Welcome to Indonesia

Face of thousand island

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Indonesia

- The biggest archipelago in the world
- Consisting of 17.508 island of which 9.000 islands of them are actually inhabited
- The population consist of 480 ethnic group and 583 different language amount 230 million citizens

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The flag
Bendera Pusaka Merah Putih (The Great Red & White)

National Emblem : Garuda (Eagle)

National Anthem : Indonesia Raya (Indonesia the Great)

Motto: *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Old Javanese)
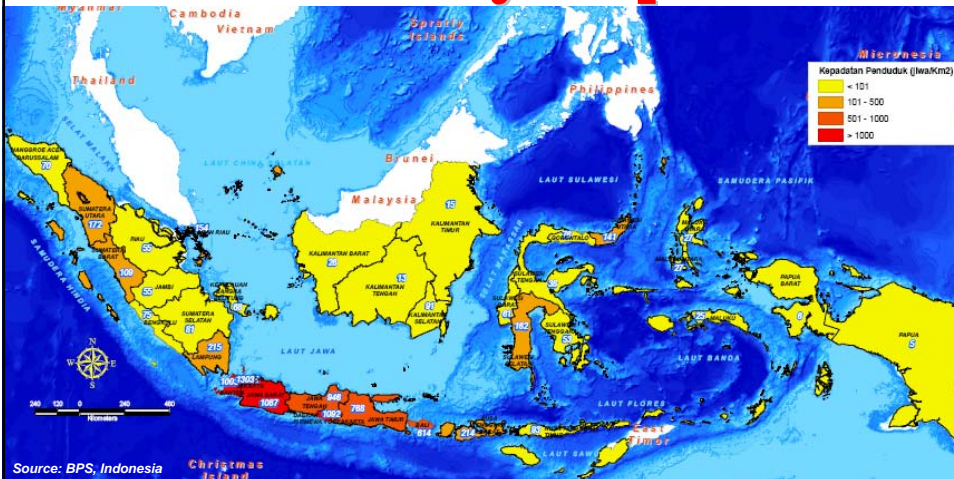Unity in Diversity

Location

Geography

- **Capital city**: Jakarta
- **Area:** 1.92 million km^2 (land) & 5.8 million km^2 (ocean)
  - 81.000 km coastline and the world's largest archipelago
  - 85.700 km^2 of coral reef area
  - 24.300 km^2 of mangrove area
  - 20% of the Indonesian's GDP is derived from marine and fishery industries
  - 60% of Indonesian population live within 50 km of the coast
- **Climate :** tropic with hot and humid conditions
- **Average daily temperature :** 28°C
- **Currency:** Rupiah (IDR), Floating system

Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono & Boediono
President & Vice President Republic of Indonesia

Density Map

Source: BPS, Indonesia

Population 2008 = 237.512.352 people (58.6% live in Java). Growth rate 2.32% during the period 1971-1980 now can be reduced to 1.3%.

Life expectancy at birth = 65.4% (2000)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) = 2.27

Number province = 33. As of December 2004, Indonesia consists of 349 districts and administrative districts and also 91 city/town administration.

Average density = 116/km^2

People

Religions:

- ***Muslim 86.1%,*** Protestant 5.7%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 1.8%, other or unspecified 3.4%

Ethnic groups:

- ***Javanese 40.6%,*** Sundanese 15%, Madurese 3.3%, Minangkabau 2.7%, Betawi 2.4%, Bugis 2.4%, Banten 2%, Banjar 1.7%, other or unspecified 29.9%,

Languages:

- ***Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay)***, English, Dutch,local dialects (the most widely spoken of which is Javanese)

Indonesia Religions Map

Modernist Islam
Traditional Islam
Protestantism
Catholicism
Hinduism
Buddhism

Ethnolinguistic

CAPITAL CITY, JAKARTA

Bundaran HI

Monas

Jakarta night

Grand Indonesia

Central bank

Ministry of finance

Country palace

✓ **Population: 14,7 million at working day & 9 million at night,**
✓ **Size of area : 670 km^2,**
✓ **Pop. density : 13,400 people/km^2,**

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3 Special Province and Capital Jakarta

1. **Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (formerly:** *Aceh Special Region***)**
   – MoU of 2005 has greater status
   – its own Islamic syari'ah law (only for Muslim citizen)
   local political parties are allowed.

2. **Yogyakarta Special Region**
   – The governor is not elected, but automatically served by Sultan of Yogyakarta
   – Sultanate reigned in the region for centuries

3. **Papua (formerly:** *Irian Jaya***)**
   – 2000 greater role of local government

4. **Jakarta Special Capital Region**
   – capital city of Indonesia
   – place of all national government bodies
   – will be extended to part of neighbouring provinces.

History

1. Kingdom of Muslim religion(13th century)
2. Be colonized by Portuguese, Dutchman (340 years), Japanese(World War II).
3. Declared in 17 August, 1945
4. Be a member state in Dec. 27, 1950

Cirebon   Japanese colonized   Dutchman colonized   Declaration of independence

Political System

- Presidential representative democratic republic
- Pluriform multi-party system
- Executive power is held by President of Indonesia (head of state & head of government)
- Legislative power → vested in:
  - the government
  - two People's Representative Councils (Bicameral Parliament)
- Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature

Legislative Power

People's Consultative Assembly
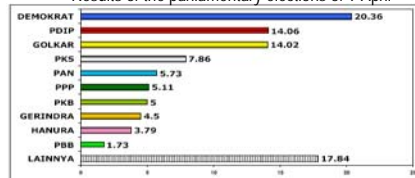(Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat/MPR)

Comprising two chambers:

– People's Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/*DPR) → lower house. Since 2004 election, the DPR had 550 members, of whom elected directly in elections from all 33 provinces,

– Regional Representatives Council (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah/DPD). Created at 9 November 2001 in a move towards bicameralism (4 members per province) → Upper house. Restricted to deal with bills on:

  • regional autonomy and central-local government relationship.
  • formation, expansion and merger of regions
  • management of natural resources and other economic resources
  • Centre-regions financial balance related Bills

2009-2014 Political Party members of Lower House

Results of the parliamentary elections of 9 April

Executive power = President

• The president and vice president directly elected for 5 year term.
• Head of the Cabinet
• Commander-in-chief of Indonesian armed force
• Responsible for domestic governance, policy making & foreign affairs

President palace, Jakarta

2009 Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
2005 Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Megawati Sukarnoputri
2000 Abdurrahman Wahid
Baharuddin Jusuf Habibie
1995
1990
1985
1980 Suharto
1975
1970
1965
1960
1955 Sukarno
1950
1945

Judicial Power

1. High Court (State Court)
2. Commercial Court → to handle bankruptcy and insolvency
3. State Administrative Court → to hear administrative law cases against the government
4. Constitutional Court → to hear disputes concerning: legality of law products, general elections, dissolution of political parties and the scope of authority of a state institution,
5. Religious Court →to deal with specific religious cases.

High Court   Constitutional Court

Administrative Division

- Provinces (*Provinsi*) consist of regencies (*Kabupaten*) and cities (*Kotamadya*)
- Provinces, regencies, and cities, have their own local governments and parliamentary bodies → Heads = governors, regents, and mayors (5 years term)
- Local governments enjoy greater role to administer their own area *exceptions: foreign politics, defense system of law &monetary policy*.

West Java   Central Java   Riau   East Java

Education

Early childhood
- From birth until the age of 5, Indonesian children do not generally have access to formal education. From the age of *5 to 6 or 7*, they attend *kindergarten*. The kindergarten years are usually divided into 2, "Class A" and "Class B" with a year of each class.

Elementary School (School Enrollment ratio = 96.1%).
- Children ages *7-12* attend Elementary School. *This level of education is compulsory for all Indonesian citizens, based on the national constitution*. The most elementary schools are owned by the government or public school. Similar to education in the U.S. and Australia, all students have to study for 6 years to pass this level.

Middle School (School Enrollment ratio = 79.2%).
- This is part of primary education in Indonesia. Students attend Middle School for three years from the age of *13-15*. All students have to study for 3 years to pass this level.

High School (School Enrollment ratio = 49.8%).
- Students will attend for three years from the age of *16-18*. All students have to study for 3 years to pass this level.

Tertiary education
- After graduation from High school or college, students may attend a university.

Major Event & Festivals

Period	Festival 2009
26 January	Chinese New Year
* 9 March	The Prophet's Birthday
27 March	Nyepi
10 April	Good Friday
12 April	Easter
April	Kasada
April/May	Nyale Sea Festival
9 May	Wesak Day
July	Fishing Festival
August	Tabut Festival
September	Erau
Move 11d	Hari Raya Puasa
Move 11d	Hari Raya Haji
Move 11d	First day of Muharram
December 25	Christmas

Other festivals

Greeting & taboo

- Greeting is very important in Indonesian society and is seen as a demonstration of civility and respect. Shaking hands is common practice, and it is customary to shake hands lightly with everyone in a room upon arrival and again before departing. ,

- Indonesia is predominantly Muslim, though not an Islamic state. It is forbidden for Muslims to consume pork products or alcohol, which should be kept in mind when choosing gifts for Indonesian colleagues.
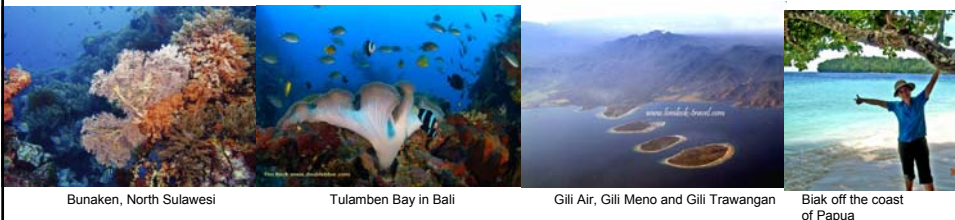
The Nature of Indonesia

- Indonesia has well-preserved natural ecosystem such as rainforests that stretch over about 57% of Indonesia's land (225 million acres) and about 2% of them are mangrove. *10 % of remain rain forest all over the world*,
- Forests on Sumatra and Java are examples of popular tourists destinations.
- Moreover, Indonesia has one of *longest coastlines in the world*, measuring 54,716 km, with a number of beaches and island resorts, such as those in southern *Bali, Lombok,Bintan and Nias Island*.

Dive sites

- *Bunaken* at the northern of Sulawesi, has more than 70% of all the known *fish species of the Indo-Western Pacific*.
- Moreover, there are over *3,500 species living in Indonesian waters*, including sharks, dolphins, manta rays, turtles, morays, cuttlefish, octopus and scorpionfish, compared to 1,500 on the Great Barrier Reef and 600 in the Red Sea.
- *Tulamben Bay in Bali* boasts the wreck of the 120 meter (400 ft) US Army commissioned transport vessel, the Liberty.
- Other popular dive sites on Bali are at *Candidasa and Menjangan*. Across the Badung Strait from Bali there are several popular dive sites on *Nusa Lembongan and Nusa Penida.*
- *Lombok's three Gilis (Gili Air, Gili Meno and Gili Trawangan)* are popular as is Bangka. Some of the most famous diving sites in Indonesia are also the most difficult to reach, with places like *Biak off the coast of Papua* and the Alor Archipelago among the popular, more remote, destinations for divers.

Bunaken, North Sulawesi   Tulamben Bay in Bali   Gili Air, Gili Meno and Gili Trawangan   Biak off the coast of Papua

Surf breaks

- Surf breaks can be found all the way along *Sumatra, down to Nusa Tenggara, including Aceh, Bali, Banten, Java, Lombok, Mentawai Islands, and Sumbawa*.
- *On Bali, there are about 33 surf spots*, from West Bali to East Bali including four on the offshore island of Nusa Lembongan.
- *Sumatra* is the second island with the most number of surf spots*, with 18 spots*.
- Two well-known surf breaks in Indonesia are the *G-Land in the Bay of Grajagan, East Java and Lagundri Bay at the southern end of Nias island*. G-Land was first identified in 1972 when a surfer saw the break from the window of a plane.

Bali 33 surf spot   Sumatra 18 surf spot   G-land bay, Grajagan

National parks

- The biggest national park in Indonesia is the 9,500 km^2 *Gunung Leuser National Park* (north of Sumatra island). Together with *Kerinci Seblat National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park*, the total 25,000 km^2 of national parks in Sumatra, named Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra.
- Other national parks on the list are *Lorentz National Park in Papua, Komodo National Park* in the Lesser Sunda Islands and Ujung Kulon National Park in the west of Java.
- Many native species such as *Sumatran elephants, Sumatran tigers, Sumatran rhinoceros, Javan rhinoceros and Orangutans* are listed as endangered or critically endangered. The *world's largest flower*, rafflesia arnoldi, and the tallest flower, titan arum, can be found in Sumatra.
- Birds of Paradise, locally known as cenderawaish, are plumed birds that can be found among other fauna in *Papua*.
- One species of *lizard, the Komodo Dragon* can easily be found on Komodo, located in the *Nusa Tenggara* lesser islands region.

orangutan (*Pongo belii*) In Gunung Leuser NP   Way kambas NP   Kerinci Seblat NP   Bukit Barisan Selatan NP   Kepulauan Seribu NP   Bali Barat National Park

Volcanoes

- Though volcanic mountains can be dangerous, they have become major tourist destinations.
- Popular active volcanoes are the 2,329 m high *Mount Bromo in the East Java province* with its little desert, the upturned boat shaped *Tangkuban Perahu* on the outskirts of Bandung, the most active volcano in Java, *Mount Merapi and the legendary Krakatau* with its new caldera known as anak krakatau (the child of Krakatau).
- *Puncak Jaya* in the Lorentz National Park, the highest mountain in Indonesia and the only mountain with ice caps, offers the opportunity of rock climbing.
- In Sumatra, there are the remains of a supervolcano eruption that have created the landscape of *Lake Toba* close to Medan in North Sumatra.

Canopy Trail in Halimun Salak NP

Gunung Gede Pangrango NP

Bromo Tengger Semeru NP

Bromo Tengger Semeru NP

Kelimutu NP

orangutan (*Pongo belii)* In Gunung Leuser NP

Mentawai Tribes in Siberut NP

Way kambas NP

Kerinci Seblat NP

Bukit Barisan Selatan NP

Kepulauan Seribu NP

Canopy Trail in Halimun Salak NP

Gunung Gede Pangrango NP

Bromo Tengger Semeru NP

Bromo Tengger Semeru NP

Kelimutu NP

Helarctos malayanus Euryspilus in Bukit Baka-Bukit Raya NP

Meru betiri NP

Neofelis nebulosa in Kayan Mentarang NP

Macrocephalon maleo In Bogani Nani Wartabone NP

Bogani Nani Wartabone NP
Tarsius spectrum spectrum

Aceros undulatus Betung kerihun

Rafflesia

Gletser in Indonesia

Bali Barat National Park

Kepulauan Seribu National Park

Culture

- Indonesia has around 300 ethnic groups each with cultural differences which have shifted over the centuries and the concept of Indonesian culture is a fusion of this diversity.
- One example is the *Borobudur temple*, which is a mix of Hinduism and Javanese culture, as it was built by a Javanese dynasty, the Sailendra. Indonesia has also imported cultural aspects from *Arabic, Chinese, Malay and European sources*.
- Art forms in Indonesia have been influenced by several cultures. Traditional Javanese and Balinese *dances*, mythology as does the Javanese and Balinese *wayang kulit* shadow puppet shows, depicting several mythological events. Cloth such as *batik, ikat and songket* are created across Indonesia with different areas having different styles and specialisations.

The 9th century Buddhist monument, Borobudur in Central Java

Balinese boys in Ubud

A Wayang kulit shadow puppet performance as seen by the audience

Minangkabau woman in traditional dress

Thank You
Sie Sie