

Geography & History

COUNTRY REPORT

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INDONESIA

OUTLINE :

• GEOGRAPHY

- GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL LAND DISPUTES
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- PALM OIL OVERVIEW
- ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

• HISTORY

- BEFORE INDEPENDENCE [BEFORE 1945]
 - EARLY KINGDOMS [0 TO 7TH CENTURY]
 - SRIVIJAYA [7TH CENTURY]
 - MAJAPAHIT [13TH CENTURY]
 - INVASION OF THE DUTCH [16TH CENTURY]
 - JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION [19TH CENTURY]
- AFTER INDEPENDENCE [1945 ONWARDS]
 - OLD ERA [1945 - 1967]
 - NEW ERA [1967 - 1998]
 - REFORMATION [1998 ONWARDS]

THE WORLD'S LARGEST ARCHIPELAGO

- 1.9 MILLION KM² (53 X THE SIZE OF TAIWAN)

- POPULATION: 260 MILLION

- MORE THAN 17 000 ISLANDS

SUMATRA, SULAWESI, BALI, JAVA

KALIMANTAN: **KONFRONTASI 1962-1966**

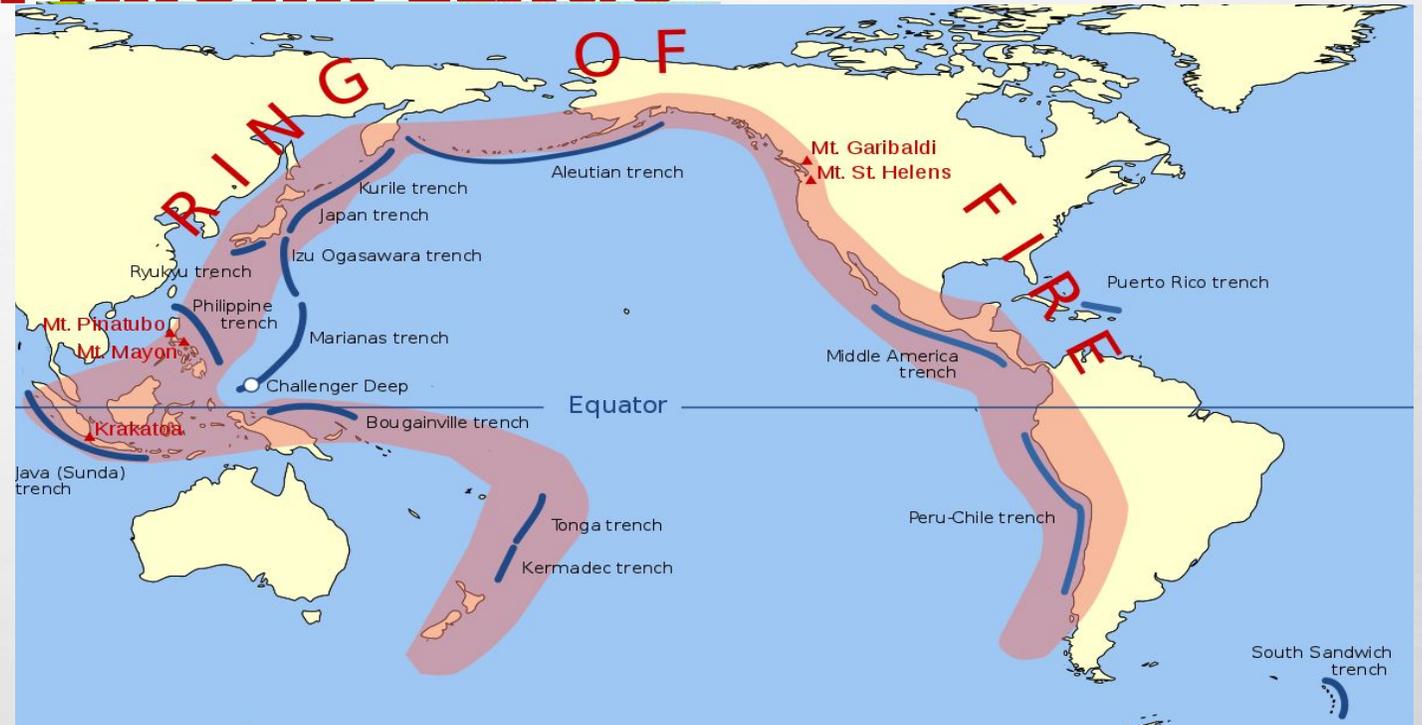
PAPUA: **WEST NEW GUINEA DISPUTE 1950-1962**

- CAPITAL: JAKARTA

- TROPICAL CLIMATE: HEAVY RAINFALL, HIGH HUMIDITY/ TEMPERATURE, LOW WIND

- TOPOGRAPHY:

MOUNTAINS, 100+ ACTIVE VOLCANOS AND LOW PLAINS ALONG THE COAST LINES

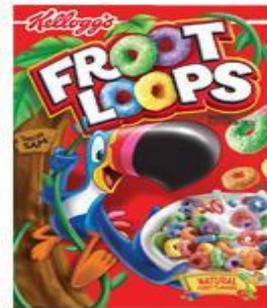
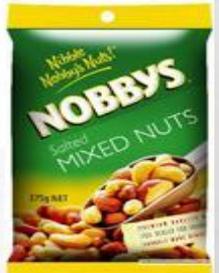




Estimated Global Palm Oil Production in 2016:

Country	Production (in metric tons)
Indonesia	36,000,000 
Malaysia	21,000,000
Thailand	2,200,000
Colombia	1,320,000
Nigeria	970,000
World	58,800,000

PALM OIL IN INDONESIA



AVON





BEFORE INDEPENDENCE [BEFORE 1945]

Early Kingdom [Year 0 to 7th Century]

- Influenced by the Indian culture, where Hinduism came and is spread
- One of the early kingdom was Tarumanegara [358 to 669 CE]



7th Century to 13th Century

Srivijaya Empire

- Based in Palembang (Sumatera Island)
- Largest Maritime Kingdom in Southeast Asia
- Monopoly on trade with China
- Major centre of Buddhism
- Decline in the 12th Century due to dispute on religion and military

Sailendra Empire

- Based in Java Island
- Constructed Candi Borobudur
- Constructed Candi Prambanan





CANDI BOROBUDUR

World's Largest
Buddhist Temple
and Greatest
Monuments



CANDI PRAMBANAN

Largest Hindu Temple site in Indonesia and one of the biggest in Southeast Asia

Constructed in 8th Century



Majapahit Empire [1293 – 1527]

- Greatest and most powerful empires in Indonesia
- Wider trading region stretching from Sumatra to Maluku
- Growth in trade with Chinese and European for demand of Indonesian Spices

AT THAT TIME

MING DYNASTY IN CHINA





The Dutch East India Company

The Dutch State Rule: Cultuurstelsel

AT THAT TIME

OPIUM WARS in Asia
LINCOLN PRESIDENT in the US
NAPOLEON IN EXILE in Europe

1799

Bankruptcy of the Dutch
East India Company

1830

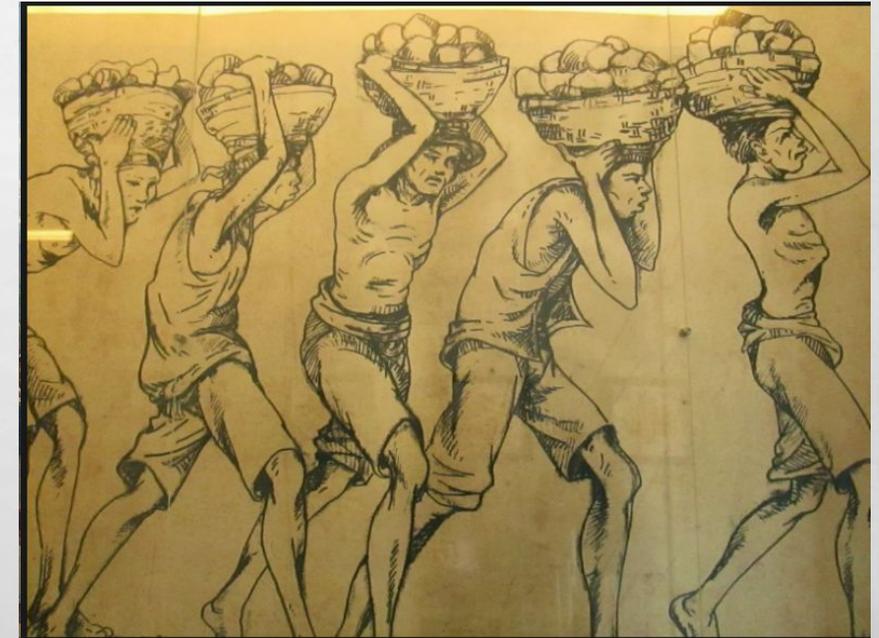
Creation of the Cultivation
System

1850

Famines

Causes of the Bankruptcy of the Dutch East India Company :

- Loss of control in trade with China
- Crippled by the Anglo-Dutch war in Europe
- Confusion between Trade and Politic activities





Japanese Administration

AT THAT TIME

End of World War II

1942

Defeat of the Dutch
Against the Japanese

1943

Japan faces difficulties in End
of World War

1945

Indonesia's
Independence Day



PROKLAMASI

Kami bangsa Indonesia dengan ini menjatakan Kemerdekaan Indonesia.

Hal-hal yang mengenai penindahan kekuasaan d.l.l., diselenggarakan dengan tjara seksama dan dalam tempo yang sesingkat-singkatnja.

Djakarta, hari 17 boelan 8 tahun es

Atas nama bangsa Indonesia.

Soekarno/Hatta.

Soekarno

Hatta

AFTER INDEPENDENCE [1945 ONWARDS]

Old Era [1945 - 1967]

- Independence of Indonesia was proclaimed on 17 August 1945
- Three main political parties were proclaimed : The Communist Party (PKI), The Army and President Sukarno

1945

Independence day



Sukarno, first president

1949

The Unitary Republic of Indonesia

1955

First democratic elections



Mohammad Hatta, first vice president



New Order Era [1967 - 1998]

Suharto's presidency

- Rapid socio-economic growth
 - the drop of property rate (from 45% to 11%)
 - GDP growth of 5.03% pa
 - massive investment of infrastructure
 - health care program that increase life expectancy from 47 – 67 years and cutting the infant mortality rate by more than 60%
 - increase in school enrollment ration reaching 90%, (almost eliminating gap between boys and girls)
- Anti communist (all communist group and political party were banned)



New Order Era [1967 - 1998]



New Order Era [1967 - 1998]

DISCRIMINATING OF CHINESE INDONESIAN



- X No freedom of expression
- X No human right
- X No Chinese new year celebration
- X No Chinese language

New Order Era [1967 - 1998]

THE 1998 TRAGEDY



YOUNG GIRL RAPED - May 13, 1998

Chinese women were subjected to a systematically organised campaign of rape, assaults and killings during the rioting that rocked Indonesia last May.



Reformation Era [1998 - Present]

1998 – 1999

**Bacharuddin
Jusuf Habibie**



1999 – 2001

**Abdurrahman
Wahid (Gusdur)**



2001 – 2004

**Megawati
Sukarnoputri**



2004 – 2014

**Susilo Bambang
Yudhoyono**



2014 - Present

Joko Widodo



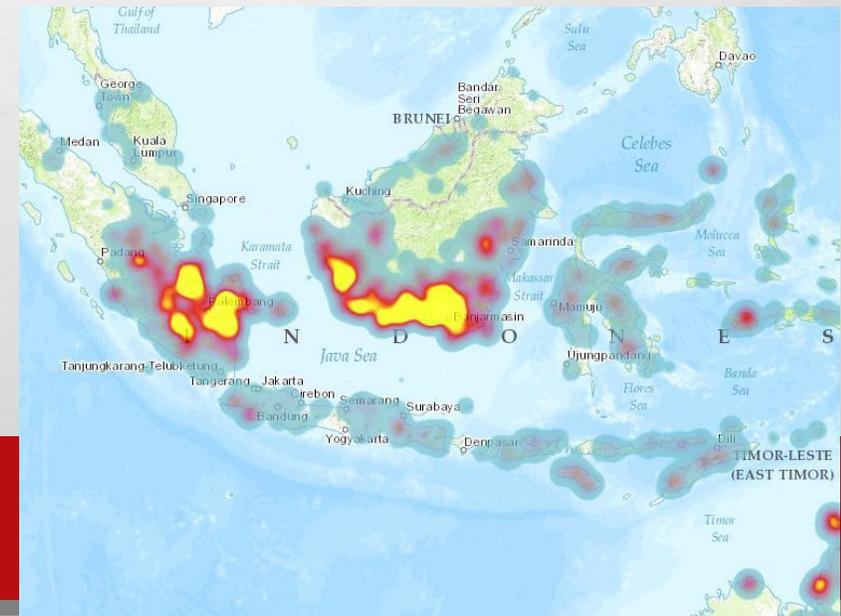
Reformation Era [1998 - Present]

Social

- Abolition of Chinese-Indonesia discrimination by Gusdur
- Inauguration of Chinese New Year as the national holiday of Indonesia by Megawati

Natural Disaster

- Tsunami, earthquake, mud flow and volcano eruption during 2004 – 2010
- Forest Fire in 2015, caused air pollution crisis called Southeast Asian haze



Reformation Era [1998 - Present]

Corruption

- Corruption seems to appear in every presidency.
- Although SBY focused on fighting corruption, he was involved in many high-profile corruption cases.

Economy

- Economic growth was stable since early 2000s.



Current Presidency [2014 – Present]

Joko Widodo, notable president

- Remove some investment regulations to make it easier to invest.
- Develop infrastructure with the biggest budget in Indonesia history.
(US\$22 billion – approx. NTD660 billion)
- 2014: Listed by Fortune Magazine as one of 'The World's 50 Greatest Leaders'
- 2016: Listed by Bloomberg and awarded as the most successful leader in region of Asia and Australia



Q & A