Dayak Lundayeh: A Report from The Border

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Abstract
In his paper "Dayak Lundayeh: A Report from the Border" Luqman H. Zainuri explores the vulnerabilities and potential of national disintegration coming from indigenous communities in Indonesia. In particular, the paper focuses on one of the communities which has been largely ignored, the Dayak people, who have played an important role in the border between Indonesia and Malaysia in Borneo Island. The Dayak indigenous people which inhabit this highland plateau are known as the Lun Bawang, on the Malaysian side, and the Lun Dayeh (or Lundayeh) in the Indonesian side. Both groups are linguistically and culturally the same. This paper provides information on the general condition of their lives, and on how they position themselves towards Indonesia, emphasizing the particularities of the Dayak Lun Dayeh among other Dayak ethnic groups who live in West and Central Kalimantan. Although separated by a national border, the Lun Bawang of the Kelalan Valley and the Lun Dayeh of the Bawan Valley have similar cultural patterns and kingship ties. The paper recognizes Indonesia as a multiethnic, multilingual and multicultural territory, much like Asia in general, and argues for socio-political integration and peace. The paper is part of report based on an exploratory research conducted in Krayan (also known as Kerayan) sub district, Nunukan North Kalimantan in September 2012, under the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) program, aimed to promote an understanding of the socio-cultural life of the Dayak tribes and of the degree of autonomy of border communities between Indonesia and Malaysia. The paper also stresses the importance of preserving traditional cultures and their integration by means of education and the development of cultural and creative industries in marginalized ethnic areas.

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London Sumatra, as written in a 2014 report by the Sajogyo Institute. For many years, the Benuaqs' attempts to pursue justice have been criminalised by Indonesian lawmakers. To date, Benuaqs have watched 7,000 hectares of the 11,000 hectares of their ancestral forests and gardens trashed into vast, polluted wastelands. Also from Borneo is FORMADAT, a trans-border forum for the Dayak Highlanders of Indonesia's Nunukan regency in North Kalimantan, and around the Sarawak-Sabah border of East Malaysia. The highlanders include the Kelabit, Lundayeh-Lun Bawang and Sa'ban peoples, whom share a common ancestry, homeland territory, and language. Harvesting in the Kraya highlands | Courtesy of Robertson, Borneo, with a single language in Sumatra. Glottolog classifies the Land Dayak languages as follows. Bekati': Bekati' (Bekatil), Sara, Laru' (Rara). Bidadayuh: Bukar Sadong, Rejang (in Sumatra). Biatah–Tringgus, Jagoi (Bau). Southern: Djongkang, Kembayan, Semandang, Ribun. Benyadu'. Sanggau. Smith (2017) classifies the Land Dayak languages as follows. Banyadu-Bekati (Banyadu, Bekati, Rara, Laru).