

Social Map of Riau, Indonesia: Frontier Development and its Outcomes

NAGATA Junji*, ARAI W. Sachihō** and Gulat M. MANURUNG***

(*Department of Human Geography, the University of Tokyo, **Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, ***Faculty of Agriculture, University of Riau)

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Key words: Indonesia, Riau, Siak, population census, social map, GIS

I Introduction

The Riau Province, located in central Sumatra, became the frontier of development of such resources as land, timber, and minerals (oil and natural gas) after the independence of Indonesia. Especially in the era of the New Order, or *Orde Baru* (1968-1998), these developments were accelerated, causing enormous changes in Riau society. According to the data of the population census, the population of the Riau Province¹⁾ has increased from 956,018 in 1961 to 3,755,485 in 2000 by 3.9 times and to 5,538,367 in 2010 by 5.8 times. This article discusses the characteristics of Riau society that have these historical backgrounds by examining the social maps which were created originally using the data of the population census of 2000 and the registration of voters and residents

of 2004 from the viewpoint of its geographical configuration.

First, this article utilizes the statistical data by district (*kecamatan*) and by village / ward (*desa / kelurahan*). This enables us to look at the geographical configuration of Riau society more precisely, which is impossible when using only the data by province (*provinsi*) and by regency / city (*kabupaten / kota*). Secondly, the statistical data that this article deals with is from the early 2000s. This time period is very helpful in discussing the transformation of Indonesian society because the resignation of President Suharto in 1998 marked the shift from the New Order to the Reformation (*Reformasi*). The characteristics of Riau society clearly reflect the history of the Riau Province as the frontier of resources development up to the New Order. Further, this article reveals the

conditions that had formed the starting line for the socioeconomic development of Riau society after entering the Reformation era.

II Data and Mapping

Since Indonesia's independence, the population census was conducted in 1961, 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. One of the data sets referenced in this article is that of the population census of 2000, the *Sensus Penduduk 2000* (SP2000), which is ordered by district (*kecamatan*) in the Riau Province and by village / ward (*desa / kelurahan*) in the Siak Regency. This data set is not published in book-form, and was acquired directly from the Statistics of Riau Province, or *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi Riau*, a governmental institution. The data acquired does not cover all the items surveyed in the population census of 2000, but is confined to the specific items we had requested. Further, we have conducted a study on the dynamics of the oil palm plantation sector in the Riau Province (Nagata and Arai 2006; Nagata and Arai 2013). The data we requested is limited to the items that clearly describe the basic characteristics of Riau society and contribute to understanding the mutual effects of the oil palm plantation sector in the Riau Province and society. Among acquired items, this article deals with population by ethnicity, religion, and industry, as well as total population. The total number of population by ethnicity and religion is equal to the total population, and the total number of population by industry is equal to the working population over the age of 15.

The second data set this article references

is that of the registration of voters and residents of 2004, the *Pendaftaran Pemilih dan Pendaftaran Penduduk Berkelanjutan 2004* (P4B2004) which is ordered by district (*kecamatan*) in the Riau Province and by village / ward (*desa / kelurahan*) in the Siak Regency. This data set is not published in book-form, and was also acquired directly from the Statistics of Riau Province. The registration of voters and residents in 2004 was conducted in a manner similar to that of the population census of 2000, and its data contains similar items. The data we requested and acquired covers the same items as the population census of 2000, and this study utilizes this requested data as a complement to the data of the population census of 2000. Among the items obtained, we take up only two items: total population and population by birthplace. The data of the population census of 2000 also includes population by birthplace, but this data is not sound as all of the birthplaces are exclusively assigned to the provinces in Sumatra.

In mapping the data of SP2000 and P4B2004 on a Geographic Information System (GIS), as to the boundary data of the Riau Province district (*kecamatan*), we originally created two sets of electronic data corresponding to SP2000 and P4B2004 using the various materials which were released by the governmental agencies, including print administrative maps. As to the boundary data of the Siak Regency village / ward (*desa / kelurahan*), we used the two sets of electronic data corresponding to SP2000 and P4B2004 which were provided by the Statistics of Riau Province.

III Social Map of Riau Province by District (*Kecamatan*)

The Riau Province is bordered on the northwest by the North Sumatra Province, on the southwest by the West Sumatra Province, and on the south by the Jambi Province. In the southeast, it faces the Riau Islands Province across the sea, and in the northeast, it faces Malaysia across the Straits of Malacca. The peripheral area along the provincial border from the northwest to the southwest is a hilly zone that is connected to the highlands of Sumatra. Between this hilly zone and the coastline spreads lowlands, though there are some hilly spots. Several large rivers (the Rokan, Siak, Kampar, and Indragiri, in order from north to south) cut across these lowlands (Figure 1).

Pekanbaru, the capital town of the Riau Province, is located in the middle of the Riau Province. From Pekanbaru, the road to Padang, the capital town of the West Sumatra Province, runs westward. The road that connects Pekanbaru to Medan, the capital town of the North Sumatra Province, and to Jambi, the capital town of the Jambi Province, runs down the province from the northwest to the southeast. From these main roads, the feeder roads to the capital towns of each regency and the Dumai City diverge (Figure 1). The population of the Riau Province is mainly distributed along these roads and in the coastal zone (Figure 3; Figure 28). The Riau Province has two cities: the Pekanbaru City, with a population of 897,767 (SP2010), and the Dumai City, with a population of 253,803 (SP2010).² Dumai is the port and industrial town that fronts the waterway to the Straits of Malacca. Between Pekanbaru and Dumai, there is another large population concentration, which is called Duri Town (Figure 1) in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency.

Table 1. Ethnic composition in Riau Province (SP2000)

Ethnicity	Population	%
Malay (Melayu)	1,453,671	38.7
- Riau, Melayu Riau	1,177,117	31.3
- Melayu	260,588	6.9
- Others	15,966	0.4
Javanese (Jawa) inc. Sundanese (Sunda)	1,022,993	27.2
- Javanese (Jawa)	968,259	25.8
- Sundanese (Sunda)	54,734	1.5
Minangkabau	442,609	11.8
Batak [Batak, Tapanuli]	266,862	7.1
Banjar [Banjar, Melayu Banjar]	172,407	4.6
Bugis [Bugis, Ugi]	86,019	2.3
Chinese (Cina)	84,252	2.2
Others	224,180	6.0
Foreign citizens	2,492	0.1
Total	3,755,485	100.0

Note:

* This table was prepared by us integrating the information from Statistics Indonesia (2001) and the data of SP2000 obtained from Statistics of Riau Province.

* The population in the territory of present-day Riau Islands Province was excluded.

The primary feature of the population of Riau is that it consists of people with diverse ethnical, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, reflecting the fact that it has historically been a premier area of resources development. Table 1 shows the ethnic composition of the Riau Province based on SP2000. There is no dominant ethnic group exceeding 50 percent. The most prominent of ethnic groups is the Malay (*Melayu*), but these only occupy about 40% (38.7%) of the population. The second most dominant ethnic group is the Javanese (*Jawa*), including the Sundanese (*Sunda*), who occupy about 30% (Total; 27.2%, Javanese; 25.8%, Sundanese; 1.5%). The Minangkabau (11.8%) and Batak (7.1%) occupy around 10% of

the population. In addition to these, the Banjar (4.6%), Bugis (2.3%), and Chinese, or *Cina* (2.2%) occupy the population. Among these main ethnic groups in the Riau Province, with the exception of a substantial amount of the Malay, all are made up of immigrants and their descendants who arrived over the last 150 years or so. This article clarifies the geographical configuration of Riau society, discussing its origin and characteristics by examining the profile and the geographical configuration of each ethnic group.

The Malay are considered to make up the widely distributed ethnic group that represents the Riau Province (Figure 5). However, social and cultural backgrounds of the Malay in the Riau Province are far from uniform. The Malay are divided into two ethnic categories in Statistics Indonesia (2001): the "Riau, Melayu Riau" and "Melayu." The population of each category is 1,177,117 and 260,588, respectively.³⁾ It is important to note that the Malay are comprised of a number of people who did not declare themselves Malay although they self-identified as Riau natives. We can identify the concentrated areas of the Malay population in the coastal areas along the Straits of Malacca, and the riverine areas along the main rivers of the Riau Province (the Rokan, Siak, Kampar, and Indragiri Rivers). Especially in the upper river basin of the Kampar Kanan River (an upstream area of the Kampar River) in the Kampar Regency, and in the upper river basin of the Indragiri River in the Kuantan Singingi Regency, we can identify the highly concentrated areas of the Malay population which occupy around 70-90% of the total population of each district. The Malay people located in these river

basins have been engaged in rice farming, the main traditional subsistence activity. Most of the other Malay native to Riau have traditionally been engaged in subsistence-oriented agriculture and fishery.

Concerning the Malay in the Riau Province, it should also be noted that many relatively recent migrants from outside the Riau Province (for example, from the provinces in Sumatra Island such as North Sumatra, Jambi, and South Sumatra) are thought to be included. As will be revealed in the description on the Batak, the percentage of people who were born in the North Sumatra Province far exceeds the percentage of Batak in the Riau Province. Along with the Javanese, the Malay native to North Sumatra (for example, Melayu Deli) are considered a part of the recent migrants from the North Sumatra Province. In 2000, the Riau Islands Province had not yet separated from the Riau Province. With the development of Pekanbaru and other towns such as Dumai as administrative or economic centers, many Malay people native to the Riau Islands are also thought to migrate to mainland Riau.

The Javanese is an ethnic group that is rooted in the central and east parts of Jawa Island. In this article, the Sundanese, rooted in the west portion of Jawa Island, are included in the category of Javanese for descriptive purposes. The Sundanese population in Riau Province is 54,734, which comprises 5.4% of the category of Javanese. The Javanese are widely distributed throughout the Riau Province, regardless of whether in urban or rural areas, coastal or interior regions, or northern or southern parts of the province (Figure 6). The rural population of Javanese is

considered to concentrate on the settlements of transmigration programs and the related *Perusahaan Inti Rakyat* (PIR) projects. Under the PIR projects, both nucleus estates (*inti*) and surrounding smallholdings (*plasma*) were developed in an integrated manner. Most of the workers in nucleus estates are said to be Batak, but most of the plasma farmers are thought to be Javanese migrants.

The majority of the Javanese in rural areas of the Riau Province are supposed to be engaged in the plantation sector, especially the oil palm plantation sector. Indeed, in the rural areas in which the Javanese are concentrated, the number of people engaging in the plantation sector is also large (Figure 16). In some concentrated areas of PIR projects, the Javanese occupy around 50% (Figure 6). In such areas, the percentage of people who were born in Jawa Island tends to be high (Figure 23). However, if we consider the percentage of Javanese (27.2%) and the people who were born in Jawa Island (8.2%), only about 30% of the Javanese in the Riau Province were thought to be born in Jawa Island. It is presumed that the Javanese population in the Riau Province includes not only recent direct migrants from Jawa Island, but also several spontaneous migrants from Jawa Island from long ago and Javanese migrants from outside Jawa Islands, such as from the North Sumatra Province.

The Minangkabau is an ethnic group that is rooted in the West Sumatra Province. It is thought to have a high percentage of people who are engaged in the commercial sector. Indeed, the Minangkabau people tend to concentrate in urban areas with a high population rate in

the non-agriculture and non-plantation sectors, especially in the three major towns in the Riau Province: Pekanbaru, Dumai, and Duri (Figure 7; Figure 18). In Pekanbaru, the capital town of Riau Province, the Minangkabau ranks highest in the ethnic composition (37.9%), considerably ahead of the Malay (26.7%). Although the southwestern part of the Riau Province borders the West Sumatra Province, the Minangkabau do not tend to concentrate in this area. Most of the people who were born in the West Sumatra Province are considered ethnically Minangkabau. Considering the percentage of Minangkabau (11.8%) and the people who were born in the West Sumatra Province (5.4%) (Figure 24), almost half of the Minangkabau in the Riau Province are thought to be born in the West Sumatra Province. It is estimated that there has been a huge migration of Minangkabau relatively recently.

The Batak is an ethnic group that is rooted in the North Sumatra Province. The Batak corresponds to the ethnic category "Batak, Tapanuli" in Statistics Indonesia (2001). The Batak should be considered as the collective name of several sub-ethnic groups native to North Sumatra. As in the case of the Minangkabau, many Batak people live in the three major towns in the Riau Province. They are thought to be engaged in miscellaneous jobs in urban areas. However, in contrast to the Minangkabau, many Batak people also live in the rural areas where the percentage of people engaging in the plantation sector is relatively high (Figure 16). They are said to be engaged in the oil palm plantation sector on a significant scale as estate workers, independent smallholders, and the like. They tend to reside

especially in the areas along the trunk route connecting Pekanbaru and Medan, the capital town of North Sumatra Province, and in the plantation areas in the northern half of the Riau Province, which is closer to the North Sumatra Province (Figure 8). The percentage of people who were born in the North Sumatra Province (11.0%) is much higher than the percentage of Batak (7.1%) in the Riau Province. This indicates that several non-Batak people, such as the Javanese or Malay, have migrated from the North Sumatra Province, and such massive migrations from the North Sumatra Province have occurred in relatively recent times. The people coming from the North Sumatra Province have a distribution in the Riau Province similar to that of Batak people (Figure 25). Among the main ethnic groups in the Riau Province only the Batak include a large Christian (Catholic and Protestant) population. Christians have the same distribution as Batak in the Riau Province (Figure 13).

The Banjar and Bugis are ethnic groups that are rooted in the southeastern part of Kalimantan Island and the southwestern part of Sulawesi Island, respectively. The Banjar here corresponds to the ethnic category "Banjar, Melayu Banjar," and the Bugis here corresponds to the ethnic category "Bugis, Ugi" in Statistics Indonesia (2001). These two ethnic groups are highly concentrated in specific areas of the Riau Province (Figure 9; Figure 10). The Banjar are distributed in the estuary region of the Indragiri River and its neighboring coastal area, and the Bugis are distributed in the southern coastal area of the Indragiri Hilir Regency. In Tembilahan, the capital town of Indragiri Hilir Regency, the

Banjar account for half of the population (50.3%). The areas in which the Banjar and Bugis are concentrated are the same areas with a high population in the plantation and agricultural sectors (Figure 16; Figure 17). Although there is a concentrated area of large-scale estates in the northern part of the Indragiri Hilir Regency, most of the Banjar and Bugis in this regency are considered to be engaged in traditional, small-scale agriculture, producing food and plantation crops such as coconuts or fishery. It is noteworthy that in the areas with high concentrations of the Banjar, the people who were born in the Riau Province were a majority (Figure 22). Considering the percentage of Banjar (4.6%) and the people who were born in Kalimantan Island (0.1%) in the Riau Province, there are remarkably few Banjar people coming from Kalimantan Island. This indicates it has been quite long since their migration occurred. If we look at the Bugis, considering their percentage (2.3%) and that of those who were born in Sulawesi Island (0.4%) in the Riau Province, nearly 20% of the Bugis were thought to be born in Sulawesi Island. The time of migration of the Bugis is considered to be more recent than that of the Banjar people.

Regarding the Chinese in the Riau Province, we were unable to obtain SP2000 data by district or village / ward. In order to examine the distribution of the Chinese population, we used the data of the Buddhist population instead. In SP2000, there is no other religious category related to the religious faith of the Chinese, such as Confucianism. Most of the Chinese in the Riau Province are typically considered to be Buddhist, and most of the Buddhists in the Riau Province

are thought to be Chinese. In reality, however, in SP 2000, the total population of Buddhists (109,722) is far larger than the total population of Chinese in the Riau Province. This gap is probably ascribable to the fact that a substantial amount of the people of Chinese descent did not want to declare themselves as Chinese, or did not recognize themselves as Chinese.⁴⁾ Other than the three major towns in the Riau Province, the distribution of Chinese (Buddhist) people in the Riau Province

is mainly concentrated on the coastal strip in the northeastern part along the Straits of Malacca. In addition to the commercial sector, many Chinese in this region are assumed to be engaged in fishery. It should be noted that in the coastal areas with a high Chinese population, the majority of people were born in the Riau Province (Figure 22). It is estimated that the Chinese have a fairly long history in the coastal area.

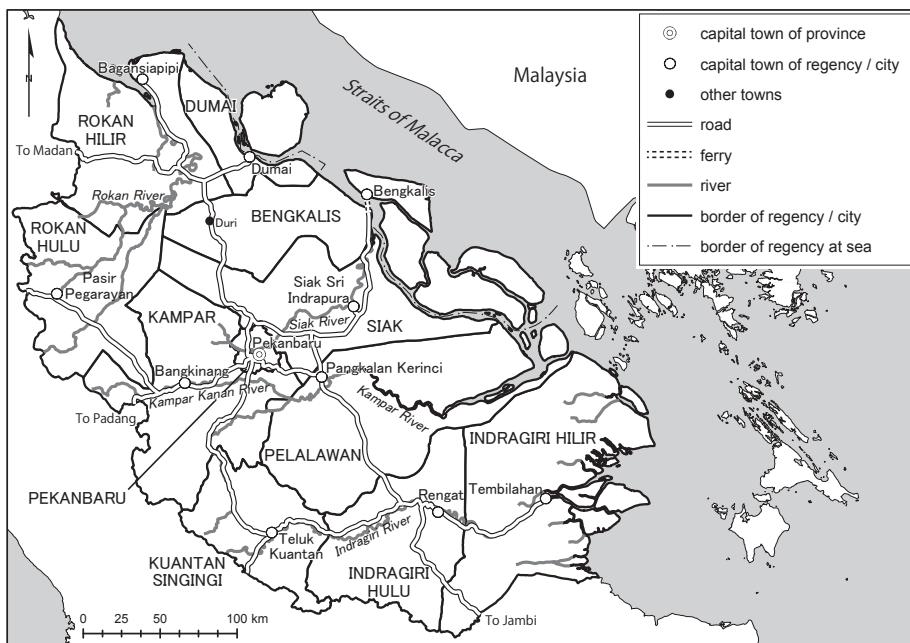
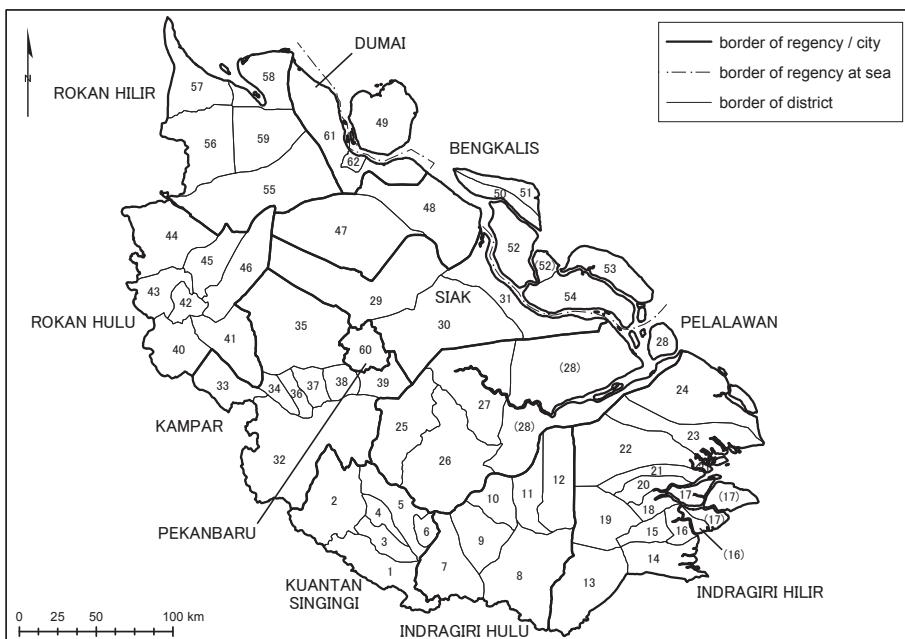


Figure 1. Riau Province



Regency / City (Kabupaten / Kota)	No	District (Kecamatan)	Regency / City (Kabupaten / Kota)	No	District (Kecamatan)
KUANTAN SINGINGI	1	KUANTAN MUDIK	KAMPAR	32	KAMPAR KIRI
	2	SINGINGI		33	XIII KOTO KAMPAR
	3	KUANTAN TENGAH		34	BANGKINANG BARAT
	4	BENAI		35	TAPUNG
	5	KUANTAN HILIR		36	BANGKINANG
	6	CERENTI		37	KAMPAR
INDRAGIRI HULU	7	PERANAP		38	TAMBANG
	8	SEBERIDA		39	SIAK HULU
	9	KELAYANG	ROKAN HULU	40	ROKAN IV KOTO
	10	PASIR PENYU		41	TANDUN
	11	RENGAT BARAT		42	RAMBAH SAMO
	12	RENGAT		43	RAMBAH
INDRAGIRI HILIR	13	KERITANG		44	TEMBUSAI
	14	RETEH		45	KEPENUHAN
	15	ENOK		46	KUNTODARUSSALAM
	16	TANAH MERAH	BENGKALIS	47	MANDAU
	17	KUALA INDRAGIRI		48	BUKIT BATU
	18	TEMBILAHAN		49	RUPAT
PELALAWAN	19	TEMPULING		50	BENGKALIS
	20	BATANG TUAKA		51	BANTAN
	21	GAUNG ANAK SERKA		52	MERBAU
	22	GAUNG		53	RANGSANG
	23	MANDAH		54	TEBING TINGGI
	24	KATEMAN	ROKAN HILIR	55	TANAH PUTIH
SIAK	25	LANGGAM		56	BAGAN SINEMBAH
	26	PANGKALAN KURAS		57	KUBU
	27	BUNUT		58	BANGKO
	28	KUALA KAMPAR		59	RIMBA MELINTANG
SIAK	29	MINAS	PEKANBARU	60	(PEKANBARU)
	30	SIAK	DUMAI	61	BUKIT KAPUR
	31	SUNGAI APIT		62	DUMAI BARAT + DUMAI TIMUR

Figure 2. District (Kecamatan) in Riau Province corresponding to SP2000

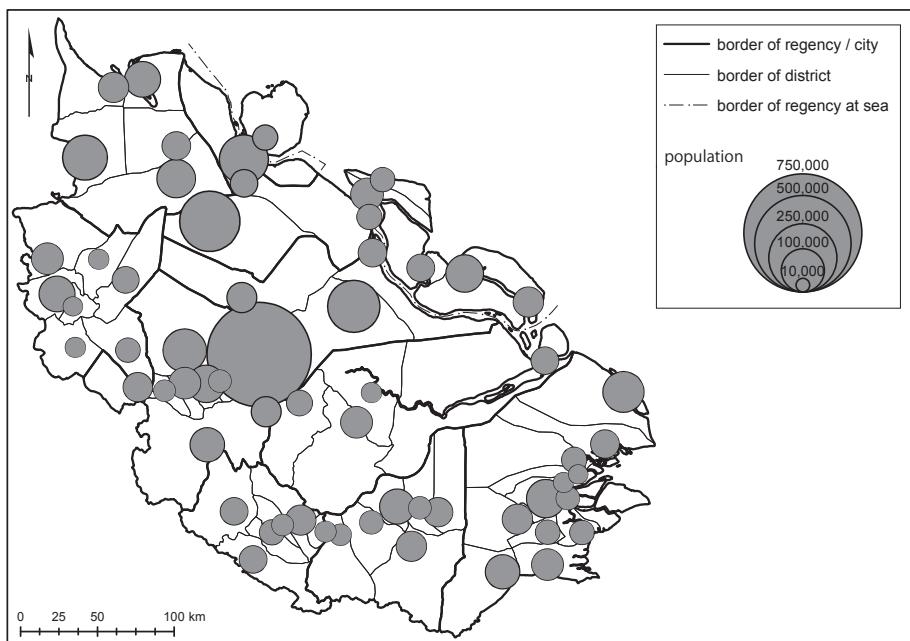


Figure 3. Population (SP2000, Riau Province)

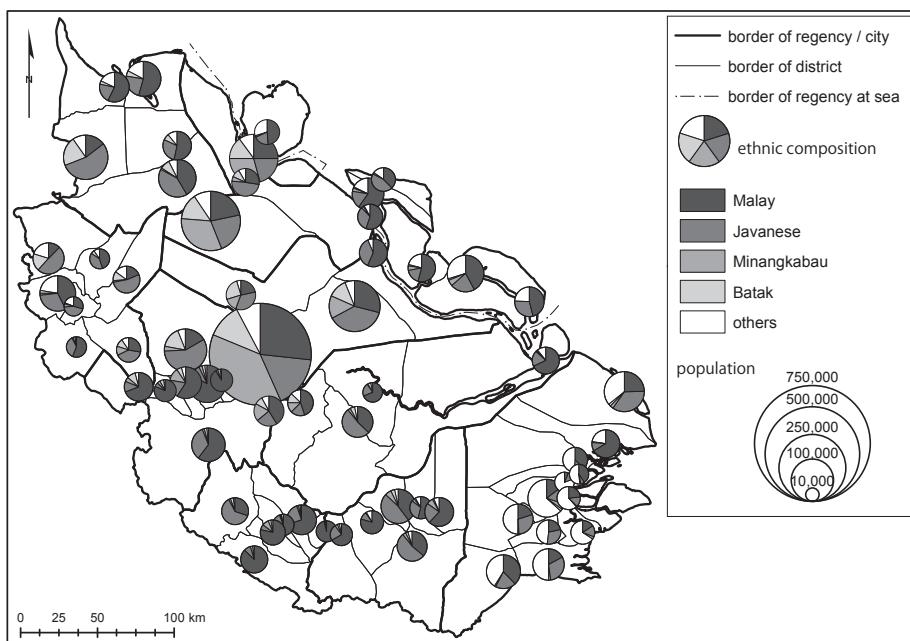


Figure 4. Ethnic composition (SP2000, Riau Province)

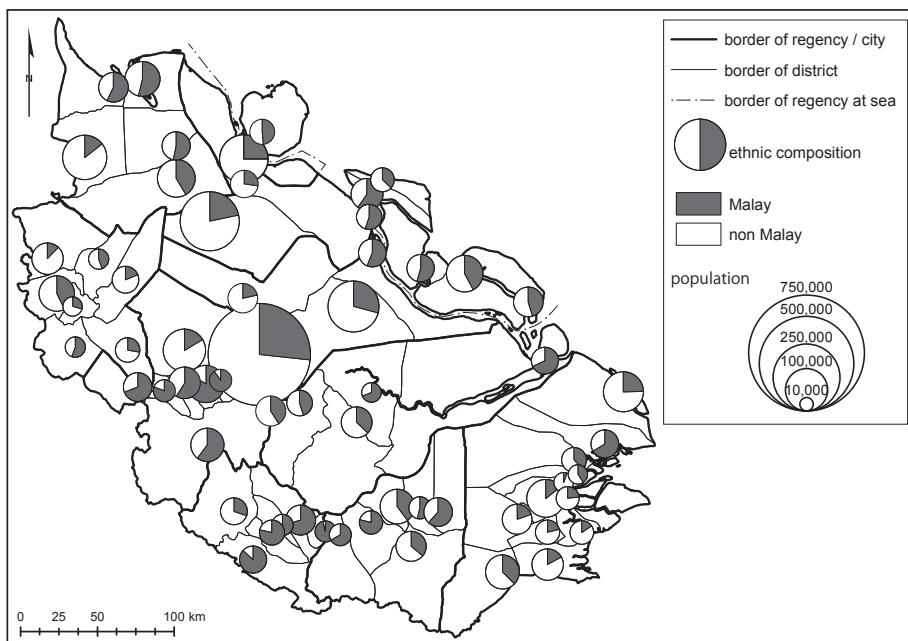


Figure 5. Ethnic composition (Malay) (SP2000, Riau Province)

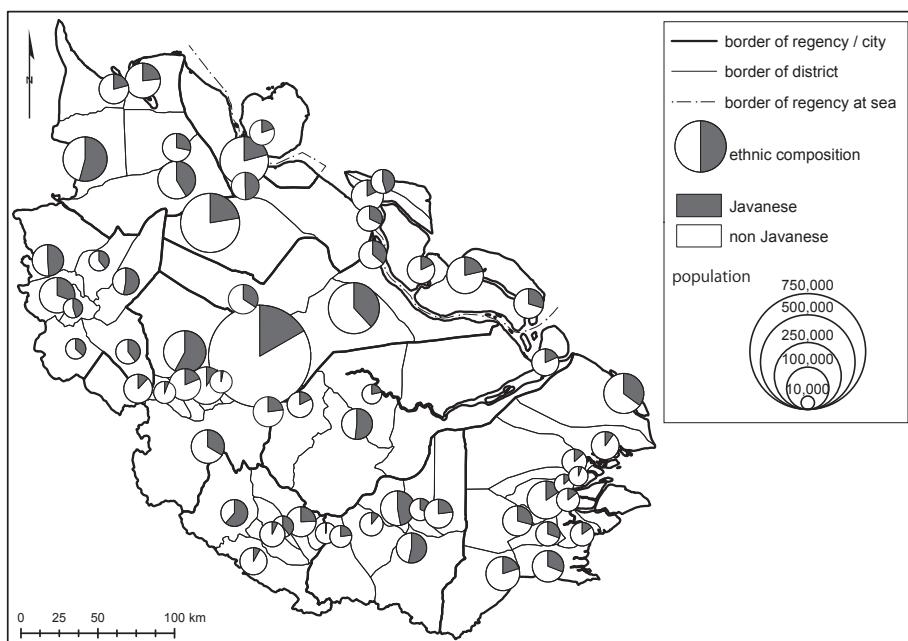


Figure 6. Ethnic composition (Javanese) (SP2000, Riau Province)

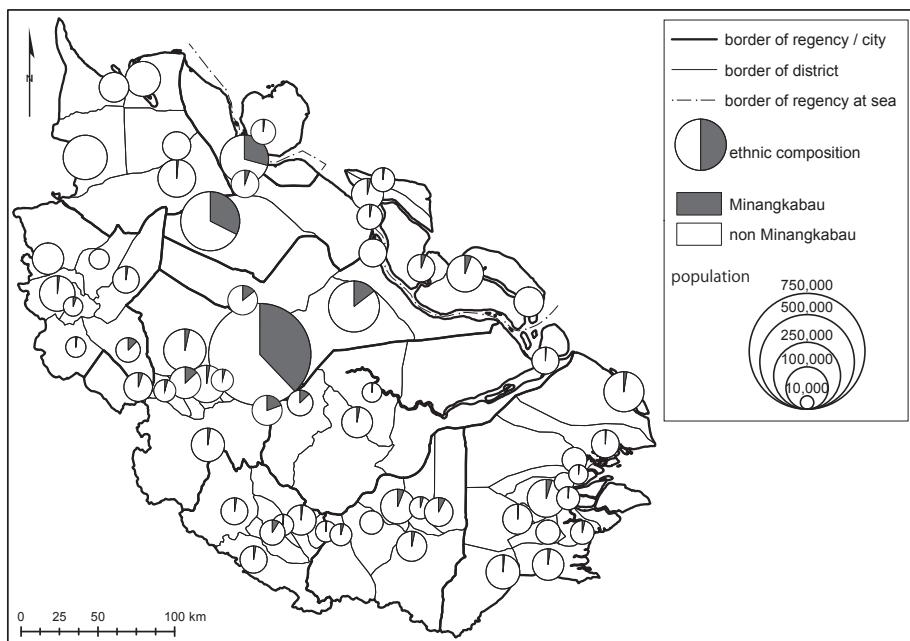


Figure 7. Ethnic composition (Minangkabau) (SP2000, Riau Province)

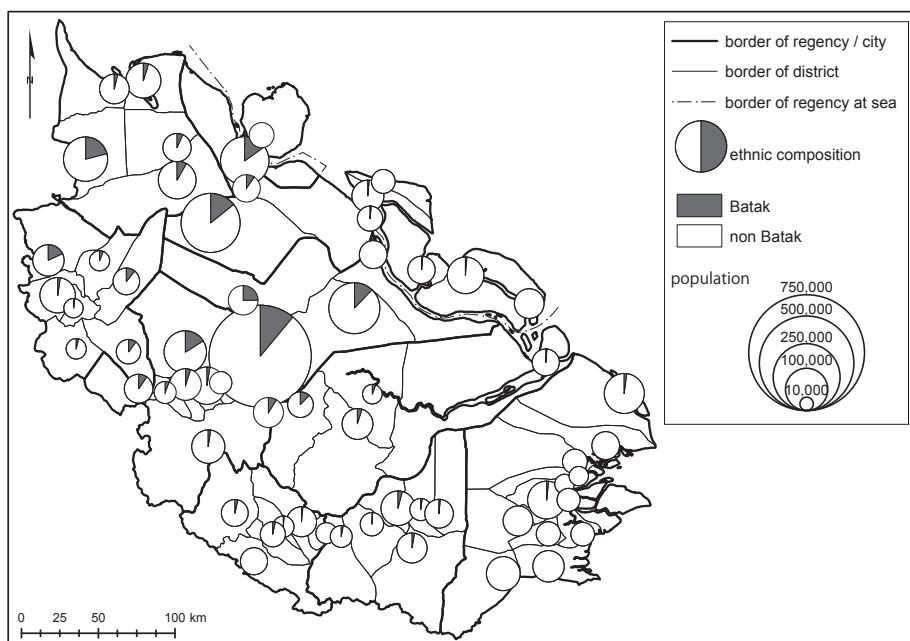


Figure 8. Ethnic composition (Batak) (SP2000, Riau Province)

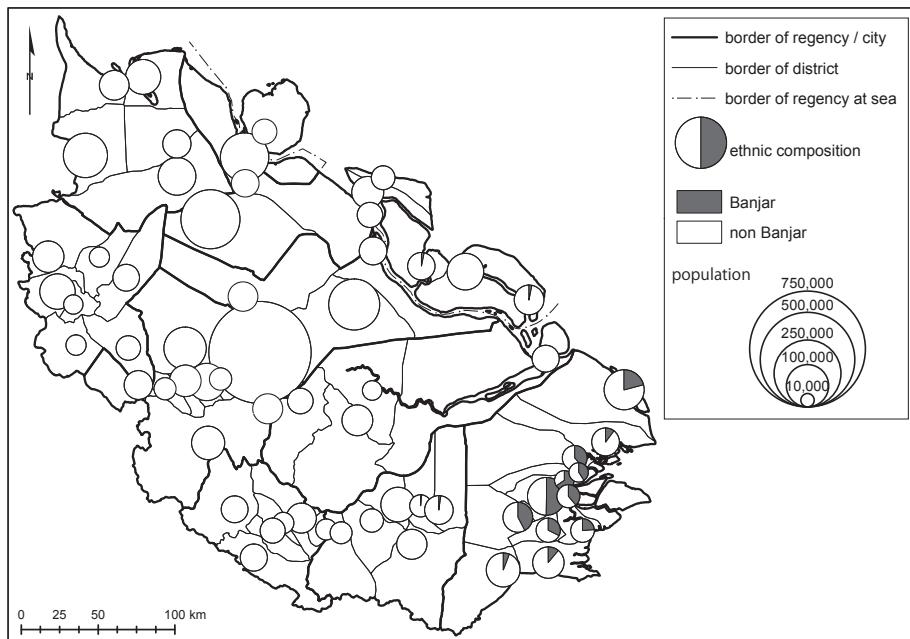


Figure 9. Ethnic composition (Banjar) (SP2000, Riau Province)

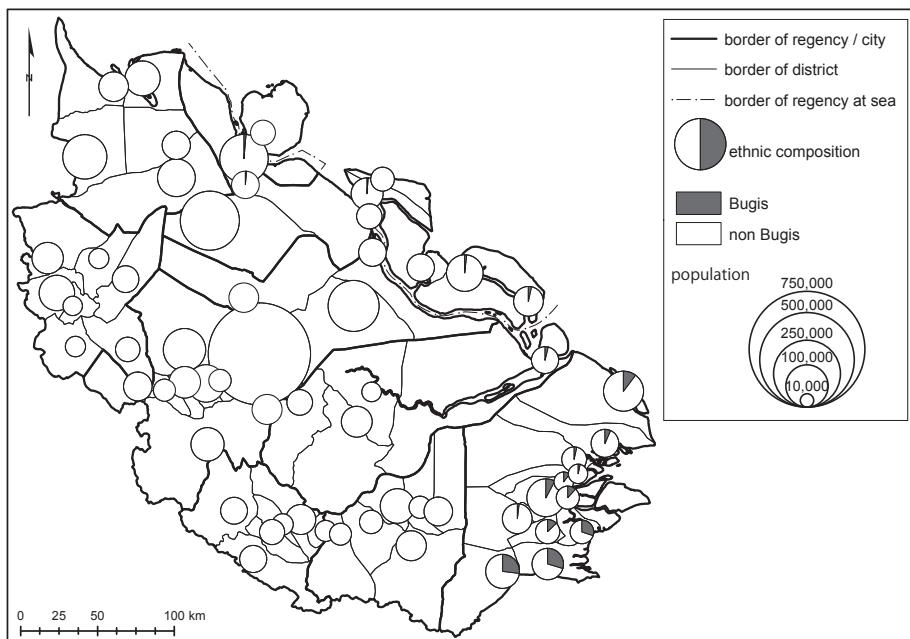


Figure 10. Ethnic composition (Bugis) (SP2000, Riau Province)

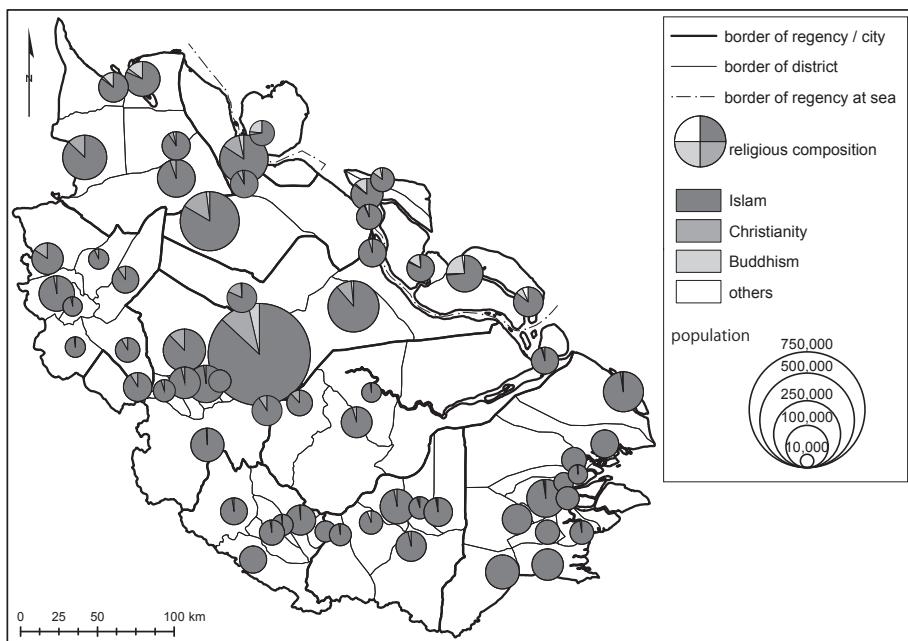


Figure 11. Religious composition (SP2000, Riau Province)

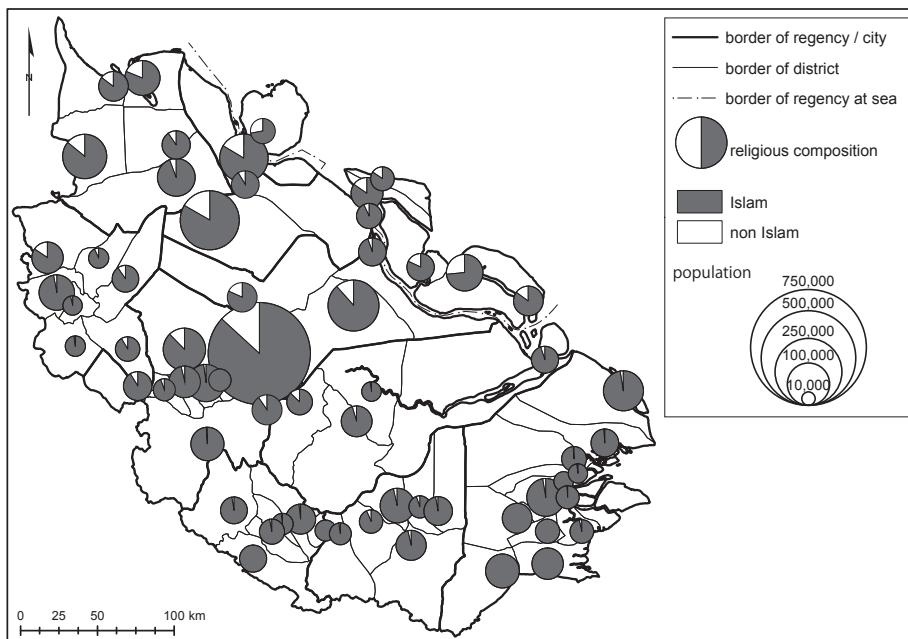


Figure 12. Religious composition (Islam) (SP2000, Riau Province)

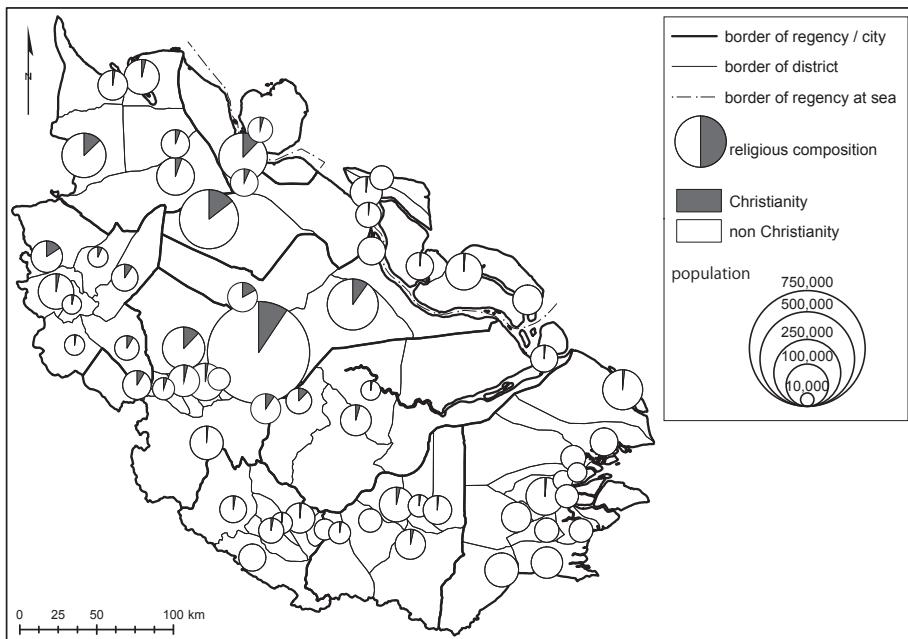


Figure 13. Religious composition (Christianity) (SP2001, Riau Province)

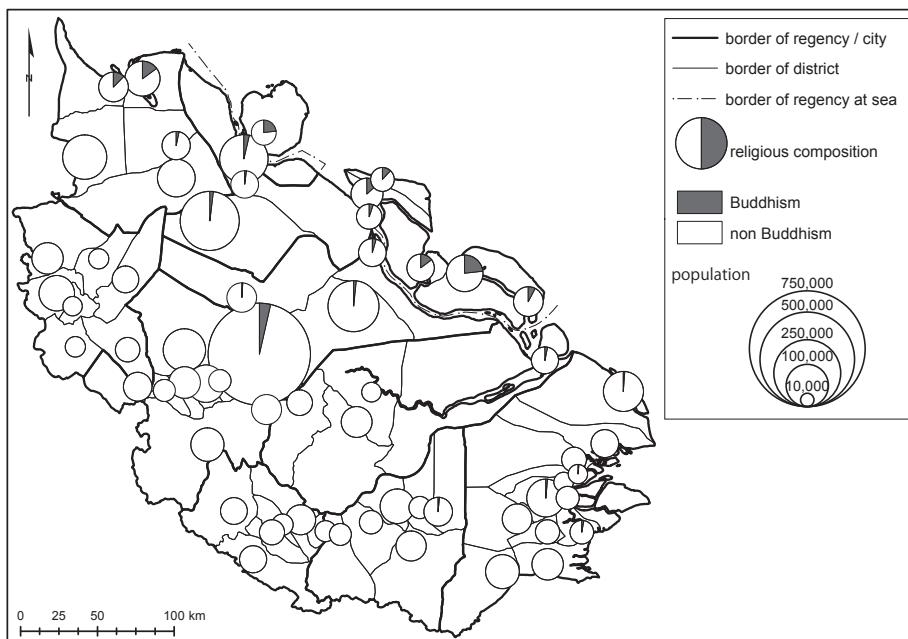


Figure 14. Religious composition (Buddhism) (SP2002, Riau Province)

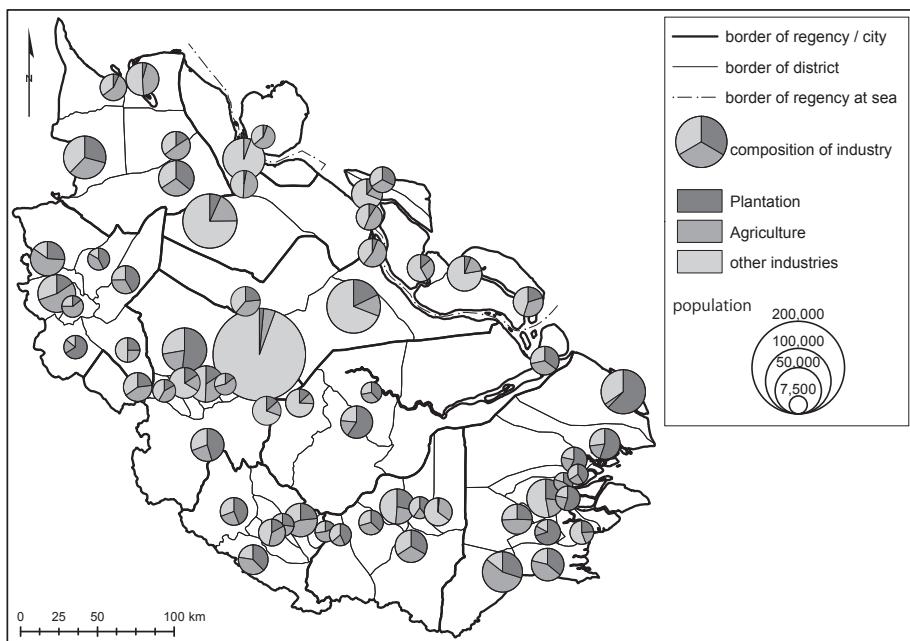


Figure 15. Composition of industry (SP2000, Riau Province)

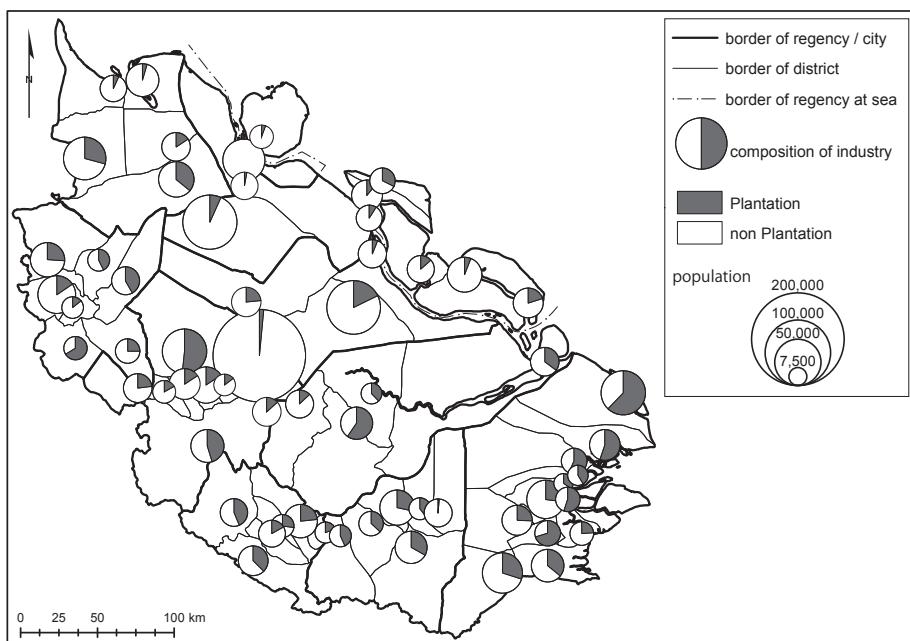


Figure 16. Composition of industry (Plantation) (SP2000, Riau Province)

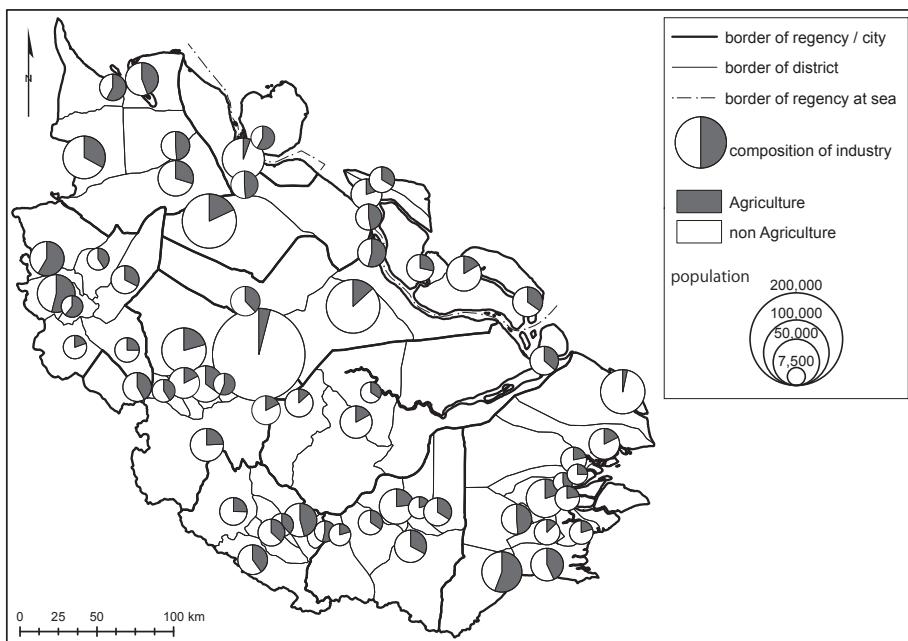


Figure 17. Composition of industry (Agriculture) (SP2000, Riau Province)

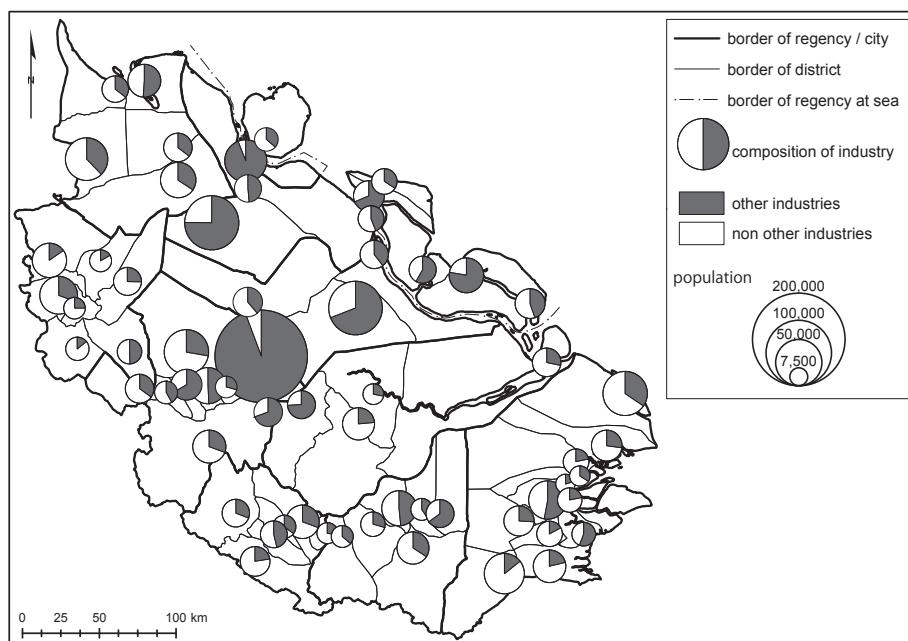
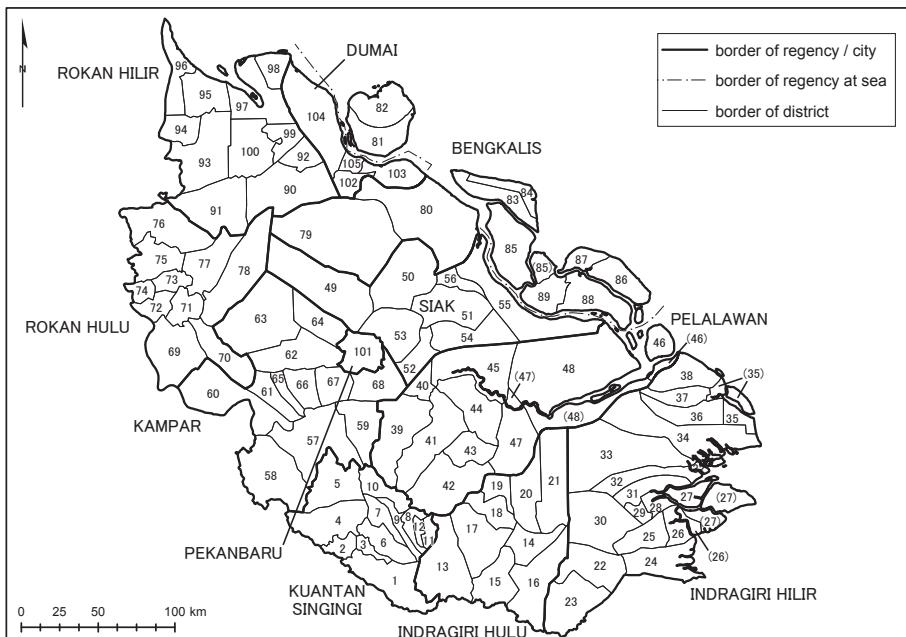


Figure 18. Composition of industry (Other industries) (SP2000, Riau Province)



Regency / City (Kabupaten / Kota)	No	District (Kecamatan)	Regency / City (Kabupaten / Kota)	No	District (Kecamatan)	Regency / City (Kabupaten / Kota)	No	District (Kecamatan)
KUANTAN SINGINGI	1	KUANTAN MUDIK	INDRAGIRI HILIR	37	TELUK BELENGKONG	ROKAN HULU	72	RAMBAH
	2	HULU KUANTAN		38	PULAU BURUNG		73	RAMBAH HILIR
	3	GUNUNG TOAR		39	LANGGAM		74	BANGUN PURBA
	4	SINGINGI		40	PANGKALAN KERI		75	TEMBUSAI
	5	SINGINGI HILIR		41	PANGKALAN KURAS		76	TEMBUSAI UTARA
	6	KUANTAN TENGAH		42	UKUI		77	KEPENUHAN
	7	BENAI		43	PANGKALAN LESU		78	KUNTODARUSSALAM
	8	KUANTAN HILIR		44	BUNUT		79	MANDAU
	9	PANGEAN		45	PELALAWAN		80	BUKIT BATU
	10	LOGAS TANAH DARAT		46	KUALA KAMPAR		81	RUPAT
	11	CERENTI		47	KERUMUTAN		82	RUPAT UTARA
	12	INUMAN		48	TELUK MERANTI		83	BENGKALIS
INDRAGIRI HULU	13	PERANAP	SIAK	49	MINAS (+ KANDIS)	BENGKALIS	84	BANTAN
	14	SEBERIDA		50	SUNGAI MANDAU		85	MERBAU
	15	BATANG CENAKU		51	SIAK		86	RANGSANG
	16	BATANG GANSAL		52	KERINCI KANAN (+ LUBUK DALAM)		87	RANGSANG BARAT
	17	KELAYANG		53	TUALANG (+ KOTO GASIB)		88	TEBING TINGGI
	18	PASIR PENYU		54	DAYUN		89	TEBING TINGGI BARAT
	19	LIRIK		55	SUNGAI APIT		90	TANAH PUTIH
	20	RENGAT BARAT		56	BUNGA RAYA		91	PUJUD
	21	RENGAT		57	KAMPAR KIRI		92	TANAH PUTIH TANJUNG MELAWAN
INDRAGIRI HILIR	22	KERITANG	KAMPAR	58	KAMPAR KIRI HILIR	ROKAN HILIR	93	BAGAN SINEMBAH
	23	KEMUNING		59	KAMPAR KIRI HILIR		94	SIMPANG KANAN
	24	RETEH		60	XII KOTO KAMPAR		95	KUBU
	25	ENOK		61	BANGKINANG BARAT		96	PASIR LIMAU KAPAS
	26	TANAH MERAH		62	TAPUNG		97	BANGKO
	27	KUALA INDRAGIRI		63	TAPUNG HILIR		98	SENABOI
	28	TEMBILAHAN		64	TAPUNG HILIR		99	RIMBA MELINTANG
	29	TEMBILAHAN HULU		65	BANGKINANG		100	BANGKO PUSAKO
	30	TEMPULING		66	KAMPAR		101	(PEKANBARU)
	31	BATANG TUAKA		67	TAMBANG		102	BUKIT KAPUR
	32	GAUNG ANAK SERKA		68	SIAK HULU		103	MEDANG KAMPAI
	33	GAUNG		69	ROKAN IV KOTO		104	SUNGAI SEMBILAN
	34	MANDAH		70	TANDUN		105	DUMAI BARAT + DUMAI TIMUR
	35	KATEMAN		71	RAMBAH SAMO			
	36	PELANGIRAN						

Figure 19. District (Kecamatan) in Riau Province corresponding to P4B2004

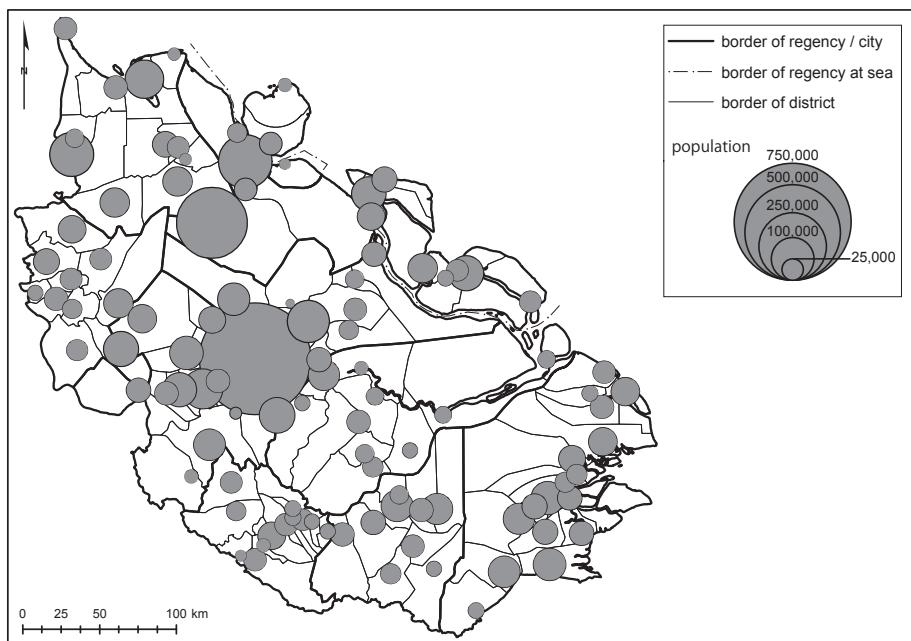


Figure 20. Population (P4B2004, Riau Province)

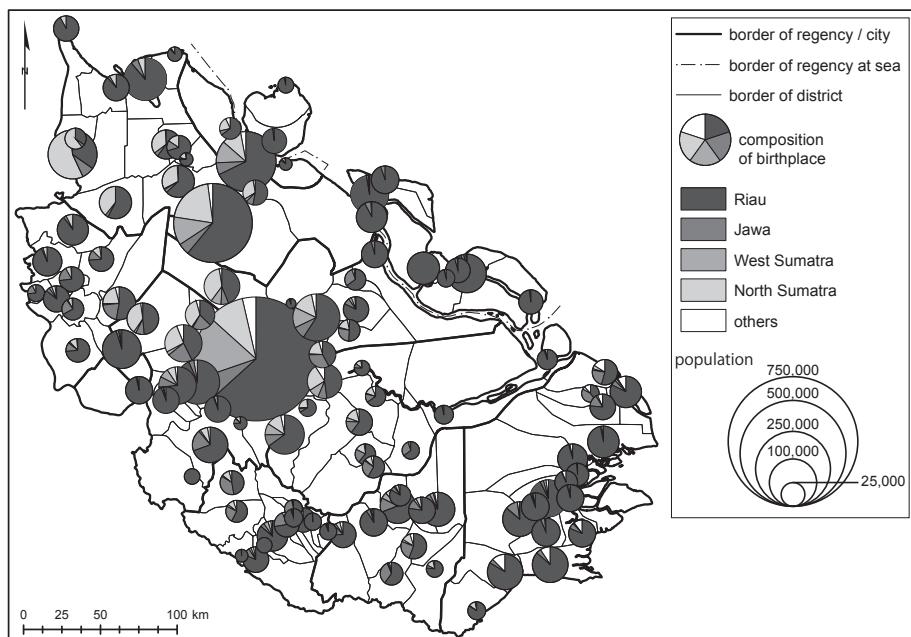


Figure 21. Composition of birthplace (P4B2004, Riau Province)

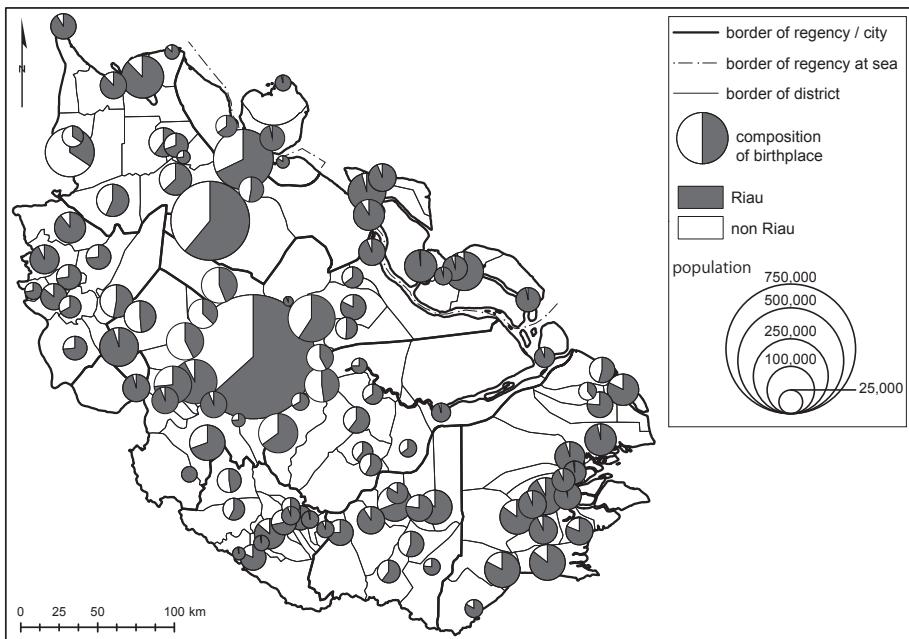


Figure 22. Composition of birthplace (Riau) (P4B2004, Riau Province)

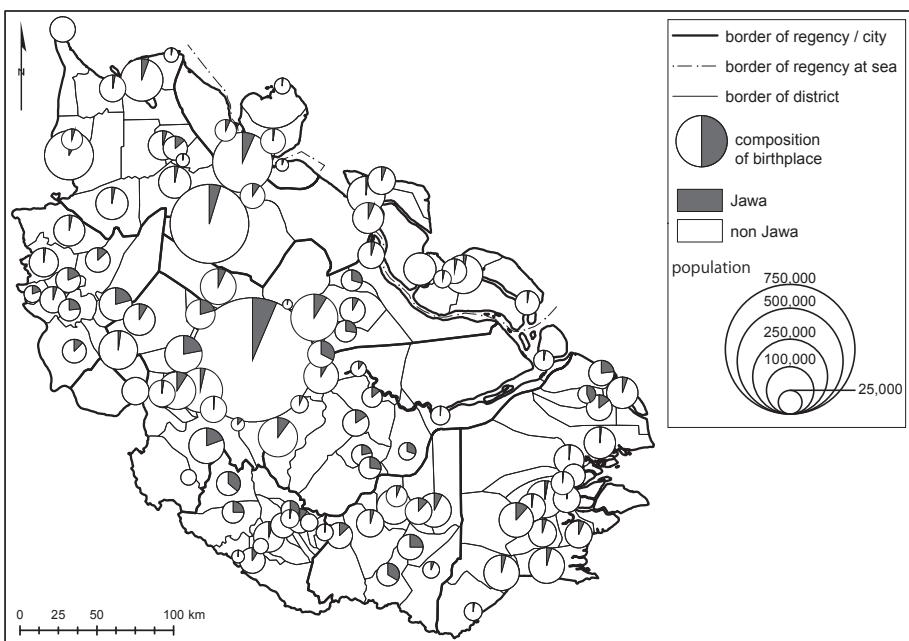


Figure 23. Composition of birthplace (Jawa) (P4B2004, Riau Province)

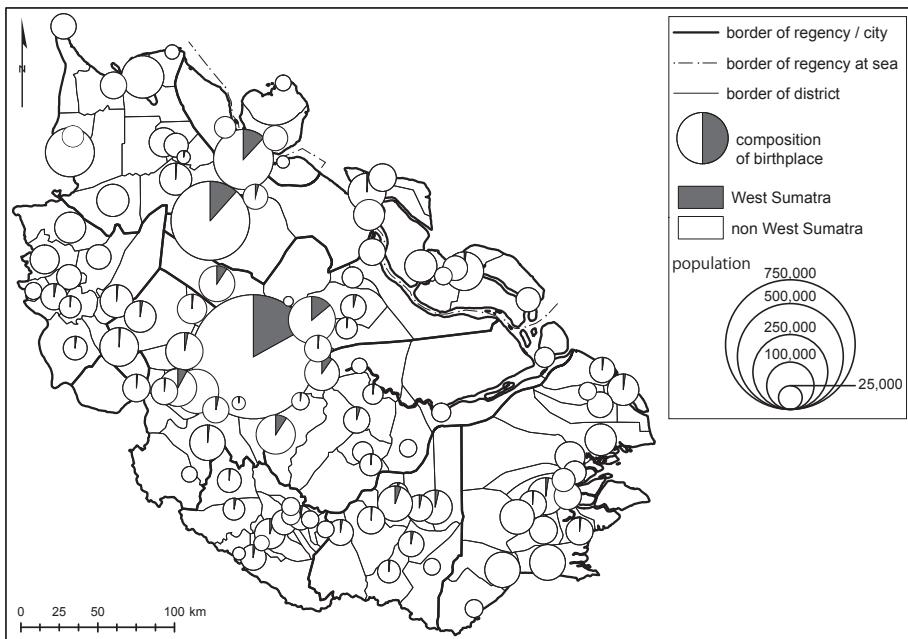


Figure 24. Composition of birthplace (West Sumatra) (P4B2004, Riau Province)

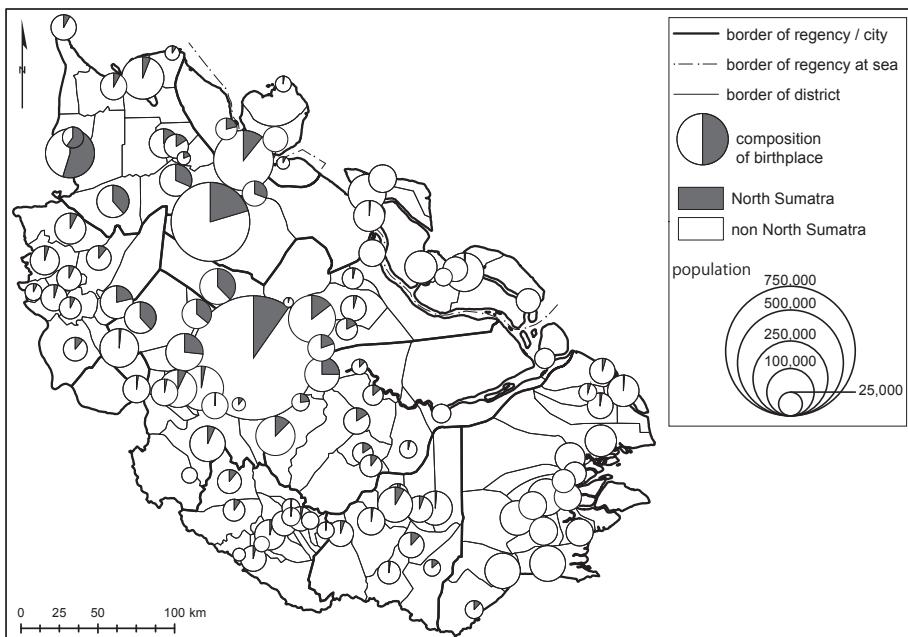


Figure 25. Composition of birthplace (North Sumatra) (P4B2004, Riau Province)

IV Social Map of Siak Regency by Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)

The Siak Regency is located in the middle of the Riau Province, and is bordered on the southwest by the Pekanbaru City. The Siak River runs down the regency from the southwest to the northeast (Figure 26). Most of the area of the Siak Regency is characterized by lowlands, but there are some hilly areas in the western and southern parts of the regency. The main road that connects Pekanbaru and Medan / Dumai cuts across the western part of the regency, and the main road that connects Pekanbaru and Jambi cuts across the southernmost part of the regency. Other than these, there are two main roads in the Siak Regency. The first is the road which connects the towns of Minas, Perawang, Siak Sri Indrapura, and Sungai Apit in the west-northeast direction. The other is the road that connects Pangkalan Kerinci, the capital town of Pelalawan Regency, and the Buatan Village in the north-south direction. From Pekanbaru to Siak Sri Indrapura, the capital town of Siak Regency, there are two routes to choose from: via the Minas town and via the junction near the Pangkalan Kerinci Town.

The population of the Siak Regency is mainly distributed along the Siak River, which runs along the main road connecting Pekanbaru and Medan / Dumai. The population is also mainly concentrated in the hilly area in the southern part of the regency. The largest concentration of population in the Siak Regency, which is called Perawang Town, is in the southwestern part of the regency along the upper reach of the Siak River (Figure 28; Figure 43).

Siak society is also characterized by the ethnical, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity of its people. If we look at the ethnic composition of the Siak Regency based on SP2000, we can observe two major ethnic groups: the Javanese (*Jawa*), including the Sundanese (*Sunda*), at the top (Total: 36.9%, Javanese: 35.2%, Sundanese: 1.7%), and the Malay (*Melayu*) at second place (32.5%). The Batak (12.7%) and the Minangkabau (11.9%) follow, occupying little over 10 percent. The Banjar (0.2%) and the Bugis (0.1%) are very few. The Chinese (*Cina*) occupy about 2% if we consider the Buddhist population as the Chinese population.

The Malay are distributed throughout the Siak Regency, but the districts which have a high percentage of Malay people are lined up in the lower and middle Siak river region (Figure 30). Especially at the northeastern edge of the Siak Regency near the mouth of the Siak River, the districts where the Malay make up more than 90% are concentrated. This region has a high agricultural population (Figure 40), and it is presumed that agriculture is the main economic activity for the Malay in this region. By contrast, the southern and western parts of the regency along the main road connecting Pekanbaru and Medan / Dumai, where oil palm estates and smallholdings are concentrated and the percentage of population engaging in the plantation sector is relatively high (Figure 39), have a low percentage of Malay. Particularly in the southern part of the regency, there are many districts where the Malay make up less than 1 percent.

The Javanese are also widely distributed throughout the Siak Regency (Figure 31). One of the regions with a high percentage of Javanese is

the left bank of the lower Siak River region, where the settlements of transmigration projects are located. This region includes a district composed of almost 100% Javanese. In this region, large-scale estates have not been developed, and the percentage of agricultural population is relatively high (Figure 40). Many Javanese in this region are thought to be engaged in the agricultural sector, not the plantation sector. Another region with a high concentration of Javanese is the southern part of the regency, where oil palm estates and smallholdings were developed on a massive scale through a number of PIR projects. Most of the Javanese in this area are considered the settlers and their families who migrated from Jawa directly, and are engaged in oil palm production on their *plasma* smallholdings joining PIR projects. In this region, there are many districts with 80-90% Javanese population. In the western part of the regency, along the main road connecting Pekanbaru and Medan / Dumai, we can observe some districts where the Javanese occupy around 50 percent. It is noteworthy that this region has a much lower population who were born in Jawa to the total population of Javanese compared with the southern part of the regency (Figure 46). Many Javanese in this region are thought to be the migrants from the North Sumatra Province, engaged in oil palm production as independent smallholders (Figure 48).

The Minangkabau are highly concentrated in urban areas, especially in the Perawang and Minas Towns bordering Pekanbaru (Figure 32). The Batak are distributed mainly in two regions (Figure 33). The first is the western part of the regency along the main road connecting Pekanbaru

and Medan / Dumai and around the Perawang Town. In this region, the percentage of people who were born in the North Sumatra Province is relatively high (Figure 48), and there are a number of large-scale estates. Many Batak people migrated from the North Sumatra Province relatively recently and are engaged in oil palm production as estate workers or independent smallholders, or are engaged in miscellaneous jobs in urban areas. In the Kandis District, the Batak occupy nearly 60 percent. The second region is the southern part of the regency, where oil palm estates and smallholdings were developed through several PIR projects. In this region, there are many districts with a 10-20% Batak population. Whereas most of the Javanese in this region are *plasma* farmers and their families of PIR projects, most of the Batak in this region are workers and their families of nucleus estates of PIR projects or other large-scale estates.

If we regard the Buddhist population as the Chinese population, Chinese people are concentrated in some towns such as Siak Sri Indrapura and Perawang, and at the northeastern edge of the regency near the mouth of the Siak River (Figure 37). In Siak Sri Indrapura, the capital town of Siak Regency, and in Minas, the Chinese occupy more than 10% and are thought to be engaged in the commercial sector.

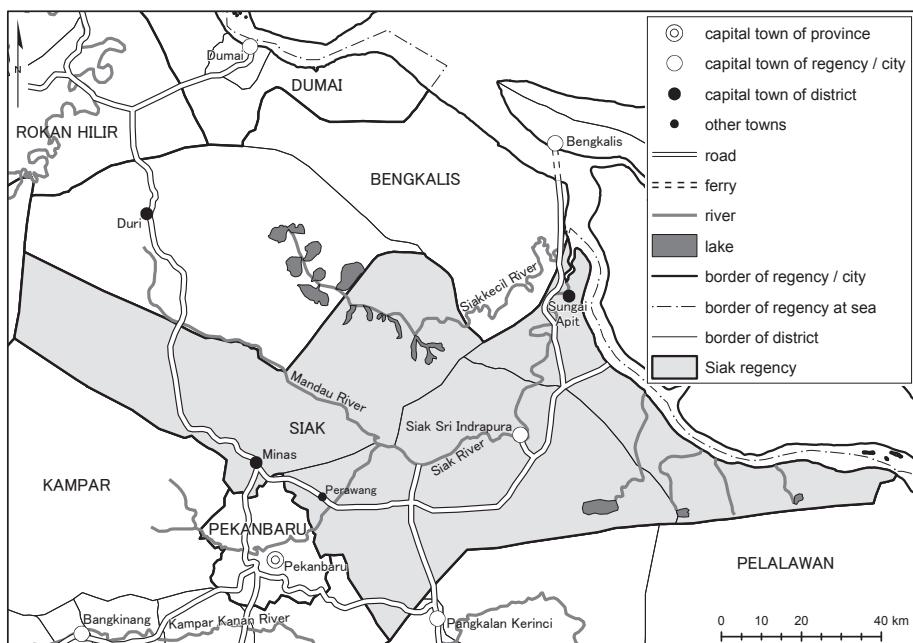
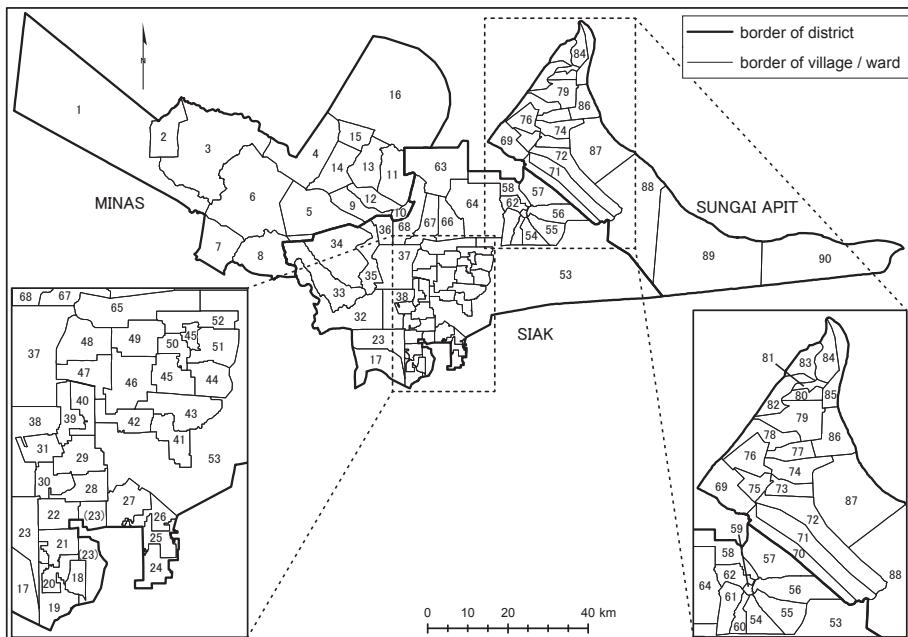


Figure 26. Siak Regency



District (Kecamatan)	No	Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)	District (Kecamatan)	No	Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)	District (Kecamatan)	No	Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)
Minas	1	SAM SAM	Siak	31	SIALANG BARU	Siak	60	KAMPUNG TENGAH
	2	KANDIS		32	MEREDAN		61	SUNGAI MEMPURA
	3	BELUTU		33	TUALANG		62	KAMPUNG REMPAK
	4	LUBUK UMBUT		34	PINANG SEBATANG		63	TUMANG
	5	MANDI ANGIN		35	KUALA GASIB		64	MEREMPAN
	6	MINAS BARAT		36	TELUK RIMBA		65	SENGKEMANG
	7	RANTAU BERTUAH		37	PANGKALAN PISANG		66	RANTAU PANJANG
	8	MINAS TIMUR		38	LUBUK DALAM		67	BUATAN II
	9	SUNGAI SELODANG		39	RAWANG KAO		68	BUATAN I
	10	TELUK LANCANG		40	SRI GADING		69	JAYA PURA
	11	OLAK		41	UPT XI SP.XI / SUKA MULIA		70	SUNGAI BERBARI
	12	MUARA KELANTAN		42	UPT XII SP.XI / BUANA MAKMUR		71	SUNGAI LIMAU
	13	LUBUK JERING		43	PANGKALAN MAKMUR		72	DOSAN
	14	MUARA BUNGKAL		44	BANJAR SEMINAI		73	BENAYAH
	15	BENCHAH UMBAI		45	TELUK MERBAU		74	PEBADARAN
	16	TASIK BETUNG		46	SAWIT PERMAI		75	BUNGA RAYA
Siak	17	KERINCI KIRI		47	KERANJI GUGUH	Sungai Apit	76	JATI BARU
	18	MAKMUR		48	EMPANG PANDAN		77	DUSUN PUSAKA
	19	BUKIT AGUNG		49	SIALANG SAKTI		78	PERINCIT
	20	KUMBARA UTAMA		50	MERANGKAI		79	TELUK MESJID
	21	BUKIT HARAPAN		51	BERUMBUNG BARU		80	PARIT/II
	22	BUANA BHAKTI		52	LUBUK TILAM		81	SUNGAI APIT
	23	KERINCI KANAN		53	DAYUN		82	BANDAR SUNGAI
	24	SIMPANG PERAK JAYA		54	BENTENG HULU		83	REMPAK
	25	GABUNG MAKMUR		55	BENTENG HILIR		84	TANJUNG KURAS
	26	JATI MULIA		56	PALUH		85	SUNGAI KAYU ARA
	27	BUATAN BARU		57	KOTA RINGIN		86	LALANG
	28	SEMINAI		58	LANGKAI		87	MENGKAPAN
	29	EMPANG BARU		59	KAMPUNG DALAM		88	SUNGAI RAWA
	30	SIALANG PALAS					89	PENYENGAT
							90	TELUK LANUS

Figure 27. Village / ward (desa / kelurahan) in Siak Regency corresponding to SP2000

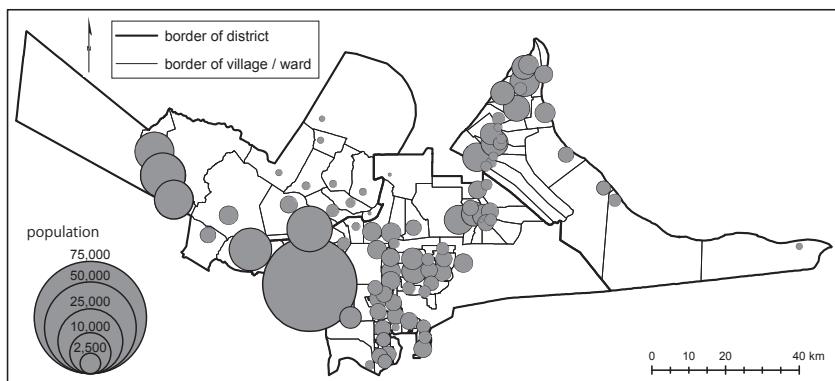


Figure 28. Population (SP2000, Siak Regency)

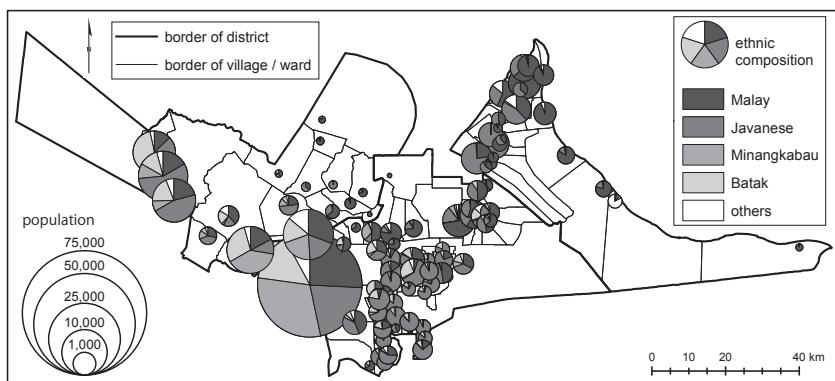


Figure 29. Ethnic composition (SP2000, Siak Regency)

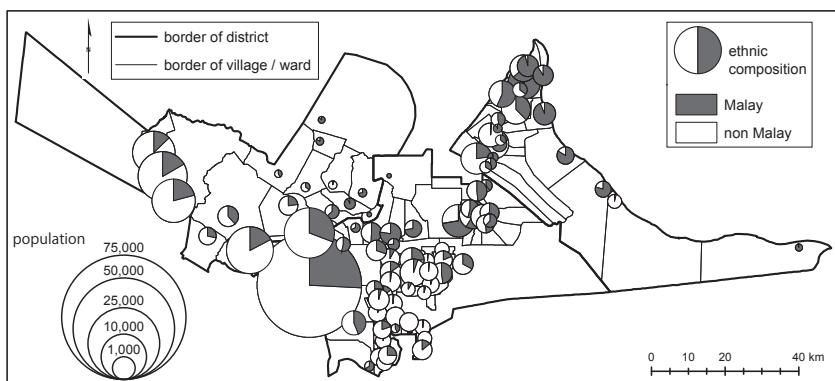


Figure 30. Ethnic composition (Malay) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

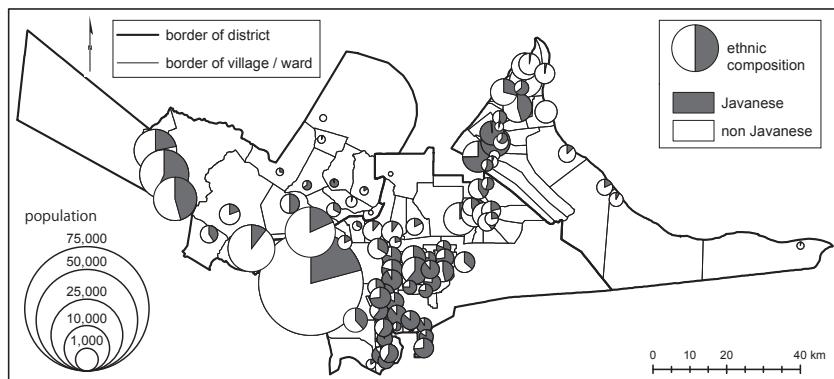


Figure 31. Ethnic composition (Javanese) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

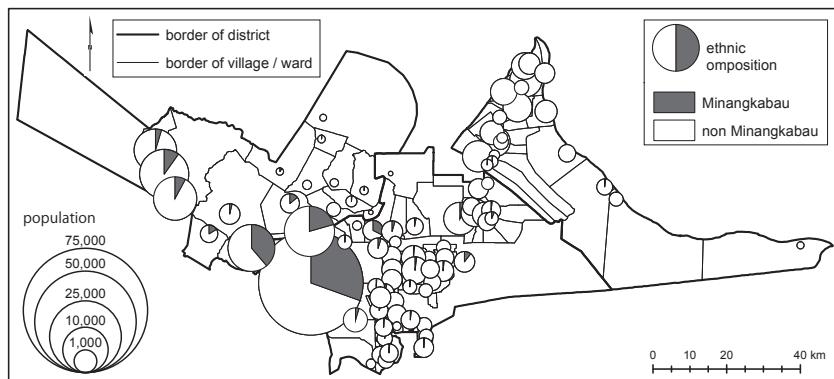


Figure 32. Ethnic composition (Minangkabau) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

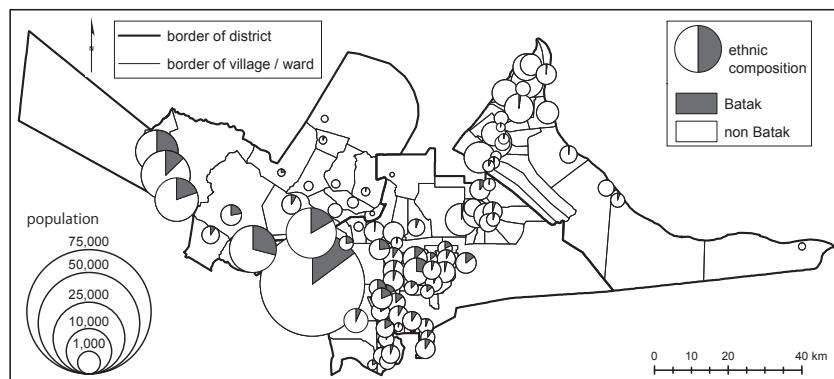


Figure 33. Ethnic composition (Batak) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

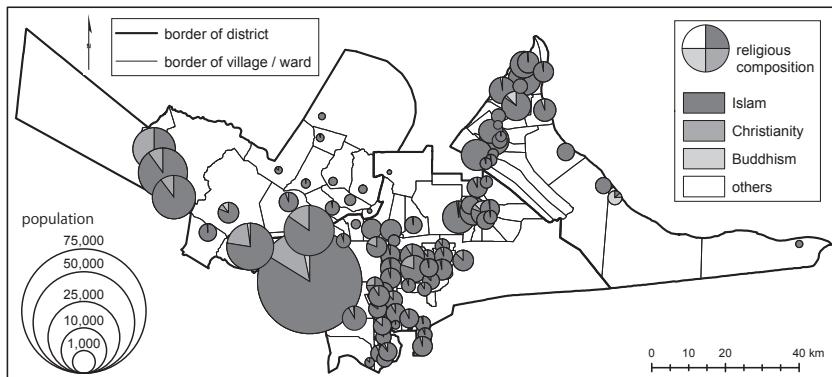


Figure 34. Religious composition (SP2000, Siak Regency)

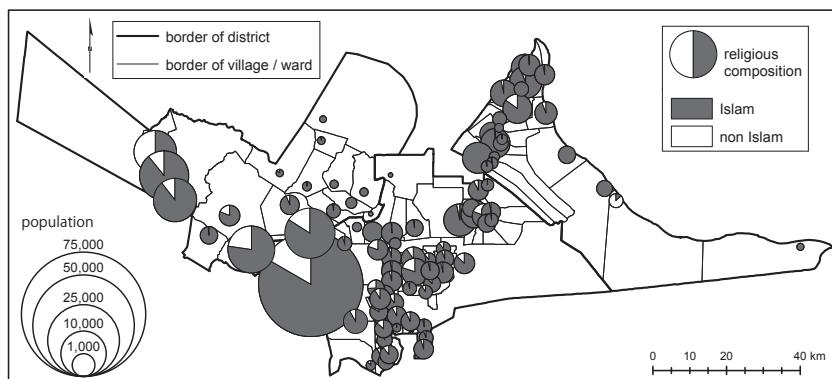


Figure 35. Religious composition (Islam) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

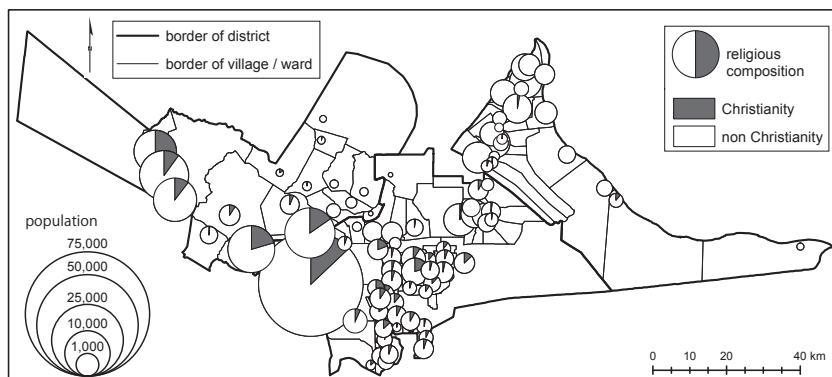


Figure 36. Religious composition (Christianity) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

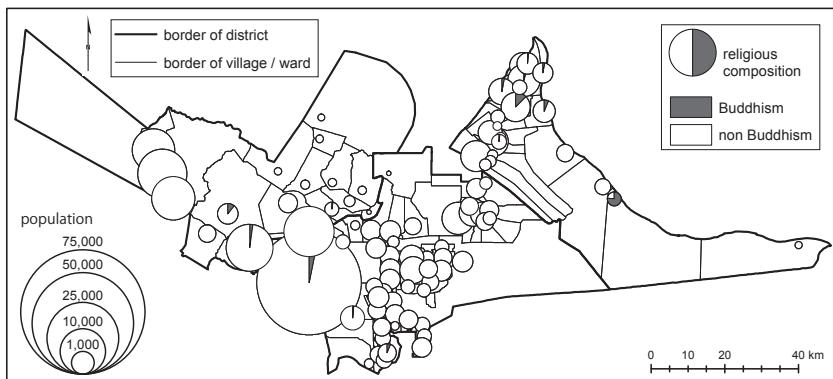


Figure 37. Religious composition (Buddhism) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

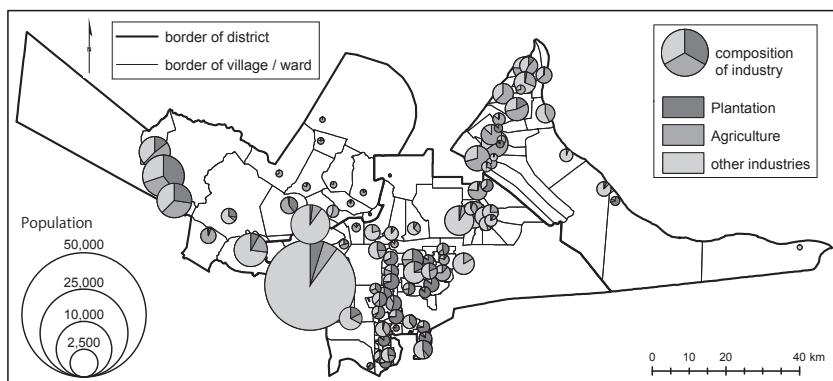


Figure 38. Composition of industry (SP2000, Siak Regency)

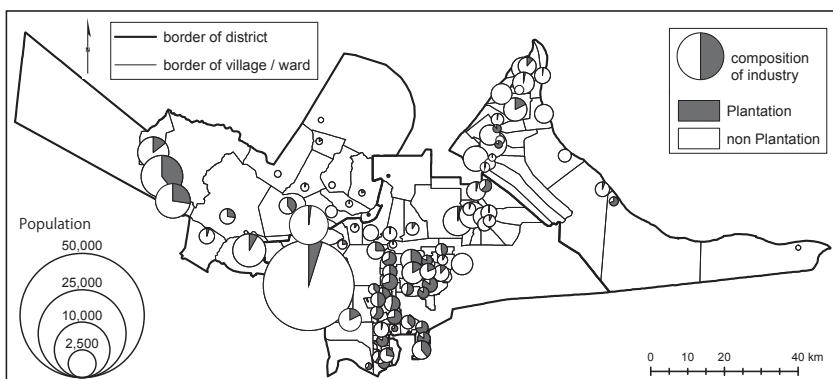


Figure 39. Composition of industry (Plantation) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

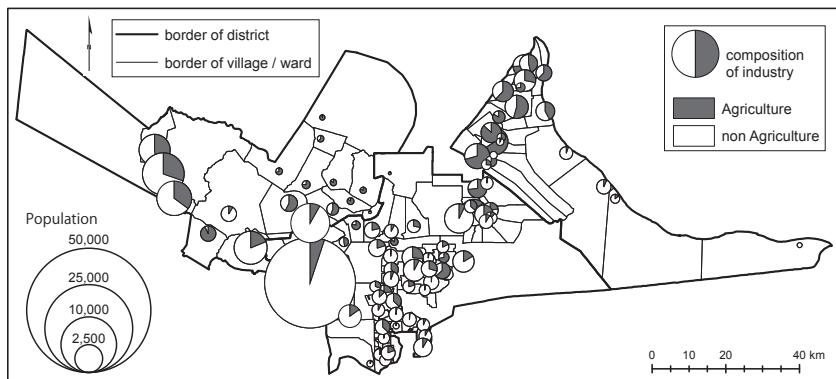


Figure 40. Composition of industry (Agriculture) (SP2000, Siak Regency)

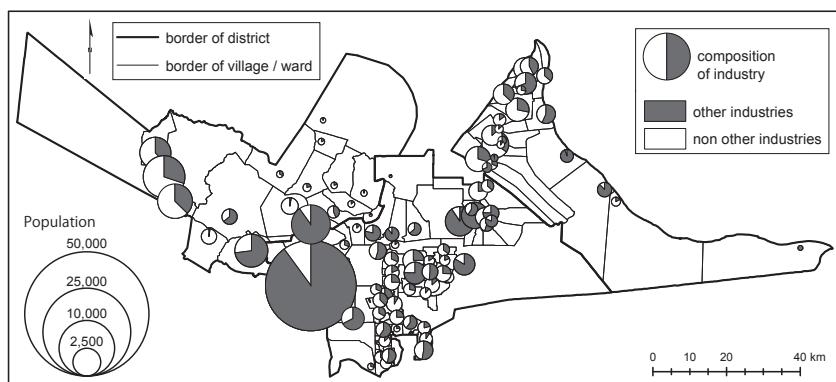
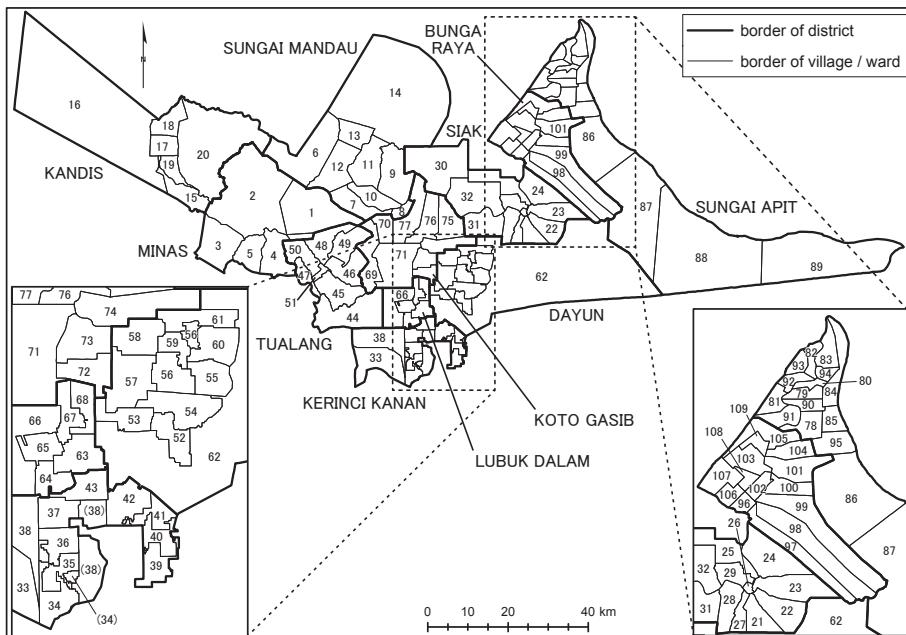


Figure 41. Composition of industry (Other industries) (SP2000, Siak Regency)



District (Kecamatan)	No	Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)	District (Kecamatan)	No	Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)	District (Kecamatan)	No	Village / Ward (Desa / Kelurahan)
MINAS	1	MANDI ANGIN	KERINCI KANAN	38	KERINCI KANAN	KOTO GASIB	73	EMPANG PANDAN
	2	MINAS BARAT		39	SIMPANG PERAK JAYA		74	SENGKEMANG
	3	RANTAU BERTUAH		40	GABUNG MAKMUR		75	RANTAU PANJANG
	4	MINAS TIMUR		41	JATI MULIA		76	BUATAN II
	5	MINAS JAYA		42	BUATAN BARU		77	BUATAN I
SUNGAI MANDAU	6	LUBUK UMBUT	TUALANG	43	SEMINAI	SUNGAI APIT	78	TELUK MESJID
	7	SUNGAI SELODANG		44	MEREDAN		79	PARITI II
	8	TELUK LANCANG		45	TUALANG		80	SUNGAI APIT
	9	OLAK		46	PINANG SEBATANG		81	BANDAR SUNGAI
	10	MUARA KELANTAN		47	MEREDAN BARAT		82	REMPAK
	11	LUBUK JERING		48	PINANG SEBATANG BARAT		83	TANJUNG KURAS
	12	MUARA BUNGKAL		49	PINANG SEBATANG TIMUR		84	SUNGAI KAYU ARA
	13	BENCHAH UMBAI		50	PERAWANG BARAT		85	LALANG
	14	TASIK BETUNG		51	KELURAHAN PERAWANG		86	MENGKAPAN
	15	KELURAHAN SAM SAM		52	UPT XI SP XII / SUKA MULIA		87	SUNGAI RAWA
	16	DESA SAM SAM		53	UPT XII SP XI / BUANA MAKMUR		88	PENYENGAT
	17	KELURAHAN KANDIS		54	PANGKALAN MAKMUR		89	TELUK LANUS
	18	DESA KANDIS		55	BANJAR SEMINAI		90	HARAPAN
KANDIS	19	KELURAHAN BELUTU		56	TELUK MERBAU		91	SUNGAI TENGAH
	20	DESA BELUTU		57	SAWIT PERMAI		92	BELADING
	21	BENTENG HULU		58	SIALANG SAKTI		93	LAKSAMANA
	22	BENTENG HILIR		59	MERANGKAI		94	TELUK BATIL
	23	PALUH		60	BERUMBUNG BARU		95	BUNSUR
SIAK	24	KOTA RINGIN		61	LUBUK TILAM	BUNGA RAYA	96	JAYA PURA
	25	LANGKAI		62	DAYUN		97	SUNGAI BERBARI
	26	KAMPUNG DALAM		63	EMPANG BARU		98	SUNGAI LIMAU
	27	KAMPUNG TENGAH		64	SIALANG PALAS		99	DOSAN
	28	SUNGAI MEMPURA		65	SIALANG BARU		100	BENAYAH
	29	KAMPUNG REMPAK		66	LUBUK DALAM		101	PEBADARAN
	30	TUMANG		67	RAWANG KAO		102	BUNGA RAYA
KERINCI KANAN	31	MEREMPAN		68	SRI GADING		103	JATI BARU
	32	MEREMPAN HULU		69	KUALA GASIB		104	DUSUN PUSAKA
	33	KERINCI KIRI		70	TELUK RIMBA		105	PERINCIT
	34	BUKIT AGUNG		71	PANGKALAN PISANG		106	BUANTAN LESTARI
	35	KUMBARA UTAMA		72	KERANJI GUGUH		107	TAUH INDRAPURA
KOTO GASIB	36	BUKIT HARAPAN					108	KEMUNING MUDA
	37	BUANA BHAKTI					109	LANGSAT PERMAI

Figure 42. Village / ward (desa / kelurahan) in Siak Regency corresponding to P4B2004

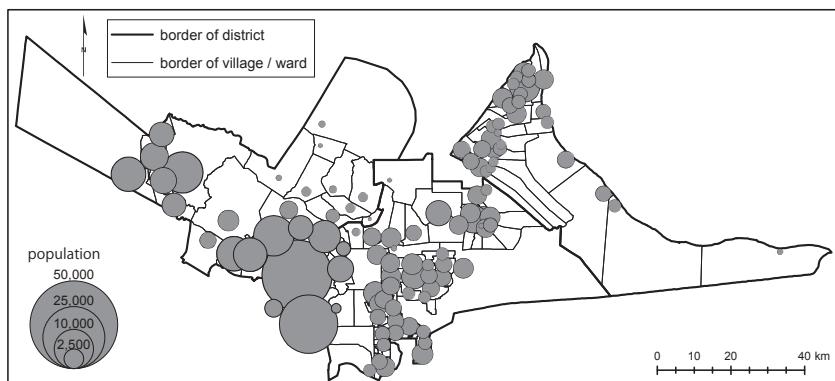


Figure 43. Population (P4B2004, Siak regency)

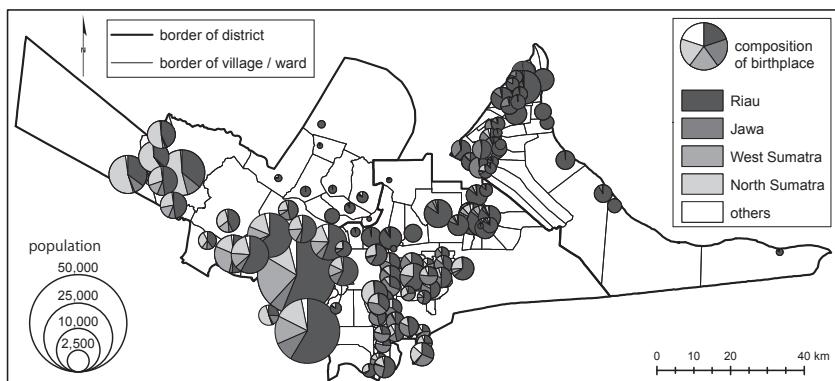


Figure 44. Composition of birthplace (P4B2004, Siak Regency)

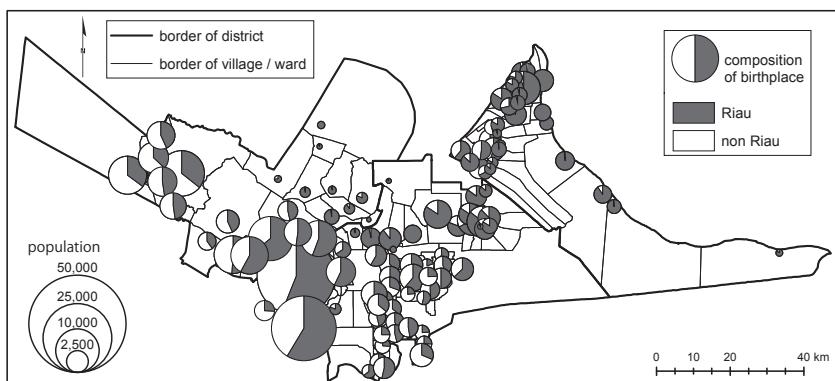


Figure 45. Composition of birthplace (Riau) (P4B2004, Siak Regency)

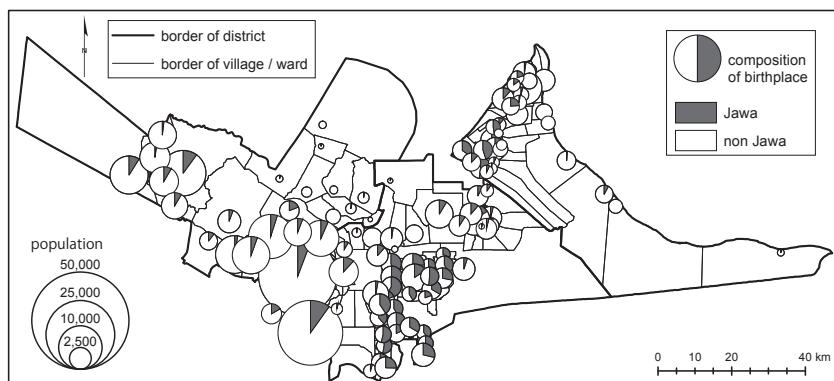


Figure 46. Composition of birthplace (Jawa) (P4B2004, Siak Regency)

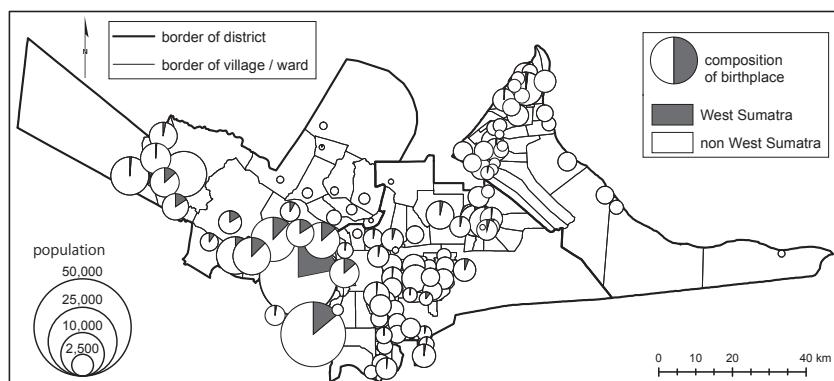


Figure 47. Composition of birthplace (West Sumatra) (P4B2004, Siak Regency)

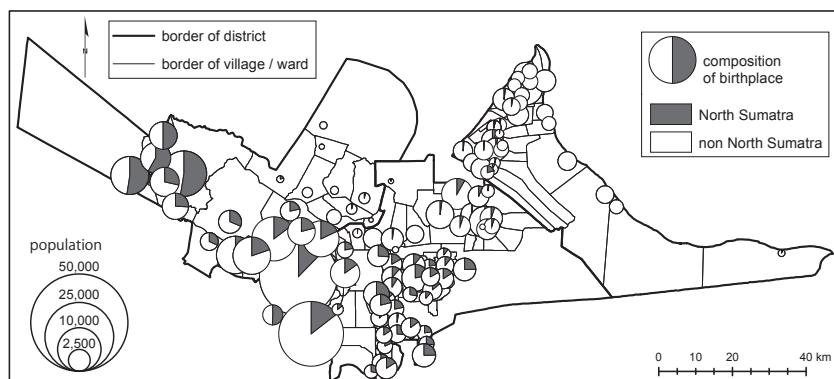


Figure 48. Composition of birthplace (North Sumatra) (P4B2004, Siak Regency)

V Concluding Remarks

Over a long period of history, a massive wave of immigration rolled on the territory of the Riau Province repeatedly, forming the geographical configuration of Riau society today. From the highlands of the West Sumatra Province, probably before the colonial era, the people who are categorized as Malay in a broad sense in the present-day Riau society gradually moved down to the western part of the Riau Province. In the latter half of the colonial era, the spontaneous migrants from various regions of Sumatra and Java started to settle in the Riau Province. In the same period, the people from Kalimantan and ethnic Chinese settled in the coastal area.

After the independence of Indonesia, especially in the era of the New Order, with the acceleration of resources development, new massive waves of immigration rolled on the territory of the Riau Province and transformed the geographical configuration of Riau society. With the explosive expansion of the oil palm plantation sector, a large amount of people migrated from the North Sumatra Province as estate workers or smallholders. At the sites of transmigration or related PIR projects, many migrants came from Java, engaging in the plantation or agricultural sectors as smallholders. The rapid economic growth of the Riau Province associated with resources development including land, timber and minerals attracted people from outside the Riau Province on a massive scale to the various industrial sectors. From the West Sumatra Province, the Minangkabau flowed into the expanding commercial sector and came to make

up an important share of urban population. From the 2000s onward, after entering the Reformation era, migration to the Riau Province decreased in line with the disappearance of resources development. It is likely that the characteristics of Riau society from the viewpoint of its geographical configuration have essentially not changed since the early 2000s.

This article showed the geographical configuration of Riau society in the early 2000s by creating social maps and discussed its characteristics and historical backgrounds. The geographical configuration of a certain society at some point in time can be seen as the outcome of continuous changes, and at the same time, it sets preconditions for future social change. This article attempts to evoke interests in understanding the geographical configuration of society by creating social maps on detailed geographical scales in studying various aspects of social transformation in Indonesia.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Statistics of Riau Province for providing us with the data of SP2000 and P4B2004. Our thanks are also due to Dr. Masashi Sato, Ms. Natsumi Akimoto, and Mr. Wataru Moriya for their assistance in mapping the data on a GIS. This research was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) 2012-2014, No. 24401008, "Changes of Expanding Process of Oil Palm Plantation in Indonesia: Indigenization, Internalization, and Social Differentiation" (Project Leader: Junji Nagata).

Notes

- 1) The former Riau Province was divided into the Riau Province and Riau Islands Province in 2002. This article covers only the territory of the current Riau Province. All of the statistics and information on the Riau Province that are referred to in this article have excluded the territory of the Riau Islands Province.
- 2) In mapping the data of SP2000 and P4B2004 on a GIS, all of the districts (*kecamatan*) in Pekanbaru City and the Dumai Barat and Dumai Timur Districts in Dumai City are combined to one district because these districts make up the consecutive urban area in each city.
- 3) Strictly speaking, the total of two ethnic categories, "Riau, Melayu Riau" and "Melayu" in Statistics Indonesia (2001) does not correspond to the number of Malay in the SP2000 data which we acquired. The difference is 15,966. As for the Malay (*Melayu*), 21 sub-categories such as "Riau, Melayu Riau" are provided in the population census of 2000 (Nagatsu 2012). Sub-categories of Malay other than "Riau, Melayu Riau" and "Melayu" are included in "others" in Statistics Indonesia (2001), and this accounts for the difference (Table 1).
- 4) Ananta et al. (2008) carried out the demographic analysis of Chinese Indonesians by using the raw data of the population census of 2000.

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