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WRITTEN BY		August 25, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

113

1.1 113.guide

Texified version of data for Indonesia.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Indonesia

1.2 113.guide/Indonesia

Indonesia

Geography (Indonesia)

People (Indonesia)

Government (Indonesia)

Government (Indonesia 2. usage)

Economy (Indonesia)

Economy (Indonesia 2. usage)

Communications (Indonesia)

Defense Forces (Indonesia)

1.3 113.guide/Geography (Indonesia)

Geography (Indonesia)

=====

Location:

Southeast Asia, between Malaysia and Australia

Map references:

Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

1,919,440 km²

land area:

1,826,440 km²

comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total 2,602 km, Malaysia 1,782 km, Papua New Guinea 820 km

Coastline:

54,716 km

Maritime claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Portugal
and not recognized by the UN; two islands in dispute with Malaysia

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain:

mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Natural resources:

petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils ←

coal, gold, silver

Land use:

arable land:

8%

permanent crops:

3%

meadows and pastures:

7%

forest and woodland:

67%

other:
 15%

Irrigated land:
 75,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment:
 archipelago of 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited); occasional floods, severe droughts, and tsunamis; deforestation

Note:
 straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

1.4 113.guide/People (Indonesia)

People (Indonesia)

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Population:
 197,232,428 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:
 1.61% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:
 24.84 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:
 8.73 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
 69.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 60.26 years
 male:
 58.28 years
 female:
 62.34 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:
 noun:
 Indonesian(s)
 adjective:
 Indonesian

Ethnic divisions:
 Javanese 45%, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%, other 26%

Religions:
 Muslim 87%, Protestant 6%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist 1%, other 1% (1985)

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

Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 77%

male:
84%
female:
68%
Labor force:
67 million
by occupation:
agriculture 55%, manufacturing 10%, construction 4%, transport and
communications 3% (1985 est.)

1.5 113.guide/Government (Indonesia)

Government (Indonesia)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Indonesia

conventional short form:

Indonesia

local long form:

Republik Indonesia

local short form:

Indonesia

former name:

Netherlands East Indies; Dutch East Indies

Digraph:

ID

Type:

republic

Capital:

Jakarta

Administrative divisions:

24 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions*, ←
(daerah-daerah

istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 special capital

city district** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*, Bali, Bengkulu, Irian Jaya ←

,, Jakarta Raya**,,

Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan

Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Lampung,

Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Riau, Sulawesi Selatan,

Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Sumatera Barat, ←

Sumatera

Selatan, Sumatera Utara, Timor Timur, Yogyakarta*, Independence:

17 August 1945 (proclaimed independence; on 27 December 1949, Indonesia
became legally independent from the Netherlands)

Constitution:

August 1945, abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and Provisional
Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and
by new criminal procedures code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

Political parties and leaders:

GOLKAR (quasi-official party based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. (Ret.) WAHONO, general chairman; Indonesia Democracy Party (PDI - federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), SOERYADI, chairman; Development Unity Party (PPP, federation of former Islamic parties), Ismail Hasan METAREUM, chairman

Suffrage:

17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held on 8 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results - GOLKAR 68%, PPP 17%, PDI 15%; seats - (500 total, 400 elected, 100 appointed) GOLKAR 282, PPP 62, PDI 56

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR); note ←

the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) includes the DPR plus 500 indirectly elected members who meet every five years to elect the president and vice president and, theoretically, to determine national policy

1.6 113.guide/Government (Indonesia 2. usage)

Government (Indonesia 2. usage)

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Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO (since 27 March 1968); Vice President Gen. (Ret.) Try SUTRISNO (since 11 March 1993)

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Abdul Rachman RAMLY

chancery:

2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone:
(202) 775-5200

consulates general:

Houston, New York, and Los Angeles

consulates:

Chicago and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Robert L. BARRY
 embassy:
 Medan Merdeka Selatan 5, Jakarta
 mailing address:
 APO AP 96520
 telephone:
 [62] (21) 360-360
 FAX:
 [62] (21) 360-644
 consulates:
 Medan, Surabaya
 Flag:
 two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red

1.7 113.guide/Economy (Indonesia)

Economy (Indonesia)

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Overview:

Indonesia is a mixed economy with many socialist institutions and central planning but with a recent emphasis on deregulation and private enterprise. Indonesia has extensive natural wealth, yet, with a large and rapidly increasing population, it remains a poor country. Real GDP growth in 1985-92

averaged about 6%, quite impressive, but not sufficient to both slash underemployment and absorb the 2.3 million workers annually entering the labor force. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is an important sector, accounting for almost 20% of GDP and over 50% of the labor force. The staple crop is rice. Once the world's largest rice importer, Indonesia is now nearly self-sufficient. Plantation crops - rubber and palm oil - and textiles and plywood are being encouraged for both export and job generation. Industrial output now accounts for almost 40% of GDP and is based on a supply of diverse natural resources, including crude oil, natural

gas, timber, metals, and coal. Of these, the oil sector dominates the external economy, generating more than 20% of the government's revenues and 40% of export earnings in 1989. However, the economy's growth is highly dependent on the continuing expansion of nonoil exports. Japan remains Indonesia's most important customer and supplier of aid. Rapid growth in the

money supply in 1989-90 prompted Jakarta to implement a tight monetary policy in 1991, forcing the private sector to go to foreign banks for investment financing. Real interest rates remained above 10% and off-shore commercial debt grew. The growth in off-shore debt prompted Jakarta to limit

foreign borrowing beginning in late 1991. Despite the continued problems in moving toward a more open financial system and the persistence of a fairly tight credit situation, GDP growth in 1992 is estimated to have stayed at 6%.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$133 billion (1992 est.)
 National product real growth rate:
 6% (1992 est.)
 National product per capita:
 \$680 (1992 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 8% (1992 est.)
 Unemployment rate:
 3% ; underemployment 45% (1991 est.)
 Budget:
 revenues \$17.2 billion; expenditures \$23.4 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$8.9 billion (FY91)
 Exports:
 \$29.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
 commodities:
 petroleum and liquefied natural gas 40%, timber 15%, textiles 7%, rubber ←
 5%,
 coffee 3%
 partners:
 Japan 37%, Europe 13%, US 12%, Singapore 8% (1991)
 Imports:
 \$24.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
 commodities:
 machinery 39%, chemical products 19%, manufactured goods 16%
 partners:
 Japan 25%, Europe 23%, US 13%, Singapore 5% (1991)
 External debt:
 \$50.5 billion (1992 est.)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 11.6% (1989 est.); accounts for almost 40% of GDP

1.8 113.guide/Economy (Indonesia 2. usage)

Economy (Indonesia 2. usage)

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Electricity:
 11,600,000 kW capacity; 38,000 million kWh produced, 200 kWh per capita
 (1990)
 Industries:
 petroleum and natural gas, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers,
 plywood, food, rubber
 Agriculture:
 accounts for almost 20% of GDP; subsistence food production; small-holder
 and plantation production for export; main products are rice, cassava,
 peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra, other tropical products,
 poultry, beef, pork, eggs
 Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade, but not a
 major player; government actively eradicating plantings and prosecuting
 traffickers
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$4.4 billion; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$25.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$213 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$175 million

Currency:

1 Indonesian rupiah (Rp) = 100 sen (sen no longer used)

Exchange rates:

Indonesian rupiahs (Rp) per US\$1 - 2,064.7 (January 1993), 2,029.9 (1992), 1,950.3 (1991), 1,842.8 (1990), 1,770.1 (1989), 1,685.7 (1988)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.9 113.guide/Communications (Indonesia)

Communications (Indonesia)

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Railroads:

6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; all government owned

Highways:

119,500 km total; 11,812 km state, 34,180 km provincial, and 73,508 km district roads

Inland waterways:

21,579 km total; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Kalimantan ← 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, Irian Jaya 4,587 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,505 km; petroleum products 456 km; natural gas 1,703 km (1989)

Ports:

Cilacap, Cirebon, Jakarta, Kupang, Palembang, Ujungpandang, Semarang, Surabaya

Merchant marine:

401 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,766,201 GRT/2,642,529 DWT; ← includes

6 short-sea passenger, 13 passenger-cargo, 238 cargo, 10 container, 4 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 4 vehicle carrier, 78 oil tanker, 6 chemical tanker ←

6 liquefied gas, 7 specialized tanker, 1 livestock carrier, 26 bulk, 2 passenger

Airports:

total:

435

usable:

411

with permanent-surface runways:

119

with runways over 3,659 m:

1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

11

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

67

Telecommunications:

interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 763,000 ← telephones

(1986); broadcast stations - 618 AM, 38 FM, 9 TV; satellite earth stations ← -

1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station; and 1 domestic satellite communications system

1.10 113.guide/Defense Forces (Indonesia)

Defense Forces (Indonesia)

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 53,160,364; fit for military service 31,395,254; reach military age (18) annually 2,148,927 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.1 billion, 1.5% of GNP (FY93/94 est.)