), the restrictive policy not prominent, and the aspect of socio-cultural of the society function properly.⁹

1. Red Zone

a. West Java: The Acute Intolerance

West Java is the province with highest number of violations in 8 years research of SETARA Institute. The total events occured in West Java are 494, with the highest number occured 91 events in 2010, and lowest occured in 25 events in 2014.

Genealogically, West Java has strong radicalism root. Various religious organizations grows up with embracing intolerance aspiration until now. Beside rooted radicalism, the society in West Java is generally not resistant against the violence in the name of religion. In 2010, the contess of the District Head election in some regencies triggers escalation of violation on freedom of religion/belief. As the thesis improved by SETARA Institute that the religious issue are the new political capital that quiet efective to be used to collect political support or to object political rival. Although not become one of winning factor, but the religious issue still become effective interesting magnet.

In West Java, there are organization that openly perform resistance actions head to head against the deviant sects, misdirection, Ahmadiyah and others. Some of them are:

1) The Anti-Ahmadiyah Society Movement (GERAM) chapter Garut, an alliance organization of some mass organizations, not just Islamic organization only, socio-political organization are also joining in GERAM. At least, there are
11 local organizations joining GERAM.

2) Communication Forum of Indonesian Muslim (Forkami), is local organization which based in Bogor. This group is actively rejecting the existence of GKI di Taman Yasmin Church in Bogor.

3) Harokah Sunniyyah For Islamic Society (HASMI), organization that working in education da’wah field. This organization has branches in whole of Java and Banten. Besides da’wah, HASMI actively take part in demonstration anti-immortality and misdirection. It was established in Bogor in 2005, HASMI claimed has 15,000 members.

4) Anti-Misdirection Movement and Anti-Cult Movement (Gapas), a movement that guidance Cirebon City from misdirection, cult, and immortality as well.

5) Islamic Reform Movement (Garis), established in Cianjur, West Java in 1998 by Haji Chep Hernawan, the son of rich businessman from Cianjur, Haji Dapet. Chep is known as person who has good relation with senior Islamic activist, such as Anwar haryono, Yayan Hendrayana and Abdul Qodir Jaelani, and other. He ever became the member of Islamic organization such as Indonesian Islamic Student and Islamic Youth Movement. H. Chep Hernawan also took a part of establishing of Crescent Star Party (PBB). Because of splits in party in 2001, he resigned. The member of GARIS often involved in some actions organized by GERAM. FPI, and the others.\(^{10}\)

Comparatively, 2014 indeed as the year with lowest event quantity, but its events are still serious, such as declaration of Anti-Syiah after Legislative Election held. That such declaration of anti-Syiah not happens once only, but also in many times. Started from prohibition of Asyuro celebration, declaration plan making of anti-Syiah and the third is declaration of anti-Syiah itself. And now, there is a training of anti-Syiah as well. Those such trainings should be aware. It means that suspectibility increasing. Indeed, the conflict not happens yet, but its suspectibility already appears. So, at the first of declaration of anti-Syiah, this political issue will be longer because Jalaluddin Rakhmat, the Indonesian’s Syiah...
icon has been elected as member of House of Representatives. “The situation would be heat up even now it seems stable”. Arip Yogiawan, the Director of Legal Aid Institute chapter Bandung said.\(^{11}\)

Besides that, in 2014 also, the case of worship prohibition happened in Ciamis. In South Cianjur also the disturbance befall on congregation, such as the damaging on religious facility of congregation, exactly in Neglasari district, Ciparay. In generally, some similar cases happened. Whereas, the Ahmadiyah case slightly decreased. That causes by two possibilities, are; first, the existence of Ahmadiyah congregation may be already accepted. Second, the attacker people may be get bored with what they have done because even being disturbed, thrown, or burnt their facilities, they did not fight back.\(^{12}\)

According to Dedi Ahmadi, one of Ahmadiyah figure in West Java, until today, the administration-intimidation againts Ahmadiyah congregation still happens, especially related to the problems of basic rights of the citizens. For example is in Kuningan District where the people are compounded while making identity card, Marriage Certificate, and Hajj registration. And there are also some people come the congregation to push them read Syahadat. They are also promised will be given money if they want to of congregation. There is also resident recognizing himself as congregation in just to get money. The congregation’s worship decreases because the mosques of Ahmadiyah are mostly sealed, moreover destroyed and locked.\(^{13}\)

The root of violation problem, discrimination and intolerance against Ahmadiyah in West Java are truly more determined by legislation issued by the state. Because the state of denial on freedom for Ahmadiyah congregations with legal instruments, so the society groups that basically are intolerance-fundamentalist found momentum to “help” the state.

The religious figures “only” followed the state’s will. According to Habib Ahmad bin Hasan al-Haddad, the initiator of Laskar Santri Kun Fayakun, former member of FPI, Ahmadiyah is actually clearly stipulated in the law that Indonesia do not achieve Ahmadiyah. In the view of this active figure of NU chapter Cianjur,
Ahmadiyah is assessed damaging the other Islamic generation. After joint decree of 3 Ministers, Ahmadiyah is prohibited to do activities, but they stay to do their activities, so it meant that they violates the law. Because they have money, so Police just stay quiet. Whereas, the Ahmadiyah congregation was truly violating the joint decree. Society also saw that the law enforcer again became the source of the problem. If the law enforcer responds and respects the situation, they better to make society should be feeling safe, than let the social chaos happens then they are quickly handling it. And NU itself already states that Ahmadiyah is outside Islam.¹⁴

The religious conflict source in West Java is not because of different value, different thought, but there is problem relates to interest. For example in the Ahmadiyah case in Cikeusik. That such problem relates to the fight for political position for being Village Head. In Tenjowaringin Tasikmalaya also there is a case of refusal of marry service.

Besides it, interest meeting existing because there is a big narration involving Ahmadiyah that relating to the Joint Decree and Gubernatorial Regulation, then shared again to economical factors, social jealousy, and business competition. In Tenjowaringin, society who are not Ahmadiyah congregation that initiated by a group to build IMKASA (Association of Ahmadiyah Cult Victim Society) and it has support that spreaded everywhere.¹⁵

After Gobernatorial Regulation of Ahmadiyah prohibition, operation named Sajadah Operation appeared. That operation uses Local Budget (APBD), and in that operation also there is element from National and Political Unity Office (Kesbangpol) and Indonesian Millitary (TNI). If discussing about finance in big scheme, and small scheme, there is instrument to finance that operation and there is also interest meeting as well by using the name of religious sect such as Ahmadiyah. If we seeing again fatwa of MUI for several things, they are not followed by the people. But when it relates to deviant sect, it is used as an excuse persecution, it is causing furcation.¹⁶

Besides Ahmadiyah, the sophisticated problem on freedom of religion and belief in West Java is about house of worship establishment, especially the church. Such as in Cikampek. The
building is already finished and it has license. But the Regent is changed, and the new Regent is intolerance. “Well, this should not be happened, as long as I am here, that church should not be established.”

The lack of house of worship for Catholic congregation in Cikampek in accordance to data of Ministry of Religion, is presumably caused by the license which hard to be issued. Such as what was said by Kiagus Zaenal Mubarok who ever brought the Catholic congregation to face Mr. Imron in Ministry of Religion. There is another congregation who came from Taman Kopo who replaced to Sulaeman. Turns, the permit is stagnated in Camat. The chaos also occurred in Camat and Ministry of Religion.

The absence of church for Christian congregation, make them difficult to worship, especially relating to the membership system that embraced by them.

Accumulatively, problem on freedom of religion and belief in West Java could be classified into some big problem: First, massive and continuous discrimination against Ahmadiyah congregation. The assault while worship occurred on Ahmadiyah, sealing and mosque damaging, and mass rioting against them are the scenes which repeatedly happens year by year.

Second, the house of worship establishment for the Christian is an acute problem which even the civil society’s ratio and tolerance religious figures are hard to explain how difficult to build a Church. The whole legal efforts that served by normal procedure of state judiciary have been reached, even the Supreme Court (MA) also issued inkracht verdict which won the Christian for the case of Church establishment of GKI Yasmin and HKBP Filadelfia, but they never realize their dream to have house of worship and to worship there as well.

Third, the intolerance group, in various organization and movement under the “robe turn” modus, is positively perform himself as the persecutor in diversity in Pasundan Land. In this case meant are the Central and Local government. They seem have no power against those such intolerance groups.

Fourth, the discriminative policies of Local Government, either in provincial level or regency/city level, have been main
determinant that triggered and opened a festival momentum for violation on freedom of religion/belief by intolerance. The Governor of West Java, as the sample, issued a Gubernatorial Regulation number 12/2011 about the Warning Prohibition of the Teaching, and Activity of Ahmadiyah congregation. As we know that the Gubernatorial Regulation have trigger the occurrence of various violence against Ahmadiyah in some regency and city in West Java.

Fifth, the real tolerance group who are prefer to become silent majority and not doing meaningful effort to counter intolerance groups who openly dare to perform anarchy to disturbing religious life in West Java. The local socio-cultural potency of West Java also did not give role to minimize the discrimination, intolerance, and incidents on freedom of religion/belief in West Java. The big problem accumulation becomes main factor of triggering violation occurrence that massively and continously, so West Java suffering acute intolerance phenomena with having serious homeworks on critical freedom of religion and belief and never been finished until today.

b. Aceh: Constitutional Disintegration

The Province of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) is one of the regions where having high number violations. In 6 years of SETARA Institute in that Rencong Land, about 64 events of violation on freedom of religion/belief happened there.\textsuperscript{20} Compared to West Java, the violation quantity perhaps not sama as what was happened in West Java indeed, but from the actor side, policy and regulation, and socio-cultural aspects, Aceh has has quiet critical degree, and also the susceptibility as well.

As known, NAD is the only one province in Indonesia which formally applying Islamic Law. That Islamic Law application in Aceh is one of the Indonesian Government’s effort to ingratiate Aceh people and to dampen the demand of them to separate from Indonesia which is done by Free Aceh Movement (GAM).

In 2005, the Indonesian government and GAM with mediated by an international institution, namely \textit{Crisis Management Initiative} (CMI), from Finland, aggreed to make peace and to end the armed conflict which has been going on years and leading long-suffering
of Aceh people. Since that mediation, the security situation in Aceh becomes more quite and conducive.

The establishment of peace and start moving of government and life of Aceh people have not give real guarantee and protection of freedom of religion/belief. In contrary, in line with Islamic Law application, some serious problems which should get serious attention from Aceh local government and Central Government, appeared.

Some of those serious problems that prominently happen in Aceh in recent years, such as the case of closing of church and non-mosque house of worship in large number. On May 2012, the government of Aceh Singkil District under the insistment of intolerance groups sealing about 20 house of worship. Those 20 sealed places of worship consist of 10 Churches of GKPPD, 4 Catholic Churches, 3 Indonesian Evangelical Mission Church (GMII), 1 Church of Indonesian Christian Huria (HKI), 1 Church of Incdonesian Christian Congregation (JKI) and 1 house of worship Pambi. That sealing was performed under the reason of have no permit to establish a building or IMB. Although some of those house of worship have been existing since many years ago and they also ever tried to ask the permit, but it never been given by the local government.

The District Government argued that they have been referring to the agreement that agreed in 1979 and updated in last 2001 which saying that only one church might be established and four undung-undung (a small and non-permanent church) in Singkil.

On October 2012, the Local Government of Aceh ordering to close 9 churches and 5 monasteries there. That closing order was performed in accordance to Gubernatorial Regulation Number 25 Year 2007 about tentang Establishing Guidelines of House of Worship. In line that such regulation, the requirements of a house of worship establishment should get agreement from at least 120 surrounding people, should have 150 congregations, have approvement from the village head/kecik, and have a recommendation from Ministry of Religion. These regulation are more heavy and tight than what was stipulated in Joint Decree of Two Ministers about House of Worship Establishment.
Besides difficulties to worship in house of worship that faced by minority, another problems appeared is about cult allegation. Those problems, sometimes are mixing with competition, jealousy and political economic motive. One of the prominent cases happened in Bireun Regency which is tinged by violence and casualties. The mass rioting happened in Tgk. Aiyub Bin Syakubat, 46 years old, located in Desa Jambo Dalam, Kecamatan Peulimbang, Bireun Regency on Sunday, March 20, 2011. Discrimination against another mystical beliefs occurs in NAD as well.

Outside the quantitative aspect of those violations, the Islamic Law is one of the critical point related to problem on freedom of religion/belief in Aceh. Some notations we could submit are; First, the institutionalization of morality controm which tends violate, aprticularly about the minority and woman's rights. Some reports which issued by United Nations, World Bank, ICG (International Crisis Group), HRW (Human Rights Watch), USAID, and others mentioned that the escalation of violation on basic rights has been occuring after Islamic Law application, especially woman's rights in Aceh.

Second, the application of Islamic Law is a part of political negotiation instrument in one side between local and central elites, but on the other side is a political control from central government to region, or what was said by Siapno (2011) as politics of consent. In the long research ethnology in Aceh, Siapno concluded that Islam in Aceh is not an extreme religion, but actually is in contrary, it is flexible and syncretic as well. Siapno's conclusion is in line with previous research of John Bowen (2003) in Gayo and some locations in Aceh that published in Islam, Law and Equality in Indonesia: An Anthropology of Public Reasoning. In Siapno's perception, the special autonomy in Aceh is one of conspiracies between Aceh’s elite (including the former of GAM’s leader) with central government. This what is called as the politics of consent by him; that is another form of domination on behalf of Aceh's people readiness on regional autonomy. Islamic Law os considered as one of Aceh representation, and it is translated by local and central elites to maintaining morality, especially woman. The accentuation of Islamic Law application in problem relating woman, according Siapno, is performed in the context of control to Aceh's woman
strength which is remarkable previously.22

Third, the Qanun or regional regulation on Islamic Law base is a negotiation space and political service, either among the local elite or from the local elite to central elite or otherwise. Fourth, in perspective of legal institutional, the Islamic Law application, especially in the scope of conceptually problematic criminal. In the legal study doctrine, there is no two criminal act in one constitutions. On the other term is, legal pluralism is just in the court of justice only.23

Fifth, if referring to ethnography and local socio-cultural, at least such as what was confirmed by Siapno and Bowen, the Qanun is actually just capitalized by Islamic minor groups. Moreover, the Qanun in discourse has giving textual and contextual justification for Islamic doctrine purification that becoming global issue, including such as what performed by the Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS).

In culmination, by watching the construction of Indonesian Constitutional Democracy and seeing the hierarchy of legislation underlying, could be concluded that Islamic Law application in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is a deviation in Pancasila State national law construction which is not based on any particular religion theocracy. Although the Islamic Law application is part of central negotiation to prevent territorial disintegration, but in fact, the Islamic Law have triggering institutional disintegration where the law in regional level is given wide space to ignore and to against the state basic law.

c. East Java: The Government Subject To the Islamic Priest

East Java is a province with various socio-cultural existence, but on the religious side tends to be monolithic, with traditional Muslim majority that affiliated organizationally under Nahdlatul Ulama’ (NU). Moreover, East Java is NU’s followers base.

In socio-culturally, there are four regions of big and effected culture I East Java: First, Mataraman cultural region, covering Madiun City, Ngawi regency, and Kediri Regency. Second, Arek cultural region, consists of Surabaya, Sidoarjo Regency, and Malang City. Third, Madura Islands cultural region, covering Bangkalan
Regency and Sumenep Regency. Fourth, Pandalungan cultural region, consist of Pasuruan Regency, probolinggo, Bondowoso, and Jember Regency.

From the historical story, the kingdoms period which exists in East Java then developed religious thought which embraces by each kingdom, until proclamation history of East Java as stand-alone province, East Java as governmental entity gives space for those religions to develop. But in its development, religious frictions are mostly occurring there. The SARA cases about violation against freedom of religion in East Java are also fairly large.

In the notation of research and monitoring of SETARA Institute in 8 years, there are about 194 violations, with action forms that is certainly bigger than that. The highest number occurred in 2012 with 42 events.

Cumulatively, some large events of violation on freedom of religion and belief in East Java could be taken as the samples. First, violation on freedom of religion/belief suffering Syi’ah Congregation in Sampang. Two tragedies in Sampang which happened in 2011 and 2012 are not standing as once-completed case. Some derivative cases after boarding school and residence attack of Syiah society in Sampang as well.

Prominently, serious violation on politics-civil and social-economics and cultural rights of Syiah congregation in Sampang occurred, besides their constitutional rights to be free in embracing religion/belief. Some those violations that can be identified in Sampang Case, such as: 1) Violation on right to life, right of embracing religion/belief, right to express the thought freely base on conscience, right on sense of security, right to property, right to be free from all forms of torture and treatment and punishment that cruel, inhumane, degrading the humanity dignity, right of education, right to socialize, right to self-determination, right to a decent livelihood in accordance with humanitarian standards, and so many other basic rights, 2) criminalization of violation victims on freedom of religion/belief on behalf the name of Tajuk Muluk, 3) neglect of of reconciliation that has been initiated by the Syiah people with Sunni in locations around Syiah residence in Sampang, 4) Sampang in refugee repatriation in Sidoarjo to their
ancestral homes and lands in Sampang not been achieved, but the longer they are in the flats will increase the complexity of resolving cases Sampang.

Comprehensive completion on Syiah case in Sampang is the main problem on freedom of religion/belief that should be solved. The problem is the intolerant actors in that case are relatively powerful. Those actors in combination are: 1) the intolerant priests in local level which until now are not moving from two main attitudes: to consider Syiah is misguided from the *aqidah* side and to campaign by propagandist about that Syiah's misguided, and to refuse the repatriation of Syiah to Sampang except Syiah want to doing repentance and get back to the right *aqidah* that what is preffered by the priests, that is Ahlussunnah wal Jama'ah. 2) Regional government which also takes part of intolerance and discrimination against Syiah Sampang and subjects to the willingness of intolerant priests, as what have said by General Secretary of ABI (Indonesian Ahlul Bait), Ahmad Hidayat to SETARA Institute:

I have three times at least met Sukarwo to discuss Sampang case. With us, he says something good. But, when we want for another meeting, and we ask for being facilitated to meet those intilerant priests, he never realize it. Moreover, he tends to accuse us as the provocator who as if conditioning refugee to not want get back to Sunni, to not repentance. Because, what are they always talking that we always following priest’s order, it is so bad. I think, that is bad presedent for our constitutions. I always saying, in those 3 times meeting including with Minister of Religion in Surabaya, if it occurs, if the priest’s order always followed by the state, so it would be a bad presedent. The simple question, is the religious life being guaranteed by the state freely? If yes, so the intolerant priest should be jailed. This should be taught, should be explained. Not make the refugee becomes stanced. We tried make initiative to go back village, started to attend relative’s invitation, to see family who sick, and to mourn the relative’s who died.
While arrived there, we were arrested by the Police, and ordered to get back evacuation place.  

Outside the sace of Syiah Sampang, another various violation also happened, such as misdirection on belief and discrimination to religious minority group outside Islam. Whereas, the prominent cases in 2014, such as: First, dissolution of ritual activities that running on midnight surrounding hermitage location of Abu Bakar Mahmud, the resident from Ngrogol Village, Kecamatan Ngrogol, Kediri Regency.  

Second, the establishment of Santa Maria Church in Bedahan Village, Kecamatan Babat, Regency of Lamongan, East Java, is questioned while it was existing since 12 years ago by having formal permit procedure that have been completed by the Church’s administrator since the beginning of its establishment. Third, stoppage of Church establishment in Palem Asri Residence, Lingkungan Mrapah, Kelurahan Sempusari, Kecamatan Kaliwates. Fourth, the raid of people on one house that suspected as deviant sect’s activity place which performed by Saridin’s family. Fifth, investigation by Police Resort of Kediri City, East Java on the case of religion blasphemy suspect by Head of Community Empowerment Board and Village Government (BPMD) of Kediri Regency to a priest in Desa Kaliboto, Kecamatan Tarokan. Sixth, apprehension by residents against Murikah who suspected as teacher of deviant sect.  

The analysis of some factors that performed by SETARA Institute showing that East Java is one of critical region on freedom of religion/belief issue. Besides of the action accumulation factor which in high categorized, automatically with the actor and potential offender that quite organized, the intolerant and discriminative local government actor moreover as have discussed as previous paragraph, SETARA Institute also found problem in the form of restrictive policy against freedom of religion/belief. They are, misdirection policy of Syiah by Sampang Regency Government. That misdirection was based on fatwa of MUI Sampang and East Java which states that Syiah is misdirection absolutely.  

Besides it, there is also Gubernatorial Regulation of East
Java No. 55 Year 2012 about Development of Religious Activities and Supervision Cult of East Java. That policy tends to stimulate intolerance and discrimination occurrence against religious and belief groups.

Besides it, the big cases such as Syiah Sampang also indicates that socio-cultural cohesion of tolerant groups not well-functioned. The defeat of Muslim majority in East Java is mainly opened (such as what characterized by NU in general all this time) and local government’s submission to intolerant groups that actually minor, showing about tolerant group’s social demarcation is not functioned well from intolerant Muslim minority. The silent majority is large in East Java, so the fatwas telling misdirection of Syiah are not preceded, either in East Java of Indonesia. They are stealthy trying to affect society and to blow up the case of Syiah Sampang I and II which are tragic. The majority group that silent and indifferent in East Java, so the fatwa of misdirection on Syi’ah mazhab which has no precedent, either in Indonesia or outside Indonesia, silently working to influence society and blooming the case of Syi’ah Sampang I and II which are so tragic.

d. DKI Jakarta: Open Space for Intolerant Group

DKI Jakarta is the most important urban area in this country because its status as the capital of the state. Jakarta has population about 8.839.247 in the night, and becomes more crowded in daytime because Jakarta filled by people who comes from surrounding the city, around 12 or more. Relating to it, Jakarta is a conobstacle center of all interests.

In relation to the issue if freedom of religion/belief, as the conobstacle center, Jakarta becomes one area of dakwah for various religious group, including the groups which embracing intolerant aspiration that continuously threatening guarantee of freedom of religion/belief. DKI is being “green open space” for intolerant group in idea, attitude, and action.

That situation becomes one of triggers for the growth kinds of actions and event of violations on freedom of religion/belief in Jakarta. The research and monitoring that performed by SETARA
Institute since 2007 notes that 189 events have occurred. The highest violation occurred in 2008 with 45 events.

One of the problem aspects of freedom of religion/belief that becomes “favourite area” in Jakarta is the issue of house of worship establishment. The problem of house of worship establishment in DKI Jakarta that still leaves a very acute problem. One of the causal factors surely relates to regulations that talk about it, namely the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religion and Minister of Internal Affairs Number 9 Year 2006 and Number 8 Year 2006 about House of Worship Establishment. On one side, the regulation suggested to arrange the matter of house of worship establishment, but on the other side this regulation causes difficulties of minority groups to establish a house of worship.

This difficulty often appears in approval rules on permit from surrounding people, where a house of worship will be built. Besides that, with difficulty to collect signatures from majority’s people surrounding, the Local Government also strengthens its intolerant attitude to not pursuing the principal permit of that establishment of a house of worship. Outside that “administrative” problem, the intolerant groups tend to be more powerful to justify the establishment of a House of Worship with kinds of accusation and provocation that the minority group’s house of worship establishment is assessed illegal and unlicensed, as the sample as in Jakarta.

Since the last 5 years recorded 20 problems related to Church and intolerant actions in Jakarta, such as intimidation, terror, destruction and prohibition of government official placement on behalf of religious identity. They are: house of worship establishment of Jemaat Gereja Pantekosta di Indonesia (GPDI) of Immanuel Sukapura, Cilincing, North Jakarta (main event is in 2007), Bethel Indonesia Church (GBI) Semper, Tanjung Priok (2008), Gereja GAPEMBRI in Tambora, West Jakarta (2009), Gereja St. Yohannes Maria Vianney Church, Cilandak, East Jakarta (2010), and Katolik Paroki Santa Maria Church in Kalvari, Lubang Buaya, Pondok Gede, East Jakarta (2011).25

In 2013, one of the prominent problems is house of worship establishment of Katolik Paroki Damai Kristus Church, on Jalan...
Duri Selatan V/29 RT 0015/05, Kecamatan Tambora, West Jakarta. Rejection of people group becomes public concern. The problem of this rejection of house of worship establishment that still occurs in Jakarta is one of serious irony because happens in the Center of Republic, where the plurality and diversity are the natural symbols, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika is its principle.

Some of violation events on freedom of religion/belief which happened in Jakarta along this time are performed by Islam Defenders Front (FPI), Islamic People Forum (FUI), and some religious and tribal groups which alliances to FPI dan FUI.

DKI Jakarta as the city which has vision to be Multicultural City, since the research and monitoring of SETARA Institute in 2007, still stutter to take action, especially against radical groups’ action with intolerant aspiration. And in the period of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) as the governor, strict action has been shown. As covered by mass media, Ahok sent letter to Ministry of Internal Affairs. The letter tells about recommendation of FPI dissolution because it continuously performs crimes and many actions which in contrary to the state law and public interests.

In 2014, the condition of freedom of religion/belief in Jakarta is generally constant as same as the previous. There is not significant progress. The issue is also same, mostly tells about house of worship. About the Church establishment and others, those are the impact of old events that have not been well-solved. In Bogor, Depok and so on. The quiet new event and got national attention is intolerant political model that developed by FPI to reject Ahok’s leadership. But, unfortunately it happens in many places and develops, so there are some reports that says about many preachers in Friday praying to campaign of rejecting Ahoj by using religious sentiments. “Ahok is infidel and it is forbidden for us to defend the infidel person, so as Muslim we should fight to refuse Ahok as governor of DKI.” These are what fairly coloring the situation of this last four months.  

KontraS (The Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence) assess if compared to the previous years, violation and intolerance in Jabodetabek are decreasing. Freedom of religion is closely relating to people’s ability to express or to ensure what
is considered as religious beliefs. The government’s role could be seen from how far the individual has free situation to express what is considered as a belief. In the case of DKI Jakarta, the condition is relatively fine, that is when someone could have belief without any disturbance from others. In casuistic, the case against minority appears rarely. Then, how the state facilitate worship or manifestation of worship of religious group in society. In this context, the role of FKUB DKI Jakarta is getting more leverage compared to the regions surrounding Jakarta. FKUB is established as a neutral medium to representate religious groups. But while the state disable to ensure FKUB to be a neutral organization and to fulfill its authority to facilitate all the religious groups, so the state’s role become noting. Moreover, it could be called that the state performs violation actively.\textsuperscript{28}

But from the perspective of The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), there are at least three regions in Jabodetabek where having get more better condition on freedom of religion/belief. Those three regions are Bekasi, Depok, and Bogor which became vurnerable regions of issue on freedom of religion/belief. The fundamental Islamic groups or hardline Islamic group, are quiet powerful in those such three regions that make the situation of the issue getting disturbed. The opening of democracy in Indonesia has two sides, they are positive and negative sides.\textsuperscript{29}

In the analysis of SETARA Institute, Jakarta is a province with high vurnerability and intolerance level inside of red zone. Some accumulating factors, are: \emph{First}, the high number of violation on freedom of religion/belief in last 7 years. About 189 events in higher action level are surely the quantitative limit that high for violation on freedom of religion/belief if compared to another regions. \emph{Second}, the groups of organization of intolerance ideas bearer that quietly consolidated. \emph{Third}, the local government policy to demarcate movements against the law from intolerance groups are not fairly clear and systematic, except “the individual fight” of Ahok to battle FPI. \emph{Fourth}, the society tends to ignore and fragmented by their own interests, contributed to increasing vurnerability of freedom of religion/belief condition in Jakarta.
e. West Nusa Tenggara: The Long-Drawn Omission

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is a part of Indonesian diversity reflection as well. The problem of diversity in NTB cannot be considered trivial, because the difference often become the most divisive issue potent. In anomalous situation such as conflict and other social vulnerability, the minority become the victims. The right of citizens from minority group often achieving discrimination in service. Besides that, the conflict oftenly appears. The conflict that happened in West Nusa Tenggara could be mapped in accordance to the reason of why it happens. In Bima, the conflict is oftenly in horizontal among society that caused by the opinion differences among the residents. The case in Lombok and Sumbawa almost similar, that is caused by SARA (matter pertaining to ethnic, religious, and racial relations) issues and dissatisfaction of government services.

Next, the characteristics of society in West Nusa Tenggara who easy to be affected without analyzing before, could be the main trigger of chaos. Besides it, the significant social status influences are also important, so potency of chaos and fighting occurrence. The SARA issue often played by political elites because of interest. Although, one of the impacts is oftenly triggering conflict. By observing the society in West Nusa Tenggara, especially Lombok which called as “a Land with Thousand Mosques”, the SARA issue is a very sensitive issue. And so do the society of West Nusa Tenggara as the potential offender in issue of freedom of religion/belief.

Quantitatively, since the research and monitoring on freedom of religion/belief in 2008, the violation events that identified happened in West Nusa Tenggara are about 60 times. The biggest of violation on freedom of religion/belief in West Nusa Tenggara is the case suffering Ahmadiyah congregation.

Until today, the Ahmadiyah congregation who became the expelling victims in 2006 still afflicted in evacuation place in Gedung Transito, Mataram City. They do not have identity and sleep in thronged in a room with not adequate condition, just partitioned by sober curtains. The government of West Nusa Tenggara should be solving this problem wisely as soon as possible they can. The bad dream in the past still haunting the refugee or Ahmadiyah
residents. It would be bad memory in along seven years, while they expelled all together from their village in Ketapang, Desa Gegerung, West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB).

Transito building at the first was being the temporary shelter for the transmigrants who will dispatched to destination area. That building then changed to be the shelter which created as if not for temporary for Ahmadiyah congregation, the victims of evictions from Ketapang. On this place, all of Ahmadiyah congregation with their children as well, live together with 31 families (KK). At this time, the total of that building occupants is 32 families, consist of 116 persons.

They are Ahmadiyah congregation who evicted from Ketapang in 2006 by surrounding people. At that time, hundred people suddenly attacked in daytime, asked the Ahmadiyah congregation to leave Ketapang because they embracing the misguided cult and insulting the Prophet Muhammad saw. But Ahmadiyah congregation refused to leave, then the mass got emotion and performed brutal action. They threw the houses of Ahmadiyah people using the stones shouting, “Attack…!! Burn it..!!”

The on guard policemen there, because hearing the threaten of attack to Ahmadiyah congregation before, cannot do manynthing. In order to avoid mass riot, the police redeploy Ahmadiyah congregation to a field. That anarchy people finally could be muted. But, some houses are damaged and burned. Some policemen and Ahmadiyah people are also injured. The Ahmadiyah congregation finally give up. They agreed to be redeployed to Transito by riding police’s truck by bringing sober property which could be saved.

In the refugee’s place, Ahmadiyah congregation start their a new life in sorrowful. They started from the beginning, with a bit of help from government and Ahmadiyah organization. Most of the refugees are compelling to work as tukang ojek (deliver services of people by motorcycle). Some of them are also working odd jobs.

Ahmadiyah cases in Ketapang on 2006 is not the only one assault against Ahmadiyah congregation in West Nusa Tenggara, but some events already happened there also. They are.31
1. In August 1996: The first assault against Ahmadiyah congregation happened in Lombok, that is in Desa Selebung Ketangga, East Lombok.

2. October 1998: The assault happened in Dusun Kuranji and Kampung Ekas, Desa Pemongkong, Kecamatan Keruak, East Lombok. A mosque, mushalla (small mosque) and some houses are damaged.

3. June 2001: The assault happened in Dusun Sambi Elen, Desa Loloan, Kecamatan Bayan, now that is included in Nourt Lombok. Some houses, mushalla, and mosque belongs to Ahmadiyah congregation are burnt.


5. February 2006: The assault happened in Dusun Ketapang, Desa Gegerung, Kecamatan Lingsar, West Lombok. Ahmadiyah congregation who occupying that village are the same victims in the past who stay together there. Some houses are burnt, and part of it are severely damaged. Ahmadiyah congregation then evacuated to Transito Building, Mataram.

6. November 2010: Some Ahmadiyah congregations, the occupants of Transito building get back to Ketapang on June 2010. Houses which are damaged, repaired. But, when they stay there just for some months, they re-attacked by the residents so they have to move again to Transito Building in Mataram until now.

Until today, get in the eight year in evacuation place, they have no another choice. They are generally having no economic ability to move to another region. They also have no relatives who are having strong in financial support to accommodate them. But luckily, they live in evacuation place locates in the city center where the society are heterogen and busy, so they relatively have no time to disturb their beliefs.
Living in evacuation place for 8 years with sober facilities, Ahmadiyah congregation stay to running their worship. They performed praying together in a room which already transformed as mushalla. They stay to perform worship, even not strikingly. In evacuation place they do daily activities. The men are working outside, and the mothers spending their times to take care of their children. Conjugal life are running normally, it is proved by about 24 babbies are born since 2006 in that evacuation place until now.

In plain view, the destiny of those refugees are worrying. They are living in cubicle room thronged in that dirty evacuation area, do not know until when. In residence administrative, their destinies are worrying also. Most of them have no identity card (KTP). Children were born there have no birth certificate as well. Local government does not want to issue identity card for Transito’s occupants. The reason is because they don’t have recommendation letter. Whereas, to get recommendation letter is not easy because all of their documents are gone when riot happened in 2006.

Have no identity card also makes them have no opportunities to access social facilities such as health insurance for public. The Distribution of Temporary Direct Cash Assistance (BLSM), as the compensation of price increase of petroleum products (BBM) they not enjoy it also. But, uniquely, they are given suffrage (vote) towards either legislatif or regional head election.

The good news related to that identity card seen after National Committee of Human Right (Komnas HAM), Ombudsmand, and The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), go to Mataram at the begin of last Ramadhan. It the meeting with Regional Secretary of West Nusa Tenggara, H. Muhammad Nur, they asked Provincial Government to solve that identity’s problem. For Ahmadiyah refugee, especially in Transito, if it would be realized, so it means one of refugee’s problem of Ahmadiyh is handled.

But the fundamental issue of freedom of religion/belief is still acute, as long as they are left as victims, the state’s policy for them still restrictive, the intolerance actors are still rejecting them continously, the local tolerance groups initiatives are not visible, and on the other side, the state and local government prefer to stand
on the intolerance groups and they are together discriminating that Ahmadiyah congregation.

f. South Sulawesi: The Strong Misdirection, Weak Government

South Sulawesi is a plural province in ethnic, language, culture, and religion. These plurality is a gift that should be thankful by the people in South Sulawesi. That plurality which could be proud, but could be a conflict potency as well. That matter can be happened when a religious/belief group forces their will to organize minority group.

The situation on freedom of religion and belief in 2014, not experiences significant changes. Even on January-June in 2014, in plain view, there is no anarchy that performed by intolerance groups such as FPI and the other radical Islamic groups, but the provocations are still happening through provocative speech from those groups againts the current group, such as Ahmadiyah congregation and Syiah.

The existence of Preparatory Committee of Islamic Law Enforcement (KPPSI) in South Sulawesi, at the V congress that held on March 2014 in Sudiang Hajj Hall. One of the important points is to force South Sulawesi as the special autonomy for Islamic Law Enforcement such as what is given by government of Republic of Indonesia to Aceh.

The situation monitoring on freedom of religion and belief in South Sulawesi province is one of controlling effort of civil society, especially civil people organizations against the government in giving security guarantee to all citizens to worship in accordance to their beliefs.

This monitoring was performed relating to the freedom of religion and belief during Januari-June 2014 is a monitoring through mass media information and/or from the people who listen and/or to watch the cases that relates to freedom of religion and belief.

The residents in South Sulawesi are majority Muslim, then Christian, Catholic, Hindus, Buddha and Konghucu. Islam becomes the majority of all regencies/cities, except Tana Toraja and North Toraja which Christian is as the majority. Besides those two regencies, the Christian adherents are mostly in Makassar city, Gowa Regency, Pinrang and Maros. The Catholic adherents are mostly in Makassar city, Tana Toraja and North Toraja Regency. The Hindus followe with high
population are in Sidenreng Rappang (Sidrap) Regency, and North Luwu. Whereas, the follower of Buddha and Konghucu are mostly in Makassar City.

In plain view, the tolerance among religious people in South Sulawesi to the sixth religion in Indonesia is relatively maintained. Such as what was said by Dr. Hj. Nurul Fuadi, MA., that situation on freedom of religion in South Sulawesi is relatively fine, although little frictions are still happening. There is no flaming even some cases occurred, but it just happened in Muslim internal, not among the religious people. The religious harmony is well-maintained because of the Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB) in South Sulawesi. All the top leaders in this organizations are from all religions, so there is no jealousy that causing friction. We directly held meeting and it is facilitated by Politics and Public Security Agency (Kesbang). Besides it, according to him, the law enforcer apparatus is very responsive, even just in casuistic. Ideally, the law enforcer apparatus with the religious figures arrange a common agenda in South Sulawesi.\(^3\)

In last three years, that is 2011-2014, there are some cases relating to intolerance that occurred in South Sulawesi region and it spends public attention. Those cases are:

First, the assault on Ahmadiyah. On January 28, 2011, one of Islamic radical group, Islam Defender Front (FPI) by using religious symbol have performed dissolution against annual activity of Ahmadiyah, that is annual recitation or oftenly called as Jalzah Salanah which followed by around 150 peoples (including women and children) members of Ahmadiyah congregation from whole South Sulawesi in Ahmadiyah secretariat office, at Jalan Anoa No. 112 Makassar. That activity were also followed by interreligious figures and academicians, such as Prof. Qasim Mathar and Mr. Yongris from Walubi who also being the official of FKUB in South Sulawesi. Even though the Ahmadiyah have asking permit through the letter pointed to police department about that activity, but police department not gave protection to them. On January 29, 2011, FPI came again to Ahmadiyah secretariat and asked for dissolution. Moreover, on January 29, 2011, according to the order of South Sulawesi Police Chief, the policemen who existing surrounding location were not blocking the action of FPI, but they precisely
performed force evacuation Ahmadiyah and brought them to the Makassar Regency Police’s office.

Second, the combustion of two churches facility in East Luwu regency. In the begin of June, 2011, the burning action of two facilities occured, they are Masehi Injili Indonesia Church (GMII) and Katholik Santo Paulus Church at Desa Purwosari Kecamatan East Tomoni, East Luwu regency. At the Church of Masehi Injili Indonesia, one rostrum (podium) found and some of chairs are burnt inside the church, and three units of microphone complete with its pole are gone. Whilst, in Khatolik Santo Paulus Church, the church’s curtains were already burnt also, one bronze Christian cross was reported gone. The residents also found a bible and one of religious guidance book which scattered surrounding resident’s house.\(^{33}\)

Third, prohibition to the activity of worship in Bulukumba regency. Bulukumba is famous with the Islamic law nunces local regulations in South Sulawesi. On June 2011, some Islamic mass organization on behalf the name Islamic People’s Forum of in Bulukumba that initiated by FPI to perform prohibition on worship to Chatolic congregation in Bulukumba. The reason of that prohibition is the place that used by the Catholic congregation belongs to local government of Bulukumba, that is Gedung Juang 45, so the buildig is considered as public property and not belongs to certain religion. Besides that, FPI also considered that the Catholic uses local government’s property without any permit. The statement to leave the building stated by Ahmad Kadir who serving as the Head of FPI Bulukumba. “If until tomorrow morning, before Friday praying, the government has not open and empty that building, so we will empty it and throw all the thing inside, out”\(^{34}\).

Fourth, misdirection on Tandu Amanah cult by the Chairman of MUI of East Luwu. The mystical belief of Tandu Amanah that exists in Desa Tarengge, Kecamatan Wotu, East Luwu regency, is considered by MUI East Luwu deviates from Islam. That mystical belief/ritual in the form of river stone collection then considered as the tomb of Trustee or King by the Leader of Tandu Amanah cult, Mustakim. As the completion of that ritual, the structure of Amanah Waliyullah family (organizational structure) is enclosed, the cult declaration, and the holy book of that cult, and prayer
beads as well. The Head of MUI East Luwu, Abd. Azis Rasmal stated that the Tandu Amanah cult is misleading and distorted from Islam and need to be dissolved. The people in East Luwu also not recognize it so they asked to dissolve it.35

Fifth, the raid to resident’s house at Jalan Jambu, Bone Regency. A house locates on Jl Jambu, Kelurahan Jepee, Kecamatan Tanete Riaattang, Bone Regency was raided by residents and police members on Sunday (25/9/2011). Residents suspected that the house locating nearby the Kelurahan office of Jepee occupied by misguided congregations. Surrounding people of the suspected house of misguided cult claimed to fret with their existence. Moreover, the residents also threatens will shoo the house’s occupants if they get back to occupy that semi-permanent house in the center of Watampone.36

Sixth, the raid on house in Desa Patirobajo, Bone Regency. A house in Desa Patirobajo, Kec. Sibule, Bone Regency was being raided, on Monday (1/11/2011). The people suspected this house oftenly used as misguided cult to perform their worships that for sure are deviating from the general taught. This house belongs to MH, the resident of Pattirobajo which raided by village instrument with escorted by local policemen.

Seventh, the issue of terrorism. At the beginning of January 2013, South Sulawesi was shocked by news of suspected terrorist apprehension by Special Detachment 88 (Densus 88) of National Police Headquarter in Enrekang Regency. The Special Detachment arrested three persons of Enrekang’s residents who are suspected as the terrorists. Those three terrorists arrested on the road axis Enrekang-Toraja, exactly at kampong Kalimbua, Kelurahan Kalosi, Kecamatan Alla, Enrekang Regency. They who were arrested are Sukardi (35), Mustahardi (42), and Fatli (27). On the apprehension action, those three men heading to Taqwa Kalimbua Mosque to do evening prayer. There was no resistance while the apprehension done. After arrested, the Special Detachment 88 of National Police Headquarter brought them to Makassar and flied them heading to Jakarta.37 Besides that, On January 4, 2013, the Special Detachment 88 have shoted two persons suspected terrorists at Nur Alfiah Mosque of Wahidin Hospital, on Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan, Makassar. Those suspected terrorists are Hasan Hasan aka Kholik
and Syamsuddin aka Asmar aka Buswah. Both are dead by the shot of Special Detachment 88 of National Police Headquarter while standing in front of the door of that mosque. Then on October 2013, the Special Detachment of National Police Headquarter again arrested on three suspected terrorists, one of them is dead namely Suhardi (50) and the two are arrested alive namely Iswan and Jodi. That apprehension was performed in Desa Alinge, Kec. Ulaweng, Bone Regency.

Eighth, the molotov bom terror in church. Makassar as a center og provincial government of South Sulawesi, which the society is plural, on February 2013 shocked by some bom terrors in some churches inside the city. Those events happened on Sunday, February 10, 2013 at Tiatira Mallengkeri church, locates on jalan Muhajirin Raya Kel. Mangngasa. It was happened about at 03.00 wita. Then the similar actions alsdo happenen at 04.15 wita at Toraja Mamasa jemaat Jordan Church that locates on jalan Dirgantara, Panaikang Makassar. That location exactly beside the police residence and The Indonesian Air Force (TNI-AU) complex.

The terror then happened again on Thursday, February 14, 2013. There are three churches that became target of the molotov bom throwing by unrecognized persom. Those three churches are:

1. Toraja Church, locates on Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 26, Kec. Tallo. The throwing of bom molotov to that church happened at 03.00 wita. The bom molotov was thrown into the main entrance of the church. The bom contains liquid fuel was finally exploding and burnt that fron entrance and tables there. That incident just known at about 07.00 wita, while the church’s guard clean the yard.

2. Toraja Klasis Church locates on Jalan Petterani, Kec. Panakkukang. It happened at 03.30 wita. The bom molotov was thrown into the wall of the church and the fire ever burning the wall. But the fire succeed to be extinguished by surrounding people by using sober instruments.

3. Gereja Kristen Indonesia (GKI) of South Sulawesi where locates on jalan Samiun 17, Kec. Ujungpandang also became the target of the molotov bom throwing. The time of the inciden happening was at 04.00 wita.
Ninth, the prohibition of Friendship Festival in Makassar. The festival which will be held on August 21-24, 2013 by Youngren Injil at Makassar Karebosi Field by presenting Dr. Peter Youngren was cancelled. This program is a friendship program and also free treatment charity for public. The city government of Makassar that giving the permit at the first time with the reason of that program considered as a social-culture event, but while having attention and insistment from Islamic hardline group to dissolve that event, it was finally cancelled. The government took back that issued permit. MUI Makassar together with Islamic groups in Makassar made a statement asking the authority instruments, especially the Mayor of Makassar and the Chief of Police Resort of Makassar to not give permit of that program.

That Makassar friendship festival got rejection from Islamic hardline groups in Makassar city, such as MUI, HTI, LPPI, FUI, and Wahdah Islamiah, because that program considered as an action which invites religious syncretism that could damage people’s belief and also potentially trigger conflict among religious people in Makassar. The Chairman of MUI Makassar, Dr. KH. Mustamin Arsyad, MA, also joining to prohibit that program because he considered it could damage Islam’s respectfullness. He said that the tolerance has limit, and whoever want to damage Islam’s respectfullness, so there is no space for them.

Tenth, the assault against Syiah congregation (Indonesia Ahlul Bait/ABI) Makassar. Program of praising God and Praying of Asyura month by Indonesian Ahlul Bait (ABI) Makassar, South Sulawesi cooperated with Indonesia-Islamic Study Institution (Lembaga Studi Islam Ke-Indonesiaan) of Maros Regency, on Thursday, November 14, 2013 that located in SMK Darussalam’s Auditorium Building, on Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan KM 19 Makassar. That program, which started at 14.00 until 16.00 wita was running well without any disturbance for another certain groups. But after that program finished and the participants left location, suddenly came groups of people riding four-wheels transports with around 100 peoples. That entourage got in directly to the complex of SMK Darussalam with some weapons, such as machetes, beams, dagger, and bow/arrows. The coming mass were wearing clothing robe, turban, trousers above the ankles, and carry
the flag reads “La ilaha illallah” and screaming Allahu Akbar at once, and saying misguided, infidel. The entourage people were also beating the participant of program by using bamboo, wood, iron pieces and bow. One of the attackers recognized as Abdurrahman aka Dammang.

Eleventh, monitoring on the Cult of Tarekat Khalwatiyah Syekh Yusuf in Sinjai Regency. The existence of Tarekat Khalwatiyah Syekh Yusuf that comes from Gowa Regency in Desa Kaloling, Kec. Sinjai Timur, Sinjai, got special attention from Sinjai Local Government, through the National and Political Unity Offices (Kesbangpol) of Sinjai. The Chairman of Kesbangpol Sinjai, Tanhar said that have doing monitoring on that cult. According to him, it’s about four families followed that cult in Desa Kaloling, Kec. East Sinjai. But the prominent activity has not appearing that involving the residents, either in their house or mosque, so the local government have not took the action yet for it. “We have done monitoring in the field, but there’s no suspicious activity that they performed in Sinjai. They only went to Thursday Night gradually to Gowa to worship together there.” Kesbangpol asked the Ministry of Religion of Sinjai and Indonesian Ulema Council to conduct fostering to them.41

Twelfth, about the suspicious cult in Makassar. One of the residents name Yayat, live in kampong Kokolajia exactly in the area of Rajawali market, Kec. Mariso, Makassar city was safeguarded by Makassar Regency Police on May 15, 2014. The safeguard on Yayat performed by police apparatus following some of FPI’s members came to Haryanto because Haryanto’s son, namely Yayat was accused embracing deviant sect. Dozens of FPI’s members coming by riding motrcycles made people surrounding Rajawali market surprised. Yayat was suspected to perceipt that the holy Quran that revealed to Prophet Muhammad saw, just one surah (chapter), namely al-Fatihah. Whilst, the others are made by the Sheikh and some another taughts. Even though already safeguarded to Makassar Regency Police, the police did not arrest him because of inadequate proofs.42

In general, SETARA Institute recorded 102 violations happened in South Sulawesi since 2007. Susceptibility of freedom of religion/belief in South Sulawesi is relatively high. Beside
because of high violation intensity, responsible and obliged to give guarantee on freedom to worship their religion and belief such as what is mandated by 1945 Consitutions, factually often become trigger of discriminative and intolerance actions among religious people in South Sulawesi.

The indecision of government and law enforcer apparatus to the intolerance group among religious people, make the intolerance group such as FPI becomes more dares to perform intolerance action to the certain religion/belief congregation. Such as what was happened to the Indonesian Ahmadiyah Congregation chapter South Sulawesi, the government unable to give protection for the people to worship their religion and belief, moreover what was happened in some regions, the local government was precisely issued decision letter of JAI prohibition.

In Jeneponto Regency, the Local Government of Jeneponto issued the Decree of JAI’s activity prohibition in Jeneponto Regency. So did in Takalar Regency, the local government issued policy of prohibiting worship activity on Monastery located in Takalar Regency. Besides it, some regencies and cities in South Sulawesi agressively issuing local regulation related to holy Quran study for the students and civil servant candidates (CPNS). That matter could deaden civil rights of citizens to get education and job, just because of cannot read and write of holy Quran.

g. **West Sumatera: Strengthening Belief Radicalization**

West Sumatera is one of the region with high violation intensity. SETARA Institute noted in 8 recent years, there are 91 events on freedom of religion/belief in West Sumatera.

Besides the violation intensity factor, the strengthening of radicalism in West Sumatera is also one factor that triggers West Sumatera to become a region which has high susceptibility in the field of freedom of religion/belief.

Before the religious radicalism developing that recently happened in Indonesia, West Sumatera was noted as a region which ever experiencing religious radicalism fermently that called as *Perang Paderi*. Jeffrey Handler in the book titled *Sengketa*
Tiada Putus Matriakat, Reformisme Islam dan Kolonialisme di Minangkabau said Perang Paderi occurred because of contravention among “white-skinned people” who wants purity on religious life and “red-skinned people” who defends the old form that finally gave opportunity for the Netherlands to do intervention (1821-1837).

Furthermore, Jeffrey Handler explained about Perang Paderi as a holy war of Neo-Wahabis contains violence. The Paderi’s leaders attacked matriarchal institutions. They set fire to gadang houses (traditional house of Padangnese), kill the traditional leaders, and kill the matriachal tribes. Religious people refered to Handler demands the strict obedience to what is they interpret as way of life that in line to the Holy Quran. The Paderi’s kampong was identified as Islamic village, the man should wears white robe and turban, and they let the beard to grow, the woman should wears burqa that covering head fully, except their eyes.

Perang Paderi not ended with the victory of religious people, but it ended by the agreement which is known as Marapalam Agreement. It was born preceded by “the fall” of Wahabi cult in Mekkah. And the religious people no more forcing Wahabi ideology in Minangkabau. By the existence of those events, so the Paderi’s figures tried to find the “solution” to make Minangkabau not fall into the clutches of colonial. That “middle way” tried to bridge the culture and religious.

By the end of Perang Paderi, so the Marapalam Agreement finally strengthened by the religious and cultural leaders in Minangkabau, then this agreement spreaded by those parties. The concrete manifestation of this agreement was stipulated in cultural philosophy which well-known as cultural principles:

*Adat Basandi Syarak, Syarak Basandi Kitabullah
Syarak Mangato, Adat Mamakai
Adat buruak dibuang, Adat baik dipakai Syarak jo adaik itu bak au jo tabiang, sanda manyanda kaduonyo
Syarak mandaki adaik manurun*
Meaning:
The culture lies on religion, and religion lies on God’s holy book.
Islam gives fatwa, culture run it
Culture and religion are supporting each other
Religion came from Rantau, culture from Darek

After Perang Paderi end, the religious groups stays to fight for right-considered valued (taken for granted) by entering social structure and combining culture and Islam. This condition also could be seen clearly in leadership concept of Tungku Tigo Sajarangan, which consists of Alim-Ulama (Religious Leader), Cerdik-Pandai (the intelectuals), and Penghulu (Cultural Figure) that in Minangkabau tradition known as 3 (three) leadership fields. These are the most important units in taking care the values of culture, religion, and knowledge.

In the context of freedom of religion/belief in West Sumatera, there are quiet enpugh cases that have no solutions. Some prominent cases are discriminations relating to Christianization issues. The issue of Christianization started to flare since 2006. The first case began from Riki (College student of FMIPA UNAND, from North Tapanuli and Catholic). He has a Muslim girlfriend. While the girl opened Riki’s handphone which Maria sculpture picture, then suddenly the girl behave as if trance, so the Christianization issue spreaded. This same issue also happened while Lippo Group will build a Super blok (Mall, School and Hospital) in Padang city. This Christianization issue seems as the most effective to be used to outface the existence of different-belief people in West Sumatera.

In 2007, the clergyman Franco Qualiza snitched the case of prohibition on the multi-purposes room establishment in the complex of Kristus Bangkit Church at Pasar Usang to National Commission of Human Rights (Komnas HAM) of West Sumatera because there is prohibition on that room’s establishment, whereas the permit (IMB) to establish that building was issued. Because of that prohibition, local government never do any effort to solve the problem. And, until now the process of establishing that place cannot be done and it is still neglected.
In November 2012, thousands of people on behalf of the Communication Forum of Islamic Organization (FKOI) of Pasaman Barat Regency demonstrated in front of the Regent office. They gave an ultimatum to the Regent of Pasaman Barat, Baharuddin R, to bring order and to prohibit the process of church expansion in Pasaman Barat. Achmad Namlis, the Chairman of FKOI of Pasaman Barat, mentioned that the demonstration they performed is to anticipate the proselytization which damages the joints Islam in Pasaman Barat.

Baharuddin R welcomed the peace action performed by FKOI and said he will follow up it in 7 days ahead by asking the regency secretary to make a warning for all organizations and related institutions to stop the establishment process that considered infringe the procedure. Baharuddin R also stated that he wishes there is no apostasy movement that could threaten future generations in Pasaman Barat.

Besides giving an ultimatum to the Regent, FKOI also performed a demonstration to the church considered problematic, namely Stasi Mahakarya Church and Pentakosta Sion Indonesia Church (GPSI). When demonstration performed in the Church, FKOI threatened to destroy the church which under process, but it could not be performed because the church guarded by 200 personnel of police department and Indonesian Military.

Based on the description from the Church Establishment Committee (PPG), they have collected 90 signatures and copies of identity cards and got endorsement from 60 surrounding people. But the taken steps of PPG were stopped because the recommendation letter from FKUB of Pasaman Barat Regency not obtained with irrational reason. The absence of FKUB’s recommendation result in the issuance of Building Permit (IMB) cannot be performed. To solve the problem, PPG finally just built expansion only for the terrace on the left and right sides of the church. It is in order to protect the rain while worship performed. The terrace expansion building and process of adding the roof are matters which disputed by FKOI. After FKOI demonstration, Baharuddin R, Pasaman Barat Regent, who interviewed by Syofyardi, the reporter of The Jakarta Post, mentioned that he guarantee the safety of all religious cult to embrace and to worship in accordance to their beliefs, and
he also stated that, “Even one stone will not be thrown at another religious group in Pasaman Barat. I promise that!” But the fact is, the building process is still being neglected and the permit of that building process have not been issued until this time.

On November 2013, the photos of a clergyman names Yunuardi, from Agam Regency who gave speech in Gereja Kristen Nazarene Rantau, Jakarta by wearing Pakaian Niniak Mamak Minangkabau (traditional clothes of Padangnese). That photo's circulation finally made some Islamic organization which called themselves as ‘cross organization”, consists of the High Council of Indigenous Natural Density of Minangkabau (MTKAAM), Paga Nagari Sumbar, Islamic Rule Enforcer Committee (KPSI), Forum Libas, and Indonesia Mujahiddin Council (MMI) harsly critized, because considered have harassing the symbols of Minangkabau. Irfianda Abidin the Chairman of MTKAAM mentioned about the action of Clergyman Yunuardi have harassing Minangkabau's culture that embracing philosophy Adat Basandi Syarak, Syarak Basandi Kitabullah. Besides that, he also mentioned some behaviours, they are: first, the Minangkaau people who already apostate will not be recognized as Minangkabau people. They cannot wearing any symbols of Minangkabau. Second, the concerned Clergyman was demanded to fork out all of the clothes/attributes to the office of MTKAAM or Paga Nagari at the lates one week from now. If it is not fulfilled, so the the organization of cross-organization act more forcefully; the third, asking the government and society of Minangkabau to be more care and proactive to prevent Christianization by not resposible people. The interface among the intsitutions which named themselves as cross organization with the diversitly's issue is indeed gone on long enough time, started from demonstrations against Al-Qiyadah Al-Islamiyah, the rejection of Ahmadiyah, rejection against secularism and rejection on establishment process of Siloam Hospital (Lippo Grup) and spreading Christianizations issues as well.

2014 was still becoming the dark period of freedom of religion/belief in West Sumatera, especially after legislative election 2014. In one round election there are some cases which let be neglected. In the period of April to May 2014, at least three (3) events happened. First, the combustion on Christian Church of
GPIN in Desa Sumber Agung Kinali, Pasaman Barat by unknown people. The sills of Church’s door were burnt, but not destroying the whole of church. Second, is the combustion of Santa Maria Diangkat ke Surga Stasi Kinali Church, Paroki Keluarga Kudus of Pasaman Barat. The part which burnt was a place for taking congregation’s offering and altar, besides that, the lamps on the table of altar were also broken. Because of that incident, the church officials submitted report to Pasaman Barat Regency Police Office and up to this time, the perpetrator of that combustion have not been arrested yet. Third, the terror and threaten of combustion on Gereja Stasi Ophir Paroki Keluarga Kudus Pasaman Barat. The Church was visited by unknown people by riding cars. The Church’s officials saw some people got off the car bringing some jerrycans. And while asked, those people directly got in the car and left the church.

On May 31, 2014, Mahyeldi had just elected as Padang Regent. In his speech of opening celebration of Khatam Qur’an in Qur’an Education Center (TPQ) at Al-Azhar Mosque, mentioned that all of the Elementary Students who are able to master verses in Quran for two juz at least, so they would be free to choose the Junior High School they want. And so do for the Junior High School who are able to master Quran for at least 3 (three) juz, so they would be free to choose Senior High School they want and without any obstacle as well. The statement of Mahyeldi gave signal tells discriminative action against another certain religion congregation, who should be fighting to choose the school they want.

Besides the occurred violations intensity, the local government policies in West Sumatera are also restrictive to freedom of religion/belief. Some regional regulation consisting some provision that discriminative based on religious sentiment and only favor of majority religion congregations, in this context is Islam. In notation of SETARA Institute, there are at least 27 provisions which the contents are in favor to the Syariah sentiment, they are:

1. The Regency of Tanah Datar, the Appeal Letter of Regent of Tanah Datar No.451.4/556/Kesra-2001 About the Appeal/To wear Muslim Cloth/Muslimah for the Department Head of Education and Labor.
2. The City of Solok, Regional Regulation of Solok City No. 6 Year 2002 About the Obligation of Muslimah Wearing.

3. Padang City, Regional Regulation of Padang City No 3 Year 2003 about the obligation to read Quran in Padang.

4. Regency of Sawahlunto, Regional Regulation of Sawahlunto Regency No. 1/2003 about Pandai Baca Tulis Al-Qur’an (ability to read Quran)

5. Regency of Sawahlunto, Regional Regulation of Sawahlunto Regency/Sijunjung Number 2 Year 2003 about Muslim and Muslimah cloth wearing.

6. Regency of Pasaman, Regional Regulation of Pasaman No. 22 Year 2003 about Wearing Muslim and Muslimah for the student, college students and employees.

7. Regency of Pesisir Selatan, Regional Regulation of Pesisir Selatan Regency No. 4 /2005 about Muslim and Muslimah clothes.

8. Regency of Agam, Regional Regulation of Agam Regency Number 6 Year 2005 About Muslim Clothes Wearing.

9. Regency of Agam, Regional Regulation of Agam Regency, No. 5/2005 about Pandai baca Tulis Al-Qur’an (ability to read Quran).

10. Padang the Regent’s Instruction of Padang Regency, on March 7, 2005 about Muslimah clothes wearing.

11. And others.

Besides it, the government of West Sumatera also have issued Gubernatorial Regulation of West Sumatera Number: 17 Year 2011 about Prohibition on the activity of Jemaat Ahmadiyah Islamiyah (JAI) in West Sumatera. This Gubernatorial Regulation assessed not comes from West Sumatera society’s need factors, but only to follow the trend of Regonal Heads in some Provinces and Regency/City in Indonesia that issued regulation of Ahmadiyah prohibition. After the assault tragedy against Ahmadiyah in Cikeusik, Pandeglang, Banten, on February 6, 2012.
The Governor’s step to issue Gubernatorial Regulation of prohibiting Ahmadiyah also supported by intervention/insistment of some organizations such as Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) of West Sumatera and all of Islamic groups in West Sumatera, Bunda Kanduang, and Institute for Indigenous Natural Density Minangkabau (LKAAM), whereas the Ahmadiyah congregation in West Sumatera is estimated up to 1,500 peoples that spreaded in five regencies and cities. As said to follow the trend of regional heads, because when this regulation published, there was almost no reaction among society about the existence of Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia in West Sumatera. The insistment to give birth the Gubernatorial Regulation about Prohibition on Ahmadiyah congregation comes from certain groups in West Sumatera.

The issuing of this regulation proven that the Governor does not exactly know about his authority, because religion matter especially relating to a certain’s religion destiny is the authority of Central Government which cannot delegated to Local Government. So, the Governor of West Sumatera has no obligation to take part in organizing a certain religion, including to prohibit Ahmadiyah’s activity in any form. This refers to Article 10 verse (3) letter f Law No. 32 Year 2004 about Local Government as have been changed several times, and the last change through the Law No. 12 Tahun 2008. The Article 28 letter a Law No. 32 Year 2004 states, “Governor as the Regional Head is forbidden to make particular decision to benefit himself, his family, cronies, and certain groups, or political group which in contrary to legislation, detrimental to the public interests and unsettling a group of people, or to discriminate citizens and/or group of another society”.

h. North Sumatera: The Aversion of Local Government To Solve The Case of House of Worship

The religion diversity in North Sumatera is almost perfect. Majority religion there is Islam, especially embraced by the tribes of Malay, Pesisir, Minangkabau, Java, Aceh, Batak Mandailing, Tapanuli Selatan (Angkola) the part of Batak Karo, Batak Tapanuli Utara, Simalungun, Nias and Pakpak. Then followed by the Christian and Catholic, especially embraced by the tribes of Batak
Karo, Toba, Taput, Simalungun, Pakpak, Mandailing, and Nias, whereas Hindu is especially embraced by Tamil tribe in the urban city. Buddhist is embraced by the clans who live in urban city as well. The last, Konghucu is embraced by the clan also who lives in urban city.

Besides those six formal religions which recognized by the State, there are Parmalim cult that is embraced by part of Batakene that centralized in Huta Tinggi. The animism also still exist in North Sumatera, especially embraced by Batakene, that is Si Pelebegu Parhabonaron and similar belief. Thereby, the North Sumatera area has quiet prominent dynamic and unique as well related to freedom of religion and belief, and surely complicated which relating the religious nuance.

SETARA Institute recorded, the intensity of violation on freedom of religion/belief in North Sumatera is quantitatively high. Since 2008 about 77 violations happened there with the culmination period on 2011, there are about 24 events. Since 2013, violation on freedom of religion or belief seems experienced trend changing, where the mosque eviction became prominent. In general, although compared to the previous year, it was decreased. But the intolerance action in region where generally occupied by the certain congregation, such as Binjai and Tapanuli Utara. The prominent thing from those violation events on freedom of religion/belief that documented by SETARA Institute until this time is about there is no significant effort from the government to solve those rising problems in some regions. Even the solving effort had been done, but that was just mostly as the result of majority religion group emphasis, whilst the minority religion did not get serious attention. These events could be seen from the people action who opposes the existence of house of worship and also rejection of renovation, and also removal of house of worship. But the government tends to be silent, and if they take an action, it tends to subject the demand of majority group.

Some cases of violation on freedom of religion/belief in North Sumatera, are lately: First, the demolition, destruction, and prohibition of house of worship establishment in Medan city. Between 2011 to 2013, some problems relating to house of
worship of Muslim, Christian, and Buddhist, happened. In three years, some Mosque were evicted or destroyed by some developer that suspected gets support from surrounding apparatus. But it suddenly got rejection form Muslim congregation who became that action. That event befalls three mosques in Medan City, they are: first, the Mosque of al-Ikhlas. That mosque destruction which locates on Jalan Timur Medan, suspected performed by Hubdam I/ Bukit Barisan together with housing development company that bought the land from Kodam I Bukit Barisan. But, this mosque was finally decided through some discussion and negotiation from those both parties to be rebuilt.

After that, the second is the unilateral demolition against Raudhatul-Islam Mosque and Madrasah al-Kairiyah were also performed by PT Jati Masindo located on Jalan Putri Hijau Medan, exactly behind the Emeral Garden Hotel. Third, forced demolition and destruction against At-Thoyyibah Mosque that existing in Multatuli Indah Residence before, where until this time the mosque's officials through BKM Masjid are still waiting deciding process of cassation on the lawsuits of BKM Masjid At-Toyyibah in Supreme Court.

Besides the matter of demolition and destruction against the mosques above, until this time there is no solution of assault incidents by a group of thugs against the congregation. And the action of demolition Nurul Hidayah Mosque that locates in MMTC Residence, Medan Perjuangan, Jalan Dr. Williem Iskandar or absolutely locates on Jalan Pancing simpang Unimed Medan, have no legal process and follow up. Until this time, the building position is still maintained by the people and congregation of Nurul Hidayah Mosque.

According to the Chairman of FUI Chapter North Sumatera, Ustad Timsar Jubir, revealed that the number of Mosque destructed in Medan became increasing. There are three (3) Mosques and Musholla (small Mosque) will be destroyed by housing developer company, they are: Ar Rahman Mosque on Jalan Pelita II Brigjend Katamso Medan, Nurul Hidayah Mosque located in MMTC Medan Perjuangan Residence on Jalan Dr. Williem Iskandar or Jalan pancing simpang Unimed Medan, and the Mosque that located on Jalan Lampu.
In previous, the demolition of some Mosques already happened in Medan, such as; Al Hidayah Mosque in PJKA Residence, Gg. Buntuk, Masjid Jenderal Sudirman in Komplek Kavaleri Padang Bulan, and Ar Ridha Mosque in Komplek Kodam Polonia Residence. Previously, there is also demolition threat against the Musholla of Al-Musa’adah that located on Jalan Cemara, Gang Jambu, Lingkungan 1, Kelurahan Pulo Brayan Darat, Kecamatan Medan Timur.

Besided the problem related to Mosque demolition, on Friday, November 15, 2013 the clash also happened between policemen of Medan City and the congregation of At-Taqwa Polonia Mosque. Hundreds people of Muslim Congregation Alliance’s members (Aliansi Umat Muslim) who oppose the park land of Hermes Kingdom Hotel next to the Taqwa Mosque, on Jalan Mesjid, Kelurahan Babura, Medan Polonia, have clashed with the police. The police also threw them and the hotel as well. Based on the field monitoring report, that incident began while the mass just asking the Temporary Care Taker (Plt) of Medan Regent, Dzulmi Eldin to come and see the parking land that considered breaking the rule and covering the wall of the Mosque. The mass also asked the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) to destruct the parking place that establishing exactly next the Mosque. But, Eldin did not come and then the mass started to be anarchy. They pelted Hermes Kingdom Hotel and parking place with stones. And it made the hotel’s window broken.

Besides the problem of Mosque in Medan, the monitoring network of SETARA Institute also documenting some other problems related to the house of worship of Christian and Hindus, such as; rejection of people on house of worship establishment which consists of three (3) units of churches refusal, they are: Pentakosta Church in Martubung, Air Putih Martubung Church, and prohibition by Medan Local Government and surrounding people on Kristus Rahmani Indonesia Church using in Medan. Besides that, there is also refusal from Sukaramai residents on establishment of Hindu’s house of Worship, Gunung Mas Monastery that located in Asia Mega Mas Complex in Sukaramai Medan Denai.

Second, is the rejection of house of worship establishment in
Deli Serdang. Besides the mentioned event that happened in Medan city, the similar problem is also suffered by Christian congregation in Deli Serdang regency. There is a rejection of a Muslim’s group against the Bethel Indonesia Church (GBI) Rok that locates in Kecamatan Galang Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Until this time, there is no completion and guarantee from local government for the congregation to get permit, to rebuild the church which have burnt some years ago.45

Third, is rejection on Al-Munawar Mosque in Tapanuli Utara Regency46. On March 4, 2013, hundreds people of Pahae Jae residents demonstrated related to the evacuation and establishment of Al-Munawar Mosque at once in Kecamatan Pahe Jae, Tapanuli Utara Regency, the Province of North Sumatera. The rejection of establishing Al-Munawar Mosque that located in Kec. Pahe Jae, Tapanuli Utara Regency performed by local residents, have occured since 2010, even though the idea of establishing this mosque have been done by its congregation since 1998.

Fourth, is the rejection of HKBP Church of Binjai Baru establishment in Binjai city. That rejection action on the establishment of HKBP Church of Binjai Baru that located in Jl. Wahidin, Kelurahan Jati Makmur, Kecamatan. Binjai Utara, North Sumatera, is actually ongoing since 2008, when in the previous, the establishment of this building have been begun in 2007. But in 2008, some local residents were not agree with that plan. This problem had peaked in 2008 and in 2010, and almost creating mass chaos where the attack occurred on Christian congregation who tried to stay on their plan to establish that building. Finally, that church’s establishment process is stagnant and cannot be continued by the officials of HKBP Church of Binjai Baru, up to this time.

On December 1, 2013, the attack incident and eviction happened again befall on the congregation of HKBP Church of Binjai Baru. There is intolerance action performed by a group of tandem people and some people who were joined in FPI of Binjai City. They did forced dissolution on worship activity of congregation of Binjai Baru HKBP Church.

Fifth, the people's cults are monitored.47 In some regions in North Sumatera provinces that is spread in some Regencies and
Cities, there are some cults that monitored by the Municipal Administration's Office of Nation Unity, Politics and Community Protection (Kesbangpol Linmas) of North Sumatera. That monitoring was performed because of the reason that some cults got misguided accusation from society, MUI of Medan City, and MUI Chapter North Sumatera, and FUI of North Sumatera.

Those cults are: First, Ahmadiyah which spread in the city and regency of Medan, Langkat, Deli Serdang, Tanah Karo, Tanjung Balai, Simalungun, Labuhan Batu, Tapanuli Selatan and Serdang Bedagai; Second, the cult of Blankon and Fardu Ain in regency of Langkat; Third, the cult named Soul Training that located in Deli Serdang Regency; Fourth, the cult of Satariyah which existed in Medan; Fifth, the cult of pesantren Tareqat Baburidho that located in Medan; Sixth, the cult named Tariqat Samawiyah. This cult is considered misguided by MUI of North Sumatera because of its leader, Dr Ahmad Arifin. He is suspected have performed sexual abuse to his dozens students. This cult is also existed in Medan.48

The susceptibility in North Sumatera in the issue of freedom of religion/belief is high. Besides the notation about quantitative intensity of violation, the observer of SETARA Institute also recorder about the attitude phenomena and the action of government apparatus that restrictive and athe tolerant groups as well which absence and disfunction in establishing civil initiatives in order to create religious harmony. In some cases of house of worship, according to SETARA Institute, local government unwilling to support minority. That is triggering case by case of the restriction on house of worship occurs.

2. The Orange Zone

a. DI Yogyakarta: The Tolerance Susceptibility

Yogyakarta is education city, and tourism and city of culture at once. Historically, Yogyakarta was once the capital city of Indonesia. Thereby, it can be said that Yogyakarta is one of important part of history of Indonesia. Yogyakarta todays, is a special place with cultural diversity. As one of the main center place of education in Indonesia, Yogyakarta becomes a destination of human mobility
with various primordial backgrounds. Yogyakarta is the miniatur of Indonesia of its plural-multicultural characters.

The situation of freedom of religion/belief in Yogyakarta which relatively conducive relating to the diversity management that cannot be released from Yogyakarta. The role of Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX or Sultan HB X, as the power axis of culture is having central character in that such diversity management. Moreover, it is functioned as the political power after the enactment of Law about Privileges DIY.

The demeanour of Sultan HB X that gets appreciation from many elements relating to freedom of religion/belief, including SETARA Institute, such as about the advocacy and protection guarantee that given to Ahmadiyah. The King not interested to joining intolerance after Joint Decree of Three Ministers about Prohibition of Ahmadiyah Sect in Indonesia.

Beside that, Sultan also gave advocacy and protection guarantee to Syiah congregation in DI Yogyakarta. When in DI Yogyakarta the intolerance ripple occured that performed by intolerance groups who call themselves Islamic People’s Forum (FUI) and Indonesia Mujahidin Council (MMI), Sultan HB X states to guarantee the safety of Yayasan Rausyan Fikr, a learning center affiliated to Syiah madzhab that becomes the target of those intolerance groups. Some media report that the Sultan have instructed to Police Chief to catch the actor or mass organization who threatened will attack Rausyan Fikr. Sultan also strictly stated that the violation is not true thing.

That is one of the eminence of DI Yogyakarta. In the name of peace, can designing conducive policies for tolerance living practice. For KH. Muchsin, the General Secretary of Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) chapter Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta have using the tagline “city of tolerance” (Kota Toleran) for long time to maintain the tolerance that portrays the people of Yogyakarta. Similar perspective also pointed by Syamsul Maarif from CRCS UGM who ensure that cultural strength inherent with Yogyakarta's people is the main capital of tolerance in Yogyakarta. To this academician, some events of violation on behalf of religion in Yogyakarta in 2014 was not a sign for tolerance situation in
this city. Maarif prefers to read those occurred events as a series of infectious violent practice that bringing political chances in political season. That's why, it is not to be worried.

Measuring the tolerance in Yogyakarta, surely different to measuring the tolerance in another city. As the sample is West Java. The permissiveness demanour of people there, supporting the violent of freedom of religion/belief becomes a routine exhibition that considered as a usual thing. Moreover, the alignment of West Java Governor to some certain groups, as if it makes intolerance growing well. While in Yogyakarta, because the power of culture, the small events become very serious and seemed to spread worries in the society. For the Police Chief of Yogyakarta, the incidents happened in Yogyakarta are social dynamics form which can still be tolerated.

Different to general perspective, the society of Anti-Violence Yogyakarta (Makaryo) states that Yogyakarta is experiencing tolerance emergency, because of dozens case, even not all the cases are on behalf of religion, occurs in Yogyakarta. And the state elements as well, either in provincial level, regency, city and police doing not enough action to handle it. This situation is underlying the emergence of tolerance emergency claim. For Benny, violent in Yogyakarta goes beyon the tolerance tradition that had been embedded in Yogyakarta. Benny's claim with his 33 other civil organizations was denied by Ratu Hemas (the Queen). For this Vice Chairman of Regional Representatives Council of Republic of Indonesia, Yogyakarta is not experiencing tolerance emergency, but Yogyakarta becomes the target to be made intolerance. Hemas who active in many tolerance programs and pluralism sure that Yogyakarta is a hope for people to be stay safe.

Makaryo claims without any reason actually. Many violations such as discussion dissolution, religious activity dissolution, and prohibition to establish house of worship are the indicators that built to find that such tolerance emergency premise. Benny also understand about the Yogyakarta cultural matter, so those event series make him furious, due to the strength of its culture, Yogyakarta should be reactive and responsive against the strengthening of intolerance symptoms. What was described by Hemas as the target of being intolerance, it should be the adequate
sign that all the people and state elements should not be complacent to any kinds of effort to damage Yogyakarta of making this city becomes intolerance one.

If being more investigated, Yogyakarta’s people not feels what was told by Makaryo as the tolerance emergency indeed. But, according to Benny, that happened because of intolerance and violent are going to permissive situation. This situation of course cannot be neglected by the society, moreover in the situation where the role of state is absence.

In many events, such as the attack of discussion activity at LKIS 2012, in UGM 2012, dissolution of Rosario in 2014, the attack on church at Melati in 2014, including on December 2014 at the last one which is the dissolution of the film screening “Senyap” indeed reflected that the state was absence. The police is accustomed not function to face intolerance groups in Yogyakarta, including againsts them who perform desmolition.

And so do the demeanour of the Governor of Yogyakarta, His Excellencies (Ngarso Ndalem) Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X who imagined not strict to face various intolerance action, have made some people's element become angry. But precisely by doing this way, Sultan prevented successfully those incidents are not spreaded and become bigger to be the social disaster. To Syamsul Maarif, the leading way of Yogyakarta Kingdom is unique. Syamsul said the King has performed good way in order to handle violent in Yogya. Syamsul is very sure that the King has eyes and ears, so those all handling are actually the part of King’s command. The presence of the Queen Hemas in every event of tolerance, means the adequate state representatives. And that is a design of the Kingdom. So, it is not true if we are saying that the King not works. As commonly of other governor, if it gets in legal area, so all of the problems are being the authority of police, attorney and the court.

For MUI chapter Yogyakarta, the agreement build in Yogyakarta among the religious groups, which prioritizing the peace and harmony, are the achievement made by Governor of Yogyakarta which become the ligature of religious leaders in performing action. “So, that was in 1983. Essentially we want to create ethical code of religious group intercommunication...
FKUB of Regency/City requested to truly muffle volatility which signed by all of the. No need to bring that problem to provincial level, or moreover to the central government. MUI strictly stated that the Law of Privilege Yogyakarta, is a main guidance to maintain Yogyakarta.

Which is being worried could trigger intolerance “explosion”, precisely is the immunity of Yogyakarta’s society against the intolerance, which red by Makaryo as permissiveness on intolerance. The very Yogyakarta’s society tolerance is possible silently instrumented by groups to become not tolerance like what was mentioned by GKR Hemas through consolidating the intolerance groups.

From many study, Yogyakarta becomes one of the provinces that has too many religious organization, which some of them are considered intolerant and aggressive to perform violent. They are Islam Jihad Front (FJI), Islamic Defender Front (FPI), Ahli Sunnah wal Jama’ah Paramilitary Troops (Laskar Ahli Sunnah wal Jama’ah) that finally dissolve themselves and metamorphosed to be the new organization. Whereas, the organizations which has movement to preachings and politics are HTI, JAT, and so on, even though these organizations has no strong support from people in Yogyakarta.

The two previous organizations are often performing violent, and they are also not separated from political-economics contest. There are FPI that led by Bambang Tedi and FJI that led by Duha. Those two ex friends who are then in contrary, at this time are not effective to organize the organization. Duha can holding a program, but it deserted and not too much attended by people. At most only 100 persons who attending the program held by FJI. The condition is totally too different with 3-5 years ago when FJI had so strong influence. And so do FPI, moreover when the leader have to face legal process because of one criminal action he performed. For MUI chapter Yogyakarta, these groups are outside the control of MUI, that just small groups and they have no strong influence in Yogyakarta.

However, the fact is, some violations, especially relating to freedom of religion/belief, have occurred several times. In according to the record of SETARA Institute, about 29 violation events of
freedom of religion/belief have occurred in 8 years of the research and monitoring on freedom of religion/belief performed.

Those facts are not too “chaning” Yogy. The mainstream still says that Yogyakarta is tolerance. Although it is not impossible if such tolerance are being targeted by certain religious groups to build intolerance. Moreover if the cultural basic of the tolerance are eroded and destroyed silently from the grassroot through educational process. It is being a public secret, that the halaqah movement that carrying intolerance idea and thought are existing in Yogyakarta. They infiltrated massively to the campus and Islamic Spirituality program (Rohis) in schools in Yogyakarta. Beside spreading the intolerance perspective, this group’s consolidation also invites public suspicion. Get aware on the dangerous of religious indoctrination, started in 2014, UGM abolished the advocacy policy for new students that become curricular suplement of religious education in previous.

b. Central Java: Tolerance vs Intolerance in Feudalism Arena

Central Java is an area in “center” of Java island with the feudalism history. The history feudalism is the main cultural buffer in society. Here is then the religious belief mixing with political power of feudal rulers. From VI century where Kalingga became the first patterned Hindu Kingdom in that area which called as Central Java. Then the Old Mataram which led and controlled by two dynasties, they are Syailendra Dynasty (Buddhist) which subdues in southern of Central Java – where on this dynasty, the Borobudur temple was established – and Sanjaya Dynasty (Hindus) which subdue in northern of Central Java.

After the spreading of Islam in Java island in XIV century, the Kingdom of Demak established. It was buffered by Islamic figures in Java who are famous as Walisongo (nine trustees). But, even though Islam has spread and Javanese who were becoming Islamic followers more and more, but it was not necessarily eliminates their trust and people’s tradition which is based on their ancestors, Hindus and Buddha. Traditions to put the offerings on the shrine, celebration of 3 days, 7 days, 40 days, 100 days and 1000 days for the dead people which collaborated with
Islamic preaching through the activities named *Tahlil* and grave pilgrimage. Moreover, Sunan Kalijogo –one of Walisongo use the terminology of Mahabharata and Ramayana to spreading Islam in Central Java which then raising the character of *Punakawan* who led by Semar with *Jamus Kalimosodo* spell which means Shahada (Syahadat). These traditions are still converted by almost all of people in Central Java until this time.

The history recording, the Islam spread in Central Java is not without conflict. The conflict precisely occurred between the Islam spreader fellow in Central Java, they are Walisongo and Syech Siti Jenar or famous known as Syech Lemah Abang. Walisongo were supported by Sultan Fatah, the ruler of Demak (or vice versa). This conflict is triggered by the controversial taught of Siti Jenar. As the matter of fact, until this time, the doctrine of *Manunggaling Kawulo Gusti* (the merging of servant and God) or *wihdatul wujuud*.

There are some version from the taught of Syech Siti Jenar that known and understood by people, but generally it could be explained as follows: Syech Siti Jenar recognized that “*I am God, God is me*”. “See, God is inside myself, and I am inside of God”. The recognition of Siti Jenar does not meant to claim himself as the God, Allah the all mighty who is eternal, but his awareness stay strong to claim himself as the creature who created by the God. Syech Siti Jenar feels that he merged with the “soul” of God. Indeed, there is similarity between the soul of human being and the “soul” of God or the Substance. The both are merged in human's self. The unity of God's soul and human's soul is limited to the Unity of Human with the God. The unity is nature of the substance, the soul merges with the God's nature of substance in the same energy wave and frequency. This is the principle of *kemanunggalan* in the taught of *manunggaling kawula Gusti* atau *jumbuhing kawula Gusti*. Merging the two become one, or *dwi tunggal*. It is likened as *wiji wonten salebeting wit* (*seed is inside the tree*).  

The taught of Syech Siti Jenar could be called to embrace Islam tarikat a’maliyah cult. By him, this taught was being spread and being taught openly to the public, so it makes him oppsed by Walisongo and the Demak Kingdom government as well.

For Walisongo, if this taught deployment is performed
openly and blatantly in front of the public, and then it achieved by someone who just converts to Islam, surely it could causing wrong perception and it also could make someone recognize himself as the God, such as what said by the concept of *Manunggaling Kawulo Gusti*.

For Demak Kingdom government, Syech Siti Jenar was hunted because in his taught not to distinguish the teacher (Kyai) and student (santri), aristocratic person (bangsawan) and ordinary people, moreover to prohibit the people to appreciate the King which is normally taught in Javanese feudal custom, whereas in the concept of Javanese people, the King is the incarnation of God or usually called to have *Wahyu Keprabon*, so in the social structure, the King (and also his family) his called as *Gusti* and the people outside Kingdom, they are called as *Kawulo*.

Because of that taught, in according to the story that believed by people in Central Java, Syech Siti Jenar was finally prosecuted and executed by Walisongo.

Even the majority of people in Centra Java are Muslim, but most of them are also embracing *Kejawen*. *Kejawen* means the teaching contains the moral and spiritual values which trusted by people of Java before another religions come and subdue the Java. *Kejawen* which containing moral and noble character rule, including human ordinances in performing highest adoration to the Sole God. But, after 15th century, when Majapahit empire collapsed by the attack of Demak Kingdom which then considered teaching as a mastermind of pure of idolatry, apostasy, immorality, and paganism.

In its way, the *Kejawen* teaching stay continued and developed by empires after Demak. They are Pajang, Mataram, and moreover after Mataram was divided into four empires; Mangkunegaraan, Kasunanan, Paku Alaman and Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat. This could be seen from a book written by Mangkunegoro IV titled Wedhatama; a harmonious and regular system from the lowest to the highest, namely *catur sembah*; *sembah raga, sembah cipta, sembah jiwa, sembah rasa*. *Catur sembah* is in line with nafsu mutmainah (an Islamic teaching) that is used to reach ma’rifatullah, *nggayuh jumbuhing kawula Gusti*. 
If someone could run *catur sembah* regularly until the highest adoration, so he/she will get great gift to be the *linuwih* human. It is thanks to the generosity of a loving God, no matter what his/her religion. It also could be seen in this book that Javanese through its feudal rulers, tried to harmonize the Islamic teaching and *Kejawen*.

Because these feudal rulers are staying to embrace *Kejawen* firmly, so it is also followed by people there. But ironically, then it is used as hegemony tool, which one of them is about the myth of *Nyi Roro Kidul* or Ratu Laut Selatan.

The harmony perception of Javanese – especially people in Central Java against the values and Islamic teaching with *Kejawen*, appearing conflict that still occurs until this time. At least, there are some conflict cases that involving Islamic groups which considering that the activities such as *tahlilan* (praising God) and grave pilgrimage are *bid'ah* (not taught by the Prophet) and it leads to sin with the society who considering that those activities are not in contrary to Islamic teaching and moreover it is in line to the Islamic teaching.

There was some cases that capturing people attention which happened in 2012. First is the event happened in Kudus, on January 28, 2012, where the mass consist of member of Indonesian Muslim Student Movement (PMII), Student Association of Nahdlatul Ulama and Woman Student Association of Nahdlatul Ulama (IPNU-IPPNU), Anshor Young Movement, Multipurpose Ranks of NU (Banser), and Fatayat NU demonstrated to demand the recitation activity dissolution that held by Majelis Tafsir Al-Qur’an (MTA) chapter Kudus in Ngasirah Kudus Building.

This action was triggered by the issue states that the lectors in worship activities held by MTA, blaspheme the Kyai (Chaplain), and they also states that the sinners who perform *Tahlil* are bigger than performing zina (adultery). Besides to demand the dissolution of MTA’s activities, mass also revoke the flags attribute of MTA organization.

Recitation activity for public that held by MTA, then stopped and about 3000 members of that program should leave Ngasirah building with police escort.63

The more firm conflict happened in Blora. Clash between
followers of MTA and residents on July 14, 2012. That chaos happened because of hundred people tried to stop and to dissolve recitation activity that held by MTA in Desa Kamolan, Kecamatan Blora, Blora Regency. Besides to destroy six cars and some motorcycles, people also tear down the stage which planned to be used as recitation podium. There's no victim in that chaos, but two member of MTA Task Forces (Satgas) have orofacial injured, and they were immediately taken to the Polyclinic of Polres Blora to get treatment.

People who came since July 13 night, refused the recitation that held by MTA because they consider MTA not justify tahlil and grave pilgrimage, whereas those activities are embedded in people's lives.64

From some those events, we could see that basically and generally, the people of Central Java who are Muslim, they not leave the whole of social and spiritual values which existing before the Islam coming to Java. Terminology of Islam/Agama Abangan reflects them. From the observation result in the period of May 1953-September 1954 in Mojokuto area, Central Java, Clifford Geertz classified the Islamic followers of Central Java into 3 types: First, the abangan. The religious tradition of the abangan that mainly containing the ritual celebration named Slametan, one vast and complicated complex of belief about the spirits, and packet of theory and treatment practice, the occult and supranatural knowledges. In general, the people level who embrace this kind of classification are farm workers;

Second, is Santri (Islamic Boarding School Student). This variant is manifested in careful and regular performance of Islamic basic value teaching traditions. Simply, what is distinguishing the variant of Santri and the abangan and also priyayi religion as well, is the obedience of performing praying worship.

Third, is priyayi: this variant is described by one group of bureaucracy officials base on where they live in, the city’s residents. They have honorary degree which is being the part of kingdom's bureaucracy.65

From some cases happening in Central Java, the conflicts on freedom of religion and belief almost all of them are triggered by
policy or discriminative statements of public officials or intolerant groups provocation, except 2 cases above which happened in Kudus and Blora, where society groups attacks the activities held by MTA because being provoked by lector’s speech that insulting and attacking religious activities of people which different to MTA.

In 2014, some events and violations on freedom of religion/belief happened repeatedly in Central Java, such as: First, the proobstacle of congregation of Jantiko Mantab Dzikrul Ghofilin, Grobogan recitation on the condoning that performed by Camat Grobogan, Amir Syarifuddin. Camat Grobogan accuse the cult embraced by Santri and congregation of Jantiko Mantab Dzikrul Ghofilin recitation or which usually called as Joglo Mantab is misguided and troubling the people.

Second, the discrimination againsts the cult of Budha-Budhi Jawi, Kudus. The government of Kudus Regency will monitor the cult of Budha Budhi Jawi that accused already deviate from Islamic teaching. This cult is considered often to combine the Islamic teaching and Buddha, is being researched by the Municipal Administration’s Office of Nation Unity, Politics and Community Protection of Kudus Regency. The Head of Municipal Administration’s Office of Nation Unity, Politics and Community Protection, Djati Solechah on May 11, 2014 stated that he will coordinate with the Team of Monitoring Mystical Beliefs (Pakem) formed by the State Attorney of Kudus.

This Budha Budhi Jawi cult develops in residents’ area where locates in Muria Mountain, some are in Desa Rahtawu Kecamatan Gebog, Kudus Regency. In accordance to Syuhada Sholihin, a resident of Desa Tulis, Kecamatan Gebog, Kudus, the Budha Budhi Jawi cult is spiritual/inner science in Islamic nuances and the figure of this cult is resident of Desa Daren, Kecamatan Mayong, Jepara Regency. The Head of MUI of Kudus, KH.Syafiq Nashan recognized that he does not know about this cult and he stated that he will do research to getting know about what and how about this Budha Budhi Jawi cult. In this case, the actor who involve in is Regency Government of Kudus through the Head of Municipal Administration’s Office of Nation Unity, Politics and Community Protection (Kesbangpol Linmas) and State Attorney of Kudus which forming the Monitoring Mystical Beliefs Team (Tim Pakem)
to monitoring this Budha Budhi Jawi cult because of misguided accusation.

Third, the hatred deployment against Syi’ah congregation in Pati. On Tuesday, May 27, 2014, the Indonesian Islamiyah Dakwah Council (Dewan Dakwah Islamiyah Indonesia) and Yaumi Foundation organize a seminar titled “Membongkar Kesesatan Syiah” in Yaa Ummi Fatimah Mosque, Pati, Central Java.

One of the speaker in this seminar is also lector (da’i) of Dewan Dakwah and the Chief Editor of An-Najah magazine, namely Ustadz Mas’ud Izzul Mujahid, Lc. He stated that Syi’ah is perfect digression. He also said to the participants that Syi’ah in order to pave the goal to master Muslim is by amputating the first sanad of Islamic science chain as one of their ways. The first sanad of Islamic science is the Prophet’s Companions. The way of them to amputate it, is by being dub the companion of Prophet Shallallahu ‘Alaihi Wasallam as infidels, so all the knowledge taught by those Prophet’s companions are automatically invalid because they are already infidels. They, the Prophet’s companions are also not capable to narrate the Prophet’s Statement (hadist) because they are already considered as infidels by Syi’ah.

Next, Ustadz Mas’ud Izzul Mujahid, Lc. Remind congregation to wary this Syi’ah cult, because it has economic and political power, and military support as well. So, the Muslim shoud prepare all their efforts to protect themselves from this Syi’ah cult. This seminar is one of Management Inauguration programs of Indonesian Islamiyah Dakwah Council (Dewan Dakwah Islamiyah Indonesia) Chapter Pati.68

In this case, who involves in are Indonesian Islamiyah Dakwah Council (Dewan Dakwah Islamiyah Indonesia) and Yaumi Foundation that have organize the seminar titled “Membongkar Kesesatan Syiah” which already spread the hatred against Syi’ah congregation. The State Actor of this event is Government of Pati Regency and Police Department which gave permit of holding that seminar and let the people spread the hatred against another society group.

Fourth, discrimination against the people who embrace Sapto Dharmo cult, in Brebes. The congregation of the Sapto Dharmo
cult in Brebes Regency, Central Java, are forbidden to be buried in public cemetery of Desa Sigentong, Kecamatan Wanasari, Brebes Regency, Central Java until this time. That case began in 2012 when the congregation of Sapto Dharmo cult are forced by the officials of Kecamatan Wanasari, Kapolsek Wanasari, and Religious Affairs Office (KUA) of Wanasari to pay the due of buying the land for special cemetery of Sapto Dharmo congregation because the Public Cemeteries (TPU) in Desa Sigentong have been occupied by Muslim’s corpse, and so that the congregation of Sapto Dharmo who passed away, cannot be buried there.

On May 29, 2014, Wurjan, a resident who embraces the cult of Sapto Dharmo in Desa Sigentong, stated that when he marry of his daughter, he was questioned by Lebe (modin) because Wurjan is Sapto Dharmo congregation, so he has no legitimacy to marry off his daughter, and finally his daughter’s wedding using the representative (wali hakim).

Besides about the cemetery and wedding, the congregation of Sapto Dharmo also experienced another discriminations performed by village apparatus, namely Lebe. Lebe never attending funeral procession of residents who embrace Sapto Dharmo cult even the residents already inform him about the death of someone there. In contrary, Lebe always attending funeral procession of Muslim.69

Violations happened in Central Java continues the trend of violation that recorded by SETARA Institute all this time. Although it is not too high, but the number of events in Central Java still exceeded 105 sejak 105. Even if it is compared with another two bigger provinces, West Java and East Java, it is not too much high.

Besides that, the Central Java is relatively conducive for freedom of religion/belief, if observed from the side of regional government. The local government of Central Java is not like East Java and West Java to release Gubernatorial Regulation on Ahmadiyah Restriction. There is not much restrictive policy published by local government of Central Java, either in province or city/regency level.

From the side of governmental actors, some success story in the sector of freedom of religion/belief sector, we can see as
well. The most popular in Central Java, is Wonosobo for sure, that led by Arif regent. SETARA Institute have presented the review about persistent of the regent to build tolerance and harmony in his region. Next is Purworejo that has good initiative to solve the conflict of NU-MTA with peace and persuasive ways.

From the side of tolerant civil groups, there is provided in Central Java also. Those contra-intolerant movements is quiet active, and the civil initiatives to establish religious harmony is also quiet good.

c. Central Sulawesi: KBB in the Religious Conflict Vortex

The spiritual life in Central Sulawesi is basically influenced by the past memory of society. The meant spiritual life is about the belief system of the people, means the people has particular character relating to their belief. That belief comes in daily life of people that supported by geographic factor of that area. This matter then appeared the adoration practices that survive until the next periods.

The geographic factor is not functioned as place of interaction with outsider, but also influencing the people character. More, by citing the opinion of Alwi Sihab, Lukman Nadjamuddin said that there are three characters of Indonesian people; 1) people who occupy in remote mountainous area with animistic belief system oriented; 2) people who live in remote are that generally influenced by Hindu culture, then very closely in a relationship with an elite group of palace; and 3) trade-oriented coastal communities with their Islamic commitment is strong enough.

When we look at the situation in Central Sulawesi in general, the concept of community character is not fully valid. Because, Central Sulawesi trust wilderness inhabited by four (4) core beliefs that can be referred to as the trigger of social change in the community.

The specificity of life (religion and belief) of communities in Central Sulawesi is its own style for social change. This can be seen from the presence of thinking revolution generated by the arrival of Islam as a natural substitute for traditional thinking (animism
and dynamism). The arrival of the West to this area, also influences social circumstances of society. Eventually, people’s religious composition changed because of the arrival of the Zendeling who brought the teachings of Christianity. Besides the advent of Islam, there is also the Hindu religion which has a number of followers in Central Sulawesi. There are two assumptions about the existence of Hindus in this area; was brought by the Chinese people and the migrants from the island of the Gods.

Central Sulawesi is one of the miniature Indonesia. Its people is a pluralistic society, which consists of various ethnic groups, religions and cultures. Tribe in Central Sulawesi consists of twelve 12 native tribes, and 51 languages. Additionally, there are many comers also in Central Sulawesi, such as Bugis, Makassar tribe, Javanese, Balinese people, and others. The ethnic diversity is also coupled with the diversity of background history, religion and culture. Hence, development implementation in Central Sulawesi should be implemented jointly by the people, without distinction of race, religion and race. In its historical records, the formation of the Province of Central Sulawesi is inseparable from the effort and struggle of the people there. Currently, Central Sulawesi Province consists of twelve (12) Regencies and One (1) municipality, they are Regency of Buol, Tolitoli, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Sigi, Poso, Morowali, Morowali Utara, Tojo Unauna, Banggai, Banggai Laut, Banggai Islands (Kepulauan), and Palu Municipality.

Diversity in the community of Central Sulawesi, if not laid out properly could lead to disintegration. If this happens, so development implementation in Central Sulawesi could not run smoothly. Consequently, development in Central Sulawesi continued to lag behind when compared to the other provinces in Indonesia. This condition has begun to appear in the people of Central Sulawesi. Up to lately, in Central Sulawesi is often hit by the conflict with ethnic and religious motives. Hence, it must be redefined strategy to create an integrated community of Central Sulawesi.

The presence of religion brings renewal of civilization for the people of Central Sulawesi. Through religion, society develops their mindset become more modern without leaving its local entity. Religion is “brighter way” to society toward civility.
However, the failure of the religious diversity management has sparked the occurrence of some religious conflicts. Some religious issues in recent years in South Sulawesi are as follows. Some religious problems in recent years happened in South Sulawesi are as follows; First, Poso Conflict I, occurred between the years 1992 peaked in 1998. At that time, a fight with a group of Lombogia Christian teenagers with Darussalam Boarding mosque, to Sayo Village. This event coincides with the succession of the Poso Regent, Arief Patanga and coincided with Ramadan. This was also followed by the destruction of places selling liquor, massage parlors, billiards, and hotels were allegedly used as a place of sinners, who mostly belong to non-Muslims. Second, the Poso Conflict II. On April 15, 2000: the news written by Mercusuar Daily contained the interview of legislator of Central Sulawesi, Chaelani Umar who said, “If the aspiration that requires Drs. Damascus Ldkjalani to be the (Local Area Secretary of Poso) Sekwilda Poso ignored by the local government, will be troubled. The City of Poso will be hit by riot that nuanced sara, as has been happened in 1998”. Then, another event happened again. The scuffle occurred involving Lombogia and Kayamanya residents where 127 houses, 2 churches, Christian School, and Bhayangkari building were burnt.

Third, the Poso Conflict III. On May 16, 2000: the murder of Muslim residents in Taripa, then followed by the attack issue from Tentena by red forces (pasukan merah) as the revenge of conflict in April that reinforced by evacuation of Christians there. That issue is true. It is begun from the attack of Cornelis Tibo’s group (the bat troops/ninja that wear all in black). The slaughter happened in Wali Sanga Islamic Boarding School, and caused 70 casualties. The situation became eerie because people shortages of food and fuel. The second attack was led by Ir. Lateka who names his group as Poso Security Recovery Fighters (Pejuang Pemulihan Keamanan Poso) that failed because get resistance from the White Group, Habib Saleh Al Idrus who succeed to kill Ir. Lateka.

Fourth, the Poso Conflict IV and V. The 4th and 5th conflicts is basically part of the 3rd conflict because some local and national mass media divides those conflicts through their occurrence time, and it was not too clearly revealing the background and trigger in every new riot. In 2001, the situation was tumultuous, even
spread into the remote spots of Morowali regency that involve the paramilitary troops from both sides.73

Fifth, bomb in Maesa Market. Bomb blast at the meat market of Maesa happened on December 31, 2005. That explosion caused many casualties, namely 7 peoples died and 54 peoples injured. The victims of that bomb, except they are who died on location (TKP) was rushed at several hospitals in the city of Palu.

Sixth, the case of Madhi. Selena condition where previously safe, then became public concern because in that area was allegedly deviant teaching exist. This information reached to police department level, so the investigation performed to clarify that issue. On Monday, October 17, 2005 wita, the Vice Chairman of Municipal Police Chiefs of Palu, Kompol. Hermansyah, SH, S.iK, the Head of Intelkam of Municipal Police Chiefs of Palu (Kasat Intelkam Polresta Palu), AKP. Imam Dwiharyadi, the Administration Head of Municipal Police Chiefs of Palu AKP. Reko Indro, SH, the Head of Local Police Precincts of Palu Barat (Kapolsekta Palu Barat) IPTU. Bayu Wijanrko, the KBO of Intelkam of Municipal Police Chiefs of Palu (Polresta Palu) IPTU. Hendra Samri, SH and other three members of Local Police Precinctsn of Palu Barat, met Habib Saleh and his students. That meeting got information about deviant sect that taught by Madhi. The teachings are; Madhi confess himself as God, who could revive the death one, to heal the sick, to make people's life last forever. He also prohibits people to worship in accordance to their religion and belief, such as praying, fasting, visiting to the mosque and church. For the follower who disavow him, will be killed. He spread the issue to society that “our ancestors have been wronged by Palu people, so it must be repaid.”74

Seventh, case of the Cross Statue in Matantimali. The giant cross Statue in 15-meter located on the mountain tops of Matantimali, Kecamatan Marawola Barat, Sigi regency. That building becomes the biggest cross in Central Sulawesi. The establishment of that giant cross monument was initiated by Balai Keselamatan Church (BK) to commemorate the 100 years anniversary of the entry of missionaries BK to Palu. The first stone laying of a giant cross has been started since the end of last May. The location for that giant cross monument in Central Sulawesi
is located on Matantimali mountain top of Kecamatan Marawola Barat, Sigi regency, approximately 30 minutes from the city of Palu in the direction of the Southwest, and it can be seen clearly from the city of Palu.\textsuperscript{75}

Eighth, the case of Bomb in Tentena. Tentena Bomb 2005 was an event of bomb explosion in Tentena Market on May 28, 2005, at about 08.15 o’clock. This explosion killed approximately 20 persons and injured 50 persons. The result of that explosion, the police defined 15 suspects of that cases. Two cars, Toyota Kijang and Isuzu Panther became the evidences.\textsuperscript{76}

Ninth, the shooting case of Pdt. Susianti and Pdt. Irianto Kongkoli. The shooting case of preacher Susianti Tinulele happened on July 2004. While the event reconstruction, Irawanto Irano ride together with Ardin, and Haris with Papaenal to do survey and to ensure the situation of the church before action. Basri and Papaenak immediately entered the church yard and threaten by pointing weapon the security who was manning. Basri then shoot the ammunition from the weapon type M-16 right direction to the head of preacher Susianti Tinulele who was standing on the podium at that time. Preacher Susianti Tinulele suddenly lying behind the podium. Papaenal then left Effata church and riding his motorcycle toward jalan Karang Jalemba, to handed the weapon to someone.\textsuperscript{77}

Tenth, the religious harassment the social media. The Provincial Police of Central Sulawesi restrained the Path account owner man, I Wayan Heri from Palu, Central Sulawesi. He wrote status on his Path account that racial to insult religion. This student of Pharmacy College (STIFA) in Palu class 2011 wrote a status that harassing certain religion in his Path account because he annoyed the \textit{takbiran} sound from the mosque that located in his house complex on Saturday (04/10/2014) or exactly at the \textit{takbiran} night of Idul Adha.\textsuperscript{78}

Eleventh, the case of Rejection of Church Establishment. The Indonesian Christian Church (GKI) in LIK Tondo. The plan of that church establishment is resisted, not by the surrounding people, but by the people from another area. There is an intelectual actor from that demonstration of\textsuperscript{79} Gereja Pantekosta Pusat Surabaya
(GPPS). In 11 years ago, he got Building Permit (IMB), but when he want to start the establishing process, he was demonstrated by society on May 5, 2011. When he want to make foundation of the building, he was demostrated again. Until this time, it cannot be established. That building permit is handed by the mayor in Christmas celebration in Oikumene church. Another churches were able to build. This church is planned to be built on Jalan Kijang. But now it is still on Jalan Sulawesi, nearby Palu river. If the flood comes, water can get into church.  

In those events, violation on freedom of religio/belief cannot be identified as the stand-alone event. The violation happened inside religious conflict slice. The note of violation on freedom of religionbelief in Central Sulawesi are not completely counted all according to SETARA Institute's note. Central Sulawesi not always become the observation area for SETARA Institute. Only about five years, SETARA Institute placing local observer there. SETARA Institute noted at least eight times of events on freedom of religionbelief happened in Central Sulawesi. It is not meant that Central Sulawesi is a conducive area for freedom of religionbelief. What was in contrary happened, violation on freedom of religionbelief is potentially occur due to religious conflict that often happening escalatively, between Muslim and Christian, up to this time.  

d. Bali: Between the Issue of Jilbab Prohibition and the Difficulty of Establish House of Worship  

Bali is known as the Island of Gods (paradise island), that becomes one of province in Indonesia. Bali is one of area in Indonesia that has religious diversity inside. Because of familiarity of that condition, so the tolerance condition among religious people is quiet high. There is rare to be seen intolerance of religious people there, but still indirectly, in some times and condition that inadvertently that intolerance. After doing observation and collecting information from some sources, then it is known that inter-religious harmony story can still be said conducive, because there is no extreme action that performed by society againts religious followers or another belief congregation which performed by religious adherents fellow and belief congregations.
So far, the condition of Bali from the side of freedom of religion/belief is good. There is spirit to harmonizing religious life among religious people in Bali to be more harmonious like todays. If there is some emotional clashes, it just happened shortly. There is no frictions that can tarnish and disrupt the stability in Bali.\textsuperscript{81} The Head of MUI chapter Bali agreed to that observation. The religious harmony in Bali is well-maintained. If there is statement or complain relating religious life happened, we tried to solve it with good way. The old problem that have not been solved yet, we tried to solve it better. The Head of MUI firmly states,

“But in general, I see it is still well-maintained in Bali. Because all of elements, Muslim and another religion congregation, agreed to create Bali as the host of world travelers. We seek harmony, indeed to make people wants to visit Bali. That is our agreement. Because Bali is a tourism destination. We hope the security and convenience could be well-maintained, because the risk to receive guess/visitor, we should entertain them as well as possible. From religious side, there is teaching: glorify your guess. Glorifying the guess at least with your verbal and hands. Don’t ever make your guess feels uncomfortable to be here. This is our effort to reach that goal. Then, the matters correspond to relation with the others, for example regarding the criminal, it can be solved with applicable law for whoever violate. So that our agreement as a nation, that should be punished. If there is another effort to find solution, so we will seek it.”\textsuperscript{82}

Related to some issues developing in Bali, there are some issues that developed in 2014 about freedom of religio/belief. What is certain, that tolerance values and freedom of religion are still good-maintained. But there is situation among Hindu congregation, namely Jenah, that means an admiration or pride from Hindunese in Bali, rise up. Relating to jilbab problem, there
are two cases that observed by the informan, where this case already appeared before surrounding people. As the President of Indonesian Hindus Center and selected senator several months ago, Arya Weda, inventory that problem of jilbab prohibition before.\(^{83}\)

The prominent situation in this time, about the jilbab-wearing prohibition problem in schools and house of worship establishment.

The case booming about jilbab-wearing in the school have occurred after The National Commission on Human Right (Komnas HAM) visited there, then they have statements that it is general phenomena which happens in Bali. That statement was published by media. “But, from here we do not see like that. We are probably wrong. We could meet the advocacy’s groups of Aryo Weda, if we truly see it.”\(^{84}\)

Husband of informan, Masni, is a teacher in Muhammadiyah. That informan follows the similar cases development. The conclusion is, formally there is no prohibition to wear jilbab for student in school. “I am from children protection institution also concern with that matter. We seek to make it not too frontal, we forbid that. So, in my opinion, that I know from friends, formally there is no prohibition for jilbab-wearing in school from local government or religious institution indeed.”\(^{85}\) Actually, the prohibition for jilbab-wearing for female students in Bali is not a prohibition in one certain school in Denpasar. The case that exposed by TV One became more tendensius because there is no resource from Hindu who are talked with. This is rather detrimental because it does not hear arguments from Bali.

This case begun in 2014, while a policy of State School (SMU Negeri) appeared. This SMA Negeri encouraged its students to wear national clothes. This actually a nationalism form, the argumentation from school officials is rational because there are religious schools, either Christian, Catholic or Muslim. The Head Master affirmed that, if the students want to perform religious tradition and other, please go ahead, but not in SMA Negeri. Because this school has provisions that adjusted to dreste. This dreste is not about religious matter, but culture-concern matter, so
the Ministry of Education and Culture then published a guide for students in Bali or in Indonesia. That guide also contains about policy about one of clothing model.

To wear any cloth that according to his/her religion, is a human rights. We cannot prohibit a student or Muslim student who wears jilbab. We should let them wearing it because that is her rights. Many college students are wearing jilbab, lecturers and Muslim employee are also wearing jilbab, and it is not a trouble for us. What is becoming a trouble is when that policy is required for non-Muslim. There is a report from society, the highway users who found Bali woman, Ida Ayu, wearing jilbab. Finally, there is confession form this BUMN’s employee that she encouraged and asked to wear jilbab, so commotion happened in social media, and the constituent asked Arya Weda to clarifying it.

Another informan stated about prohibition of jilbab-wearing in schools. I think, actually there are who want to wear it in school, boarding school, even in Muhammadiyah or who wants to study in state school. But they should confine their intentions because they probably cannot wear jilbab or they are forced to take off their jilbabs in order to make themselves could be accept there (the school they want).

But actually, that prohibition is not too much strictly. But it becomes a obvious problem because it is seemed from the local geniuses where the majority of students there, are not wearing jilbab. So, this girl may be morally feels uncomfortable if only them who wears jilbab whilst the other not. It might be the activities that practiced in school more directed to local geniuses there. So, no matter how strong the intention of that child, or how steady her willingness to wear jilbab, she would be well-established in similar environment. That’s why, there is Muhammadiyah school or other which could accommodate them.

So, there is no real prohibition formally applied, but might be morally they feel “Well, this is because of local geniuses influences, then obviously she will be sidelined.” Whereas, she is majority, same with me if I bring my children to Java”, how sophisticated he argues”. While she gets in there, she will be minority. She realizes it as well!! Well, it might be because of those consequences. So, we
are not fighting actually! So, I think that majority in Denpasar have been living with pluralism.\textsuperscript{88}

Relating to the issue of prohibition of jilbab-wearing in Bali, Department of Education, Youth and Sports of Bali already knew and responded that issue. “When that issue appeared several months ago, some elements immediately take over. They are the Directorate General of Secondary Education (Dirjen Dikmen), The Director of SMA, The Secretary Directorate General of Secondary Education as well. The Directorate General of Secondary Education also directly visited the school to clarify the truth, and it is over.” But, not longer then, that issue reappear again. Now, it is clear. Because now there is Government Regulation of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) No.45 that concern in clothing for school.\textsuperscript{89}

In particular situations, sometime people recommended to wearing jilbab. For example people are probably recommended to wear jilbab while celebrating Muslim’s Feast. “I am, myself, is someone who asked to wear jilbab. But it is only done by their own religions. So don’t asking it in general. The problem is, while someone is not usually wearing jilbab, but she always forced to wear it, so it is difficult. So, I am the one who are not agree about it.”\textsuperscript{90}

In school, whereever it is, there is regulation indeed, and it is only for people who needs it. May use, or may not use. In school, there is the ministry decree, so that is regulation there. Moreover, the picture guide is also made. It just to be applied only. But, for jilbab, it is only for them who need it, based on his/her religion. So that, the condition becomes harmony and surely appreciating each other among religious people. So, if then it is prohibited, this relates to human rights. If there someone who forbid it, so it violates human rights of individual.\textsuperscript{91}

Later, this jilbab issue becomes one of complicated problem in Bali. Some factors just appears to play the issue of jilbab. The organization named Cakra Wahyu appears. That is a new Hindu organization which has particular militancy against protection of Hindu’s symbols. Arya Weda, is also a “new” local actor who plays mediation roles in jilbab issue and education rules.

In jilbab issue that encouraged by a BUMN, this organization
that finally came to highway, performing mediation and so on. Arya Weda as an academician to mediate and he finally give an official letter to related parties, such as Minister of BUMN. Clarification letter of that policy appeared. An apology would not be enacted again forever because Arya Weda affirms to the brothers of various religious in Bali, that they are working in company. Even Bali is a part of the area of NKRI, but we should agreed that Bali is the Land of Thousand Temples or Land of Gods. That predicates given by international tourist. If you entering Bali, please accept, appreciate and cherish its local culture. Where the land is trampled, so there the sky is cherished. But if there is Muslim who wears jilbab, that is their own beliefs. Arya Weda said that Hindus should not disturb freedom of religion of someone, but if the religion is submitted to corporation or company affairs, it is extremely forbidden.

Next is about Hypermart, Smartfren, Hoka-Hoka Bento which begins to enter some places in Bali island. In Bali, 99% of those companies’ employee are Hindu. But they are encouraged to wear Muslim clothes and some banks which employees are finally resign because not obey the command. Even though to use encouragement language, Arya Weda succeed to mediate those four companies. All are called to Hindu Center and invited Parisahindudarma who supports the demeanour of those Hindus’ figures. That support was performed by giving statement that the tolerance form is no need to ask the employee wearing the uniform to make them as Muslim. The decoration is enough. And it is a form of tolerance of Hindu people. Then, they are finally agreed.

In order to promote education in Hindu’s area, Arya Weda will apply Soekarno’s teaching about secular country. There is no any religious intervention, even such as movement he led, Ekonomi HinduSAT. As a doctorate, Arya Weda understand about syari’ah economy. Hindu has the similar economic science as well: usury sharing, profit sharing, and so on. There is nothing to be worried, but the thing should be look out in this Paradise Island is the person who behalf on syari’ah economy in order to influence economic security of Bali culture. Almost all of the things in Bali, is indigenous belonging, such as land ownership that imbued by Hindu’s values in accordance with local regulation No.3 Year 2003. This traditional economy is actually having sequence since long
time ago.\textsuperscript{94}

We surely not forget that Bali Bomb One and Two occurred because of religious cause. Because the bombers called Balinese as heaten, infidel and they likened as a dog, the odious. So that, Arya Weda educating people to not forgetting story because there is ideological conflict and he do not want to blame Islam or Christian with all their missionaries as well. Arya Weda will keep spirit to fight two movements in this zone, they are: wahabiyah with its like-arabian characters and one of Christian sect.\textsuperscript{95}

As a protector, Arya Weda knows the people’s willingness to fight back, even it is sporadically. Such as when was happening in Buleleng, Karang Asem, Denpasar, appearing the movement that mentioned bakso or food from 100% pork is odious.\textsuperscript{96} So, the Hindu’s restaurant that provides that, cannot entering the Taman Ujung, in the tourism area. In Denpasar, then anger movement to fight this \textit{halal} movement, named sukil. Sukil means \textit{halal} as well, but it is in Hindu’s terminology. Also in Tabanan, Karambitan, where the youngers initiated to eat sukil food and they forbided to eat in Muslim restaurant. Don’t eat \textit{halal} food. That exists already, and he cannot intervene it. “My task is to accommodate them, to not being raptorial. I am as an academician, feel so sorry about that.”\textsuperscript{97}

The discrimination about jilbab also happened in some companies which not accepting empolee who wears jilbab with unclear reasons, so if someone who wears jilbab wants to work that company, she should take off her jilbab and she can wear it again after working hours. Therefore, it could be called that it is a massive intolerant even though the people in Bali is still in conducive category, means intolerance that relating to individual still happens but without any social conflict occurrence among them.

Besides that, the prohibition on jilbab-wearing also happened some in high school in Dali on behalf of uniformity reason. In accordance to information, at least there are 41 schools in Bali that carry out regulation to prohibiting its female students to wear jilbab. The schools are; SMAN 4 Denpasar, SMPN 11 Denpasar, SMKN 2 Denpasar, SMAN 1 Denpasar, SMAN 3 Denpasar, SMAN
2 Kuta, SMAN 1 Kuta, SMAN 1 Kuta Selatan, SMAN 1 Kuta Utara, SMPN 2 Singaraja, SMPN 1 Singaraja, SMAN 3 Singaraja, SMPN 6 Singaraja, SMAN 4 Singaraja, SMAN 1 Singaraja, SMPN 3 Singaraja, SMAN 1 Kediri, and SMPN 1 Negara. Relating to previous cases, happened in 2011-2013, there is violation on prohibition of jilbab-wearing in SMAN 4 Denpasar. Moreover from existing news, there are some teachers in school also reprimand them and seemed to force their desire to obey the applicable rule in school. It then appears perception that a teacher who should teaches the students to respect each other, precisely perform intimidative actions.98

Until this time, that case is being advocated by the management of Indonesian Islamic Student Board (Pengurus Besar Pelajar Islam Indonesia), especially in Bali region that it is supported by PB PII99

Besides about jilbab, the matter of establishing house of worship also becomes problem. That prohibition is happened in Bali more than outside Bali. “It is many! For example is we asked permit to build a musholla (little mosque), or to expand musholla to be a mosque, it is so complicated. I remember, the Catedral Church was almost spending 17 years to get its building permit. And it just was issued in 2013 ago. That too should use swap and so on. That is actually will become a trouble, about the house of worship establishment.100

In the context of establishing house of worship all this time, during the story, we have problem with that Catedral Church, but the others are not. It spended long time because that is our land. The original is actually located in southern of Sudirman where now it already becoming a pool and concrete buildings. That is our land actually, but we cannot establish house of worship there. In the period of a governor (he forgot the name of governor), we were asked to move to the place we occupy now, with the consequence while the land measured, it is smaller that the land before. So under the process, we want to build there, but the permit is so hard to be obtained.”101

The difficulty of establishing house of worship came from the government who rather difficult by using all sorts of reasons. But we said that this is not only about land our belonging, but the government also who pointing this place. At the first, we want to build there, but it was forbidden by the reason that it is a school
expansion plan, but it is absolutely not. We sure that there is a trick to deceive us.\(^{102}\)

Besides the Catholic, the Proobstacleant also find difficulty in establishing house of worship. But, because the Proobstacleant has many church genomes, so they could rent the shophouses, or house to worship. If we refer to 2 Joint Decree of Minister of Religion and Minister of Internal Affairs, that PBM No 9 and 8, that said that the allotment of house of worship, it shall be in accordance to its place. If renting the house, sometimes it could disturb the surrounding or appearing the question. Those what become problems in many places as well. But so far, it could be communicated and relized, and so they understand it.\(^{103}\)

The problem that often becomes obstacles, are customs procedure. Sometimes, to establish house of worship for Muslim is obstructed by the customs. “Under the various pretexts, too near with aisle, or bend, and so on.” Well, something like that. \(^{104}\)

It seems deliberately complicated through the contrived reasons. Those reasons are not appropriate with PBM. The real PBM is actually problem. In line with PBM, the followers should be in amount that is determined as minimum. Then, the society should gives signature as well, and the amount is already determined also. Many people do not want to make it, or they are provoked by one person, so the establishment plan of house of worship will be cancelled. “But, this also depends on the political map changing. I remembered while accompanying Ahmadiyah in Lombok. They worried and scared to be attacked, but now the condition is better after Tuan Guru Bajang move into Democrat Party. He was part of PKS in the past. Well, while he was in PKS, the Ahmadiyah in Transito are completely unfair treated. Now, he can be communicated after switching into another party. All of the matters are depending on political interest, Bro. So, we should be more little bit tricky to find the elite whom we approach to. Foregone, I tried to approach Puspayoga. People who found trouble while willing to establish house of worship, they tried to come to Puspayoga, because he is welcome and wants to hear us. The problem of Catedral Church also finally to approach Puspayoga. So, all depends on the leader.”\(^{105}\) But in general, the administrative problems are often being the reason to hamper.\(^{106}\)
The sample is As-Sofiyah musholla on jalan Belimbing which still closed. Yesterday, I came to the Ministry of Religion, well, its hard to find a place to worship there, because the Muslim is measly.”

Next case is about musholla in Buleleng. There are rejection banners. But that case is under handling process, because basically that musholla have been established there since along time ago. In that area, Muslim have been occupying there also since along time ago. But, because of the landslide matter occurred, so it becomes a problem there.

Discrimination potential for minority in Bali that monolithic, rather large. But the potential of religious harmony there also high, either internally or externally.

From the side of Balinese themselves, they are resilient and having good skill. Level of jobless among them is very low. They would not easy to be provoked and divided.

Besides that, there is strong willingness to build harmony in Bali. There is a spirit to not questioned little conflicts among religious people there. Religious figures there considers the importance of establishing good relationship that have been maintained since hundred years ago in Bali. The young generation in Bali todays are also being reintroduced about local local content in their schools that describing how important harmony in diversity. The local wisdom in Bali is good. The ability of lobbying in religious stewardship level is also good.

e. East Kalimantan: The Majority Temptation in Ethnic and Religious Pluralism

Province of East Kalimantan is one of large provinces in Indonesia. It has natural resources potential which most of those potentials have not been used optimally. The capital of East Kalimantan is Samarinda where located in river bank of Mahakam.

The native inhabitants of East Kalimantan contains of 3 big tribes, they are: Dayak, Kutai, and Banjar. In religious life, it is relatively good. Moreover, the tolerance conditions of religious
people is followed-up by establishing Communication Forum for Religious People in the level of province, 10 regencies, and 4 cities. The society in East Kalimantan embraces various religions that approved by the state of Indonesia, they are: Islam in 87.62%, Christian (Proobstacleant and Catholic) in 11.96%, Buddha in 0.24%, Hindu in 0.18%. The Chairman of Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB) Chapter East Kalimantan, Asmuni Ali, said that the potential of religious conflict occurrence in this region is minimum, because tolerance among religious people is well-maintained.

If we probe the history of religion entry in East Kalimantan, so we must recall to Kutai Kingdom which is the oldest kingdom in Indonesia. The Kutai Kingdom is predicted to establish on 5th century or roughly 400 century. Its location in the area of Kutai, East Kalimantan that the center is nearby Tenggarong City, Kutai Karta Negara, exactly in headwaters of Mahakam river.

The glory of Kutai Kingdom ended when the King of Kutai, Maharaja Dharma Setia died in the war, killed by the 13th King of Kutai Kartanegara, Aji Pangeran Anum Panji Mendapa. Should be remembered that Kutai (Kutai Martadipura) is different from Kutai Kartanegara Kingdom which its first capital located in Old Kutai (Tanjung Kute). Kutai Kartanegara, itself, in 1365, that mentioned in Sastra Jawa Negarakertagama. Kutai Kartanegara subsequently becomes the Islamic Kingdom that called as Kesultanan Kutai Kartanegara.

On the other side, the religious and belief system of Dayak people, which the belief embraced by a tribe, could be traced through cultural expression like folklore, especially in the myth about the universe event and human beings and another myths that describe intrinsic connection between human beings and natural surrounding. The Dayaks have belief, in similar to Batakinese. They believe that the human being comes from unity of the ‘Sky Gods’ (identified as hornbills) with the sea or ‘water nymph’ (identified as dragon). The human being live in ‘middle world’ between ‘top world’ and ‘under world’.

The Dayaks believes that the Gods should be made happy in certain times in order to provide welfare and peace for human
beings. Human is believed to have soul or vitality which same with another creatures in this world that should be guarded. Regularity and cosmic life balance achieved with requirement to follow the Customs that considered coming from ancestor who achieves it from Gods and should be practiced hereditary to make life blessed and fertility. And if they will not do it, so they will get catastrophe. Customs maintains cosmic balance that relating to land fertility, and avoiding them from God’s anger and spirit disruption. Human beings considered to have body and soul, and that soul can leave the body through the dream and connect to the spirits. Someone whose spirit not come back so he/she will be sick or possessed by an evil spirit. And if he stay like that, he would die. Relief is obtained through the shaman who will drive out evil spirits and summon the spirit of it back. The dead spirit needs to be delivered directly into the world of the dead one so as not to interfere with the life, this is done through burial ceremonies and taboos.

Along with the times, in slowly, the natives finally accept and open to migrants who lived and settled in the region, to run their activities in accordance with their jobs, and provide freedom of religion and respect the religion that embraced by settlers. It so happened in East Kalimantan. Many residents who comes to East Kalimantan as transmigrator lives and diffuses with the natives in East Kalimantan. For sure, many different in culture, religion, and customs happened. If these different are not being well anticipated, so social gap among natives and transmigrators will finally occurred, and it means that the conflict with SARA (matters pertaining to ethnic, religious, and racial relations) nuances shall be happened.

This is what should get particular attention from regional and city government, to prevent the social gap will not be happening in East Kalimantan. For that, the rule of religion is indispensable in order to handle those gaps because religion is basic foundation to form personality and attitude of human. It needs institutions and religious mass-organizations that participate actively in taking care of harmony among religious people and to antocipating the impacts that will be happening in society if a dispute with SARA nuances conflict happens.

In notation of SETARA Institute, violation on freedom of
religion/belief in East Kalimantan is relatively high. Almost 20 events happened in 6 years. The violation intensity and other factors, such as government policies, actor consolidation, and tolerance group's role to push SETARA Institute to categorize this province into orange zone.

Various cases that relating to violation on freedom of religion/belief in East Kalimantan, are: First, prohibition to Ahmadiyah in Indonesia, including in Samarinda. Just to review again that Ahmadiyah is established and began to run their activities in Samarinda in 1993. It was marked by the establishment of Adz-Dzikri mosque. It cannot be known surely, how much the number of Ahmadiyah congregation in Samarinda at that time. But, on March, 2011, the Governor of East Kalimantan mentioned that the number of Ahmadiyah congregations in East Kalimantan, without mentioning that information source.

Since Ahmadiyah began their religious activities from 2008 to 2011, some actions and reactions began to appear and performed by some society groups that demanding dissolution of Ahmadiyah in Samarinda. The society group who outface the existence of Ahmadiyah, are: MUI of Samarinda City, FPI chapter East Kalimantan, and HMI branch Samarinda. Although it is often under pressure, but it has never happened violence and physical fights against Ahmadiyah in Samarinda.

On February 28, 2011, the Mayor of Samarinda issued a Decree number 200/160/BKPMM.I/II/2011 which containing about Termination Command and Closure Activities of Ahmadiyah congregations in Indonesia. This Mayor Decree containing of Appeal Letter/calls of MUI chapter Samarinda to stop Ahmadiyah's activities as one of considerations and its legal foundation.

On July 28, 2011, at around 10.15 o'clock wita, the city government of Samarinda with its entourage that contains of the Chairperson of MUI, The Head of Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Samarinda, The Head of Ministry of Religion Office of Samarinda, Vice Chairperson of Intel Polresta Samarinda, Legislators of Samarinda, The Chairman of Police Precincts of Sei Kunjang, The Neighborhood Chairman (RT) 26, Subdistrict Millitary Command of Sei Kunjang and member of Islam Defender
Front. This entourage was led by The Chairman of The National Unity and Community Protection Agency (Kesbanglinmas) of Samarinda and sealing Adz-Dzikri mosque. Ustadz Danang, a Mubaligh of Ahmadiyah who ever proobstacle the sealing of that mosque, but it was responsed emotionally by Zaini Na’im, the The Chairperson of MUI Samarinda. Until finally that sealing lasted without resistance.

Second, the rejection on Toraja Church establishment. On April 7, 2008, there was a resident of village action from Lok Bahu/Sei Keledang, Kecamatan Samarinda Seberang, who refused the establishment of the Church of Toraja Jemaat Bukit Harapan Loa Janan. The reason of residents to refuse that church establishment because the majority of surrounding people are Muslims, and the building permit of that construction has no approval from surrounding people which proved by 60 signatures of them.

Third, the rejection of Habib Riziq, the Leader of FPI, coming on August 27, 2014. Some actions from Composite of Borneo’s Youth refused his arrival in East Kalimantan, especially in Samarinda. Two days before his come to Samarinda, the office building of FPI where locates on Jl. Gerilya Samarinda, visited by demonstrators who refuse the coming of that Head of FPI. Moreover, they asked FPI no more exist in East Kalimantan. That rejection ever appearing dissension among mass organizations in Samarinda, but it was succeed to be muted so as not to clash. And finally, Habib Rizieq also can breezed freely carrying out his activity in Samarinda with escort from Pemuda Pancasila organization.

East Kalimantan, especially Samarinda wit its heterogeneous and multi-ethnic society needs to get special attention from Regional and City Governments to always maintain religious harmony in the area of East Kalimantan. Although the conflict about religion in East Kalimantan is low, but did not rule out the possibility that the upheavals that occurred, and in the name of religion, was often happens. Such as the actions taken by the Mayor of Samarinda who issued a decree to freeze the activities of the Ahmadiyah and sealing the Adz-Dzikri Mosque. In the analysis of SETARA Institute, there is the omission of the refusal of a place of worship (church) establishment by the dominant Muslim community, and no imbalance in the organizational
structure of the Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB) of Samarinda is not sensitive to the problems of religious harmony, and even just concern to the budget-centered activities only.

f. Riau: Misdirection on Ahmadiyah and Syi’ah in Malay Land

Riau is a province with Muslim majority. Riau Province society is known critical thinking about the differences that exist, and it is a homogeneous society that can think more realistic and intelligent in addressing any differences include differences in religion. In societal life in the province of Riau-even each component communities have a high tolerance to other religions example in celebration of another religion for example the Chinese Holy Day, the other religions also welcomed by joyful of that festivities.

As noted by Ria Yunita living around the neighborhood Budhi Dharma temple in Rokan Hilir regency who claimed that the differences actually give new and unique lessons for her. Similar to narrative Romo Bobi Saputra Wibowo as administrator Monastery Dharma Loka located at Jalan Dr. Leimena, Pekanbaru that the prominence of the conflict between religious communities, because of the fairly high tolerance between each religion.  

Religious life and very diverse culture in Riau Province has been quite safe and peaceful and run in accordance the existing social order in society. Adherents of various religions that exist in this area such as Islam, Christian, Catholic, Hindu, Buddhist, and Konghucu are relatively living adjoining in harmony and peaceful within the aegis of the local government. Even there is a conflict, not to cause casualties and huge material losses. Government and all levels of society are constantly performing harmony dialogues in the frame of Tri Kerukunan Umat Beragam, such as: internal inter-religious harmony, inter-religious harmony and inter-religious harmony with the government.

Nevertheless, the potential and the case of intolerance are also quite large, but just happened in the internal religion and not between religions. One that would trigger the small ripples
of freedom of religion/belief is the internal differences in the understanding of the religion.

Riau, which is known as the Islamic region, known as the Malay Land, considering the majority Muslim population and condensed with Malay culture. Residents who are friendly and polite culture become the characteristics of the people of Riau. Peace and religious harmony is not uncommon in Riau considering population that upholds good religious norms. Religious education that introduced since childhood became a major influence in religious harmony that is perceived today. The deeper religious understanding, so the increasing degree of tolerance.

SETARA Institute noted, there are 23 violations on freedom of religion/belief in Riau occurred in the last 8 years. Most of the cases originated from the internal relation of religion. Several internal case of Islam overwrite Ahmadiyah and Syi’ah.

Some of these cases, among others, the sealing of Ahmadiyah Congregation Mosque by FPI in april 2011. The sealing action is done by attaching writings that places of worship are sealed by Muslims Pekanbaru. Massa also tacking the door of that mosque entrance.

The sealing is done as a form of proobstacle against the silence of Riau Governor, M. Rusli Zainal to the presence of the Ahmadiyah in Riau. In fact, as many as 30 community organizations, including the MUI Riau Province has lodged a proobstacle and asked the governor to be assertive by issuing a decree (SK) of prohibiting Ahmadiyah in Riau.

FPI chairman of Riau, Zulhusni Domo, said, “we are forced to do the sealing against the Ahmadiyah’s places of worship, as a form of proobstacle against the governor who is not responsive to the demands of 30 Islamic organizations to realize that Ahmadiyah is prohibited in Riau.”

Meanwhile, the Coordinator of FPI Pekanbaru, Feli Rizieq stated, the action they did is as a rejection reaction of Muslim to against the activities of Ahmadiyah congregations who are still running the worship activities that have deviated from the teachings of Islam. What we are doing is the work of Muslims, but just FPI is in front side as a coordinator and ready to deal with
anyone, including the law," he explained.\textsuperscript{114}

Condoning against Ahmadiyah in writing by the local leaders also rife. Through the official website of the Ministry of Religious Pekanbaru, the Vice Chairman of PWNU Tanfidziyah of Riau and Member of the MUI of Fatwa Commission in Riau, Shamsuddin Muir presents an article that misleading Ahmadiyah and encourages its dissolution as well.\textsuperscript{115}

Additionally, misdirection of Syi’ah is also starting to be rife. For several times, MUI Riau and Muthmainnah Mosque Youth Forum (FRMM), organize National Seminar titled ‘Membongkar Kesesatan Syiah’ in the hall of Masjid Agung An Nur, Pekanbaru. “Syi’ah teachings in Pekanbaru has begun to circulate. For that, the Muslims in the Kota Bertuah is expected to be more careful, and not to get into the group,” the Muhammadiyah Riau activist, Roni Candra said in that seminar. Roni describes the contents of lecture entitled “Pekanbaru Dalam Cengkraman Ideologi Syiah”. For him, the spread of Syi’ah in Pekanbaru have been seen. One of the fact is some book store sells the books about Syi’ah.

“In some of the bookstore, there are several bookstores that sell books published by Mizan. Books published by Mizan it, found some books Shia propaganda. Among them, titled Lentera Ilahi: 99 Wasiat Imam Jafar ash-Shadiq, dan buku berjudul Tafsir Populer al-Fatihah by Muhammad Alkaf,” Roni said.

In the books that talks about the ideology of Syi’ah, Roni continued, also mentioned the traces of Syi’ah in one of mosques in kelurahan Tuah Karya, Kecamatan Tampan. “For that, I hope that the people of Pekanbaru, recognize what is Syi’ah Islam, and how is the Syi’ah teachings,” he said.

Committee Chairman of the National Seminar ‘Membongkar Kesesatan Syiah’, Reza Lutfi said, this seminar is held in order to anticipate spread of Syi’ah in Riau which begins to entering Riau. Therefore, if the Syi’ah spread in Indonesia, especially Riau, the slaughter of Muslims in Syria, is likely to occur in Indonesia as well, especially in Riau.

Hence, through this seminar, people are expected to better understand what it is Syi’ah. Because, the Syi’ah is not part of Islam, because of its shahada (syahadat) and holy book of its not the
Koran. So, this is what we shall anticipate. Don’t let Syi’ah growing in this Malay Land,” he said.116

Besides that, the case of jilbab that occurred in university which supposed to uphold the academic freedom. The case of intolerance involves the Islamic State University (UIN) in Pekanbaru which implemented a policy that every student both Muslims and non-Muslims are required to wearing hijab. The university believes it is based on the consideration that the university under the auspices of Islamic education, so it requires non-Muslims to wear jilbab also.

Beyond that, in general, in the analysis of the monitoring of SETARA Institute, the role of government in the province of Riau is pretty good. Religious conflicts are very rare happening, moreover until doing the destructions on places of worship. Government sensitivity to the importance of maintaining religious harmony, local governments are not placing the maintenance of religious harmony as the second priority. Roles of Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB) of Riau is quite capable to be optimized by local governments to maintain inter-religious harmony in Riau.

Government apparatus took part in resolving conflicts that may arise in the difference of religious communities. In the field of security, for example, security forces proved able to guarantee the tranquility of the religious communities to implement their worship activities properly, can reduce the problem or disturbance that may appear to confound all solemnly’s worship, such as that often occurs in Christian worship.

By the time of Christmas, especially in the city of Pekanbaru, security forces are always stand guard around the place of worship and always check the security in order to prevent things that are not desirable although annually there is rarely presence of a thing that can threaten the way of worship, like was happened in any other city that proved the problems which commonly occurs there.

In cases of religious freedom which, religious minorities and beliefs such as the Ahmadiyah, Syi’ah and Churches become parties that persecuted by the majority who attacks on minorities, and moreover, the country such as local government apparatus are sometimes also execute.
In that context, the government must be fair to minorities. Local governments should be able to protect minorities who are recognized in law and his rights protected under freedom of religion through the way of creating a feeling of safety. Government with the State apparatus, in this case, should be able to perform well-coordination in maintaining peace among religious community.

3. **Yellow Zone**

   a. **North Sulawesi: The Tilapia in the middle of Christian Majority**

   The North Sulawesi Province is located in the northern tip of Sulawesi island which a winding formations like the letter “K”, with Manado as the capital. The people in North Sulawesi are Protestant majority if it is seen from the religion they embraced.

   According to census data in 2010, the total population in North Sulawesi province is 2,270,596 people, and the biggest is in Manado city. This province contains of 11 regencies and 4 city. According to religious aspect, most of the people in North Sumatera are Christian, then Muslim, Catholic, and Hindu. Christian becomes majority in some regencies and cities, among other Minahasa regency, Sangihe island, Talaud island, South Minahasa, North Minahasa, Sitaro, Southeast Minahasa, Manado city, Bitung, and Tomohon city. Whilst, the Islam become the majority population in Bolaang Mongondow regency, North Bolaang Mongondow, South Bolaang Mongondow, East Bolaang Mongondow and Mobagu City. And the Catholic in biggest number is in Manado city and Tomohon. Some of other religions, such as Jewish also has basis in Tondano.\(^{117}\)

   North Sulawesi is known as an area with pretty high tolerance. The Head of Karya Islamiyah Boarding School in Manado city gives depiction about the religious harmony in South Sulawesi, especially Manado.

   “I am here since 1975, its about 40 years ago. I left my hometown in 1969 after graduated from Senior High School for continuing my study in an university in
Jogya. Since I was here until this time, there is no even there was in the past, but there was a third sider who did effort to divide people here. I was here for 40 years and never experiencing it. This boarding school is under the auspices of Karya Islamiyah Foundation that also sponsors the Islamiyah which built in some locations that in fact there is no Muslim here. While the government in the first time bought this land with some buildings, then there is addition. In about 2000, a religious figure have created a minstrelsy that inspired from the Church to the Mosque, the sounds of the Mosque and the Church. It describes a harmony that direct looks, either physically or through social relation.”

SETARA Institute noted, there are only 8 events of violations on freedom of religion and belief happened along 6 years of research and monitoring. All those events are relating to the establishment of house of worship, especially Muslim people.

Lack of frictions among the religious people, pushing the minor religions such as Jewish to select its basis in North Sulawesi. Such as stated by the important figure of Jewish in Tondano, selecting North Sulawesi is like to select the right bed and bedmate.

But nevertheless, some cases that relating to the house of worship establishment of Muslim which become problem, such as what happened in Mapanget. Just like a residential complex, it should provides the facility houses of worshipn as social facilities, such as playgrounds. But, in Gritma residential complex that located in the area of Kelurahan Paniki Bawah, Kecamatan Mapanget, Manado City. The developer does not provide place of worship facility for all religious community there at all. The reason is because at the first time they bought the land, was not immediately, but gradually. Firstly, they bought for two blocks, then 2 blocks after.

So they mean that the developer not required to provide place of worship facility for any religious community. But, even so, they provide two empty locations at the block that different to
block L and block B. That land is earmarked for place of worship for whatever religious community that wants to buy it. But, in that residential set plan, that land is for residential development.

The first land was bought by Advent community, so by the developer they are pointed to block L1 and L2. Whilst, beside that land, there is an empty land where is set as complex’s park facility.

In 2008, the Muslim community bought the second empty land that provided by the developer, namely at block B8 number 6 and 7 for establishing house of worship. To anticipate an objection from other communities, the preacher of Muslim community asked a statement letter from developer which states that the land will being established a house of worship.

The content of the handover letter: “to handover a plot of land where located in Perum Giya Tugu Mapanget Asri Paniki Bawah Blok VIII no.6 and 7 to the Muslim resident in that residence to be used as house of worship establishment,” that signed by financial division head of PT. Cipta Graha Selaras, as the developer (later, the handover letter was also rejected by GMIM residents who refuse renovation mosque because only signed by the Head of Finance).

It is proved that, in early February 2009, they began to leveling the land and make the foundation. In February 22, suddenly there was a pig’s head on the land which has been leveled. That action is a symbol that there were no calls for a mosque there.

Even so, the mosque management continued development, not in permanently, but of materials plywood and tin roof with an area of 6 x 6 meters. When the building is completed, Muslims were praying in the mosque continues to receive intimidation. One form of intimidation is by throwing stones at the roof of the mosque for worship takes place.

The reason of rejection by GMIM community, is because in the set plan of that residential complex, that land is not for house of worship establishment. To disturb the convenience of surrounding people. They asked the establishment of house of worship moved into block L where the empty land that set plan is for park and located after the Advent church. Even though the mosque management already showing that handover letter from developer
that said the land is bought for establishing house of worship, but the GMIM community don’t care.

The management of mosque denounce this problem to the authorities of Mapanget. The Head of Local Intelligent Agency invited National and Political Unity Office (Kesbangpol), Regional FKUB to dialogue directly to the location of the mosque. Which encourages intelligence agencies make the meeting, because it is a letter from the Central Religious Ministry to the Provincial Ministry of Religious that there is a problem where the mosque could not be used as a place of worship.

After knowing the problem, so the meeting was continued in the office in Manado Mayor’s Office that attended by: 1) The Manado Vice Mayor Mr. Harley Mangindaan, 2) Kesbangpol of Province, 3) Regional Intelligence Agency, 4) Provincial FKUB, 5) Representative of Masjid, 6) Representative of Curch, 7) The Military District Chief (Dandim) 1309/Manado, 8) The Head of Commission D, City Parliament of Manado, 9) The Government Assistant and Public Welfare Regional Secretary (kesra sekda) of Manado city, 10) Head of the City Planning Department of Manado city, 11) Camat of Mapanget, and 12) Subdistrict Head of Paniki Bawah.

The meeting resulted a joint agreement between the mosque management with community representatives of Perum GRITMA:

1. That the location of Jabal Nur Mosque establishment will be built reserved as social facility, base on the permit revision designation permit of land use (IPPT) number: 02/II/IPPT/WM-DTK/2007 dated February 8, 2007

2. Second party will be fulfilling the administrative requirements and technical requirements appropriate to Joint Decree of Minister of Religious and Minister of Internal Affairs (PBM) number 9 and 8 Year 2006.

3. The congregation cannot worship temporary during the mosque establishment permanently with the nameplate of the mosque shall be revoked as the requirement.
At the time of this meeting, the developer also submit orally of land in block L, which is planned for the park complex to Manado City Government to use resolve these problems. Based on requests from the community GMIM.

For the Muslim community, it does not matter as long as it is still in a complex environment, certified and there is legal position namely the letter of appointment that issued by the Mayor. This means that if there will be a rejection again and certainly have refusal of the Adventist community again, then those who refuse will be dealing with the government.

At that time the Government has promised to issuing letter of appointment of the location which have the smallest resistance in the near future. But in fact, until now there has been no appointment letter issued by the City Government from 2010-2014.

Until SETARA Institute conducted in-depth interviews regarding this case, the IMB has not been given. On October 27, 2014, the Mosque Development Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of the Province after the interview with SETARA INSTITUTE on October 15, 2014. As chairman of the Council of Mosques, he promised to solve the problem of Jabal Nur Mosque.

Besides the issue of Jabal Nur Mosque, also occurred prohibition Mushollla dome installation formerly in the Talawaan Bantik village, Kecamatan Wori, North Minahasa regency. The case of dome installation prohibition is a series of that small mosque establishment itself which started in March 2009 which Muslims in the Talawaan Bantik village, Kecamatan Wori, North Minahasa through the Ta’lim Assembly formed a committee and make proposals approved by fundraising KUA chief of Kecamatan Wori and Village Head of Talawaan Bantik.

But while the mosque will be built, it is prevented by Village Government and the Chairman of the Village Assembly (BPD) with the reason of not having permit. The committee also organize its permit to Religious Department of North Minahasa. With recommendation “to give permit to Talawaan Bantik society to establish house of worship in the form of surau/nusholla”. By some requirement points, the $4^{\text{th}}$ point of it mentioning that house of worship could be established without using religious symbols.
The establishment should be continued, but factually there was again prohibition by government apparatus (The Guard Head of Community Unit/RW) before getting permit from the regent of North Minahasa.

The committee came and met the Regent to ask permit of that musholla establishment. According to him, the establishment process can be done and cannot be prevented if there is permit from Ministry of Religion as the representative of Regent to organize religious matter.

Then, the Regent called Camat and Village Head again. Throug Village Secretary as the village government representative to inform that the Musholla Establishment could be done. Prohibition occurred again when the dome installation gonna be done by the village government and BPD. But they asked the dome is lowered because the applicable status they made that the dome cannot be installed on Musholla.

The committee came again the Ministry of Religion of North Minahasa to ask the clearance of that requirement. The official of Religious Department directly came to location and explained the society and village government relating to the meeting result of Religious Ministry in Jakarta. The result is to oblige all of house of worship should have symbol.

The dome installation is still forbidden by the Village Head. According to him that’s the society want, but while the meeting in Kecamatan building, most of society said no while being asked about that matter. There are only 3 persons who said yes. Because there is no decision, this case is brought to Regency level.

At October 2011, the meeting in Regent Office that facilitated the Regent attended by the Village Head of Talawaan Bantik, The Chairman of BPD and religious figures of the village, MUI Kabupaten, Mass Organizations, The Municipal Police Chiefs, and Millitary District Chief (Dandim). The result is that the dome cannot lowered again and the case considered ended.

The problem of house of worship establishment for Muslims become “a speck of tilapia” in North Sulawesi. The religious life in North Sulawesi will be the role model of how majority treat
minority in a governmental jurisdiction, if the case of the house of worship establishment not become the protracted case, especially for Muslims.

b. North Maluku: Little Obstacle of Intolerance for Syi’ah Congregation

The entry of Islam in Maluku is closely relating to trading activity. In 15th century, the traders and ulema (Islam preachers) from Malaka and Java to spreading Islam to North Maluku. From here, appearing four Islamic kingdoms in Maluku which called Maluku Kie Raha (Maluku Empat Raja), they are: Sultanate of Ternate that led by Sultan Zainal Abidin (1486-1500), Sultanate of Tidore that led by Sultan Mansur, Sultanate Jailolo that led by Sultan Sarajati, and Sultanate Bacan that led by Sultan Kaicil Buko. In the period of that ruling sultanate, the Muslim society in Maluku have been spreading up to Banda, Hitu, Haruku, Makyyan, and Halmahera. The Kingdom of Ternate and Tidore which located next to Halmahera Island (North Maluku) are two Kingdoms that have prominent rules to face foreign powers which trying to domineer Maluku.

In the next development, this Ternate and Tidore Kingdoms were competing to domineer political hegemoni in Maluku area. The Kingdom of Ternate and Tidore are the areas which producing spices, such as nutmeg and cloves, so these areas become the center of spices trading. The area of eastern part of Maluku and Irian beaches (Papua), dominated by Tidore Sultanate, whereas most of Maluku area, Gorontalo, and Banggai in Sulawesi, up to Flores and Mindanao, dominated by Ternate Sultanate. Ternate Kingdom reached its heyday in the period of Sultan Baabullah, whilst Tidore Kingdom reached its heyday in the period of Sultan Nuku. The competition between the Kingdom of Ternate and Tidore is about the matter of trading. From this competition, appearing two trade alliances, and each of them becoming the leader of one alliance, namely:

a. Uli-Lima (The Alliance of Five Brothers) led by Ternate that including Bacan, Seram, Obi, and Ambon. In the period
of Sultan Baabulah, the Kingdom of Ternate reached the golden age and referring to the info, its power spread up to Philipines.

b. Uli-Siwa (The Alliance of Nine Brothers) led by Tidore including Halmahera, Jailalo up to Papua. The Kingdom of Tidore reached its golden age under the leadership of Sultan Nuku.

Geographically, the Kingdom of Ternate and Tidore locates in Maluku Island, between Sulawesi and Irian Jaya. That position is very strategic and important in trading sector at that time. At that tome, Maluku Island is the biggest spices producer that entitled as “The Spicy Island”. The spices become the main commodity in trading sector at that time, so every trader or nation who came and have destination there, passing that trading route, Islam spreading up to Maluku, such as Ambon, ternate, and tidore. This kind situation, have been influenced the society’s life aspects in politic, economic, social, and culture.

In Maluku Island, there is small kingdom, among them the Kingdom of Ternate as the leader of Uli Lima, that is the Alliance of Five Brothers. Uli Siwa means Alliance of Nine Brothers. While the Portuguese was directly siding on and helping Ternate. That was because Portuguese considered that Ternate is stronger. And so did the Spain which siding on Tidore, then finally the war occurring between those two white nations. To solve it, the Pope tooke part and created Saragosa agreement. In that agreement, the Spain should leave Maluku and move to Philipines, whilst Portuguese was staying in Maluku.

In order to strengthen its position, Portuguese built a fortrees that named as Benteng Santo Paulo. But the action of Portuguese made it becomes hated by the people and Ternate Kingdom’s stakeholders. Hence, the sultan Hairun openly oppose the political monopoly of the Portuguese nation.

Sultan Baabullah (Son of Sultan Hairun) rise up to fight Portuguese. In 1575 AD century, Portuguese could be defeated and it left the fortrees. The land in Maluku Island is fertile and covered by jungle that gives too much source, such as clove and Banda Island produces nutmeg. In 12 AD century, the demand on
spices increasing, so clove is being the most important commodity. The rapid development of trade out of Maluku resulted in the appearance of alliances. Furthermore fisheries livelihood to support the community’s economy.

The arrival of the Portuguese in the Maluku islands aims to establish trade and get the spice. The Portuguese also wanted to develop the Catholic religion. In 1534 AD, the Catholic religion has had a strong foothold in Halmahera, Ternate, Ambon. It caused by the activities performed by Franciscus Xaverius.

As is well-known, part of Maluku, especially Ternate as the centre, people have been embracing Islam. Hence, it is not uncommon religious diversity is exploited by the Portuguese to provoke conflict between the followers of that religion. And when a conflict has occurred, the conflict will be exacerbated again by the interference of the Portuguese in the field of government, so as if they were in power.

After the entry of Dutch Company in Maluku, all those who have embraced Catholicism should be changing their religions into Proostaclean. After the entry of Dutch Company in Maluku, all those who have embraced Catholicism should be Proostaclean change religion. This raises social problems that are very large in the lives of the people and the more depressed people’s lives.

The long history of forming a typical configuration of religious life in North Maluku. Now, we will find the Muslim spread in the city of Ternate, Tidore, Halmahera Selatan, Sula Islands, Morotai, Obi, Halmahera Timur, Halmahera Tengah, and Halmahera Barat. Whereas, the activity of Catholic is centered in Ternate city, and Proostaclean Christian is centered in Tobelo, Halmahera Utara and spread into Tidore city, Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Timur, Ternate City, Halmahera Selatan, and Halmahera Tengah.

SETARA Institute not noted the massive events in North Maluku. There are some small ripples on freedom of religion/belief. First, on April 04, 2014 located in Ternate City, Kelurahan Tanah Raja, Kecamatan Tengah, exactly in front of the Ayam Church or left side of Bank BII at 01.30 WIT. There is a riot happened between Syi’ah congregations and Jamaah Tabligh. This event began from the opinion differences in a discussion session of Islam study that
performed in Syi’ah secretariat building. It became more heated and led to quarrels and fist fight.

Number of Syi’ah congregation was less than Jama’ah Tabligh because Jamaah Tabligh asked help from friends who are also jama’ah Tabligh to come and help them. Between those two fighting groups, some were bringing weapons such as sword and machetes. They were not ignoring security apparatus which tried to arbitrate the dispute by performing warning shot several times in order to make the mass dissolve themselves. After dissolved by police apparatus in location, the Syi’ah heading to Police District Office of Ternate which located not far from incident location to secure themselves because of their number which was less than Jama’ah Tabligh. “All of you were secured here, so the clash not occurring anymore!”

The chaos began from discussion of Islam in Syi’ah secretariat building in kelurahan Tanah Raja, Kecamatan Ternate Tengah. Not far from the location of the two floors building secretariat, those two groups debating until some hours because that program considered to be started at 12.00 o’clock WIT. While the debate going on, some members of both groups did not want to accept the arguments which stated in the dialogue, so it led to quarrels and fist fights.

The Syi’ah mass are in Ternate police station for about 30 minutes and the they disband themselves. The police do not have authority to stop the Syi’ah group’s activity, because it has no legal basis for the police “We have no authority to stop your activities (Syi’ah), but to secure is our authority.”

Besides the events that befall Syi’ah congregation, other minorities are also experiencing problems relating to the houses of worship establishment. The Buddhist lodged a complaint that they wanted to build a place of worship in their own land, but it was prevented by the community. According to the government, in this regard as an executive, this problem is being solved. While, it temporarily look for a way out. Their problems surely referring to the regulation. The thing should be seen is how many adherents or followers they have. That becomes serious problems for the Buddhist. The Buddhist in Ternate have no house of worship at
all actually.

Different from the Christiant, that have church in many. Moreover, one of their churches becomes a heritage in 1500, since the Dutch period. “There are three churches surrounding that cultural heritage, right? It could be said that those are many Christiants there, but the Buddhist is almost not audible.”

The regent of Ternate also confirmed it. The absence of house of worship for the Buddhist is caused by the minimal number of congregations of that religion. Besides of number factor, the land they belong for place of worship establishing also become the obstacle for the Buddhist. Their belonging land for their place of worship, located in Muslims environment, so they have rejection from surrounding people there. Thus, the Buddhists in Ternate until now are faced two major problems, the first is low political will of governments that led to the fulfillment of the right to worship Buddhist followers to be violated by the positivistic regulation pretext without any effort to explore other solutions, especially retrofitting the local cultural values and the true local wisdom. Second, intolerance of religious groups by the number of people who have a lot of real dictate government, and at the same time the government receives intolerant and discriminatory situation with friendly.

That is reinforced by the Chairman of the North Maluku PWNU that links the absence of a place of worship with the demands of regulation, concerning the number of the congregation or people. It was a serious obstacle to the Buddhist in North Maluku. “But it should, Buddhist community here also need facilitation”.

Related to Local Government Policy, both at province, district and town level of North Maluku, problems occurred, mainly between religious communities conflicts, has not been a concern of the local government. FKUB formation in some districts and cities, for example the FKUB in Ternate and FKUB Halmahera Tengah, are inactive whereas religious conflicts are prone to happen there.

c. West Kalimantan: KBB in Social Conflict Vortex

West Kalimantan is a province in Indonesia which located
in Kalimantan island, with Pontianak as the capital. According to Kakawin Nagarakretagama (1365), West Kalimantan becomes the conquered area of Majapahit, even since Singhasari leadership period, Majapahit names it as Bakulapura or Tanjungpura. Tanjungpura territory stretches from Tanjung Dato to Tanjung Sambar.

Since October 1, 1609, The Panembahan Sambas Kingdom becomes protectorate area of VOC, Dutch. Even became the protectorate area of VOC Dutch. Although in recent times, the Sambas Kingdom is under the rule of the son in law of King Panembahan Sambas who is a prince of Brunei, but the Sambas still not included as a part of Brunei.

In line the agreement on October 20, 1756, VOC Dutch promised will help Sultan Banjar Tamjidullah I to conquer again the regions where breakaway, such as Sanggau, Sintang and Lawai (Kabupaten Melawi), whereas the other regions are Banten Sultanate's, except Sambas.

According to the deed on March 26, 1778, Landak and Sukanada (most of West Kalimantan) are given to VOC Dutch by Banten Sultanate. These are the regions which the first belonging of VOC Dutch besides the protectorate of Sambas. In the same year also, Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie who formerly inducted in Banjarmasain as Pangeran Syarif Abdurrahman Nur Alam legitimated by VOC Dutch as the first Sultan of Pontianak in that Dutch's belonging region. In 1789, the Poltianak Sultan was helped by Kongsi Lan Fang commanded by VOC Dutch to take over the Mempawah and then conquer Sanggau.

The dominant tribe in West Kalimantan are, Malay and Dayak. Malay is the biggest ethnic in Sambas regency, Pontianak, Ketapang, Kayong Utara, Kubu Raya and Pontianak City, and Dayak is the biggest ethnic of Bengkyayang regency, Landak, Sanggau, Sintang and Sekadau. While, in Kapuas Hulu and Melawai, the number of Malay and Dayak are relatively balanced.

The Tionghoa are also many in West Kalimantan, and especially in city area. In Singkawang, the Tionghoa ethnic is being the biggest one, then followed by Malay. And in Pontianak city, the Tionghoa ethnic is the second largest ethnic after Malay.
Javanese and Madurese are also having significant number in West Kalimantan and especially who occupying transmigrant area and the city. Sundanese also occupying part of transmigrant area in West Kalimantan.

Another tribes lives in West Kalimantan are, Bugis people and Arabic who are occupying the coastal area and city, and as well Banjar tribe, Batakinese, Minangkabau tribe and so on.

The composition of tribes in West Kalimantan in accordance to Census 2000, consist of Sambas (11.92%), Tionghoa (9.46%), Java (9.14%), Kendayan (7.83%), Malay Pontianak (7.50%), Darat (7.39%), Madura (5.46%), Pesaguan (4.79%), Bugis (3.24%), Sunda (1.21%) and Banjar (0.65%). That official publication of BPS were not showing officially the number of Malay and Dayak tribes.

Religion that embraced by society in West Kalimantan, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>2.603.318</td>
<td>59.22%</td>
<td>Embraced by the tribes of Malay, Java, Madura, Bugis, Sunda, Banjar, Minangkabau, little number of Batak, Dayak and Tionghoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian (Catholic and Protestant)</td>
<td>1.508.622</td>
<td>34.32%</td>
<td>Embraced by Dayak, Tionghoa, NTT, little number of Batak and little number of Javanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>237.741</td>
<td>5.41%</td>
<td>Embraced by the Tionghoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khonghucu</td>
<td>29.737</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>Embraced by the Tionghoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>2.708</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>Embraced by the Bali people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from various sources.
The social conflict among ethnic groups in West Kalimantan is relatively high. Since by conquest Hindia-Belanda period, some of social conflict that involved the Tionghoa ethnic, Dayak and Malay have happened. Then in the time of after independe day in 1950's that involved the ethnic of Tionghoa and Malay. And the peak was indeed the case in 1997-1999 ethnic conflict involving ethnic Madurese, Malay and Dayak. Ethnic conflict that claimed thousands of lives lost souls and millions of people lost their homes and property. A bit much this fact show that West Kalimantan is vulnerable to potential ethnic conflict.

Just like the cases of conflict involving other communal violence, ethnic conflict in West Kalimantan also bring tremendous impact on society. The impact has been much brought extraordinary changes of people in West Kalimantan. Aspects of life of people of West Kalimantan was actually torn. West Kalimantan people formerly known harmonious and tolerant society turned into suspicion to each ethnicity.

One of the effects on the public level are the rejections and the reluctance of some people in West Kalimantan to discuss openly about ethnic issues to seek resolution. Or such rejection of Malay community in Sambas, which until now refused the return of the Madurese community in Sambas district. By the government itself inter-ethnic conflicts have otherwise been completed with the transfer of refugees to a new settlement (tebang kacang). But the problem is not that simple. Many problems in the field which have not been resolved until now. Such as how the property of refugees in the region of origin (Sambas) that has been abandoned, and the recovery of their lives evacuation location that is more like the isolation location for them to other groups.

In the middle of which high vulnerability of social conflict, SETARA Institute noted, the intensity of violations on freedom of religion/belief in West Kalimantan is relatively low. There are only 8 events in the 6 years of monitoring violations. One of cases on freedom of religion/belief is the demolition of Church building in 2014.

The Building of Gereja Pantekosta di Indonesia (GPdI), at Desa Sendoreng, Kecamatan Monterado, Bengkayang Regency,
West Kalimantan, were destroyed by surrounding people there on Sunday, June 8, 2014. The people considered that the worship activities in that church have violated the ritual of Samsam tribe which ongoing at that day as well.

The information collected from informan, Heru, the Chairman of the Election Supervisory Committee, Kecamatan Menterado, Pendeta Irwandi, and Tumenggung Binua Gerantung the adat elders Yulianus Saba that the incident began while the Christiant running their worship activity in Gereja Pantekosta di Indonesia (GPDI) where located in desa Sendoreng on Sunday, about at 10.00 o'clock in the morning. Some people came to the church and reprimanded Irwandi, the preacher of the church, because there was traditional ritual of Samsam ongoing at Desa Sendoreng. But, because there was no clear common-ground of their talks, so the situation became heated and the residents then destructed the building and the facilities of church, including the preacher's house where locates next to the church.

The sound of musical instrument of the church which so loud, considered by the people already nulls the traditional ritual process. Mediation then held in the house of Village Head of Desa Sendoreng to muffle situation on Monday, June 9, 2014. The mediation was attended by Camat Monterado, Kapolres Bengkayang, Danramil Bengkayang, society figures, religious figures and residents. In that mediation, a resident revealed that before holding that traditional ritual, the traditional leaders and the people have hold a meeting and they agreed that the traditional ritual of Samsam will be held on Sunday, June 8, 2014. All the society elements were suggested to obey that ritual, including the house of worship. “We are not forbidding worship activity in this church, but we asked you to not using musical instrument and not too loud while singing in that day, so it will not make noisy and disturb our traditional ritual. But it was not obeyed, and it was precisely violated.”

Camat Monterado, Tommy said that, the church demolition by the residents was very painful lesson. “The customs are existing, before (humanbeing) recognize the God in ancient times. But, it should be understood that our country is having Bhineka Tunggal Ika slogan. It just a part of miscommunication that not mediated,” said Tommy in mediation with residents.
Meanwhile, representatives Gereja Pantekosta Samalantan, Pastor Halasuan Silitonga explained, this action was actually embarrassing Sendoreng society in general. Halasuan judge, chairman of the Bengkayang Traditional Council must take full responsibility of this incident.

“‘There must be rembugan regarding timing of ceremonies Samsam, so it can take a day-neutral,” said Halasuan in mediation. Bengkayang police chief, AKBP Vendra Riviyanto after mediation explained that there was a misunderstanding in the beginning of both parties. After the church service, there may be things that do not see the meeting point. Vendra added that this incident has been responded by the village government and the government held a mediation so that this incident will not happen again. “We need tolerance from all, neither the indigenous peoples or communities from outside. Basically the Dayak people here are very open to outsiders. This activity is similar to the ceremony of Nyepi in Bali. So, all must be synergistic among officers. For legal action, we will see progress, because it’s about beliefs, anything will definitely at stake,”

“This is purely in the social environment, not from outsiders. We hope they can resolve this problem. There must be a tolerance with people which are not like-minded with us. The way is not directly damage the house of the Lord, this is our responsibility, “added Vendra. Vendra also added, for the future, in the context welfare or the public, there must be a dispensation. He can provide security, and this issue should be resolved, do not let it be protracted. “Do not let this harm our unity and diversity”.

The events of the freedom of religion/belief in West Kalimantan are not too obtrusive, but social conflict ethnic background is very high. Considering, wedge between religion and ethnicity is also high, so ethnic conflicts which occur if not be managed properly will lead to violations of freedom of religion/belief.
**d. Central Kalimantan: About Kaharingan and Social Conflict Challenge**

Central Kalimantan is a province which locates in Kalimantan island, with Palangka Raya as the capital. The religion that embraced by the highest percentage is Islam (74.31%), Christiant that covering Proobstaclean and Catholic (18.60%), Kaharingan(6.26%), Hindu (0.50%) and Buddhist (0.10%). Islam is embraced by 1,643,715 of Banjar tribe, Javanese, Malay, Dayak Bakumpai, Madurese, Sundanese, and some of Dayak Ngaju tribe, Sampit, Katingan, Maanyan and Batakense. Christian that covering Proobstaclean and Catholic are 411,632 embraced by part of Dayak Ngaju, Sampit, Katingan, Maanyan, Batakense and little number of Javanese. Kaharingan is a mystical belief of original people of Central Kalimantan according to Census 2010, and if it combined with the others adherent so it has 138,419 adherents. Kaharingan adherent are spread in Central Kalimantan and occupying river upstream area, among other upstream of Kahayan river, Katingan river and upstream area of other rivers. For Hindu, the number of its adherents are 11,149, and mostly embraced by Balinese transmigrants. Whereas, for Buddhist, there are 2,301 with majority adherents are Tionghoa.128

Islam adherent are mostly in West Kotawaringin Regency, namely 282,836 adherents, Christiant Proobstaclean are mostly in Gunung Mas regency, namely with 64,822 adherents, Catholic are mostly in East Barito Regency with 12,511 adherents.

Meanwhile, the Hindu religion is mostly in North Barito regency with 34,177 adherents, Buddhism is mostly in the city of Palangkaraya with 3,000 adherents, Konghucu also is mostly in the district of West Kotawaringin with 108 adherents, noted as many as 3,186 other religions are also occupying district of West Kotawaringin.129

The data of religious adherents are not directly proportional with numbers of place of worship. From the same data resources, the mostly are in Kapuas regency, they are 311 Mosque and 638 Musholla. Whereas, the musholla are mostly in Palangka Raya city, about 158 buildings.

For Proobstaclean and Catholic congregations, numbers of
religious adherents are directly proportional with the number of places of worship. The church are mostly in Gunung Mas regency, they are 253 churches and the Chapel are mostly in East Barito regency, they are 51 Chapels. And for the main Catholic church are mostly in Lamandau regency, with 35 units.

About Hindu, the Temples are mostly in Kapuas regency that has 60 temples and North Barito regency with 26 Sanggar. And for Balai are mostly in Pulang Pisau, they are 69 Balai.

For Buddhist, in East Kotawaringin regency and Palangka Raya city, they are 3 Monasterys in each region. There is 1 Pagoda in each regency of East Kotawaringin and Sukamara for Konghucu.  

In general, the freedom of religion/belief in Central Kalimantan (Kalimantan) could live in harmony. One indication is the number of place of worship that are mutually not far apart. For example, the Nurul Iman Mosque building was established in 1970 ad Kalimantan Evangelis Church (GKE) of Efrata Bukit Hindu was established in 1987 on jalan Kinibalu, Palangka Raya city. Even these both buildings are having 17 years difference of estblishing time, but the tolerance runs well until this time.

On Friday, while Muslims performs Friday praying, the churchyard is often used as parking area for the congregations’ motorcycles or cars. Whereas, on Sunday or another church’s activities, the Christians are also performing their worship peacefully and parking their motorcycles not far from the mosque-yard. 

In the same city, on jalan Raya Galaxy Amaco and jalan Gemini Palangka Raya, the same condition also happened between GKE Nazaret, that was established in 1986 and Al-Azhar Mosque that was established in 2005. They were established side by side that within less about 2 span of hand. But they appreciate each other in performing their worships. 

In a real situation of religious communities in Central Kalimantan, particularly in Palangka Raya city, is pretty conducive, both in terms of internal religious, inter-religious and religious communities and the government. In carrying out the teaching of religion in accordance with the teachings of their respective religions. This is based on social-religious traditions and the
development of local wisdom.

Socio-religious traditions includes familiar influence in the community that in a family there are different religions adherents, which is called by indigenous cultures as “rumah betang”. The other thing is, a sense of togetherness/harmony/tolerance, that communities already used to do visiting-each other (silahturahmi), for example on the day of marriage, celebration of religious holidays, helping security and being the committees of many religious activities, such as MTQ, PESPARAWI, Utsawa Dharma Gita, Kaharigan Tandak Intan Party, and Dharmapada Scripture readings Festival.

Government run under the principles of fairness in the religious life coaching and development in religious context. The government also encourages the local wisdom to develop different religious life but can work together in terms of which context of humanity or for the mutual-benefit interests. Aspects of religion equations is highlighted than the differences in religion, this is followed by avoiding away selfishness and arrogance in religion that does not claim to be which is the most correct one.

But nevertheless, SETARA Institute noted several events in the last 3 years. At least, there are 5 prominent events that identified, among other is about the place of worship establishment. In Palangka Raya, FKUB of Palangka Raya city issued a Notice about Place of Worship Eastblishment. This letter refers to the Joint Decree of Religious Minister and Internal Affairs Minister No. 9 and No. 8 Year 2006 About the Guidance of Implementation Task Regional Head/Deputy of Region Head in Maintenance of Religious Harmony, Religious Harmony Forum Empowerment, and the Houses of Worship Construction, which tend to be discriminatory. In the Article 19 verse 2 of that Notice, mentions: “An attestation of granting a temporary permit utilization of the building is not the house of worship referred to in paragraph (1) shall be a maximum of two (2) years”.

According to Drs. H. Misbah, M.Ag, the Secretariat Head of FKUB of Palangkaraya city, the society said their objections if there is shophouse that used for a church on jalan RTA Milono. Misbach explaining the observer of SETARA Institute, essentially,
it must ask permission first, so if there is public objection, they can say we’ve been able to permission from the city government.

He quotes the rule sound says that, if it has not got the church in 2 years, and FKUB will follow up with a Notice as well. However, in another location at jalan Galaxy of Palangka Raya city, it (FKUB) already gives a notice but it has no response yet.¹³⁴

The other deterioration indicators of KBB in Central Kalimantan is also observed from the prohibition construction of mosques in Transmigration Settlement Unit (UPT) Siong, East Barito. Events that ended up the demolition of the mosque that is constructed of wood which occurred on Saturday (24/05/2014).

The demolition was carried out by 30 people which did not agree and transmigration that led by Mr. Supardi as chairman of RT. These activities was let by the official from the Ministry of Transmigration and Religious Affairs of East Barito which are in the location at that time. It’s about 5 (five) families (KK) of Ahmadiyah congregations become victims and until now the construction of the mosque is still pending.¹³⁵ Until now, has not been repaired demolished mosque waiting for favorable conditions. That Ahmadiyah mosque demolition story shows massive transmission intolerance against the Ahmadiyah.

Besides the case of the houses of worship establishment and Ahmadiyah Mosque demolition, in a note of SETARA Institute, Central Kalimantan also leaves a major homework problem about Kaharingan protection of local religious believers. They had been discriminated in civil services. They often forced by the government to “confess” as an Hindus or other religions which recognized by the state. If they persist with their real and original identity, they will be more made difficult to make settlement services, such as ID cards, and descriptions of other population administration.

Central Kalimantan also faced other challenges of social conflict management. Sampit tragedy has left a deep trauma. But the Sampit conflict resolution experience is relatively smooth, at least compared to the tragedy of Sambas, its in-Western side “neighbor”. But nevertheless, that bloody conflict remains being a note that the escalation of social conflict is constantly threatened in East Kalimantan, which will definitely an impact on the protection
of freedom of religion/belief, either directly or indirectly.

e. East Nusa Tenggara: the Tolerance in Flobamora Land

East Nusa Tenggara with its capital, Kupang, is well-known as Flobamora land which became abbreviation of big islands that string up that provinces, they are Flores, Sumba, Timor, and Alor. East Nusa Tenggara is a province with majority people as Catholic adherents. Based on the BPS data of East Nusa Tenggara Timur province, most of people there is Christian with percentage Catholic (55,880 percent) which concentrated in Manggarai, Timor Tengah Utara, Belu and all of main land of Flores and Lembata. The next largest adherents is Proobstaclean Christian (34,396 percent) which concentrated in Sumba island, Kupang regency, Timor Tengah Selatan, Alor, and Kupang city. Whilst, the largest Islam adherents is (9,504 percent), Hindus (0,215 percent), and Buddhist (0,005 percent). Numbers of place of worship for the Catholic (including Chapel) in the whole of East Nusa Tenggara are 2,527 units, Proobstaclean church 5,386 units, Mosque (including musholla) 987 units, Temple 28 units and Monastery 2 units that located in Belu City and Sikka.136

Beside it, there are many other islands which are in it. East Nusa Tenggara has several sub-ethnics inside, a different language and customs. Native of East Nusa Tenggara consists of various tribes who are occupying areas that scattered throughout the region of East Nusa Tenggara.

East Nusa Tenggara is dominated by Christiant (Catholic and Proobstaclean), and Islam as well. The Catholic religion developments was spread by the Portuguese, and the Proobstaclean Christian religion was spread by the Dutch. While, the spread of Islam into the East Nusa Tenggara through traders from Ternate which spread through the districts of Alor. In East Nusa Tenggara, there is still faiths (custom)/religions local (ethnic) which is still growing in the community, such as Marapu (Sumba).

Marapu religion is “original religion” which still alive and embraced by Sumba people, East Nusa Tenggara. What is meant as Marapu religion is a belief system that based on the ancestor
worship. In Sumba language, those ancestor spirits are called as Marapu, means “yang dipertuan” or “yang dimuliakan”. That’s why, the religion they embrace is called as Marapu as well. Marapu has a lot of numbers, and hierarchically has certain structure that divided into two groups, namely Marapu and Marapu Ratu. Marapu is the ancestor spirit that as deified and considered will be a pioneer of a kabihu (large family, clan), and Marapu Ratu is marapu that considered comes from the sky and being the ancestor of other marapu. So it is the marapu with the highest position. The presence of marapu in real life is represented and symbolized by holy symbols in the form of golden or silver jeweleries (or sculpture or jar) that called Tanggu Marapu. Those holy symbols are kept in Pangiangu Marapu, namely over inside the uma bokulu tower (big house, central house) a kabihu. Even having so many Marapu that often mentioned its name, worshiped, and used as a place for asking help, but it not causes disawoval of a God Almighty at all. The adherents of this belief sure that the life in this world is just temporary and they will life in the eternality in the last of the day, in the spirit world, in Marapu destiny, that is known as Prai Marapu. Religious ceremony of marapu (such as death ceremony, and others) always followed with slaughter of sacrificial animals of bufallo and horse. And, that becomes a hereditary tradition which is always maintained in Sumba.

Besides it, there is also Jingitiu mystical belief (Sabu island). The society of Sawu (Sabu) embraces original religion of Jingitiu before they hold Christian. Todays, about 80 % of Sabu people are masyarakat Sabu Proobstacle Christian. However, they are still supported by Jingitu mindset. Their belief norms still remain valid, with custom calendar that determines when to plant and other ceremonies. The original belief norms still determining the customs life destiny or ukut, that supposedly believed to organize the whole of human's life and it came from their ancestors. All of things in this world is Rai Wawa (land under) comes from Deo Ama or Deo moro dee penyi (the God collects, forms, creates). Deo Ama is very respected and dreade at once, it is so mysterious. In accordance to that, there are some spirits under the Deo Ama, they arrange the seasonal activities, such as dry season arranged by Pulodo Wadu, and rainy season arranged by Deo Rai.
Besides it, there are also Uis Neno, Uis Pah and Pah Nitu (Kupang, Kab. TTU and Kab. TTS). Dawan society praise *Uis Neno* which means Sky Lord. This *Uis Neno* is symbolized as *apinata-aklabat* or ‘that flaming and fiery’, and *afinit-ammanut* that means ‘the highest and overcome everything’. *Uis Neno* is also believed as *manikin-Oetene* giver or ‘coolness and coldness’. He is the giver of *tetus ma nit* ‘justice and truth’. Besides that, He also considered as a God of fertility that arrange the season, give rice and corn, to arrange nature as well. *Uis Neno* also plays a role as *abaot-afatist* that means ‘who give food and take care of us’, *amoet-apaket* means ‘who create and carve’. But *Uis Neno* is also believed could bring long drought that causes plants dead and bring the pest against pants and pets or human being. This illustration shows that *Uis Neno* is the Creator, the Organizer, and almighty. *Uis Neno* is believed to have two forms, namely *Uis Neno Mnanu* means “Lord the Most High” and *Uis Neno Pala* or “God who is near and close”. But, both are still classified as Lord of the Sky.

Besides Lord of the Sky, the Dawan society also recognize the Lord of Land or the Master of Universe. The Lord of the Land is called as *Pah Tuaf* or *Uis Pah*. (*Pah* means earth, world or nature). *Uis Neno* and *Uis Pah* is recognized to form divine powers, but the superiority of Uis Neno is stay real. Both are indeed different, and those have its own existence, but both of them cannot be separated. *Uis Pah* is considered as the bearer of bad luck and catastrophe for human being. Therefore, human must try to ingrati ate them with rituals. Together with *Pah Nitu* (spirit or death people world), *Uis Pah* is believed rule the world and live in forest, coral reef, water springs, big trees, mountains.

The society of Dawan believes in *Pah Nitu*, that is spirits of death peoples. This spirits have important rule in human’s life, because they often made as connector or intermediary between human being and *Uis Neno*. They believes also to *Uis Leu*, namely the holy King, Illicit God, that usually related to *Uis Neno*.

There is also a mystical belief of Lera Wulan Tana Ekan (Kab. Flores Timur). Lera Wulan Tana Ekan is local belief that respects ancestor’s spirits. The Figure of the Divine as called as “Lera Wulan Tanah Ekan” or Sang Ada that mastering sun, moon and earth.
The Condition of Freedom of Religion/Belief in East Nusa Tenggara if seen at glance, it includes as a province with good in tolerance among religious people, but it is not being the indicator that East Nusa Tenggara is free from the event of “intolerant” on freedom of religion. These are the events that happened and capture public attention:

In 2009, there is an arrest and detention of Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah,\(^{137}\) The background of Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah: Initially in 2002, Nimbrot Lasbaun from Alak, West Kupang, then start with a self-service in the environment of Kisbaki (which is his home now), services carried out as to pray someone for the sick, a lot of scrimmage (life issues) and all sorts of problems other. The journey through the healing service of prayer which performed, many miracles of healing that occurs, and the more people which come to ask for service. Because more and more people, then in 2004, Nimbrot form prayer groups with the name of Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah.

In the prayer service with worship, Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah that led by Nimbrot Lasbaun, came to the congregation's house who needs service, moreover they are who sick, and every Saturday, member of association hold a meeting that coupled with weekly worship that spend about 2 hours in Nimbrot's house.

To make the service easy for congregations who need it, Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah opens the branch of association in Belo, Bakunase, Batu Plat and West Kupang, with the different name in every branch. For the area of group service spread into some places, such as Bakunase, Kisbaki, BTN Kolhua, Uenesu, Airnona, Batakte and some other places in West Kupang district.

In 2006, Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah set some rules which interpreted from the Bible such as: all the people who becomes the member of Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah should take off their shoes while entering the church, if there is a dolor, they could go but without eating and drinking in that mpsurning people, for male and female are forbidden to cut their hair, if the female congregation has short hair, so they have to wear head scarft (jilbab), and male member shoud wear robe while worhip. Since that rules application, many members who are joining that
association before, then retire to join. In 2009, the permanent members and hold the role in Kelompok Doa Sion Kota Allah are just 6 persons.

Besides that, in 2011, there is a case of restriction of Masjid Nur Musafir establishment, that located in Kelurahan Batuplat, Kecamatan Alak, Kupang city. The reason of restriction that used as the condonation is\textsuperscript{138}: First, FKUB have never held a supporting data verification in connection with the houses of worship establishment. Second, FKUB have never had a dialogue with the community, public figures, religious leaders and other interested parties around the construction area of houses of worship (in accordance with the ministerial Joint Decree No. 8 and No. 9 Year 2006). The third, the contrived administration requirements of the houses of worship establishment (signatures supporting the development is taken is the name while taking the qurban meat distribution).

In 1998, East Nusa Tenggara had experienced an event with \textit{sara} nuances between the Christiant and Islam. That event occurred because people uses religion as an instrument, but not purely a religious conflict but more due certain political issues which eventually created a single event, but the event that not as widespread as the conflict in Ambon and Poso, because the people of East Nusa Tenggara are still having marital relationship (marriage), blood relationship. By the kinship aspect, they are familiar with the peace and serene at the beginning. From the experience in 1998 up to now, the role of government and religious figure is more pro-active in handling the religious case nuances.

The government and religious figure doing silahturahmi (meeting) that attended by all religious components in East Nusa Tenggara in every month, religious holiday, and the end of year. In that meeting, they discuss various problems that faced and find a solution of those problems. The problem which always happened such as guilty feeling of a community and other community, the denominations in the internal of Proobstaclean Christiant, and house of worship establishment (Mosque and Church).\textsuperscript{139}

In relation with the framework of relations among religions there which more positive dynamics. Conditions of inter-religious
harmony in East Nusa Tenggara began to improve from year to year, but it is not a guarantee will not be any problems, among certain groups there are still concerns which if not responded will give bad impact for peace and tolerance. Regard to addressing these concerns and also be a recommendation to the government, that the government must be taking firm action in order to make any religious group/certain belief is guaranteed in religion life and belief (peace and tolerance) as mandated by the 1945 Constitution.

Endnotes

1 This part is based on the main findings of research and monitoring that performed by SETARA Institute, since 2007.


3 The facts and analysis that describing the condition of freedom of religion/belief in 2008 can be red in annual report of KBB SETARA Institute of that year. Read more in Ismail Hasani and Bonar Tigor Naipospos. *Negara harus Bersikap: Realitas Legal Diskriminatif dan Impunitas Praktek Persekusi Masyarakat atas Kebebasan Beragama/Berkeyakinan (Tiga tahun Laporan Kondisi Kebebasan Beragama/Berkeyakinan, 2007-2009)*. Jakarta: Pustaka Masyarakat Setara

4 *Ibid*

5 The completed findings is included with the politico-juridical analysis that describing big potrait of condition on freedom of religion/belief in 2010 can be red in year-end report of the year.


9 It should also have a green zone in which violations are zero, actors or potential offenders and restrictive policies are also zero. Otherwise, tolerant groups and socio-cultural aspects are working good to build an inclusive pluralism that conducive to the freedom of religion and belief. But, the regions in provincial level that becomes monitoring area of SETARA Institute all this time, none has that ideal condition.

10 See Ismail Hasani and Bonar Tigor Naipospos. 2010. … page.41-42

11 Interview between the Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Arip Yogiawan, Director of LBH Bandung, Bandung, 23 September 2014.

12 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Drs. H. Yos Roswandi Kantadireja, Amir Jamaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia (JAI) West Java Region, Bandung, 23 September 2014.

13 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Dedi Ahmadi, the management of Jamaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia (JAI) of West Java Region, Bandung, 21 October 2014.

14 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Habib Ahmad bin Hasan al-Haddad, the Pioneer of Laskar Santri Kun Fayakun, ex FPI’s members, now active in NU Cianjur,
Cianjur, 27 October 2014.

15 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Arip Yogiawan, Director of LBH Bandung, Bandung, 23 September 2014.

16 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Arip Yogiawan, Director of LBH Bandung, Bandung, 23 September 2014.

17 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Jeffrey Samosir, one of GKI Maulana Yusuf adherents/Secretary of FLADS, Bandung, 23 October 2014.

18 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Kiagus Zaenal Mubarok, The Official of NU West Java /Chairman of FLADS, Bandung, 23 October 2014.

19 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Dindin AG with Jeffrey Samosir, one of GKI Maulana Yusuf adherents/Secretary of FLADS, Bandung, 23 October 2014.

20 NAD was just submitted as monitoring area of SETARA Institute in 2009.


23 Review about Qanun Jinayat have been reviewed particularly in the Chapter 2 of this report.

24 Interview of SETARA Institute with Ahmad Hidayat, Sekjen ABI, On December 2013 in Jakarta.

25 Read more in report of KBB monitoring, KBB, Setara Institute 2007-2013

27 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Achmad Fanani Rosyidi with Satria Wriautama, Division Staff of Civil-Politics on Freedom of Religion of Commission of Missing Person and Violence Victims, Jakarta, 19 December 2014.

28 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Achmad Fanani Rosyidi with Hafiz Muhammad, Program Manager of HRWG, Jakarta, 17 December 2014.


30 NTB becomes the monitoring area of SETARA Institute since that year.

31 Interview of SETARA Institute with Syamsul Rahman (the Chairman of SPASI Institute) date 2 June 2014.

32 Interview with Dr. Hj. Nurul Fuadi, MA, The Chairman of PW Muslimate NU Sulsel, Member of FKUB, and the Administrator of MUI, 24 November 2011.

33 Harian Fajar, 3 June 2011.

34 Harian Tribun Timur, Thursday 16 June 2011.


36 Harian Tribun Timur, 25 September 2011.

37 Tribun Timur, 6 January 2013.

38 Tribun Timur, 5 January 2013.

39 BBC Indonesia, 18 October 2013.

40 Chronology was made by the team of Ahlul Bait Indonesia (ABI) Makassar.

41 Berita Quran Sindo, Friday 23 Mei 2014.

43 In 2007, North Sumatera Utara was not being the monitoring area of SETARA Institute

44 Harian Waspada and Suara Umat online, accessed on 16 February 2012

45 Field Interview Result of Public Advocacy Network (Jaringan Advokasi Publik) with one of Rok Galang GBI’s management on 24 April 2013

46 Field Interview Result and media monitoring of Hasil wawancara lapangan serta monitoring media Advocacy Network (Jaringan Advokasi Publik) on 1 Juni 2013, and data collecting from Indonesian Moslem League (Liga Muslim Indonesia, FUI Sumut and research data result collection of M. Yusuf Asry, The Principal Writer and Researcher of Religious Life Puslitbang, Litbang Body and Training of Ministry of Religion of Republic of Indonesia

47 The Data of the municipal administration’s office of nation unity, politics and community protection (kesbang pol linmas) of North Sumatera province and interview related to the sect that supervised by Bakorpakem with Bapak H. Muhammad Ridho, Kesbangpol of religious field, sect and ideologi, on 9 December 2013.

48 Harian Jurnal Asia, Thursday, 12 December 2013

49 Interview of SETARA Institute with KH. Muchsin, October 2014.

50 Interview of SETARA Institute with Syamsul Maarif, October 2014

51 Ibid,

52 Interview of SETARA Institute with the Director of Intelkam, Amran M. Pulembang, Polda Yogyakarta, October 2014.

53 Interview of SETARA Institute with Benny Soesanto, the Coordinator of MAKARYO, October 2014.


55 Interview of SETARA Institute with KH. Muchsin, October 2014
56 Interview of SETARA Institute with KH. Muchsin, October 2014
58 Interview of SETARA Institute with KH. Muchsin, October 2014
59 Interview of SETARA Institute with Halili, Akademisi UNY, October 2014
67 Muhammad Oliez, *Dituding Menyimpang Aliran Budha Bud-
hi Jawi Bakal Diawasi, Sindonews.com, posting: 12 Mei 2014 at: 09.36 WIB, accessed on 30 May 2014


72 The early belief people of Central Sulawesi is animism and dynamism, then Islam, followed by Christianity, and Hinduism as the last. This periodization can be said to places switch each other.


74 Source: Dokumen Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Tengah, Berkas Kasus Salena.


79 The Statement of Peter Barnabas in Focus Group Discussion of
Freedom of Religion/Belief that held by SETARA Institute.

80 Ibid

81 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Drs. H. Syamsul Bahri, M.Pd.I, Administration Division Head of Regional Office of Religious Ministry of Bali Province, Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

82 Interview of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with H.M. Taufik As'adi, S.Ag., The Head of MUI of Bali, Denpasar, 16 October 2014.

83 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

84 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Luh Anggraini, Ex Member of The Indonesian Commission on Child Protection (KPAI), Denpasar, 19 October 2014.

85 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Masni, The Head of LPA of Bali, Denpasar, 18 October 2014.

86 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

87 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Luh Anggraini, Ex Member of The Indonesian Commission on Child Protection (KPAI), Denpasar, 19 October 2014.

88 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Masni, The Head of LPA of Bali, Denpasar, 18 October 2014.

89 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Serinah, Department of Education, Youth and Sports of Bali, Denpasar, 16 October 2014.

90 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with H.M. Taufik As'adi, S.Ag., The Head of MUI of
Bali, Denpasar, 16 October 2014.

91 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with H.M. Taufik As’adi, S.Ag., The Head of MUI of Bali, Denpasar, 16 October 2014.

92 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

93 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

94 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

95 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

96 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.

97 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Arya Weda, The Chairman of AHMI Bali, Denpasar 18 October 2014.


100 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Luh Anggraini, Ex Member of The Indonesian Commission on Child Protection (KPAI), Denpasar, 19 October 2014.

101 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipospos with Blasius, Secretary of Diocese of Denpasar,
Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

102 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Blasius, Secretary of Diocese of Denpasar, Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

103 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Blasius, Secretary of Diocese of Denpasar, Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

104 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Luh Anggraini, Ex Member of The Indonesian Commission on Child Protection (KPAI), Denpasar, 19 October 2014.

105 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Luh Anggraini, Ex Member of The Indonesian Commission on Child Protection (KPAI), Denpasar, 19 October 2014.

106 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Drs. H. Syamsul Bahri, M.Pd.I, Administration Division Head of Regional Office of Religious Ministry of Bali Province, Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

107 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with H.M. Taufik As'adi, S.Ag., The Head of MUI of Bali, Denpasar, 16 October 2014.

108 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with H.M. Taufik As'adi, S.Ag., The Head of MUI of Bali, Denpasar, 16 October 2014.

109 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Drs. H. Syamsul Bahri, M.Pd.I, Administration Division Head of Regional Office of Religious Ministry of Bali Province, Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

110 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Bonar Tigor Naipo-spos with Drs. H. Syamsul Bahri, M.Pd.I, Administration Division Head of Regional Office of Religious Ministry of Bali Province, Denpasar, 15 October 2014.

111 For two years, the East Kalimantan were not becoming the moni-toring area of SETARA Institute.

112 http://torajacybernews.blogspot.com/2010/11/menolak-berdirn-
FROM STAGNATION TO PICK THE NEW HOPES

ya-tempat-ibadah-gereja.html, accessed on 12 November 2014

113 Interview of SETARA Institute with sources (informants) on November 2014


117 Based on the secondary data and field research of Researcher of SETARA Institute, Halili, and Observer of SETARA Institute in North Sulawesi, Nur Hasanah.

118 Interview with the Head of Karya Islamiyah Islamic Boarding School, Manado, on October 2014

119 In the next, North Sulawesi was being made as monitoring area for two years.

120 Interview with the Head of Jewish of North Sulawesi, on November 2014

121 The Division Head of Ops Polres Ternate Kompol Syamsul Alam in front of dozens mass of Syi’ah.

122 Ibid

123 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute with Ustad Harun, the official of Al-Khairat, Ternate, 12 September 2014.

124 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute with Dr. Burhan Abdurrahman, The Regent of Ternate, Ternate, 14 September 2014.

125 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute with Dr. Burhan Abdurrahman, The Regent of Ternate, Ternate, 14 September 2014.

126 Interview of Researcher of SETARA Institute with Ustadz Adam
Ma’rus, the Head of NU North Maluku, Ternate, 13 September 2014.

127 In 2006 and 2013, there is no monitoring data that identified in West Kalimantan, because those “seribu sungai” not becomes the monitoring area of SETARA Institute.


129 The Data from Religious Ministry of Central Kalimantan, and BPS of Central Kalimantan in Numeral in 2013

130 Ibid

131 The observation of SETARA Institute’s observer for Central Kalimantan

132 The profile of House of Worship in Palangka Raya; Religious Harmony Forum (FKUB) Palangka Raya City; in 2010

133 In five years, Central Kalimantan not becomes the monitoring area of SETARA Institute.

134 Interview of SETARA Institute with H. Misbach, M.Ag. on 26 May 2014

135 Interview of SETARA Institute with Nuruddin Isa, on 2 June 2014

136 NTT in numeral, 2013

137 Investigation Result of Setara’s Observer

138 Investigation Result of SETARA Institute’s Observer

139 Discussion Result of Setara’s Observer with some religious figure of Kupang.