

INDONESIA: Background Information Paper

Primary Information:

Country: Republic of Indonesia

Capital: Jakarta

Population 140 million (65% live on Java, on 7% of the land area)

Density: 185 P/sq mile (overall),
1690 P/sq mile on Java

Urban: 18% (1971 census)

Area: 736,000 sq miles

Geography: Indonesia is an archipelago of more than 13,500 islands scattered over an area stretching 1,000 miles from north to south and 3,000 miles from east to west. The topography varies to a large degree. Much of the land is hilly, with a number of mountains. Small plateaus are scattered throughout the islands. Extensive plains exist in some areas.

Climate: Humid, tropical, with little variation in seasonal or daily temperatures. Two seasons are marked by high rainfall in January and comparatively dry weather in August. Average rainfall is 70 inches per year, and average annual temperature ranges between 75° and 86° F.

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia, a form of Malay, is the official language. Others include Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and Malay.

Official Motto & Philosophies: "Unity in diversity," the motto in the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Indonesia, reflects the country's geographical, historical, cultural, and ethnic heterogeneity. "Pancasila," the set of five fundamental philosophies guiding the country, is "belief in one God, humanity (internationalism), patriotism (unity of Indonesia), democracy, and social justice."

Religion: Muslim 90%
Christian 5%
Hindu 3%

Currency: Rupiah.
U.S. \$1.00 = Rupiah 415.

Per Capita Income: U.S. \$160 - GNP \$22 billion, annual growth rate FY.

Major Cities: (Population)
Jakarta 5,000,000
Surabaya 2,000,000
Bandung 2,000,000
Medan 1,000,000
Yogyakarta 500,000

Production:	Agriculture:	55% of national income
	Manufacturing:	12% of national income
	Mining:	5% of national income
	Construction:	3% of national income
	Services & Others:	25% of national income

INDONESIA: NATIONAL CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHY

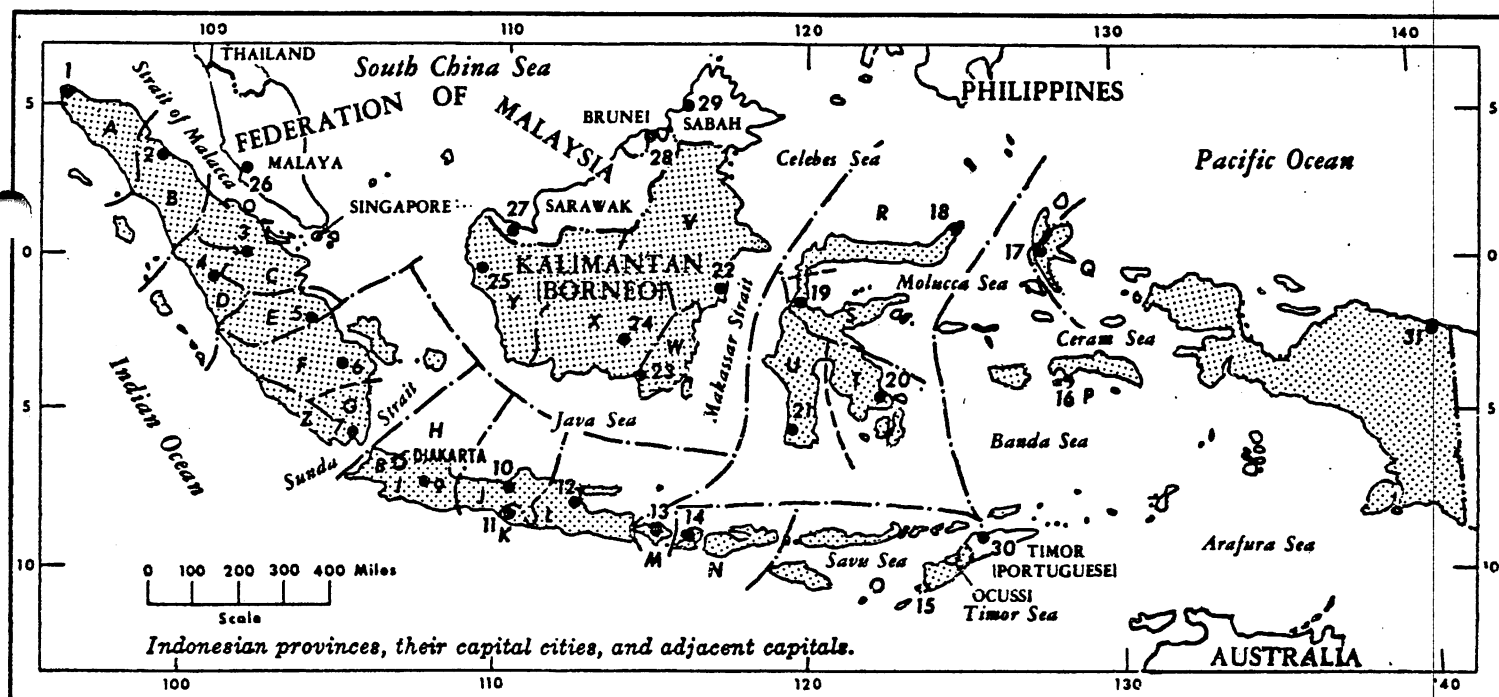
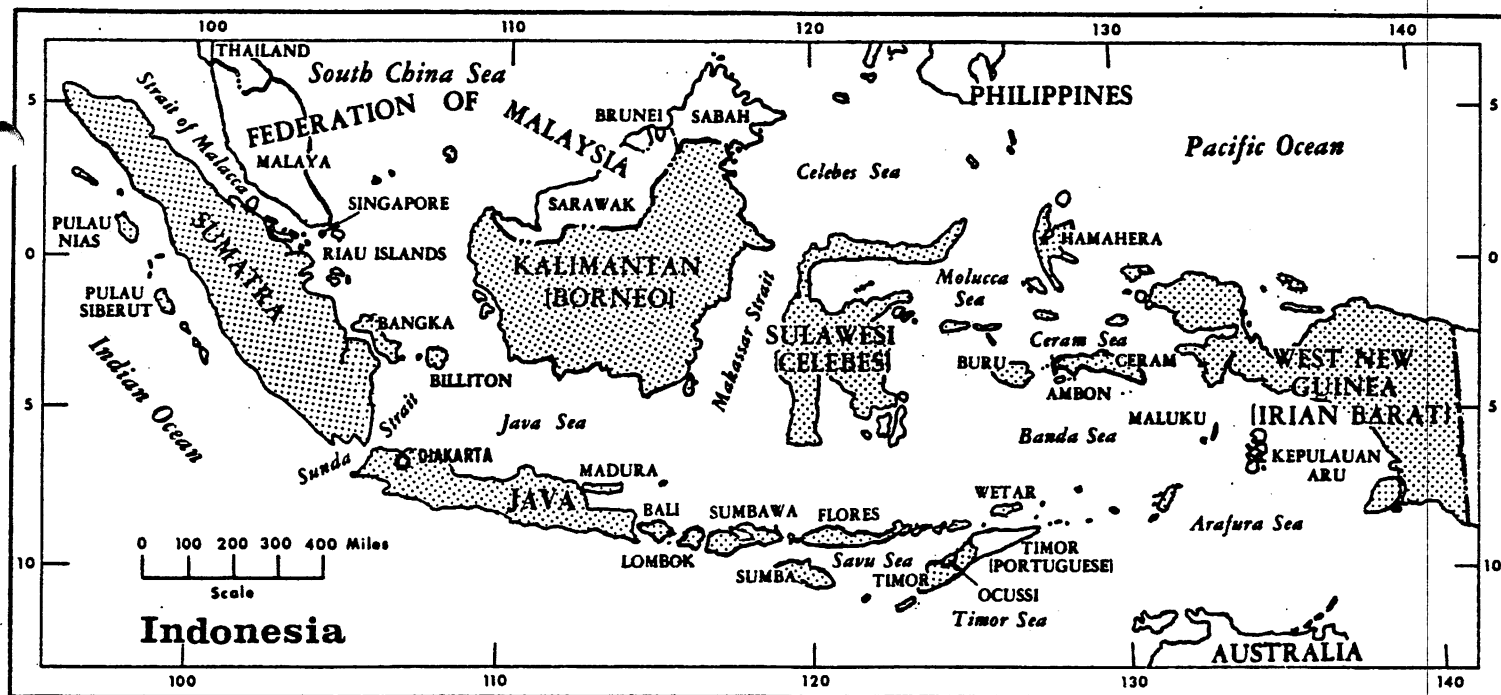
The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago of 3,000 inhabited islands and 7,000 tiny islets, strung out in a broad belt measuring about 3,000 miles from east to west, 1,000 miles from north to south, across the equator. Its physical characteristics vary widely. The islands are grouped into four regions: the Greater Sundas, the Lesser Sundas, the Moluccas, and Irian Barat with its nearby islands. The Greater Sundas group includes Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, and Kalimantan. The Lesser Sundas comprise the double chain of islands from Bali eastward through Timor. The Moluccas include islands lying east of Sulawesi and north of the Lesser Sundas. The last group includes the western half of New Guinea.

Most of the islands have volcanic peaks. In the western islands volcanic activity has almost ceased, but the eastern islands are dotted with active volcanoes. Irian Barat, although mountainous, is non-volcanic and has the highest peak in Indonesia, Puntjak Soekarno, with an elevation of 16,500 feet. The mountainous parts of Indonesia include western Sumatra, east-central Irian Barat, most of inland Java, a large part of inland Kalimantan, and practically all of Sulawesi. Extensive plains exist in eastern

Sumatra, southern Kalimantan, and southeastern Irian Barat; those of Sumatra and Kalimantan are low and swampy in many places. The rest of Indonesia is hilly, for the most part. There are also some small and scattered plateaus.

Indonesia is a tropical country. It lies between the Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer. Seasonal and daily variations in temperature are slight. At Jakarta, the capital city, the highest temperature recorded in 55 years was 96° F and the lowest 66° F. The mean temperature for January (78.7° F) differed little from that of April (80.4° F) or July (79.4° F). As a result, the direction of wind flow and rainfall distinguishes the seasons. The wind responds to the changing seasons of continental Asia to the north and Australia to the south. The monsoon wind brings a change in the rainfall. The heaviest rainfall occurs during the month of January (12-13 inches) when the wind blows generally from the north. The driest month is August (with less than 2 inches of rain), when the wind blows from the south.

The average annual rainfall ranges from 80 inches in Sumatra, Kalimantan, East and South Sulawesi, the Moluccas, and Irian Barat, to about 38 inches in the Lesser Sundas. Within the high rainfall areas, annual precipitation may reach 150 to 200 inches at scattered localities, especially in western Sumatra at Mount Singyalang, where it rains about 320 days a year.



1 KUTARADJA	17 TIDORE	A ATJEH	Q WEST NEW GUINEA
2 MEDAN	18 MANADO	B NORTH SUMATRA	R NORTH SULAWESI
3 PAKANBARU	19 PALU	C RIAU	S CENTRAL SULAWESI
4 BUKITTINGGI	20 KENDARI	D WEST SUMATRA	T SOUTHEAST SULAWESI
5 DJAMBI	21 MAKASAR	E DJAMBI	U SOUTH SULAWESI
6 PALEMBANG	22 SAMARINDA	F SOUTH SUMATRA	V EAST KALIMANTAN
7 TANJUNG KARANG	23 BANJERMASIN	G LAMPUNG	W SOUTH KALIMANTAN
8 DJAKARTA	24 PLANGKARAJA	H DJAKARTA RAYA	X CENTRAL KALIMANTAN
9 BANDUNG	25 PONTIANAK	I WEST JAVA	Y WEST KALIMANTAN
10 SEMARANG	26 KUALA LUMPUR	J CENTRAL JAVA	Z BENGKULU
11 JOGJAKARTA	27 KUCHING	K JOGJAKARTA	
12 SURABAJA	28 BRUNEI	L EAST JAVA	
13 SINGARADJA	29 KOTA KINABALU	M BALI	
14 MATARAM	30 DILI	N WEST NUSA TENGGARA	
15 KUPANG	31 DJAJAPURA	O EAST NUSA TENGGARA	
16 AMBON		P MALUKU	

Note: Numbers indicate capitals and principal cities; letters indicate provinces. Dashed boundaries are indefinite.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From early Neolithic times and in subsequent periods, developments in the Asian continent, particularly the Indian subcontinent and Arabia, influenced and shaped the history of Indonesia. Neolithic migrations brought two cultures, the Proto Malays and the Deutro Malays, from the mainland. Along with them came the great skills of woodworking, decorating, pottery-making, weaving, navigation, and wet rice cultivation.

After the birth of Christ, most of Java and Sumatra was dominated by small Hindu kingdoms which in the later periods were joined by some Buddhist kingdoms. Islam was introduced by Indian traders at the end of the thirteenth century. Like all other religions coming to Indonesia, it first gained influence in the coastal areas and then gradually became established in the interior areas.

The Portuguese arrived in the area by the sixteenth century when the Muslim sultanates of Demak and Bantam were important. Dutch arrival in 1602 heralded a 300-year Dutch reign interrupted only briefly by British interregnum.

In 1945 Sukarno and others proclaimed political independence from the Dutch. In 1949 the Federal Republic of the United States of Indonesia was established which subsequently merged into a unitary state in 1950 and formed the Republic of Indonesia.

ADMINISTRATION

Indonesia is a republic, structured as a unitary state. The sovereignty of the state vested in the people is exercised by the People's Consultative Assembly, the highest authority of the state. It elects the President and the Vice-President and determines the general outlines of state policy to be implemented by the President. The Assembly consists of 460 members from the House of the People's Representatives and 460 members appointed by the government for representation of the diversity of regions and people.

The House of the People's Representatives is the legislative body of the government, consisting of 360 members directly elected by the people for five years, and 100 members appointed by the government to represent special occupation, income and ethnic groups who are otherwise underprivileged - e.g., to represent interests of some remote tribal groups or interest of women.

The judicial powers of the state are exercised by the Supreme Court. There is also a Supreme Audit Board which has the authority and responsibility for auditing the state's finances, and a Supreme Advisory Council whose duty is to advise the President on specific issues raised by him.

The administration of the 27 provinces is carried out by three fairly autonomous levels of government. Each province

is headed by a governor who is elected to a five-year term by the Provincial Assembly and has to be formally approved by the President. Each county or regency is headed by a regent elected by the Regency Assembly. Last is the village or *dasa* level of government.

ECONOMY

Agriculture plays a predominant role in the economy of the country. In 1968 it employed about 50% of the labor force and accounted for 55% of national income. It also supplied 82% of the non-petroleum exports in terms of values. Agriculture is followed in importance by manufacturing (12% of national income), construction (3.8%), and mining (3.2%). Per capita GNP in 1980 was U.S. \$160.

Table I

INCOME CLASSIFICATIONS BY PERCENT OF POPULATION

<u>Income Level</u>		<u>Percent of Population</u>
1. Lower	US\$ < 35/month	20%
2. Low	US\$ < 25-75/month	50%
3. Moderate	US\$ < 75-125/month	20%
4. Middle	US\$ < 125-225/month	8%
5. High	US\$ < 225+/month	2%

Gross National Product was \$22 billion in with an annual growth rate of 7%. Principal exports are petroleum

and petroleum products, timber, rubber, and tin. Principal imports are food, chemicals and textiles.

Production of nine major commodities (such as rice, salt, sugar, petrol, coffee, tea, and salted fish) is carried out by the government. This includes formation of agricultural cooperatives, provision of fertilizer, and supervision of sales.

DEMOGRAPHY

Ethnic diversity is manifest throughout the archipelago in the multiplicity of languages and the variety of existing cultural, religious, social, and economic patterns. The estimated number of distinct languages identified to date ranges from 250 to 400, and over 300 ethnic groups have been identified. There are nine major ethnic groups: the Javanese comprise 50% of the total Indonesian population, the Sundanese 15%, the coastal Malays 8%, and the Madurese 8%; the Atjehnese, Balak, Balinese, Makagarese-Buginese, and Minangabau range from 1.5 to 4% each. Eight of these groups are concentrated in western Indonesia. The Javanese, Sundanese, and Madurese, whose combined populations account for four-fifths of the total of all nine groups, are centered on Java and the neighboring island of Madura. Kinship systems include matrilineal, patrilineal, and bilateral patterns.

82% of the people live in rural areas. Forms of community vary from small isolated settlements to modern urban

centers. Religious beliefs are highly eclectic. 90% of the people profess some form of Islam, but Islam in Indonesia is practiced in different ways in the various regions and among the various ethnic groups.

Bahasa Indonesia, a form of Malay, was adopted as the national language in 1928 to overcome the difficulties due to the multiplicity of approximately 400 languages then being used. Other major languages in Indonesia include Javanese, spoken by 40 to 50% of the population, Sundanese, spoken by 15%, and Madurese and Malay, each spoken by 5 to 10% of the population.

URBANIZATION TRENDS

The migration of rural dwellers to urban areas began in considerable numbers in the early 1930's. In 1930, 7.5% of the population lived in fairly urban areas. Among this urban population of just over four million, slightly more than three million lived in Java. Six of the seven largest cities were in Java including the two largest, Jakarta and Surabaya. The rate of urban growth rose sharply after the Japanese surrender in 1945, largely as a result of political developments, population growth and economic attractions in cities.

By 1961, approximately 15% of the total population was living in urban areas, with a heavy concentration of people aged 15 to 25. The major urban centers, in order by size in

1961, were Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, Medan, and Palembang. Several of these cities had tripled or quadrupled in population since 1930.

The major attraction of the cities has been the hope of increased economic and, to some degree, educational opportunities. Rapid urbanization has resulted in mounting congestion, health problems, and unemployment on a scale beyond what authorities could cope with. Along with unsanitary conditions and health hazards, social problems associated with urbanization, such as crime, moral degeneration, and disintegration of the traditional family have increased.

According to the 1971 census, about 18% of the total population resided in urban areas. Java accounted for 67% of the total urban population, with Jakarta alone accounting for 22%. While the population of Indonesia rose by 22% from 1961 to 1971, the urban population rose by 44%. Urban growth has been most rapid in the larger cities, notably Jakarta (57%) and Surabaya.

The unemployment rates, according to one survey, indicate 4.4% in the busy season and 8.8% in the slack season (busy and slack resulting from harvesting seasons). An urban unemployment survey of 1972 reported rates of 7.5% to 12% unemployment in the three major cities of Java.

The extent of poverty can be understood by comparing the consumption level to the WHO/FAO recommended minimum

consumption, although no great precision should be ascribed to this recommendation because required intake levels vary considerably between regions, cultures, and climates. Approximately 55% of the urban population of Indonesia and 60% in Java officially fall below the WHO/FAO poverty line. It is estimated that about 31% of the total urban population ~~(31%)~~ has access to piped water and the proportion of the urban population served by sewer systems is much smaller; only Bandung has a water-borne sewer system. Human wastes are mainly discharged into septic tanks, latrines, surface drainage, ditches, or directly into streams and rivers, and constitute a health hazard, especially for water supplies. Cholera, typhoid, dysentery, and other parasitic diseases transmitted by water are endemic, especially in Java and Sumatra. Infant mortality and malnutrition rates are very high, particularly in urban areas.