[Template:Pp-semi-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-semi-indef" \o "Template:Pp-semi-indef) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:EngvarB](/wiki/Template:EngvarB) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Coord](/wiki/Template:Coord) [Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country)

**Indonesia** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) [Template:Respell](/wiki/Template:Respell) or [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) [Template:Respell](/wiki/Template:Respell); [Indonesian](/wiki/Indonesian_language): [Template:IPA-id](/wiki/Template:IPA-id)), officially the **Republic of Indonesia** ([Template:Lang-id](/wiki/Template:Lang-id) [Template:IPA-id](/wiki/Template:IPA-id)), is a country in [Southeast Asia](/wiki/Southeast_Asia). Situated between the [Indian](/wiki/Indian_Ocean) and [Pacific Ocean](/wiki/Pacific_Ocean), it is the largest [island country](/wiki/Island_country), with more than [thirteen thousand islands](/wiki/List_of_islands_of_Indonesia).[[1]](#cite_note-1)[[2]](#cite_note-2) It has an estimated population of over 258 million people and is the world's [fourth most populous country](/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_population) as well as the most populous [Muslim majority country](/wiki/Islam_by_country). The world's [most populous island](/wiki/List_of_islands_by_population) of [Java](/wiki/Java) contains more than half of the country's population.

Indonesia's republican form of government includes an elected legislature and president. Indonesia has [34 provinces](/wiki/Provinces_of_Indonesia), of which five have Special Administrative status. Its capital city is [Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta). The country shares land borders with [Papua New Guinea](/wiki/Papua_New_Guinea), [East Timor](/wiki/East_Timor), and [Malaysia](/wiki/Malaysia). Other neighbouring countries include [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore), the [Philippines](/wiki/Philippines), [Australia](/wiki/Australia–Indonesia_border), [Palau](/wiki/Palau), and the [Indian](/wiki/India) territory of the [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands). Indonesia is a founding member of [ASEAN](/wiki/Association_of_Southeast_Asian_Nations) and a member of the [G-20 major economies](/wiki/G-20_major_economies). The [Indonesian economy](/wiki/Economy_of_Indonesia) is the world's [16th](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(nominal)) largest by nominal GDP and the [8th](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(PPP)) largest by GDP at [PPP](/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity).

The Indonesian archipelago has been an important trade region since at least the 7th century, when [Srivijaya](/wiki/Srivijaya) and then later [Majapahit](/wiki/Majapahit) traded with [China](/wiki/China) and [India](/wiki/India). Local rulers gradually absorbed foreign cultural, religious and political models from the early [centuries](/wiki/Century) [CE](/wiki/Common_Era), and [Hindu](/wiki/Hinduism_in_Southeast_Asia) and [Buddhist](/wiki/Buddhism_in_Southeast_Asia) kingdoms flourished. [Indonesian history](/wiki/History_of_Indonesia) has been influenced by foreign powers drawn to its natural resources. [Muslim](/wiki/Muslim) traders and [Sufi](/wiki/Sufism) scholars brought the now-dominant [Islam](/wiki/Islam_in_Southeast_Asia),[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[4]](#cite_note-4) while European powers brought Christianity and fought one another to monopolise trade in the Spice Islands of [Maluku](/wiki/Maluku_Islands) during the [Age of Discovery](/wiki/Age_of_Discovery). Following three and a half centuries of [Dutch colonialism](/wiki/Dutch_East_Indies) starting from the East Indonesia of [West Papua](/wiki/West_Papua_(region)), [Timor](/wiki/Timor) to eventually all of West Indonesia, at times interrupted by [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_colonialism_in_Indonesia), [French and British](/wiki/French_and_British_interludes_in_the_Dutch_East_Indies) rule, Indonesia [secured its independence](/wiki/Indonesian_National_Revolution) after [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II). Indonesia's history has since been turbulent, with challenges posed by natural disasters, [mass slaughter](/wiki/Indonesian_killings_of_1965–66), [corruption](/wiki/Corruption_in_Indonesia), [separatism](/wiki/List_of_active_separatist_movements_in_Asia#Indonesia), [a democratisation process](/wiki/Post-Suharto_era), and periods of rapid economic change.

Indonesia consists of hundreds of distinct native [ethnic](/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Indonesia) and [linguistic groups](/wiki/Languages_of_Indonesia). The largest – and politically dominant – ethnic group are the [Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_people). A shared [identity](/wiki/National_identity) has developed, defined by a [national language](/wiki/National_language), ethnic diversity, religious pluralism within a Muslim-majority population, and a history of colonialism and rebellion against it. Indonesia's national motto, *"Bhinneka Tunggal Ika"* ("Unity in Diversity" *literally,* "many, yet one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country. Despite its large population and densely populated regions, Indonesia has vast areas of wilderness that support the world's second highest level of [biodiversity](/wiki/Biodiversity). The country has abundant natural resources like [oil](/wiki/Oil) and [natural gas](/wiki/Natural_gas), [tin](/wiki/Tin), [copper](/wiki/Copper) and [gold](/wiki/Gold). Agriculture mainly produces [rice](/wiki/Rice), [tea](/wiki/Tea), [coffee](/wiki/Coffee), [spices](/wiki/Spice) and [rubber](/wiki/Natural_rubber). Indonesia's major trading partners are [Japan](/wiki/Japan), the [United States](/wiki/United_States) and the surrounding nations of [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore), [Malaysia](/wiki/Malaysia) and [Australia](/wiki/Australia).

## Contents

* 1 Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]
* 2 History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]
  + 2.1 Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]
  + 2.2 Colonial era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]
  + 2.3 Modern era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]
* 3 Government and politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]
  + 3.1 Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]
  + 3.2 Foreign relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]
  + 3.3 Military[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]
  + 3.4 Administrative divisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]
* 4 Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]
  + 4.1 Biodiversity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]
  + 4.2 Environment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]
* 5 Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]
  + 5.1 Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]
  + 5.2 Science and technology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]
* 6 Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]
  + 6.1 Ethnic groups[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]
  + 6.2 Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]
  + 6.3 Urban centres[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]
  + 6.4 Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]
  + 6.5 Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]
* 7 Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]
* 8 Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]
  + 8.1 Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]
  + 8.2 Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]
  + 8.3 Dance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]
  + 8.4 Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]
  + 8.5 Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]
  + 8.6 Cinema[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]
  + 8.7 Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]
  + 8.8 Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]
* 9 See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]
* 10 References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]
* 11 Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]
* 12 External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) The name *Indonesia* derives from the Greek translation of the [*Indus River*](/wiki/Indus_River) and the word *nèsos*, meaning "Indian island".[[5]](#cite_note-5) The name dates to the 18th century, far predating the formation of independent Indonesia.[[6]](#cite_note-6) In 1850, [George Windsor Earl](/wiki/George_Windsor_Earl), an English [ethnologist](/wiki/Ethnology), proposed the terms *Indunesians*—and, his preference, *Malayunesians*—for the inhabitants of the "Indian Archipelago or Malayan Archipelago".[[7]](#cite_note-7) In the same publication, a student of Earl's, [James Richardson Logan](/wiki/James_Richardson_Logan), used *Indonesia* as a synonym for *Indian Archipelago*.[[8]](#cite_note-8)[[9]](#cite_note-9) However, Dutch academics writing in East Indies publications were reluctant to use *Indonesia*. Instead, they used the terms *Malay Archipelago* (*Maleische Archipel*); the *Netherlands East Indies* (*Nederlandsch Oost Indië*), popularly *Indië*; *the East* (*de Oost*); and *Insulinde*.[[10]](#cite_note-10) After 1900, the name *Indonesia* became more common in academic circles outside the Netherlands, and Indonesian nationalist groups adopted it for political expression.[[10]](#cite_note-10) [Adolf Bastian](/wiki/Adolf_Bastian), of the University of Berlin, popularised the name through his book *Indonesien oder die Inseln des Malayischen Archipels, 1884–1894*. The first Indonesian scholar to use the name was [Suwardi Suryaningrat](/wiki/Ki_Hajar_Dewantara) (Ki Hajar Dewantara), when he established a press bureau in the Netherlands with the name *Indonesisch Pers-bureau* in 1913.[[6]](#cite_note-6)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

### Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|left|A](/wiki/File:Borobudur_ship.JPG) [Borobudur ship](/wiki/Borobudur_ship) carved on [Borobudur](/wiki/Borobudur) [Mahayana](/wiki/Mahayana) [Buddhist](/wiki/Buddhism) temple, c. 800 CE. Indonesian outrigger boats may have made trade voyages to the east coast of Africa as early as the 1st century CE.[[11]](#cite_note-11) Fossils and the remains of tools show that the Indonesian archipelago was inhabited by [*Homo erectus*](/wiki/Homo_erectus), popularly known as "[Java Man](/wiki/Java_Man)", between 1.5 million years ago and 35,000 years ago.[[12]](#cite_note-12)[[13]](#cite_note-13)[[14]](#cite_note-14) [*Homo sapiens*](/wiki/Homo_sapiens) reached the region by around 45,000 years ago.[[15]](#cite_note-15) [Austronesian peoples](/wiki/Austronesian_peoples), who form the majority of the modern population, migrated to Southeast Asia from [Taiwan](/wiki/Taiwan). They arrived in Indonesia around 2000 BCE, and as they spread through the archipelago, confined the indigenous [Melanesian peoples](/wiki/Melanesians) to the far eastern regions.[[16]](#cite_note-16) Ideal agricultural conditions and the mastering of [wet-field rice cultivation](/wiki/Paddy_field) as early as the 8th century BCE,[[17]](#cite_note-17) allowed villages, towns, and small kingdoms to flourish by the 1st century CE. Indonesia's strategic sea-lane position fostered inter-island and international trade, including links with Indian kingdoms and China, which were established several centuries BCE.[[18]](#cite_note-18) Trade has since fundamentally shaped Indonesian history.[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[20]](#cite_note-20) From the 7th century CE, the powerful [Srivijaya](/wiki/Srivijaya) naval kingdom flourished as a result of trade and the influences of [Hinduism](/wiki/Hinduism) and [Buddhism](/wiki/Buddhism) that were imported with it.[[21]](#cite_note-21) Between the eighth and 10th centuries CE, the agricultural Buddhist [Sailendra](/wiki/Shailendra_dynasty) and Hindu [Mataram](/wiki/Medang_Kingdom) dynasties thrived and declined in inland Java, leaving grand religious monuments such as [Borobudur](/wiki/Borobudur), [Sewu](/wiki/Sewu) and [Prambanan](/wiki/Prambanan). This period marked a renaissance of Hindu-[Buddhist art](/wiki/Buddhist_art) in ancient Java.[[22]](#cite_note-22) Around the first quarter of the 10th century, the centre of the kingdom was shifted from Mataram area in Central Java to [Brantas River](/wiki/Brantas_River) valley in East Java by [Mpu Sindok](/wiki/Mpu_Sindok), who established the [Isyana Dynasty](/wiki/Isyana_Dynasty).[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Subsequently, series of Javanese Hindu-Buddhist polities rise and fall, from [Kahuripan](/wiki/Kahuripan) kingdom ruled by [Airlangga](/wiki/Airlangga) to [Kadiri](/wiki/Kediri_Kingdom) and [Singhasari](/wiki/Singhasari). In West Java, [Sunda Kingdom](/wiki/Sunda_Kingdom) was re-established circa 1030 according to [Sanghyang Tapak inscription](/wiki/Sanghyang_Tapak_inscription). In Bali, the [Warmadewas](/wiki/Warmadewa_dynasty) established their rule on the [Kingdom of Bali](/wiki/Bali_Kingdom) in the 10th century. The Hindu [Majapahit](/wiki/Majapahit) kingdom was founded in eastern Java in the late 13th century, and under [Gajah Mada](/wiki/Gajah_Mada), its influence stretched over much of Indonesia.[[24]](#cite_note-24)

### Colonial era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|180px|Dutch imperial imagery representing the Dutch East Indies (1916). The text reads "Our most precious jewel".](/wiki/File:1916_Dutch_East_Indies_-_Art.jpg) Although Muslim traders first traveled through Southeast Asia early in the Islamic era, the [earliest evidence of Islamized populations](/wiki/Spread_of_Islam_in_Indonesia) in Indonesia dates to the 13th century in northern [Sumatra](/wiki/Sumatra).[[25]](#cite_note-25) Other Indonesian areas gradually adopted Islam, and it was the dominant religion in Java and Sumatra by the end of the 16th century. For the most part, Islam overlaid and mixed with existing cultural and religious influences, which shaped the predominant form of Islam in Indonesia, particularly in Java.[[26]](#cite_note-26) [The first regular contact between Europeans and the peoples of Indonesia](/wiki/Portuguese_colonialism_in_Indonesia) began in 1512, when Portuguese traders led by [Francisco Serrão](/wiki/Francisco_Serrão), sought to monopolize the sources of [nutmeg](/wiki/Nutmeg), [cloves](/wiki/Clove), and [cubeb pepper](/wiki/Cubeb) in Maluku.[[27]](#cite_note-27) Dutch and British traders followed. In 1602, the Dutch established the [Dutch East India Company](/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company_in_Indonesia) (VOC), and in following decades, the Dutch has gained foothold in [Batavia](/wiki/Batavia,_Dutch_East_Indies) and [Amboina](/wiki/Governorate_of_Ambon). Throughout 17th and 18th centuries, the Company became the dominant European power in the archipelago.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Following bankruptcy, the VOC was formally dissolved in 1800, and the government of the Netherlands established the [Dutch East Indies](/wiki/Dutch_East_Indies) as a nationalised colony.[[29]](#cite_note-29) For most of [the colonial period](/wiki/History_of_Indonesia#Colonial_era), Dutch control over the archipelago was tenuous outside of coastal strongholds; only in the early 20th century did Dutch dominance extend to what was to become Indonesia's current boundaries.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Despite major internal political, social and sectarian divisions during the [National Revolution](/wiki/Indonesian_National_Revolution), Indonesians, on the whole, found unity in their fight for independence. [Japanese occupation](/wiki/Japanese_occupation_of_the_Dutch_East_Indies) during World War II ended Dutch rule,[[31]](#cite_note-31) and encouraged the previously suppressed Indonesian independence movement.[[32]](#cite_note-32)

### Modern era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|left|upright|](/wiki/File:Presiden_Sukarno.jpg)[Sukarno](/wiki/Sukarno), the founding father and first [President of Indonesia](/wiki/President_of_Indonesia). A later [UN](/wiki/United_Nations) report stated that four million people died in Indonesia as a result of famine and [forced labor](/wiki/Romusha) during the Japanese occupation.[[33]](#cite_note-33) Two days after the surrender of Japan in August 1945, [Sukarno](/wiki/Sukarno), an influential nationalist leader, declared independence and was appointed president.[[34]](#cite_note-34) The Netherlands tried to reestablish their rule, and [an armed and diplomatic struggle](/wiki/Indonesian_National_Revolution) ended in December 1949, when in the face of international pressure, the Dutch formally recognized Indonesian independence[[35]](#cite_note-35) (with the exception of [the Dutch territory of West New Guinea](/wiki/Netherlands_New_Guinea), which was incorporated into Indonesia following the 1962 [New York Agreement](/wiki/New_York_Agreement), and the UN-mandated [Act of Free Choice](/wiki/Act_of_Free_Choice) of 1969).[[36]](#cite_note-36) Sukarno moved Indonesia from democracy towards authoritarianism, and maintained his power base by balancing the opposing forces of the [military](/wiki/Indonesian_National_Armed_Forces) and the [Communist Party of Indonesia](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Indonesia) (*Partai Komunis Indonesia*, PKI).[[37]](#cite_note-37) [An attempted coup](/wiki/30_September_Movement) on 30 September 1965 was countered by the army, who led [a violent anti-communist purge](/wiki/Indonesian_killings_of_1965–1966), during which the PKI was blamed for the coup and effectively destroyed.[[38]](#cite_note-38)[[39]](#cite_note-39)[[40]](#cite_note-40) Large-scale killings took place which targeted communists, ethnic Chinese and alleged leftists. The most widely accepted estimates are that between 500,000 and one million people were killed, with some estimates as high as two to three million.[[41]](#cite_note-41)[[42]](#cite_note-42)[[43]](#cite_note-43) The head of the military, [General Suharto](/wiki/Suharto), [outmaneuvered](/wiki/Transition_to_the_New_Order) the politically weakened Sukarno and was formally appointed president in March 1968. His [New Order administration](/wiki/New_Order_(Indonesia))[[44]](#cite_note-44) was supported by the US government,[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[47]](#cite_note-47) and encouraged [foreign direct investment](/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment) in Indonesia, which was a major factor in the subsequent three decades of substantial economic growth. However, the authoritarian "New Order" was widely accused of [corruption](/wiki/Corruption_in_Indonesia) and suppression of political opposition.[[48]](#cite_note-48)[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50) Indonesia was the country hardest hit by the [late 1990s Asian financial crisis](/wiki/1997_Asian_financial_crisis).[[51]](#cite_note-51) This increased popular discontent with the New Order and led to [popular protest](/wiki/Fall_of_Suharto) across the country. Suharto resigned on 21 May 1998.[[52]](#cite_note-52) In 1999, East Timor [voted](/wiki/East_Timorese_independence_referendum,_1999) to secede from Indonesia, after [a twenty-five-year military occupation](/wiki/Indonesian_occupation_of_East_Timor) that was marked by international condemnation of repression of the East Timorese.[[53]](#cite_note-53) Since Suharto's resignation, [a strengthening of democratic processes](/wiki/Post-Suharto_era) has included a regional autonomy program, and the first [direct presidential election in 2004](/wiki/Indonesian_presidential_election,_2004), which was won by [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](/wiki/Susilo_Bambang_Yudhoyono), who went on to win a second term in [2009](/wiki/Indonesian_presidential_election,_2009). Political and economic instability, social unrest, [corruption](/wiki/Corruption_in_Indonesia), and [terrorism](/wiki/Terrorism_in_Indonesia) slowed progress; however, in the last five years the economy has performed strongly. Although relations among different religious and ethnic groups are largely harmonious, sectarian discontent and violence have persisted.[[54]](#cite_note-54) A political settlement to an armed separatist conflict in [Aceh](/wiki/Aceh) was achieved in 2005.[[55]](#cite_note-55)

## Government and politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|An inauguration of Indonesian President by](/wiki/File:Ruang_MPR.jpg) [People's Consultative Assembly](/wiki/People's_Consultative_Assembly) in [Parliament Complex](/wiki/DPR/MPR_Building) Jakarta, 2014. Indonesia is a republic with a presidential system. As a unitary state, power is concentrated in the central government. Following the [resignation of President Suharto](/wiki/Fall_of_Suharto) in 1998, Indonesian political and governmental structures have undergone major reforms. Four amendments to the [1945 Constitution of Indonesia](/wiki/Constitution_of_Indonesia)[[56]](#cite_note-56) have revamped the [executive](/wiki/Executive_(government)), [judicial](/wiki/Judiciary), and [legislative](/wiki/Legislature) branches.[[57]](#cite_note-57) The [president of Indonesia](/wiki/President_of_Indonesia) is the [head of state](/wiki/Head_of_state) and [head of government](/wiki/Head_of_government), [commander-in-chief](/wiki/Commander-in-chief) of the [Indonesian National Armed Forces](/wiki/Indonesian_National_Armed_Forces), and the director of domestic governance, policy-making, and foreign affairs. The president appoints a council of ministers, who are not required to be elected members of the legislature. The 2004 presidential election was the first in which the people directly elected the president and vice-president.[[58]](#cite_note-58) The president may serve a maximum of two consecutive five-year terms.[[59]](#cite_note-59) The highest representative body at national level is Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat ([People's Consultative Assembly](/wiki/People's_Consultative_Assembly)) or MPR. Its main functions are supporting and amending the constitution, inaugurating the president, and formalising broad outlines of state policy. It has the power to impeach the president.[[60]](#cite_note-60) The MPR comprises two houses; Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat ([People's Representative Council](/wiki/People's_Representative_Council)) or DPR, with 560 members, and Dewan Perwakilan Daerah ([Regional Representative Council](/wiki/Regional_Representative_Council)) or DPD, with 132 members.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The DPR passes legislation and monitors the executive branch; party-aligned members are elected for five-year terms by [proportional representation](/wiki/Proportional_representation).[[57]](#cite_note-57) Reforms since 1998 have markedly increased the DPR's role in national governance.[[62]](#cite_note-62) The DPD is a new chamber for matters of regional management.[[63]](#cite_note-63) Most civil disputes appear before Pengadilan Negeri (State Court); appeals are heard before Pengadilan Tinggi (High Court). [Mahkamah Agung](/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Indonesia) is the country's highest court, and hears final cessation appeals and conducts case reviews. Other courts include the Commercial Court, which handles bankruptcy and insolvency; Pengadilan Tata Negara (State Administrative Court) to hear administrative law cases against the government; Mahkamah Konstitusi (Constitutional Court) to hear disputes concerning legality of law, general elections, dissolution of political parties, and the scope of authority of state institutions; and Pengadilan Agama (Religious Court) to deal with codified Sharia Law cases.[[64]](#cite_note-64)

### Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

Since 1999 Indonesia has had a multi-party system. In the two [legislative elections](/wiki/Elections_in_Indonesia) since the fall of the [New Order](/wiki/New_Order_(Indonesia)) regime, no political party has managed to win an overall majority of seats, resulting in coalition governments.

The [Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle](/wiki/Indonesian_Democratic_Party_of_Struggle) is the party of [Joko Widodo](/wiki/Joko_Widodo), the Indonesian President.[[65]](#cite_note-65) The [Great Indonesia Movement Party](/wiki/Great_Indonesia_Movement_Party) is the third largest political party.[[66]](#cite_note-66)

### Foreign relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|Former President of Indonesia](/wiki/File:Obama_and_Susilo_Bambang_Yudhoyono_in_arrival_ceremony_cropped.jpg) [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](/wiki/Susilo_Bambang_Yudhoyono) with [US President](/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Barack Obama](/wiki/Barack_Obama), in ceremony at the [Merdeka Palace](/wiki/Merdeka_Palace) 2010. In contrast to Sukarno's anti-[imperialistic](/wiki/Imperialism) [antipathy](/wiki/Antipathy) to [Western powers](/wiki/Great_powers) and [tensions with Malaysia](/wiki/Indonesia–Malaysia_confrontation), [Indonesia's foreign relations](/wiki/Foreign_relations_of_Indonesia) since the New Order era have been based on economic and political co-operation with the Western world.[[67]](#cite_note-67) Indonesia maintains close relationships with its neighbours in Asia, and is a founding member of [ASEAN](/wiki/Association_of_Southeast_Asian_Nations) and the [East Asia Summit](/wiki/East_Asia_Summit).[[61]](#cite_note-61) The country restored relations with the People's Republic of China in 1990 following a freeze in place since anti-communist purges early in the Suharto era.[[64]](#cite_note-64) Indonesia has been a member of the United Nations since 1950,[[68]](#cite_note-68) and was a founder of the [Non-Aligned Movement](/wiki/Non-Aligned_Movement) (NAM) and the [Organisation of the Islamic Conference](/wiki/Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation) (OIC).[[61]](#cite_note-61) Indonesia is signatory to the [ASEAN Free Trade Area](/wiki/ASEAN_Free_Trade_Area) agreement, the [Cairns Group](/wiki/Cairns_Group), and the [World Trade Organization](/wiki/World_Trade_Organization) (WTO), and a member of [OPEC](/wiki/OPEC). Indonesia has received humanitarian and development aid since 1966, in particular from the United States, western Europe, Australia, and Japan.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The Indonesian government has worked with other countries to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators of major bombings linked to militant [Islamism](/wiki/Islamism) and [Al-Qaeda](/wiki/Al-Qaeda).[[69]](#cite_note-69) The [deadliest bombing killed 202 people](/wiki/2002_Bali_bombings) (including 164 international tourists) in the [Bali](/wiki/Bali) resort town of [Kuta](/wiki/Kuta) in 2002.[[70]](#cite_note-70) The attacks, and subsequent travel warnings issued by other countries, severely damaged Indonesia's [tourism industry](/wiki/Tourism_in_Indonesia) and foreign investment prospects.[[71]](#cite_note-71)

### Military[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|Indonesian Naval vessels.](/wiki/File:Armadarilf2.jpg) [Indonesia's Armed Forces](/wiki/Indonesian_National_Armed_Forces) (TNI) include the [Army](/wiki/Indonesian_Army) (TNI–AD), [Navy](/wiki/Indonesian_Navy) (TNI–AL, which includes [Marine Corps](/wiki/Indonesian_Marine_Corps)), and [Air Force](/wiki/Indonesian_Air_Force) (TNI–AU).[[72]](#cite_note-72) The army has about 400,000 active-duty personnel. Defense spending in the national budget was 4% of GDP in 2006, and is controversially supplemented by revenue from military commercial interests and foundations.[[73]](#cite_note-73) One of the reforms following the 1998 resignation of Suharto was the removal of formal TNI representation in parliament; nevertheless, its political influence remains extensive.[[74]](#cite_note-74) Separatist movements in the provinces of Aceh and Papua have led to armed conflict, and subsequent allegations of human rights abuses and brutality from all sides.[[75]](#cite_note-75)[[76]](#cite_note-76) Following a sporadic thirty-year guerrilla war between the Gerakan Aceh Merdeka [(GAM)](/wiki/Free_Aceh_Movement) and the Indonesian military, a ceasefire agreement was reached in 2005.[[77]](#cite_note-77) In Papua, there has been a significant, albeit imperfect, implementation of regional autonomy laws, and a reported decline in the levels of violence and [human rights abuses](/wiki/West_Papuan_genocide), since the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.[[78]](#cite_note-78)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Administrative divisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Administratively, Indonesia consists of 34 provinces, five of which have special status. Each province has its own legislature and governor. The provinces are subdivided into regencies ([*kabupaten*](/wiki/List_of_regencies_and_cities_of_Indonesia)) and cities ([*kota*](/wiki/List_of_regencies_and_cities_of_Indonesia)), which are further subdivided into [districts](/wiki/Districts_of_Indonesia) (*kecamatan* or *distrik* in Papua and West Papua), and again into [administrative villages](/wiki/Administrative_village) (either *desa*, *kelurahan*, *kampung*, *nagari* in West Sumatra, or *gampong* in Aceh).

The village is the lowest level of government administration in Indonesia. Furthermore, a village is divided into several community groups (*rukun warga* (RW)) which are further divided into neighbourhood groups (*rukun tetangga* (RT)). In Java the *desa* (village) is divided further into smaller units called *dusun* or *dukuh* (hamlets), these units are the same as rukun warga. Following the implementation of regional autonomy measures in 2001, the regencies and cities have become the key administrative units, responsible for providing most government services. The village administration level is the most influential on a citizen's daily life and handles matters of a village or neighbourhood through an elected *lurah* or *kepala desa* (village chief).

The provinces of [Aceh](/wiki/Aceh), [Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta), [Yogyakarta](/wiki/Special_Region_of_Yogyakarta), [Papua](/wiki/Papua_(province)), and [West Papua](/wiki/West_Papua_(province)) have greater legislative privileges and a higher degree of autonomy from the central government than the other provinces. The Acehnese government, for example, has the right to create certain elements of an independent legal system. In 2003, it instituted a form of [*sharia*](/wiki/Sharia) (Islamic law).[[79]](#cite_note-79) Yogyakarta was granted the status of Special Region in recognition of its pivotal role in supporting Indonesian Republicans during the Indonesian Revolution and its willingness to join Indonesia as a republic.[[80]](#cite_note-80) Papua, formerly known as Irian Jaya, was granted special autonomy status in 2001 and was split into Papua and West Papua in February 2003.[[81]](#cite_note-81)[[82]](#cite_note-82) Jakarta is the country's special capital region.

[Template:Indonesia provinces](/wiki/Template:Indonesia_provinces)

Indonesian provinces and their capitals, listed by region

Indonesian name is in parentheses if different from English.  
\* indicates provinces with special status [Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin) [Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break) [**Sumatra**](/wiki/Sumatra)

* [Aceh](/wiki/Aceh) (*Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*) \* – [Banda Aceh](/wiki/Banda_Aceh)
* [North Sumatra](/wiki/North_Sumatra) (*Sumatera Utara*) – [Medan](/wiki/Medan)
* [West Sumatra](/wiki/West_Sumatra) (*Sumatera Barat*) – [Padang](/wiki/Padang)
* [Riau](/wiki/Riau) – [Pekanbaru](/wiki/Pekanbaru)
* [Riau Islands](/wiki/Riau_Islands) (*Kepulauan Riau*) – [Tanjung Pinang](/wiki/Tanjung_Pinang)
* [Jambi](/wiki/Jambi) – [Jambi City](/wiki/Jambi_City)
* [South Sumatra](/wiki/South_Sumatra) (*Sumatera Selatan*) – [Palembang](/wiki/Palembang)
* [Bangka-Belitung Islands](/wiki/Bangka-Belitung_Islands) (*Kepulauan Bangka-Belitung*) – [Pangkal Pinang](/wiki/Pangkal_Pinang)
* [Bengkulu](/wiki/Bengkulu) – [Bengkulu City](/wiki/Bengkulu_(city))
* [Lampung](/wiki/Lampung) – [Bandar Lampung](/wiki/Bandar_Lampung)

[**Java**](/wiki/Java)

* [Special Capital Region of Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta)\* (*Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta*)  – Jakarta
* [Banten](/wiki/Banten) – [Serang](/wiki/Serang)
* [West Java](/wiki/West_Java) (*Jawa Barat*) – [Bandung](/wiki/Bandung)
* [Central Java](/wiki/Central_Java) (*Jawa Tengah*) – [Semarang](/wiki/Semarang)
* [Yogyakarta Special Region](/wiki/Special_Region_of_Yogyakarta)\* (*Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*) – [Yogyakarta (city)](/wiki/Yogyakarta)
* [East Java](/wiki/East_Java) (*Jawa Timur*) – [Surabaya](/wiki/Surabaya)

[**Lesser Sunda Islands**](/wiki/Lesser_Sunda_Islands)

* [Bali](/wiki/Bali) – [Denpasar](/wiki/Denpasar)
* [West Nusa Tenggara](/wiki/West_Nusa_Tenggara) (*Nusa Tenggara Barat*) – [Mataram](/wiki/Mataram_(city))
* [East Nusa Tenggara](/wiki/East_Nusa_Tenggara) (*Nusa Tenggara Timur*) – [Kupang](/wiki/Kupang)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break)

[**Kalimantan**](/wiki/Kalimantan)

* [West Kalimantan](/wiki/West_Kalimantan) (*Kalimantan Barat*) – [Pontianak](/wiki/Pontianak,_Indonesia)
* [Central Kalimantan](/wiki/Central_Kalimantan) (*Kalimantan Tengah*) – [Palangkaraya](/wiki/Palangkaraya)
* [South Kalimantan](/wiki/South_Kalimantan) (*Kalimantan Selatan*) – [Banjarmasin](/wiki/Banjarmasin)
* [East Kalimantan](/wiki/East_Kalimantan) (*Kalimantan Timur*) – [Samarinda](/wiki/Samarinda)
* [North Kalimantan](/wiki/North_Kalimantan) (*Kalimantan Utara*) – [Tanjung Selor](/wiki/Tanjung_Selor)

[**Sulawesi**](/wiki/Sulawesi)

* [North Sulawesi](/wiki/North_Sulawesi) (*Sulawesi Utara*) – [Manado](/wiki/Manado)
* [Gorontalo](/wiki/Gorontalo) – [Gorontalo City](/wiki/Gorontalo_(city))
* [Central Sulawesi](/wiki/Central_Sulawesi) (*Sulawesi Tengah*) – [Palu](/wiki/Palu)
* [West Sulawesi](/wiki/West_Sulawesi) (*Sulawesi Barat*) – [Mamuju](/wiki/Mamuju_(city))
* [South Sulawesi](/wiki/South_Sulawesi) (*Sulawesi Selatan*) – [Makassar](/wiki/Makassar)
* [Southeast Sulawesi](/wiki/Southeast_Sulawesi) (*Sulawesi Tenggara*) – [Kendari](/wiki/Kendari)

[**Maluku Islands**](/wiki/Maluku_Islands)

* [Maluku](/wiki/Maluku_(province)) – [Ambon](/wiki/Ambon,_Maluku)
* [North Maluku](/wiki/North_Maluku) (*Maluku Utara*) – [Sofifi](/wiki/Sofifi)

[**Western New Guinea**](/wiki/West_Papua_(region))

* [West Papua](/wiki/West_Papua_(province))\* (*Papua Barat*) – [Manokwari](/wiki/Manokwari)
* [Papua](/wiki/Papua_(province))\* – [Jayapura](/wiki/Jayapura)

[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Bromo-Semeru-Batok-Widodaren.jpg)[Mount Semeru](/wiki/Semeru) and [Mount Bromo](/wiki/Mount_Bromo) in [East Java](/wiki/East_Java). Indonesia contains the most volcanoes in the world.[[83]](#cite_note-83) Indonesia lies between latitudes [11°S](/wiki/11th_parallel_south) and [6°N](/wiki/6th_parallel_north), and longitudes [95°E](/wiki/95th_meridian_east) and [141°E](/wiki/141st_meridian_east). It is the largest [archipelagic country](/wiki/List_of_islands_of_Indonesia) in the world, extending [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from east to west and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from north to south.[[84]](#cite_note-84) According to a geospatial survey conducted between 2007 and 2010 by [National Coordinating Agency for Survey and Mapping](/wiki/Badan_Informasi_Geospasial) (Bakosurtanal), Indonesia has 13,466 islands,[[1]](#cite_note-1) about 6,000 of which are inhabited.[[85]](#cite_note-85) These are scattered over both sides of the [equator](/wiki/Equator). The largest are Java, Sumatra, [Borneo](/wiki/Borneo) (shared with Brunei and Malaysia), New Guinea (shared with Papua New Guinea), and Sulawesi. Indonesia shares land borders with Malaysia on Borneo, Papua New Guinea on the island of New Guinea, and East Timor on the island of [Timor](/wiki/Timor). Indonesia shares maritime borders across narrow straits with [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore), [Malaysia](/wiki/Malaysia), the [Philippines](/wiki/Philippines), and [Palau](/wiki/Palau) to the north, and with [Australia](/wiki/Australia) to the south. The capital, Jakarta, is on Java and is the nation's largest city, followed by Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, and Semarang.[[86]](#cite_note-86) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Puncakjaya.jpg)[Puncak Jaya](/wiki/Puncak_Jaya) in Papua, the highest [summit](/wiki/Summit) in Indonesia and [Oceania](/wiki/Oceania). At 1,919,440 square kilometres (741,050 sq mi), Indonesia is the world's [15th-largest country](/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_area) in terms of land area and world's [7th-largest country](/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_area) in terms of combined sea and land area.[[87]](#cite_note-87) Its average population density is 134 people per square kilometre (347 per sq mi), 79th in the world,[[88]](#cite_note-88) although Java, the world's most populous island,[[89]](#cite_note-89) has a population density of 940 people per square kilometre (2,435 per sq mi).

At [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), [Puncak Jaya](/wiki/Puncak_Jaya) in Papua is Indonesia's highest peak, and [Lake Toba](/wiki/Lake_Toba) in Sumatra its largest lake, with an area of 1,145 square kilometres (442 sq mi). Indonesia's largest rivers are in Kalimantan, and include the [Mahakam](/wiki/Mahakam_River) and [Barito](/wiki/Barito_River); such rivers are communication and transport links between the island's river settlements.[[90]](#cite_note-90) Indonesia's location on the edges of the [Pacific](/wiki/Pacific_Plate), [Eurasian](/wiki/Eurasian_Plate), and [Australian](/wiki/Australian_Plate) [tectonic plates](/wiki/Plate_tectonics) makes it the site of numerous [volcanoes](/wiki/List_of_volcanoes_in_Indonesia) and frequent earthquakes. Indonesia has at least 150 active volcanoes,[[91]](#cite_note-91) including [Krakatoa](/wiki/Krakatoa) and [Tambora](/wiki/Mount_Tambora), both famous for their devastating eruptions in the 19th century. The eruption of the Toba [supervolcano](/wiki/Supervolcano), approximately 70,000 years ago, was one of the largest eruptions ever, and a [global catastrophe](/wiki/Toba_catastrophe_theory). Recent disasters due to seismic activity include the [2004 tsunami](/wiki/2004_Indian_Ocean_earthquake_and_tsunami) that killed an estimated 167,736 in northern Sumatra,[[92]](#cite_note-92) and the [Yogyakarta earthquake](/wiki/2006_Yogyakarta_earthquake) in 2006. However, [volcanic ash](/wiki/Volcanic_ash) is a major contributor to the high agricultural fertility that has historically sustained the high population densities of Java and Bali.[[93]](#cite_note-93) [Template:Anchor](/wiki/Template:Anchor) Lying along the equator, [Indonesia has a tropical climate](/wiki/Climate_of_Indonesia), with two distinct [monsoonal](/wiki/Monsoon) [wet](/wiki/Wet_season) and [dry](/wiki/Dry_season) seasons. Average annual rainfall in the lowlands varies from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and up to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in mountainous regions. Mountainous areas – particularly in the west coast of Sumatra, West Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua – receive the highest rainfall. Humidity is generally high, averaging about 80%. Temperatures vary little throughout the year; the average daily temperature range of Jakarta is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[94]](#cite_note-94)

### Biodiversity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image) Indonesia's size, tropical climate, and archipelagic geography, support the world's second highest level of biodiversity after [Brazil](/wiki/Brazil).[[95]](#cite_note-95) Its flora and fauna is a mixture of Asian and [Australasian](/wiki/Australasia) species.[[96]](#cite_note-96) The islands of the [Sunda Shelf](/wiki/Sunda_Shelf) (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Bali) were once linked to the Asian mainland, and have a wealth of Asian fauna. Large species such as the [tiger](/wiki/Sumatran_tiger), [rhinoceros](/wiki/Rhinoceros), [orangutan](/wiki/Orangutan), [elephant](/wiki/Asian_elephant), and [leopard](/wiki/Leopard), were once abundant as far east as Bali, but numbers and distribution have dwindled drastically. Forests cover approximately 60% of the country.[[97]](#cite_note-97) In Sumatra and Kalimantan, these are predominantly of Asian species. However, the forests of the smaller, and more densely populated Java, have largely been removed for human habitation and agriculture. Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku – having been long separated from the continental landmasses—have developed their own unique flora and fauna.[[98]](#cite_note-98) Papua was part of the Australian landmass, and is home to a [unique fauna and flora](/wiki/Fauna_of_New_Guinea) closely related to that of Australia, including over 600 bird species.[[99]](#cite_note-99) Indonesia is second only to Australia in terms of total endemic species, with 36% of its 1,531 species of bird and 39% of its 515 species of mammal being endemic.[[100]](#cite_note-100) Indonesia's [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of coastline are surrounded by tropical seas that contribute to the country's high level of biodiversity. Indonesia has a range of sea and coastal [ecosystems](/wiki/Ecosystem), including [beaches](/wiki/List_of_beaches_in_Indonesia), [sand dunes](/wiki/Dune), [estuaries](/wiki/Estuary), [mangroves](/wiki/Mangrove), [coral reefs](/wiki/Coral_reef), [seagrass](/wiki/Seagrass) beds, [coastal mudflats](/wiki/Mudflat), tidal flats, algal beds, and small island ecosystems.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Indonesia is one of [Coral Triangle](/wiki/Coral_Triangle) countries with the world's greatest diversity of [coral reef fish](/wiki/Coral_reef_fish) with more than 1,650 species in eastern Indonesia only.[[101]](#cite_note-101) The British naturalist [Alfred Russel Wallace](/wiki/Alfred_Russel_Wallace) described a dividing line between the distribution of Indonesia's Asian and Australasian species.[[102]](#cite_note-102) Known as the [Wallace Line](/wiki/Wallace_Line), it runs roughly north–south along the edge of the Sunda Shelf, between Kalimantan and Sulawesi, and along the deep [Lombok Strait](/wiki/Lombok_Strait), between [Lombok](/wiki/Lombok) and Bali. West of the line the flora and fauna are more Asian - moving east from Lombok they are increasingly Australian. In his 1869 book, [*The Malay Archipelago*](/wiki/The_Malay_Archipelago), Wallace described numerous species unique to the area.[[103]](#cite_note-103) The region of islands between his line and New Guinea is now termed [Wallacea](/wiki/Wallacea).[[102]](#cite_note-102)

### Environment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Indonesia's high population and rapid industrialisation present serious [environmental issues](/wiki/Environmental_issues_in_Indonesia), which are often given a lower priority due to high poverty levels and weak, under-resourced governance.[[104]](#cite_note-104) Issues include [large-scale deforestation](/wiki/Deforestation_in_Indonesia) (much of it [illegal](/wiki/Illegal_logging)) and related wildfires causing [heavy smog](/wiki/Southeast_Asian_haze) over parts of western Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore; over-exploitation of marine resources; and environmental problems associated with rapid urbanisation and [economic development](/wiki/Economic_development), including air pollution, [traffic congestion](/wiki/Traffic_congestion), garbage management, and reliable water and [waste water](/wiki/Wastewater) services.[[104]](#cite_note-104) Deforestation and the destruction of peatlands make Indonesia the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases.[[105]](#cite_note-105) [Habitat destruction](/wiki/Habitat_destruction) threatens the survival of indigenous and endemic species, including 140 species of [mammals](/wiki/Mammal) identified by the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](/wiki/International_Union_for_Conservation_of_Nature) (IUCN) as [threatened](/wiki/Threatened_species), and 15 identified as critically endangered, including the [Bali starling](/wiki/Bali_myna),[[106]](#cite_note-106) [Sumatran orangutan](/wiki/Sumatran_orangutan),[[107]](#cite_note-107) and [Javan rhinoceros](/wiki/Javan_rhinoceros).[[108]](#cite_note-108) Much of Indonesia's deforestation is caused by forest clearing for the [palm oil](/wiki/Palm_oil) industry, which has cleared 18 million hectares of forest for palm oil expansion. Palm oil expansion requires land reallocation as well as changes to the local and natural ecosystems. Palm oil expansion can generate wealth for local communities, but it can also degrade ecosystems and cause social problems.[[109]](#cite_note-109)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|350px|A proportional representation of Indonesia's exports.](/wiki/File:Indonesia_Export_Treemap.jpg) Indonesia has a [mixed economy](/wiki/Mixed_economy) in which both the private sector and government play significant roles.[[110]](#cite_note-110) The country is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and a member of the [G-20 major economies](/wiki/G-20_major_economies).[[111]](#cite_note-111) Indonesia's estimated [gross domestic product (nominal)](/wiki/Gross_domestic_product), as of 2014, was US$887 billion while GDP in PPP terms is US$2.685 trillion. It is the [sixteenth largest economy in the world by nominal GDP](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(nominal)) and is the [eighth largest in terms of GDP (PPP)](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(PPP)). As of 2014, per capita GDP in PPP was US$10,651 ([international dollars](/wiki/Geary–Khamis_dollar)) while Nominal [per capita GDP](/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) was US$3,518.[[112]](#cite_note-112)[[113]](#cite_note-113) The debt ratio to GDP is 26%.[[114]](#cite_note-114)[[115]](#cite_note-115)[[116]](#cite_note-116) The [industry sector](/wiki/Industry) is the economy's largest and accounts for 46.4% of GDP (2012), this is followed by services (38.6%) and agriculture (14.4%). Since 2012, the [service sector](/wiki/Tertiary_sector_of_the_economy) has employed more people than other sectors, accounting for 47.9% of the total labour force, this has been followed by agriculture (38.9%) and industry (13.2%).[[117]](#cite_note-117) Agriculture, however, had been the country's largest employer for centuries.[[118]](#cite_note-118)[[119]](#cite_note-119) Indonesia was the 27th biggest exporting country in the world in 2010, moving up three places from the previous year.[[120]](#cite_note-120) Indonesia's main export markets (2009) are Japan (17.28%), [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore) (11.29%), the [United States](/wiki/United_States) (10.81%), and China (7.62%). The major suppliers of imports to Indonesia are Singapore (24.96%), China (12.52%), and Japan (8.92%). In 2014, Indonesia ran a trade deficit with export revenues of US$176 billion and import expenditure of US$178.2 billion.[[121]](#cite_note-121) [left|thumb|](/wiki/File:Jakarta_Panorama.jpg)[Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta), the capital city and the nation's commercial center. Indonesia has extensive natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, tin, copper, and gold. Indonesia's major imports include machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, and foodstuffs, and the country's major export commodities include oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, rubber, and textiles.[[85]](#cite_note-85) In an attempt to boost the domestic mineral processing industry and encourage exports of higher value-added mineral products, the Indonesian government implemented a ban on exports of unprocessed mineral ores in 2014.[[121]](#cite_note-121) [Palm oil](/wiki/Palm_oil) production is important to the economy of Indonesia as the country is the world's biggest producer and consumer of the commodity, providing about half the world supply.<ref name=McClanahan2013>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> [Oil palm](/wiki/Elaeis) plantations stretch across 6 million hectares (roughly twice the size of [Belgium](/wiki/Belgium)). Indonesia plans by 2015 to add 4 million additional hectares towards oil palm biofuel production.<ref name=Greenpeace>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> As of 2012, Indonesia produces 35 percent of the world's [certified sustainable palm oil](/wiki/Certified_sustainable_palm_oil) (CSPO).[[122]](#cite_note-122) The [tourism sector](/wiki/Tourism_in_Indonesia) contributes to around US$10.1 billion of foreign exchange in 2013, and ranked as the 4th largest among goods and services export sectors.[[123]](#cite_note-123) Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, China and Japan are the top five source of visitors to Indonesia.

[thumb|right|Vast palm oil plantation in Indonesia. Currently Indonesia is the world's largest producer of palm oil.](/wiki/File:Oil_palm_plantation_in_Cigudeg-03.jpg) Corruption has been a persistent problem. Transparency International, for example, has since ranked Indonesia below 100 in its [Corruption Perceptions Index](/wiki/Corruption_Perceptions_Index).[[124]](#cite_note-124)[[125]](#cite_note-125) Since 2007, however, with the improvement in banking sector and domestic consumption, national economic growth has accelerated to over 6% annually[[126]](#cite_note-126)[[127]](#cite_note-127)[[128]](#cite_note-128) and this helped Indonesia weather the 2008–2009 [Great Recession](/wiki/Great_Recession).[[129]](#cite_note-129) The Indonesian economy performed strongly during the [financial crisis of 2007–08](/wiki/Financial_crisis_of_2007–08) and in 2012, its GDP grew by over 6%.[[130]](#cite_note-130) Indonesia regained its investment grade rating in late 2011 after losing it in 1997.[[131]](#cite_note-131) As of 2014, 11% of the population lived below the poverty line and the official open unemployment rate was 5.9%.[[132]](#cite_note-132) Indonesia has a sizeable [automotive industry](/wiki/Automotive_industry), which produced almost 1.3 million motor vehicles in 2014, ranking as the [15th largest producer in the world](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_motor_vehicle_production).[[133]](#cite_note-133) Nowadays, Indonesian automotive companies are able to produce cars with high ratio of local content (80% - 90%).[[134]](#cite_note-134) With production peaking at 14.5 billion packs in 2011, Indonesia is the second largest producer of instant noodle after China which produces 42.5 billion packs a year.[[135]](#cite_note-135) [Indofood](/wiki/Indofood) is the largest instant noodle producer in the world. [Indomie](/wiki/Indomie) brand by Indofood is one of the Indonesia's best known global brand.[[136]](#cite_note-136) Of the world's 500 largest companies measured by revenue in 2014, the [Fortune Global 500](/wiki/Fortune_Global_500), two are headquartered in Indonesia i.e. [Pertamina](/wiki/Pertamina) and [Perusahaan Listrik Negara](/wiki/Perusahaan_Listrik_Negara).[[137]](#cite_note-137)

### Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|Traditional wooden](/wiki/File:Pinisi_Sunda_Kelapa.jpg) [pinisi](/wiki/Pinisi) ship still used in inter-Indonesian islands freight service. Road transport is predominant, with a total system length of 437,759 km in 2008. Many cities and towns have some form of transportation for hire available as well such as [taxis](/wiki/Taxicab). There are usually also bus services of various kinds such as the [Kopaja](/wiki/Kopaja) buses and the more sophisticated [TransJakarta](/wiki/TransJakarta) [bus rapid transit](/wiki/Bus_rapid_transit) system in Jakarta. The TransJakarta is the largest bus rapid transit system in the world, boasts some 194 km and carriers more than 300,000 passengers daily.[[138]](#cite_note-138) In addition, BRT systems exist in [Yogyakarta](/wiki/Yogyakarta), [Palembang](/wiki/Palembang), [Bandung](/wiki/Bandung), [Denpasar](/wiki/Denpasar), [Pekanbaru](/wiki/Pekanbaru), [Semarang](/wiki/Semarang), [Makassar](/wiki/Makassar), and [Padang](/wiki/Padang) without segregated lane. Many cities also have motorised [auto rickshaws](/wiki/Auto_rickshaw) ([*bajaj*](/wiki/Bajaj_Auto)) of various kinds. [Cycle rickshaws](/wiki/Cycle_rickshaw), called *becak* in Indonesia, are a regular sight on city roads and provide inexpensive transportation.

The [rail transport](/wiki/Rail_transport) system has four unconnected networks in [Java](/wiki/Java) and [Sumatra](/wiki/Sumatra) primarily dedicated to transport bulk commodities and long-distance passenger traffic. The [inter-city rail](/wiki/Inter-city_rail) network on Java is complemented by local [commuter rail](/wiki/Commuter_rail) services in the [Jakarta metropolitan area](/wiki/Jabodetabek) ([KA Commuter Jabodetabek](/wiki/KA_Commuter_Jabodetabek)), [Surabaya](/wiki/Surabaya), [Medan](/wiki/Medan), and [Bandung](/wiki/Bandung). In Jakarta, suburban rail services carry 700,000 passengers a day.[[139]](#cite_note-139) In addition, [mass rapid transit](/wiki/Rapid_transit) and [light rail transit](/wiki/Light_rail_transit) systems are under construction in Jakarta and Palembang.

Sea transport is extremely important for economic integration and for domestic and foreign trade. It is well developed, with each of the major islands having at least one significant [port city](/wiki/Port). Because Indonesia encompasses a sprawling [archipelago](/wiki/Archipelago), [maritime shipping](/wiki/Ship_transport) provides essential links between different parts of the country. Boats in common use include large [container ships](/wiki/Container_ship), a variety of ferries, passenger ships, sailing ships, and smaller motorised vessels. Traditional wooden vessel [pinisi](/wiki/Pinisi) still widely used as the inter-island freight service within Indonesian archipelago. [Port of Tanjung Priok](/wiki/Port_of_Tanjung_Priok) is Indonesia's busiest port, and the [21st busiest port in the world in 2013](/wiki/List_of_world's_busiest_container_ports), handling over 6.59 million TEUs.[[140]](#cite_note-140) To boost the port capacity, two-phase "New Tanjung Priok" extension project is currently ongoing. When fully operational in 2023, it will triple existing annual capacity.

[thumb|220px|](/wiki/File:Garuda_Indonesia,_Airbus_A330-200,_PK-GPH_-_NRT.jpg)[Garuda Indonesia](/wiki/Garuda_Indonesia) is ranked one of the world's Top Ten Best Airlines.[[141]](#cite_note-141)[[142]](#cite_note-142) Frequent ferry services cross the straits between nearby islands, especially in the chain of islands stretching from [Sumatra](/wiki/Sumatra) through [Java](/wiki/Java) to the [Lesser Sunda Islands](/wiki/Lesser_Sunda_Islands). On the busy crossings between Sumatra, Java, and [Bali](/wiki/Bali), multiple car ferries run frequently twenty-four hours per day. There are also international ferry services between across the [Strait of Malacca](/wiki/Strait_of_Malacca) between Sumatra and [Malaysia](/wiki/Malaysia), and between [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore) and nearby Indonesian islands, such as [Batam](/wiki/Batam). A network of passenger ships makes longer connections to more remote islands, especially in the eastern part of the archipelago. The national shipping line, [Pelni](/wiki/Pelni), provides passenger service to [ports](/wiki/Port) throughout the country on a two to four week schedule. These ships generally provide the least expensive way to cover long distances between islands. Still smaller privately run boats provide service between islands.

As of 2014, there were 237 airports in Indonesia,[[143]](#cite_note-143) including 17 international airports. [Soekarno–Hatta International Airport](/wiki/Soekarno–Hatta_International_Airport) is the [18th busiest airport in the world](/wiki/List_of_the_world's_busiest_airports_by_passenger_traffic), serving 54,053,905 passengers, according to Airports Council International.[[144]](#cite_note-144) Today the airport is running over capacity. After T3 Soekarno-Hatta Airport expansion will be finished in August 2016, the total capacity of three terminals become 43 million passengers a year. T1 and T2 also will be revitalised, so all the three terminals finally will accommodate 67 million passengers a year.[[145]](#cite_note-145) When finished, Soekarno-Hatta airport will be an [aerotropolis](/wiki/Aerotropolis).[[146]](#cite_note-146) [Juanda Airport](/wiki/Juanda_International_Airport) in Surabaya and [Ngurah Rai](/wiki/Ngurah_Rai_International_Airport) in Bali are the country's 2nd and 3rd busiest airport.[[147]](#cite_note-147) [Garuda Indonesia](/wiki/Garuda_Indonesia), flag carrier of Indonesia since 1949, was selected by [Skytrax](/wiki/Skytrax) as "The World's Best Economy Class" in 2013. In December 2014, Garuda Indonesia was awarded as a "5-Star Airline" by Skytrax and the eight best airlines in the world.[[141]](#cite_note-141)[[142]](#cite_note-142)[[148]](#cite_note-148) As well as in June 2015, it also was awarded with "The World's Best Cabin Crew".[[149]](#cite_note-149)

### Science and technology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:STS-41-B_Palapa_B-2_deployment.jpg)[Palapa satellite](/wiki/Palapa) was first launched in July 1976, making Indonesia the first [developing country](/wiki/Developing_country) to operate its own satellite system. Living in an agrarian and maritime culture the people in Indonesian's archipelago have been famous in some traditional technologies, particularly in [agriculture](/wiki/Agriculture) and [marine](/wiki/Marine_(ocean)). In agriculture, for instance, the people in Indonesia, and also in many other Southeast Asian countries, are famous in paddy cultivation technique namely terasering. [Bugis](/wiki/Bugis) and [Makassar](/wiki/Makassar_people) people in Indonesia are also well-known with their technology in making wooden sailing vessel called [pinisi boat](/wiki/Pinisi).[[150]](#cite_note-150) In [aerospace](/wiki/Aerospace) technology, Indonesia has a long history in developing military and small commuter aircraft as the only country in Southeast Asia to produce and develop its own aircraft, also producing aircraft components for [Boeing](/wiki/Boeing) and [Airbus](/wiki/Airbus), with its state-owned aircraft company (founded in 1976), the [Indonesian Aerospace](/wiki/Indonesian_Aerospace) ([Indonesian](/wiki/Indonesian_language): *PT. Dirgantara Indonesia*), which, with [EADS CASA](/wiki/EADS_CASA) of [Spain](/wiki/Spain) developed the [CN-235](/wiki/CASA/IPTN_CN-235) aircraft, which has been exported to many countries. [B. J. Habibie](/wiki/B._J._Habibie), a former Indonesian president played an important role in this achievement. While active as a professor in Germany, Habibie conducted many research assignments, producing theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics, known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method respectively.[[151]](#cite_note-151) Indonesia also hopes to manufacture the [South Korean](/wiki/South_Korea) [KAI KF-X](/wiki/KAI_KF-X) fighter.[[152]](#cite_note-152) Indonesia has a well established railway industry, with its state-owned train manufacturer company, the Indonesian Railway Industry ([Indonesian](/wiki/Indonesian_language): *PT. Industri Kereta Api*), located in [Madiun](/wiki/Madiun), [East Java](/wiki/East_Java). Since 1982 the company has been producing passenger train wagons, freight wagons and other railway technologies and exported to many countries, such as [Malaysia](/wiki/Malaysia) and [Bangladesh](/wiki/Bangladesh).[[153]](#cite_note-153) In the 1980s an Indonesian engineer, [Tjokorda Raka Sukawati](/wiki/Tjokorda_Raka_Sukawati) invented a road construction technique named [Sosrobahu](/wiki/Sosrobahu) which becomes famous afterwards and widely used by many countries. The technology has been exported to the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore and in 1995, a patent was granted to Indonesia.[[154]](#cite_note-154)

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) According to the [2010 national census](/wiki/Indonesia_2010_census), the [population of Indonesia](/wiki/Demographics_of_Indonesia) is 237.6 million, with high population growth at 1.9%.[[155]](#cite_note-155) 58% of the population lives in [Java](/wiki/Java),[[156]](#cite_note-156) the world's most populous island.[[89]](#cite_note-89) In 1961, the first post-colonial census gave a total population of 97 million.[[157]](#cite_note-157) Indonesia currently possess a relatively young population, with a median age of 28.2 years (2011 estimate).[[158]](#cite_note-158) The population is expected to grow to around 269 million by 2020 and 321 million by 2050.[[159]](#cite_note-159) An additional 8 million [Indonesian live overseas](/wiki/Overseas_Indonesian), comprising one of the world's largest [diasporas](/wiki/Diaspora). Most of them settled in [Malaysia](/wiki/Malaysia), [Saudi Arabia](/wiki/Saudi_Arabia), [United Arab Emirates](/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates), [South Korea](/wiki/South_Korea), [Japan](/wiki/Japan), [Singapore](/wiki/Singapore), [Netherlands](/wiki/Netherlands), [United States](/wiki/United_States), and [Australia](/wiki/Australia).[[160]](#cite_note-160)

### Ethnic groups[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [360px|thumb|A map of major ethnic groups in Indonesia.](/wiki/File:Indonesia_Ethnic_Groups_Map_English.svg) Indonesia is a very ethnically and linguistically diverse country, with around 300 distinct native ethnic groups, and 742 different languages and dialects.[[161]](#cite_note-161)[[162]](#cite_note-162) Most Indonesians are descended from [Austronesian](/wiki/Austronesian_languages)-speaking peoples whose languages can be traced to Proto-Austronesian, which possibly originated in [Taiwan](/wiki/Taiwan). Another major grouping are the [Melanesians](/wiki/Melanesians), who inhabit eastern Indonesia.[[16]](#cite_note-16)[[86]](#cite_note-86)[[163]](#cite_note-163) The largest ethnic group are the [Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_people), who comprise 42% of the population, and are politically and culturally dominant.[[164]](#cite_note-164) The [Sundanese](/wiki/Sundanese_people), ethnic [Malays](/wiki/Ethnic_Malays), and [Madurese](/wiki/Madurese_people) are the largest non-Javanese groups.[[165]](#cite_note-165) A sense of Indonesian nationhood exists alongside strong regional identities.[[166]](#cite_note-166) Social, religious and ethnic tensions have triggered communal violence.[[167]](#cite_note-167)[[168]](#cite_note-168)[[169]](#cite_note-169) [Chinese Indonesians](/wiki/Chinese_Indonesians) are an influential ethnic minority comprising 3–4% of the population.[[170]](#cite_note-170) Much of the country's privately owned commerce and wealth is Chinese-Indonesian-controlled.[[171]](#cite_note-171)[[172]](#cite_note-172) Chinese businesses in Indonesia are part of the larger [bamboo network](/wiki/Bamboo_network), a network of [overseas Chinese](/wiki/Overseas_Chinese) businesses operating in the markets of Southeast Asia that share common family and cultural ties.[[173]](#cite_note-173) This has contributed to considerable resentment, and even anti-Chinese violence.[[174]](#cite_note-174)[[175]](#cite_note-175)[[176]](#cite_note-176)

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|A manuscript from the early 1800s from central](/wiki/File:Manuscript_in_Toba-Batak_language,_central_Sumatra,_early_1800s_-_Robert_C._Williams_Paper_Museum_-_DSC00360.JPG) [Sumatra](/wiki/Sumatra), in [Batak Toba](/wiki/Toba_Batak_language) language, one of many languages from Indonesia. More than 700 [regional languages](/wiki/Regional_language) are spoken in Indonesia's numerous islands.[[177]](#cite_note-177) Most belong to the [Austronesian language family](/wiki/Austronesian_languages), with a few [Papuan languages](/wiki/Papuan_languages) also spoken. The official language is [*Bahasa Indonesia*](/wiki/Indonesian_language) (Indonesian language), a variant of [Malay](/wiki/Malay_language),[[178]](#cite_note-178) which was used in the archipelago. It borrows heavily from local languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, etc. Indonesian is primarily used in commerce, administration, education and the media, but most Indonesians [speak other languages](/wiki/Multilingualism), such as [Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_language), as their first language.[[177]](#cite_note-177) Indonesian is based on the [prestige dialect](/wiki/Prestige_(sociolinguistics)) of Malay, that of the [Johor](/wiki/Johor_Sultanate)-[Riau](/wiki/Riau-Lingga_Sultanate) Sultanate, which for centuries had been the [*lingua franca*](/wiki/Lingua_franca) of the archipelago. It is the official language of Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei. Indonesian is universally taught in schools and consequently is spoken by nearly every Indonesian. It is the language of business, politics, national media, education, and academia.

Indonesian was promoted by Indonesian nationalists in the 1920s, and declared the [official language](/wiki/Official_language) under the name *Bahasa Indonesia* in the proclamation of independence in 1945. Most Indonesians speak at least one of [several hundred local languages and dialects](/wiki/Languages_of_Indonesia), often as their [first language](/wiki/First_language). In comparison, Papua has over 270 indigenous [Papuan](/wiki/Papuan_languages) and [Austronesian languages](/wiki/Austronesian_languages),[[179]](#cite_note-179) in a region of about 2.7 million people. [Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_language) is the most widely spoken local language, as it is the language of the largest ethnic group.[[85]](#cite_note-85)

### Urban centres[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Largest cities of Indonesia](/wiki/Template:Largest_cities_of_Indonesia)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:Bar box](/wiki/Template:Bar_box) While religious freedom is stipulated in the Indonesian constitution,[[180]](#cite_note-180) the government officially recognises only [six religions](/wiki/Religion_in_Indonesia): [Islam](/wiki/Islam_in_Indonesia), [Protestantism](/wiki/Protestantism_in_Indonesia), [Roman Catholicism](/wiki/Roman_Catholicism_in_Indonesia), [Hinduism](/wiki/Hinduism_in_Indonesia), [Buddhism](/wiki/Buddhism_in_Indonesia), and [Confucianism](/wiki/Supreme_Council_for_the_Confucian_Religion_in_Indonesia).[[181]](#cite_note-181) Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim majority country, at 87.2% in 2010, with the majority being [Sunni Muslims](/wiki/Sunni_Islam) (99%).[[182]](#cite_note-182)[[183]](#cite_note-183)[[184]](#cite_note-184) The [Shias](/wiki/Shia_Islam) and [Ahmadis](/wiki/Ahmadiyya) respectively constitute 0.5% and 0.2% of the Muslim population.[[185]](#cite_note-185) In 2010, [Christians](/wiki/Christian) made up almost 10% of the population (7% of the total population was Protestant, 2.9% Roman Catholic), 1.7% were Hindu, and 0.9% were Buddhist or other. Most Indonesian [Hindus](/wiki/Hindu) are [Balinese](/wiki/Balinese_people),[[186]](#cite_note-186) and most [Buddhists](/wiki/Buddhism) in modern-day Indonesia are ethnic [Chinese](/wiki/Chinese_people).[[187]](#cite_note-187) [thumb|200px|A](/wiki/File:Pura_Parahyangan_Agung_Jagatkartta,_Candi_Siliwangi_Shrine.jpg) [Hindu](/wiki/Hindu) shrine dedicated to [King Siliwangi](/wiki/King_Siliwangi) in Pura Parahyangan Agung Jagatkartta, [Bogor](/wiki/Bogor), West Java. Though now minority religions, Hinduism and Buddhism remain defining influences in [Indonesian culture](/wiki/Culture_of_Indonesia). [Islam](/wiki/Islam) was first adopted by Indonesians in northern [Sumatra](/wiki/Sumatra) in the 13th century, through the influence of traders, and became the country's [dominant religion](/wiki/Spread_of_Islam_in_Indonesia) by the 16th century.[[188]](#cite_note-188) [Roman Catholicism](/wiki/Catholic_Church) was brought to Indonesia by early Portuguese colonialists and missionaries,[[189]](#cite_note-189)[[190]](#cite_note-190) and the Protestant denominations are largely a result of Dutch [Reformed](/wiki/Calvinism) and [Lutheran](/wiki/Lutheranism) missionary efforts during the country's colonial period.[[191]](#cite_note-191)[[192]](#cite_note-192)[[193]](#cite_note-193) A large proportion of Indonesians—such as the Javanese [*abangan*](/wiki/Abangan), Balinese [Hindus](/wiki/Hindu), and Dayak Christians—practice a less [orthodox](/wiki/Orthodoxy), [syncretic](/wiki/Syncretism) form of their religion, which draws on local customs and beliefs.[[194]](#cite_note-194) Most of indigenous native Indonesian beliefs could be categorised as [animism](/wiki/Animism), [shamanism](/wiki/Shamanism) as well [ancestral worship](/wiki/Ancestral_worship). Examples of Indonesian native belief systems are [Sundanese](/wiki/Sundanese_people) [Sunda Wiwitan](/wiki/Sunda_Wiwitan), [Dayak's](/wiki/Dayak_people) [Kaharingan](/wiki/Kaharingan) and [Batak's](/wiki/Batak_(Indonesia)) [Parmalim](/wiki/Parmalim) faith, and to some extent [Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_people) [Kejawen](/wiki/Kejawen) belief. There are also a number of indigenous deities and ancestral worship in [Kalimantan](/wiki/Kalimantan), [Sulawesi](/wiki/Sulawesi), and [Papua](/wiki/Papua_(province)).[[195]](#cite_note-195)

### Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:ITB_1.jpg)[Bandung Institute of Technology](/wiki/Institut_Teknologi_Bandung) is considered as one of the most prestigious universities in Indonesia, together with [University of Indonesia](/wiki/University_of_Indonesia), and [Gadjah Mada University](/wiki/Gadjah_Mada_University).[[196]](#cite_note-196)[[197]](#cite_note-197) [Education in Indonesia](/wiki/Education_in_Indonesia) is compulsory for twelve years.[[198]](#cite_note-198)[[199]](#cite_note-199) Parents can choose between state-run, non sectarian public schools supervised by Depdiknas (Department of National Education) or private or semi-private religious (usually Islamic) schools supervised and financed by the Department of Religious Affairs.[[200]](#cite_note-200) The enrolment rate is 94% for primary education (2011), 75% for secondary education, and 27% for tertiary education. The literacy rate is 93% (2011).[[201]](#cite_note-201) By 2014, there were 118 state universities in Indonesia. Entry to higher education depends on the nationwide entrance examination (SNMPTN and SBMPTN). According to the 2015 [Times Higher Education World University Rankings](/wiki/Times_Higher_Education_World_University_Rankings), the top university in Indonesia is [University of Indonesia](/wiki/University_of_Indonesia) (rank 310, dropped from 201 in 2009), followed by [Bandung Institute of Technology](/wiki/Bandung_Institute_of_Technology) (in the 431-460 rank range) and [Gadjah Mada University](/wiki/Gadjah_Mada_University) (in the 551–600 rank range). Five other Indonesian universities, including [Airlangga University](/wiki/Airlangga_University), [Bogor Institute of Agriculture](/wiki/Bogor_Agricultural_University), [Diponegoro University](/wiki/Diponegoro_University), [Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology](/wiki/Sepuluh_Nopember_Institute_of_Technology) and [Brawijaya University](/wiki/University_of_Brawijaya) all huddled in the 701+ range.[[202]](#cite_note-202) All of educational institutions located in Java. [Andalas University](/wiki/Andalas_University) is pioneering the establishment of a leading university outside of Java.[[203]](#cite_note-203)

## Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|360px|](/wiki/File:Borobudur-Nothwest-view.jpg)[Borobudur](/wiki/Borobudur) is the single most visited tourist attraction in Indonesia.[[204]](#cite_note-204) Both nature and culture are major components of Indonesian tourism. The natural heritage can boast a unique combination of a tropical climate, vast archipelago and long stretch of beaches. These natural attractions are complemented by a rich cultural heritage that reflects Indonesia's dynamic history and ethnic diversity. The ancient [Prambanan](/wiki/Prambanan) and [Borobudur](/wiki/Borobudur) temples, [Toraja](/wiki/Toraja) and [Bali](/wiki/Bali), with its Hindu festivities, are some of the popular destinations for cultural tourism.

Indonesia has a well-preserved natural ecosystem with rainforests that stretch over about 57% of Indonesia's land (225 million acres). Forests on Sumatra and Kalimantan are examples of popular tourist destinations, such as [Orang Utan](/wiki/Orang_Utan) wildlife reserve. Moreover, Indonesia has one of longest coastlines in the world, measuring 54,716 kilometres (33,999 mi).

With 20% of the world's coral reefs, over 3,000 different species of fish and 600 coral species, deep water trenches, volcanic sea mounts, World War II wrecks, and an endless variety of macro life, scuba diving in Indonesia is both excellent and inexpensive.[[205]](#cite_note-205) [Bunaken National Marine Park](/wiki/Bunaken_National_Park), at the northern tip of [Sulawesi](/wiki/Sulawesi) has more than 70% of all the known fish species of the Indo-Western [Pacific Ocean](/wiki/Pacific_Ocean).[[206]](#cite_note-206) According to [Conservation International](/wiki/Conservation_International), marine surveys suggest that the marine life diversity in the [Raja Ampat Islands](/wiki/Raja_Ampat_Islands) is the highest recorded on Earth.[[207]](#cite_note-207) Moreover, there are over 3,500 [species](/wiki/Species) living in Indonesian waters, including [sharks](/wiki/Shark), [dolphins](/wiki/Dolphin), [manta rays](/wiki/Manta_ray), [turtles](/wiki/Turtle), [morays](/wiki/Moray_eel), [cuttlefish](/wiki/Cuttlefish), [octopus](/wiki/Octopus) and [scorpaenidae](/wiki/Scorpaenidae), compared to 1,500 on the [Great Barrier Reef](/wiki/Great_Barrier_Reef).

[left|thumb|](/wiki/File:Raja_Ampat_2.jpg)[Raja Ampat Islands](/wiki/Raja_Ampat_Islands), one of the world's richest marine biodiversity. Indonesia has [8 UNESCO World Heritage Sites](/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_Indonesia), such as the [Komodo National Park](/wiki/Komodo_National_Park), [Cultural Landscape of Bali](/wiki/Subak_(irrigation)), [Ujung Kulon National Park](/wiki/Ujung_Kulon_National_Park), [Lorentz National Park](/wiki/Lorentz_National_Park), [Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra](/wiki/Tropical_Rainforest_Heritage_of_Sumatra), comprises three national parks on the island of Sumatra: [Gunung Leuser National Park](/wiki/Gunung_Leuser_National_Park), [Kerinci Seblat National Park](/wiki/Kerinci_Seblat_National_Park) and the [Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park](/wiki/Bukit_Barisan_Selatan_National_Park);[[208]](#cite_note-208) and 18 World Heritage Sites in tentative list, such as the historic urban centres of [Jakarta Old Town](/wiki/Kota_Tua_Jakarta), [Sawahlunto Old Coal Mining Town](/wiki/Sawahlunto), [Semarang Old Town](/wiki/Semarang), as well as [Muara Takus Compound Site](/wiki/Muara_Takus).

The heritage tourism is focussed on specific interest on [Indonesian history](/wiki/History_of_Indonesia), such as colonial architectural heritage of Dutch East Indies era. The activities among others are visiting museums, churches, forts and historical colonial buildings, as well as spend some nights in colonial heritage hotels. The popular heritage tourism attractions are Jakarta Old Town and the royal [Javanese courts](/wiki/Keraton) of [Yogyakarta](/wiki/Yogyakarta_Sultanate), [Surakarta](/wiki/Surakarta_Sunanate) and the [Mangkunegaran](/wiki/Mangkunegaran_Palace).

[thumb|right|Surfer in Padang Padang beach,](/wiki/File:Sanoe_Lake_surfing_Padang_Padang,_Bali.jpg) [Bali](/wiki/Bali). [Bali](/wiki/Bali) island received the Best Island award from [Travel and Leisure](/wiki/Travel_and_Leisure) in 2010.[[209]](#cite_note-209) The island of Bali won because of its attractive surroundings (both mountain and coastal areas), diverse tourist attractions, excellent international and local restaurants, and the friendliness of the local people. According to BBC Travel released in 2011, Bali is one of the World's Best Islands, ranking second after [Santorini](/wiki/Santorini), [Greece](/wiki/Greece).[[210]](#cite_note-210) Bali is a major world [surfing](/wiki/Surfing) destination, with popular breaks dotted across the southern coastline and around the offshore island of [Nusa Lembongan](/wiki/Nusa_Lembongan).[[211]](#cite_note-211) As part of the [Coral Triangle](/wiki/Coral_Triangle), Bali, including [Nusa Penida](/wiki/Nusa_Penida), offers a wide range of dive sites with varying types of reefs.

Urban tourism activities includes [shopping](/wiki/Shopping), sightseeing in big cities, or enjoying modern [amusement parks](/wiki/Amusement_park), resorts, spas, nightlife and entertainment. [Beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park](/wiki/Taman_Mini_Indonesia_Indah) as well as [Ancol Dreamland](/wiki/Ancol_Dreamland) with Dunia Fantasi (Fantasy World) theme park and Atlantis Water Adventure are Jakarta's answer to Disneyland-style amusement park and water park. The capital city, [Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta), is a shopping hub in [Southeast Asia](/wiki/Southeast_Asia). The city has numerous [shopping malls](/wiki/List_of_shopping_malls_in_Indonesia#Jakarta) and traditional markets. With a total of 550 hectares, Jakarta has the world's largest shopping mall floor area within a single city.[[212]](#cite_note-212) The annual "Jakarta Great Sale" is held every year in June and July to celebrate Jakarta's anniversary.[[213]](#cite_note-213) [Bandung](/wiki/Bandung) is a popular shopping destination for fashion products among Malaysians and Singaporeans.[[214]](#cite_note-214) Since January 2011, *Wonderful Indonesia* has been the [slogan](/wiki/Slogan) of an international marketing campaign directed by the [Indonesian Ministry of Culture and Tourism](/wiki/Ministry_of_Tourism_(Indonesia)) to promote tourism.[[215]](#cite_note-215) In year 2015, 10.4 million international visitors entered Indonesia, staying in hotels for an average of 8.5 nights and spending an average of US$1,190 per person during their visit, or US$140 per person per day.[[216]](#cite_note-216)

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|upright|left|An](/wiki/File:Orang_Asmat.jpg) [Asmat](/wiki/Asmat_people) woodcarver. Indonesia has about 300 ethnic groups, each with cultural identities developed over centuries, and influenced by Indian, Arabic, Chinese, and European sources. Traditional Javanese and Balinese dances, for example, contain aspects of Hindu culture and mythology, as do [*wayang kulit*](/wiki/Wayang_kulit) (shadow puppet) performances.

Textiles such as [batik](/wiki/Batik), [ikat](/wiki/Ikat), [ulos](/wiki/Ulos) and [songket](/wiki/Songket) are created across Indonesia in styles that vary by region. In October 2009, [Indonesian batik](/wiki/Batik) has been recognized by [UNESCO](/wiki/UNESCO) as a [Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity](/wiki/Masterpiece_of_Oral_and_Intangible_Heritage_of_Humanity),[[217]](#cite_note-217) and has become the [national costume](/wiki/National_costume_of_Indonesia). Currently, Indonesia holds [6 items of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage](/wiki/UNESCO_Intangible_Cultural_Heritage_Lists), which include [wayang puppet theatre](/wiki/Wayang), Indonesian [kris](/wiki/Kris), batik and [angklung](/wiki/Angklung).

[Wood carving](/wiki/Woodworking) traditions exist in many parts of the country, with exceptional examples are in [Jepara](/wiki/Jepara) in Central Java, Bali, and [Asmat](/wiki/Asmat_people). Traditional carpentry, masonry, stone and woodwork techniques and decorations are also thrived in [Indonesian vernacular architecture](/wiki/Indonesian_architecture), with numbers of [traditional houses'](/wiki/Rumah_adat) styles has been developed. The traditional houses and settlements of the several hundreds ethnic groups of Indonesia are extremely varied and all have their own specific history.[[218]](#cite_note-218)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

The [Indonesian film industry's](/wiki/Cinema_of_Indonesia) popularity peaked in the 1980s and dominated cinemas in Indonesia,[[219]](#cite_note-219) although it declined significantly in the early 1990s.[[220]](#cite_note-220) Between 2000 and 2005, the number of Indonesian films released each year has steadily increased.[[219]](#cite_note-219)

### Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|The](/wiki/File:New_Pagaruyung_Palace.JPG) [Pagaruyung](/wiki/Pagaruyung_Kingdom) Palace. Architecture reflects the diversity of cultural that have shaped Indonesia as a whole. Invaders, colonisers, missionaries, merchants and traders brought cultural changes that had a profound effect on building styles and techniques. The most dominant influences on [Indonesian architecture](/wiki/Architecture_of_Indonesia) have traditionally been [Indian](/wiki/Architecture_of_India); however, Chinese, Arab, and European architectural influences have been significant.

The Indonesia traditional houses are at the centre of a web of customs, social relations, traditional laws, taboos, myths and religions that bind the villagers together. The house provides the main focus for the family and its community, and is the point of departure for many activities of its residents. Traditional houses hold a prominent position in the society, relates to its social significance.[[218]](#cite_note-218)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Example of Indonesian vernacular architecture including [Toraja's](/wiki/Toraja) [Tongkonan](/wiki/Tongkonan), [Minangkabau's](/wiki/Minangkabau_people) [Rumah Gadang](/wiki/Rumah_Gadang) and [Rangkiang](/wiki/Rangkiang), Javanese style [Pendopo](/wiki/Pendopo) pavilion with [Joglo](/wiki/Joglo) style roof, [Dayak's](/wiki/Dayak_people) [longhouses](/wiki/Longhouse), various [Malay houses](/wiki/Rumah_Melayu), [Balinese houses](/wiki/Balinese_architecture) and [temples](/wiki/Balinese_temple), and also various styles of [*lumbung*](/wiki/Rice_barn) (rice barns).

### Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Gamelan_Player_1.JPG)[Gamelan](/wiki/Gamelan), one of the most elaborate [metallophone](/wiki/Metallophone) orchestra of Indonesia. The music of Indonesia predates historical records. Various native Indonesian tribes incorporate chants and songs accompanied with musical instruments in their rituals. Traditional Indonesian instruments include [angklung](/wiki/Angklung), [kacapi suling](/wiki/Kacapi_suling), [siteran](/wiki/Gamelan_Siteran), [gong](/wiki/Gong), [gamelan](/wiki/Gamelan), [degung](/wiki/Gamelan_degung), [gong kebyar](/wiki/Gamelan_gong_kebyar), [bumbung](/wiki/Gamelan_joged_bumbung), [talempong](/wiki/Talempong), [kulintang](/wiki/Kulintang) and [sasando](/wiki/Sasando).

The diverse world of Indonesian music genres was the result of the musical creativity of its people, and subsequent cultural encounters with foreign musical influences into the archipelago. Next to distinctive native form of musics, several genres can trace their origins to foreign influences, such as gambus and qasidah from Middle Eastern Islamic music,[[221]](#cite_note-221) keroncong from Portuguese influences,[[222]](#cite_note-222) and dangdut—one of the most popular music genres in Indonesia—with notable Hindi music influence as well as Malay orchestras.[[223]](#cite_note-223) Today, Indonesian music industry enjoys nationwide popularity. Thanks to common culture and intelligible languages between [Indonesian](/wiki/Indonesian_language) and [Malay](/wiki/Malay_language), Indonesian music enjoyed regional popularity in neighbouring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. However, the overwhelming popularity of Indonesian music in Malaysia had alarmed the Malaysian music industry. In 2008, Malaysian music industry demanded the restriction of Indonesian songs on Malaysian radio broadcasts.[[224]](#cite_note-224)

### Dance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|*Oleg* Balinese dance performed by a pair of dancers.](/wiki/File:17_Years_of_Sekar_Jepun_2014-11-01_32.jpg) Traditional dance of Indonesia reflect the rich diversity of Indonesian people. The dance traditions in Indonesia; such as Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, Balinese, Malays, Acehnese and many other dances traditions are age old traditions, yet also a living and dynamic traditions. Several royal houses; the [istanas](/wiki/Istana) and [keratons](/wiki/Kraton_(Indonesia)) still survived in some parts of Indonesia and become the haven of cultural conservation. The obvious difference between courtly dance and common folk dance traditions is the most evident in [Javanese dance](/wiki/Javanese_dance). The palace court traditions also evident in Balinese and Malay court which usually imposed refinement and prestige. Sumatran courtly culture such as the remnant of Aceh Sultanate and Palembang Sultanate, are more influenced by Islamic culture, while Java and Bali are more deeply rooted in their Hindu-Buddhist heritage.

Dances in Indonesia are believed by many scholars to have had their beginning in rituals and religious worship.[[225]](#cite_note-225) Such dances are usually based on rituals, like the war dances, the dance of [witch doctors](/wiki/Witch_doctor), and dance to call for rain or any agricultural related rituals such as [Hudoq](/wiki/Hudoq) dance ritual of [Dayak people](/wiki/Dayak_people). In Bali, dances has become the integral part of Hindu Balinese rituals. Sacred ritual dances performed only in [Balinese temples](/wiki/Balinese_temple) such as sacred [Sanghyang dedari](/wiki/Sanghyang) and [Barong](/wiki/Barong_(mythology)) dance.

The commoners folk dance is more concerned with social function and entertainment value than rituals. The Javanese [Ronggeng](/wiki/Ronggeng) and [Sundanese](/wiki/Sundanese_dance) [Jaipongan](/wiki/Jaipongan) is the fine example of this common folk dance traditions. Both are social dances that are more for entertainment purpose than rituals. [Randai](/wiki/Randai) is a folk theatre tradition of the [Minangkabau people](/wiki/Minangkabau_people) which incorporates dance, music, singing, drama and the martial art of [silat](/wiki/Silat).[[226]](#cite_note-226) Certain traditional folk dances has been developed into mass dance with simple but structurised steps and movements, such as [Poco-poco](/wiki/Poco-poco) dance from [Minahasa](/wiki/Minahasan_people) and Sajojo dance from [Papua](/wiki/Papua_(province)).

### Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|upright|left|](/wiki/File:Pencak_Silat_Betawi_2.jpg)[Pencak Silat](/wiki/Pencak_Silat), an indigenous [Indonesian martial art](/wiki/Martial_arts_in_Indonesia). [Sports in Indonesia](/wiki/Sport_in_Indonesia) are generally male-oriented and spectator sports are often associated with illegal gambling.[[227]](#cite_note-227) The most popular sports are badminton and [football](/wiki/Association_football). [Indonesian players](/wiki/Indonesia_national_badminton_team) have won the [Thomas Cup](/wiki/Thomas_Cup) (the world team championship of men's badminton) thirteen of the twenty-six times that it has been held since 1949, as well as numerous Olympic medals since the sport gained full Olympic status in 1992. Indonesian women have won the [Uber Cup](/wiki/Uber_Cup), the female equivalent of the Thomas Cup, 3 times, in [1975](/wiki/1975_Uber_Cup), [1994](/wiki/1994_Thomas_&_Uber_Cup) and [1996](/wiki/1996_Thomas_&_Uber_Cup). [Liga Super Indonesia](/wiki/Indonesia_Super_League) is the country's premier football club league.

On the international stage, [Indonesia](/wiki/Indonesia_national_football_team) experienced limited success despite being the first Asian team to qualify for the [FIFA World Cup](/wiki/FIFA_World_Cup) in [1938](/wiki/1938_FIFA_World_Cup) as Dutch East Indies.[[228]](#cite_note-228) In 1956, the football team played in the [Olympics](/wiki/1956_Summer_Olympics) and played a hard-fought draw against the [Soviet Union](/wiki/Soviet_Union_national_football_team). On the continent level, Indonesia won the bronze medal once in football in the [1958 Asian Games](/wiki/1958_Asian_Games). Indonesia's first appearance in [Asian Cup](/wiki/AFC_Asian_Cup) was back in [1996](/wiki/1996_AFC_Asian_Cup). The Indonesian national team qualified for the Asian Cup in [2000](/wiki/2000_AFC_Asian_Cup), [2004](/wiki/2004_AFC_Asian_Cup) and [2007 AFC Asian Cup](/wiki/2007_AFC_Asian_Cup), however unable to move through next stage.

[Boxing](/wiki/Boxing) is a popular combative sport spectacle in Indonesia. Some of famous Indonesian boxers are [Ellyas Pical](/wiki/Ellyas_Pical), three times [IBF](/wiki/International_Boxing_Federation) [Super flyweight](/wiki/Super_flyweight) champion; [Nico Thomas](/wiki/Nico_Thomas), [Muhammad Rachman](/wiki/Muhammad_Rachman), and [Chris John](/wiki/Chris_John_(boxer)).[[229]](#cite_note-229) For racing sport, Indonesia has [Rio Haryanto](/wiki/Rio_Haryanto) who become the first Indonesian to compete in [Formula One](/wiki/Formula_One).[[230]](#cite_note-230) Traditional sports include [*sepak takraw*](/wiki/Sepak_takraw), and bull racing in Madura. In areas of Indonesia with a history of tribal warfare, mock fighting contests are held, such as *caci* in [Flores](/wiki/Flores) and [*pasola*](/wiki/Pasola) in [Sumba](/wiki/Sumba). [*Pencak Silat*](/wiki/Pencak_Silat) is an Indonesian martial art and in 1987, became one of the sporting events in [Southeast Asian Games](/wiki/Southeast_Asian_Games), with Indonesia appearing as one of the leading forces in this sport. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia is one of the major sport powerhouses by winning the Southeast Asian Games 10 times since 1977.

### Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|An Indonesian TV channel in](/wiki/File:TV_News_Media_in_GBK_Stadium,_Jakarta,_MetroTV.jpg) [Jakarta Stadium](/wiki/Gelora_Bung_Karno_Stadium), reporting a [football](/wiki/2010_AFF_Suzuki_Cup) match. [Media](/wiki/Media_of_Indonesia) freedom in Indonesia increased considerably after the end of President Suharto's rule, during which the now-defunct Ministry of Information monitored and controlled domestic media, and restricted foreign media.[[231]](#cite_note-231) The [TV](/wiki/Television) market includes ten national commercial networks, and provincial networks that compete with public [TVRI](/wiki/TVRI). Private radio stations carry their own news bulletins and foreign broadcasters supply programs. At a reported 25 million users in 2008,[[232]](#cite_note-232) Internet usage was estimated at 12.5% in September 2009.[[233]](#cite_note-233) More than 30 million cell phones are sold in Indonesia each year, and 27% of them are local brands.[[234]](#cite_note-234)

### Cinema[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|upright|Advertisement for](/wiki/File:Loetoeng_Kasaroeng_p67.jpg) [*Loetoeng Kasaroeng*](/wiki/Loetoeng_Kasaroeng) (1926), the first [fiction film](/wiki/Fiction_film) produced in Dutch East Indies (modern-day Indonesia). The first domestically produced film in the Indies was in 1926: [*Loetoeng Kasaroeng*](/wiki/Loetoeng_Kasaroeng), a silent film by [Dutch](/wiki/Dutch_people) director L. Heuveldorp. This adaptation of the [Sundanese legend](/wiki/Lutung_Kasarung) was made with local actors by the NV Java Film Company in [Bandung](/wiki/Bandung).

After independence, the film industry expanded rapidly, with six films made in 1949 rising to 58 in 1955. [Djamaluddin Malik's](/wiki/Djamaluddin_Malik) Persari often emulating [American genre films](/wiki/Cinema_of_the_United_States) and the working practices of the Hollywood studio system, as well as remaking popular [Indian films](/wiki/Cinema_of_India).[[235]](#cite_note-235) The [Sukarno](/wiki/Sukarno) government used cinema for [nationalistic](/wiki/Nationalism), anti-[Western](/wiki/Western_world) purposes. Foreign film imports were banned. After the overthrow of Sukarno by [Suharto's](/wiki/Suharto) [New Order](/wiki/New_Order_(Indonesia)) regime, films were regulated through a [censorship](/wiki/Censorship) code that aimed to maintain the social order.[[236]](#cite_note-236) [Usmar Ismail](/wiki/Usmar_Ismail), a director from West Sumatra made a major imprint in Indonesian film in the 1950s and 1960s.[[237]](#cite_note-237) The industry reached its peak in the 1980s, with such successful films as [*Nagabonar*](/wiki/Nagabonar) (1987) and [*Catatan Si Boy*](/wiki/Catatan_Si_Boy) (1989). [Warkop's](/wiki/Warkop) comedy films, directed by [Arizal](/wiki/Arizal_(director)) also proved to be successful. The industry has also found appeal among teens with such fare as *Pintar-pintar Bodoh* (1982), and *Maju Kena Mundur Kena* (1984). Actors during this era included [Deddy Mizwar](/wiki/Deddy_Mizwar), [Eva Arnaz](/wiki/Eva_Arnaz), [Meriam Bellina](/wiki/Meriam_Bellina), and [Rano Karno](/wiki/Rano_Karno).[[238]](#cite_note-238) Under the [*Reformasi*](/wiki/Post-Suharto_era) movement, [independent filmmaking](/wiki/Independent_film) was a rebirth of the filming industry in Indonesia, where film's started addressing topics which were previously banned such as; religion, race, love and other topics.[[236]](#cite_note-236) [Riri Riza](/wiki/Riri_Riza) and [Mira Lesmana](/wiki/Mira_Lesmana) were the new generation of Indonesian film figures who co-directed of *Kuldesak* (1999), [*Petualangan Sherina*](/wiki/Petualangan_Sherina) (2000), [*Ada Apa dengan Cinta?*](/wiki/Ada_Apa_dengan_Cinta?) (2002), [*Gie*](/wiki/Gie) (2005), and [*Laskar Pelangi*](/wiki/Laskar_Pelangi) (2008).[[239]](#cite_note-239) Locally made film quality has gone up in 2012, this is attested by the international release of films such as [*The Raid: Redemption*](/wiki/The_Raid:_Redemption), *Modus Anomali*, *Dilema*, [*Lovely Man*](/wiki/Lovely_Man), and [*Java Heat*](/wiki/Java_Heat).

### Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Chairil_Anwar_cigarette.jpg)[Chairil Anwar](/wiki/Chairil_Anwar), one of the greatest literary figures of Indonesia.

The oldest evidence of writing in Indonesia is a series of [Sanskrit](/wiki/Sanskrit) inscriptions dated to the 5th century. Many of Indonesia's peoples have strongly rooted [oral traditions](/wiki/Oral_tradition), which help to define and preserve their cultural identities.[[240]](#cite_note-240) In written poetry and prose, a number of traditional forms dominate, mainly [syair](/wiki/Syair), [pantun](/wiki/Pantun), [gurindam](/wiki/Gurindam), [hikayat](/wiki/List_of_Hikayat) and [babad](/wiki/Javanese_historical_texts). Some of these works are *Syair Raja Siak*, [*Syair Abdul Muluk*](/wiki/Syair_Abdul_Muluk), [*Hikayat Abdullah*](/wiki/Hikayat_Abdullah), [*Hikayat Bayan Budiman*](/wiki/Hikayat_Bayan_Budiman), [*Hikayat Hang Tuah*](/wiki/Hikayat_Hang_Tuah), [*Sulalatus Salatin*](/wiki/Malay_Annals), and [*Babad Tanah Jawi*](/wiki/Babad_Tanah_Jawi).[[241]](#cite_note-241) Early modern Indonesian literature originates in Sumatran tradition.[[242]](#cite_note-242) [Balai Pustaka](/wiki/Balai_Pustaka), the government bureau for popular literature, was instituted around 1920 to promote the development of indigenous literature, it adopted Malay as the preferred common medium for Indonesia. Important figures in modern Indonesian literature include: Dutch author [Multatuli](/wiki/Multatuli), who criticised treatment of the Indonesians under Dutch colonial rule; Sumatrans [Mohammad Yamin](/wiki/Mohammad_Yamin) and [Hamka](/wiki/Hamka), who were influential pre-independence nationalist writers and politicians;[[243]](#cite_note-243) and proletarian writer [Pramoedya Ananta Toer](/wiki/Pramoedya_Ananta_Toer), Indonesia's most famous novelist.[[244]](#cite_note-244)[[245]](#cite_note-245) Pramoedya earned several accolades, and was frequently discussed as Indonesia's and Southeast Asia's best candidate for a [Nobel Prize in Literature](/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Literature).[[246]](#cite_note-246) Indonesian literature and poetry flourished even more in the first half of the 20th century. [Chairil Anwar](/wiki/Chairil_Anwar) was considered as the greatest literary figure of Indonesia by American poet and translator, [Burton Raffel](/wiki/Burton_Raffel).[[247]](#cite_note-247) He was among those youngsters who pioneered in changing the traditional Indonesian literature and modifying it on the lines of the newly independent country. Some of his popular poems include [*Krawang-Bekasi*, *Diponegoro*](/wiki/List_of_works_by_Chairil_Anwar) and [*Aku*](/wiki/Aku_(poem)). Other major authors include [Marah Roesli](/wiki/Marah_Roesli) ([*Sitti Nurbaya*](/wiki/Sitti_Nurbaya)), [Merari Siregar](/wiki/Merari_Siregar) ([*Azab dan Sengsara*](/wiki/Azab_dan_Sengsara)), [Abdul Muis](/wiki/Abdul_Muis) ([*Salah Asuhan*](/wiki/Salah_Asuhan)), [Djamaluddin Adinegoro](/wiki/Djamaluddin_Adinegoro) ([*Darah Muda*](/wiki/Darah_Muda)), [Sutan Takdir Alisjahbana](/wiki/Sutan_Takdir_Alisjahbana) ([*Layar Terkembang*](/wiki/Layar_Terkembang)), and [Amir Hamzah](/wiki/Amir_Hamzah) ([*Nyanyi Sunyi*](/wiki/Nyanyi_Sunyi)) whose works are among the most well known in [Maritime Southeast Asia](/wiki/Maritime_Southeast_Asia).[[248]](#cite_note-248)

### Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Nasi_ramas_rendang.JPG)[*Nasi Padang*](/wiki/Nasi_Padang) with [*rendang*](/wiki/Rendang), [*gulai*](/wiki/Gulai) and vegetables. [Indonesian cuisine](/wiki/Indonesian_cuisine) is one of the most vibrant and colourful cuisines in the world, full of intense flavour.[[249]](#cite_note-249) It is diverse, in part because Indonesia is composed of approximately 6,000 populated islands of the total 18,000 in the world's largest archipelago,[[250]](#cite_note-250) with more than [300 ethnic groups](/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Indonesia) calling Indonesia their home.[[251]](#cite_note-251) Many regional cuisines exist, often based upon [indigenous culture](/wiki/Culture_of_Indonesia) and foreign influences such as Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian precedents.[[252]](#cite_note-252) Rice is the main [staple food](/wiki/Staple_food) and is served with [side dishes](/wiki/Side_dish) of meat and vegetables. Spices (notably chili), [coconut milk](/wiki/Coconut_milk), fish and chicken are fundamental ingredients.[[253]](#cite_note-253) Some popular Indonesian dishes such as [*nasi goreng*](/wiki/Nasi_goreng),[[254]](#cite_note-254) [*gado-gado*](/wiki/Gado-gado),[[255]](#cite_note-255)[[256]](#cite_note-256) [*sate*](/wiki/Satay),[[257]](#cite_note-257) and [*soto*](/wiki/Soto_(food))[[258]](#cite_note-258) are [ubiquitous](/wiki/Ubiquitous) in the country and considered as national dishes. The official [national dish](/wiki/National_dish) of Indonesia however, is [*tumpeng*](/wiki/Tumpeng), chosen in 2014 by [Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy](/wiki/Ministry_of_Culture_and_Tourism_(Indonesia)) as the dish that binds the diversity of Indonesia's various culinary traditions.[[251]](#cite_note-251) Another popular Indonesian dishes like [*rendang*](/wiki/Rendang) which is one of many [Minangkabau cuisine](/wiki/Minangkabau_cuisine), beside of [*dendeng*](/wiki/Dendeng) and [*gulai*](/wiki/Gulai). Fermented food such as [*oncom*](/wiki/Oncom), similar in some ways to [*tempeh*](/wiki/Tempeh) but using a variety of bases (not only soy), created by different fungi, and particularly popular in [West Java](/wiki/West_Java).

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [List of Indonesia-related topics](/wiki/List_of_Indonesia-related_topics)
* [Index of Indonesia-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Indonesia-related_articles)
* [Outline of Indonesia](/wiki/Outline_of_Indonesia)
* [Template:Books-inline](/wiki/Template:Books-inline)

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links) [Template:Commons category](/wiki/Template:Commons_category)

Government

* [Government of Indonesia](http://www.indonesia.go.id/en/)
* [Minister of The State Secretary](http://www.setneg.go.id/) [Template:Id icon](/wiki/Template:Id_icon)
* [Statistics Center](http://www.bps.go.id/)
* [Chief of State and Cabinet Members](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/ID.html)

General information

* [Template:CIA World Factbook link](/wiki/Template:CIA_World_Factbook_link)
* [Indonesia](http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/indonesia.htm) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Indonesia profile](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-14921238) from the [BBC News](/wiki/BBC_News)
* [Indonesia](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/286480/Indonesia) at [*Encyclopædia Britannica*](/wiki/Encyclopædia_Britannica)
* [Template:Wikiatlas](/wiki/Template:Wikiatlas)
* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)
* [Official Site of Indonesian Tourism](http://www.indonesia.travel/)
* [Key Development Forecasts for Indonesia](http://www.ifs.du.edu/ifs/frm_CountryProfile.aspx?Country=ID) from [International Futures](/wiki/International_Futures)

[Template:Geographic location](/wiki/Template:Geographic_location)

[Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Template:Featured article](/wiki/Template:Featured_article)

[Category:Indonesia](/wiki/Category:Indonesia) [Category:Southeast Asian countries](/wiki/Category:Southeast_Asian_countries) [Category:Developing 8 Countries member states](/wiki/Category:Developing_8_Countries_member_states) [Category:G15 nations](/wiki/Category:G15_nations) [Category:G20 nations](/wiki/Category:G20_nations) [Category:Island countries](/wiki/Category:Island_countries) [Category:Malay-speaking countries and territories](/wiki/Category:Malay-speaking_countries_and_territories) [Category:Member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations](/wiki/Category:Member_states_of_the_Association_of_Southeast_Asian_Nations) [Category:Member states of OPEC](/wiki/Category:Member_states_of_OPEC) [Category:Member states of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation](/wiki/Category:Member_states_of_the_Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation) [Category:Member states of the United Nations](/wiki/Category:Member_states_of_the_United_Nations) [Category:Republics](/wiki/Category:Republics) [Category:States and territories established in 1949](/wiki/Category:States_and_territories_established_in_1949) [Category:Muslim-majority countries](/wiki/Category:Muslim-majority_countries) [Category:E7 nations](/wiki/Category:E7_nations)