

MARYAM FEB 08, 2016 04:48PM

story 3 : Palapa Ring project to bring faster internet to Indonesia

Indonesia has a project to increase the speed of the internet and find a new satellite because of the huge number of the users there and because of the different apps .

the news is linked to The Media which the main issue is Wearesocial – changing face of media
Internet penetration in the world

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/03/06/palapa-ring-project-bring-faster-internet-indonesia.html>



story 2 : Indonesia 'may blacklist Leonardo DiCaprio over palm oil comments'

Hollywood actor Leonardo DiCaprio comment on a palm oil project whereas, the Indonesian people dislike his comment which shown here in the attachment. **this article related to** Functions of the Press media

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-35945175>



story 1 >> Indonesia protests against China in South China Sea fishing dispute

there is a statement from the Fisheries Monitoring Task Force attempted on Sunday to capture a Chinese fishing boat that had been fishing illegally in Indonesian waters near the Natuna Islands before a Chinese coast .

this story is linking to Globalization Media , which is related to Political



latest social media statistics of consumer adoption and usage in Indonesia :

there are a core top 5 social networks which are most popular which doesn't change from year-to-year. But, as we'll see in this post, the most popular social media sites vary a lot by level of usage in Indonesia and with demographics.

<http://www.smartinsights.com/social-media-marketing/social-media-strategy/new-global-social-media-research/>



globalization impacting the media in Indonesia :

Globalization is a special phenomenon in human civilization that continues to move in a global society and are part of the global human process.

Global production of local and global product localization
Globalization is a process by which events, decisions and activities in parts of the world that one can carry important consequences for various individuals and communities in other parts of the world. (AG Mc.Grew, 1992).

The process of globalization was initially marked progress in the field of information technology and communications. The field is driving globalization. Of progress in the field is then affect other sectors of life, such as political, economic, social, cultural and others. A simple example with internet technology, satellite dish and TV, people in the outside world will be able to access news from other parts of the world quickly. This will be an interaction between communities world wide, which will ultimately influence each other, especially in the areas of culture, such as the culture of mutual aid, visiting sick neighbors and others. Globalization also affects the youth in daily life, such as cultural dress, hairstyle and so on

The interplay of natural phenomena is the interaction between communities. Through interactions with various other societies, the Indonesian people or groups who inhabit the archipelago (before Indonesia was formed) has undergone a process influenced and influencing. The ability to change is an important trait in human culture. Without that culture is not able to adjust to changing circumstances.

<http://gudangilmusains.blogspot.ae/2012/03/positive-and-negative-impact-of.html>



Antismoking Coalition Gives Big Tobacco a Fight in Indonesia

JAKARTA, Indonesia — The densely packed houses along Yogyakarta's Kali Code River went from drab to a riot of reds, blues, yellows and whites.

Residents did not know who had paid for the elaborate painting job last year. The Yogyakarta press speculated that an unknown company had painted the houses so they would resemble the colorful favelas of Rio de Janeiro.

It turns out the village's benefactor was Philip Morris International and its "Show Your Colors" advertising campaign. On the side of the Gondolayu bridge that overlooks the settlements sits a giant picture frame, with tag lines hung above it reading, "Create your own story" and

"Go ahead."

The village had been transformed into a giant advertisement for a brand owned by the tobacco company.

http://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/01/world/asia/antismoking-coalition-gives-big-tobacco-a-fight-in-indonesia.html?_r=0



No Indonesian maids and drivers from 2017 in UAE

According to the country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs though, the number of workers in the region is believed to reach 1.8 million, including illegal ones.

As of June 2017 there will be no Indonesian domestic workers in the UAE. Indonesian government sources were quoted earlier this week by Al Hayat Arabic newspaper as saying that 700,000 domestic workers . maids and drivers - will be recalled from the Middle East.

According to the country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs though, the number of workers in the region is believed to reach 1.8 million, including illegal ones.

There is a new rule to stop sending Indonesian domestic workers abroad, yet, domestic workers who came to UAE legally, according to the law of the Republic of Indonesia and the law of the UAE, will still be able to renew their contract," said minister counsellor Hendra Purnama Iskandar, head of mission at the Indonesian embassy in UAE. "This was a ministerial decision taken in June this year," he told Khaleej Times.

<http://www.khaleejtimes.com/nation/general/no-indonesian-maids-and-drivers-from-2017-in-uae>



Indonesia earthquake: reports of deaths after 7.9 quake

A massive and shallow earthquake struck on Wednesday off the west coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra, a region devastated by the 2004 Indian Ocean quake and tsunami, and there were early reports of deaths.

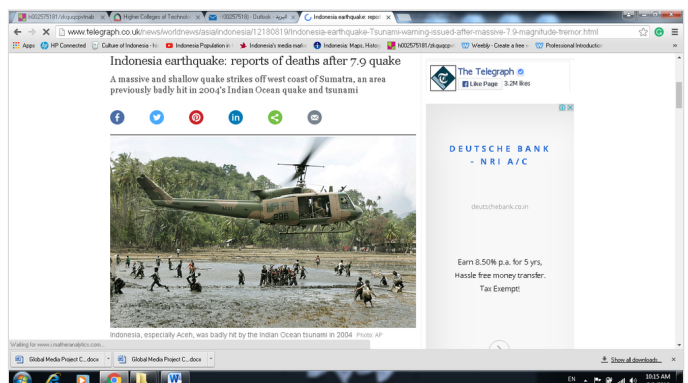
A tsunami alert was called off, television reports said. Neighbouring Australia issued a tsunami watch for parts of its western coast and then cancelled it.

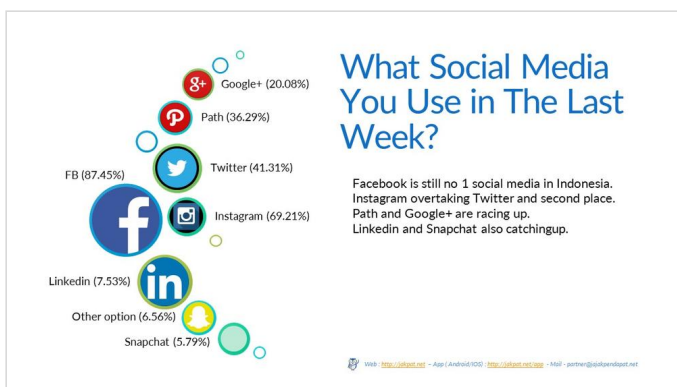
"There are some who have died," said Heronimus Guru, the deputy head of operations with the National Search and Rescue Agency. He did not know how many, but any rescue operation will be hampered by the dark, which falls early in the tropical archipelago.

There were no immediate reports of damage, but the shallower a quake, the more dangerous it is. The US Geological Survey originally put the magnitude at 8.2, and then 8.1, before lowering it to 7.9.

The epicentre was 808km (502 miles) southwest of Padang, USGS said. It was 10 km (six miles) deep.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-quake-idUSKCN0W41J2>





Television is currently around 60% of total ad revenues, followed by radio, print and the internet. Note, however, that the reach of the internet exceeded that of both radio and print in 2012, so rapid growth in internet ad spending is expected. Indeed, Indonesia is likely to become a leading-edge market for mobile advertising globally.



Technology & Media Industry in Indonesia

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hdaxseiYy9c>



Build your industry expertise in Accenture Indonesia

Description: Want to learn more about communications, media and technology jobs at Accenture? Watch this video and find out how you can be part of this innovative and exciting practice.

Learn more at <http://www.accenture.com/indonesiacareers>

Learn more about Accenture

careers.

YOUTUBE

An Islamic perspective affects media in Indonesia :

Turkey, Indonesia, Egypt, maybe in Iran, and a few more Muslim countries have a few control on media because of the Islamic values.

Indonesia is Muslim Country . 97.2% of population are Muslim Thus, an Islamic perspective of mass media ethics by focusing on the moral guidelines provided by Quran and the Sunnah.

the media in Indonesia has no control over sources of information and the way it want to disseminate even news despite having more than 600 daily newspapers, about 1500 weeklies, 1200 monthly news and views magazines, and about 500 miscellaneous Muslim publications because of the Islamic perspective and their believes . Islamic institutions monitor the publications of news and indecent images of bare, they are controlling the markets ; the newspapers , magazines and some program .

it has become difficult to study the media as a result of linking media institutions with Islamic institutions.

media ownership:

in the past in the era of General Suharto tightly the media controlled by the Ministry of Information, which means of foreign media was most vulnerable to narrow and restrict movement.

After that , the media sector has become the most freedom and vitality in the Southeast Asia region.

Invest today in the media industry in Indonesia 12 media group that owns the various broadcast media of satellite channels and radio stations, newspapers, magazines and

Technology & Media Industry

Although Indonesia's media market is very open from a regulatory perspective, the industry is concentrated in the hands of 12 major media groups. Most of these own multiple media channels, with a strong focus on the main medium, television. The ubiquity of television, together with the popularity of mobile phones and the rapid uptake of social media, also makes Indonesia one of the largest advertising markets in Asia, with a number of international and local agencies delivering a wide variety of multi-channel advertising.

Indonesia has the largest ad market in SE Asia in dollar terms (forecast to be US\$ 10 billion in 2013). It also has the second largest mobile ad market in the world by volume, with more than 200 billion ads delivered to mobile phones in 2012.

websites. And it owns one of these groups, 20 TV channels and 22 radio broadcast regionally. And have another set 171 print media.

government owns the media in indonesia , however, the parties own the media too.

Constitute the media influential tool at the party powerful political figures in Indonesia, and that many of the politicians have a strong and one of the largest influential media groups in the public opinion

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263163628_Social_media_as_political_party_campaign_in_Indonesia

political theory behind the media in Indonesia :

" Influence of Islam on the media in Indonesia"

The political system in Indonesia's presidential representative democratic republic, where the president is head of state and head of government also.and it is an Muslim country which Islam and their rules and beliefs constitute religious theories to stifle freedom in media .

Indonesia enjoys a democratically elected government, yet social pressure on the country's media to adopt conservative Islamic positions is steadily growing.

Journalists are part of society and they are also not immune from the influence of a resurgence in religion. The media serves as a mirror of society but When conservative religious views dominate a society, then these will also manifest themselves in the media.

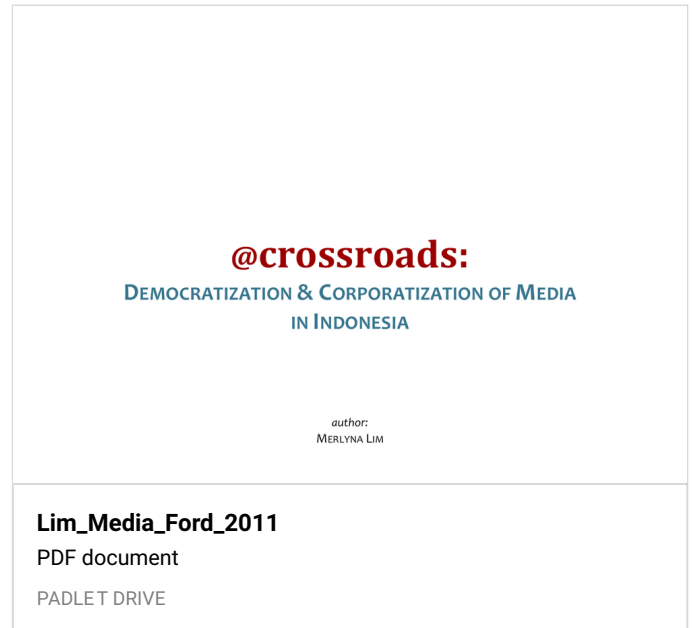
* but after that, The constitution declares that everyone has the "right to freedom of opinion and expression." Journalistic activities of foreigners, however, are limited in accordance with the policy that "freedom of expression" does not permit interference in domestic affairs or dissemination of "foreign ideologies" detrimental to the Indonesian system of government. The government has also arrested individuals for insulting the president or the government. The government censors foreign films and publications, and Indonesian newspapers have been temporarily closed down for violating news guidelines.

- o Hill, D.T., Sen, K., 2000. Media, Culture and Politics in Indonesia. Oxford University

Press, Oxford.<https://en.qantarae/content/the-islamization-of-indonesian-media-hostage-to-the-tyranny-of-the-majority>

- o Marijan, K., 2010. The Study of Political Culture in Indonesia. Jurnal Masyarakat dan Kebudayaan Politik 12(2), 57-66 retrieved from <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/asia-media/09240.pdf>

* from the research in the attachment below



Padlet ONE ..

Overview of the Media System

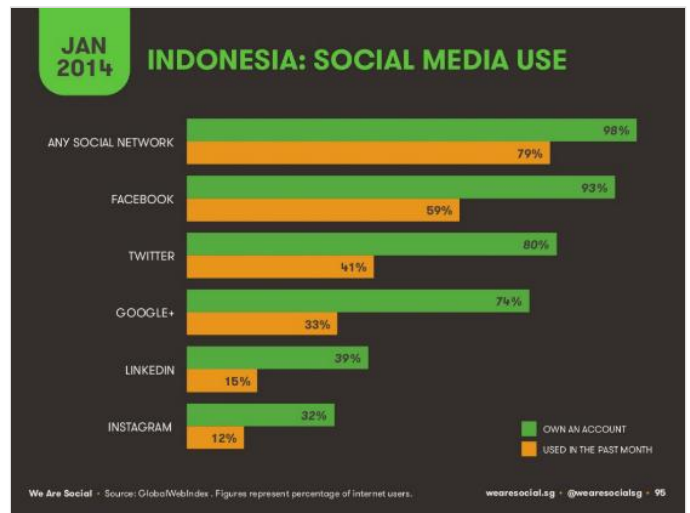
Schooling and Education in Indonesia :

Education in Indonesia is compulsory under Government Regulations for children aged seven to fifteen. State (public) education is free at elementary school level. Education is also available in fee-paying private schools, which include religion-based schools, international schools and national-plus schools.

There is no charge for public schooling from Elementary School (SD) Grade 1 to Junior High School (SMP) Grade 3. However, parents must supply books, stationery, uniform and additional funds for school outings.

Children are grouped and stay in the classrooms during school hours. Teachers in turn visit the classrooms following the class schedule. This system applies to elementary and high school levels.

<http://indonesia.angloinfo.com/family/schooling-education/>



Internet in Indonesia

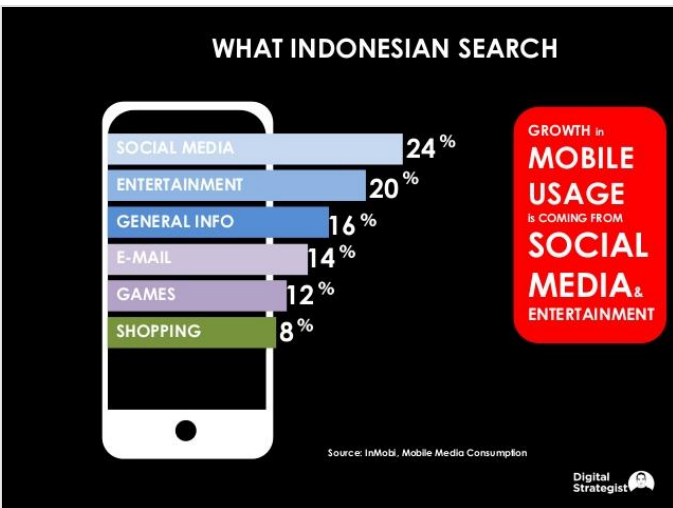
The Internet is a relatively new communication media in Indonesia, an archipelago that includes more than 17,001 islands. Several Internet access services are available in Indonesia, ranging from Fiber optic, ADSL to mobile Internet. Telephone line-based service was among the first Internet access services in Indonesia with PT Telkom as a main player who controls most fixed-line telephone networks.

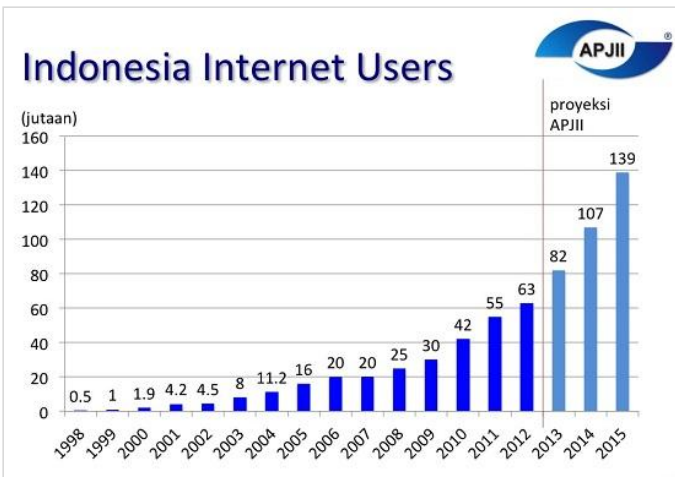
In recent years, great strides have been made in the development of telecommunications infrastructure in Indonesia so that there is now an enticing array of alternative services providing ever-quicker Internet access for consumers in Indonesia. When the internet was launched in Indonesia in 1998 it reached 134,000 subscribers. In 2004 that figure had grown to 1.3 million, in 2010 to 30 million Internet users in Indonesia, and in 2013 74.6 million, with an estimate of 139 million users in 2015. Broadband was used by an estimated 40 million users in 2013.

ISPs are Internet Service Providers, who in Indonesia provide email, web hosting and related services. There are many Indonesian ISPs with licenses to operate in Indonesia that offer stable services. Several ISPs are more popular than others due to wider bandwidth, better customer service and better pricing. Several international ISPs also offer services or local access numbers in Indonesia (AOL and AT&T), with US dollar fees.

One of the biggest differences between ISPs is their bandwidth management. Most ISPs purchase bandwidth from Indosat, the Indonesian international telecommunications firm.

<http://www.expat.or.id/info/internetaccess.html>





READY TO GO DIGITAL

DAFTAR CHANNEL TV YANG SUDAH MEMULAI SIARAN DI TV DIGITAL ZONA JAKARTA

METRO TV KOMPAS TV MNCTV SPORT ONE

antv BERITA SATU tvOne RCTI INDOSIAR rtv

TVRI NASIONAL TVRI OLAH RAGA TVRI BUDAYA TVRI DKI JAKARTA TVRI NASIONAL HD

SCTV TRANSTV TRANS 7 CHANNEL GlobalTV

CHANNEL LAINNYA AKAN BERTAMBAH SECARA BERTAHAP

PERHATIAN
Jumlah channel yang diterima disetiap tempat mungkin berbeda



Media in Indonesia " TV "

For 27 years, Indonesians could only watch one television channel, TVRI. In 1989 the government finally allowed RCTI to broadcast as the first private television station in Indonesia, although only people who have a satellite dish and decoder could watch it.

Private TV stations include:

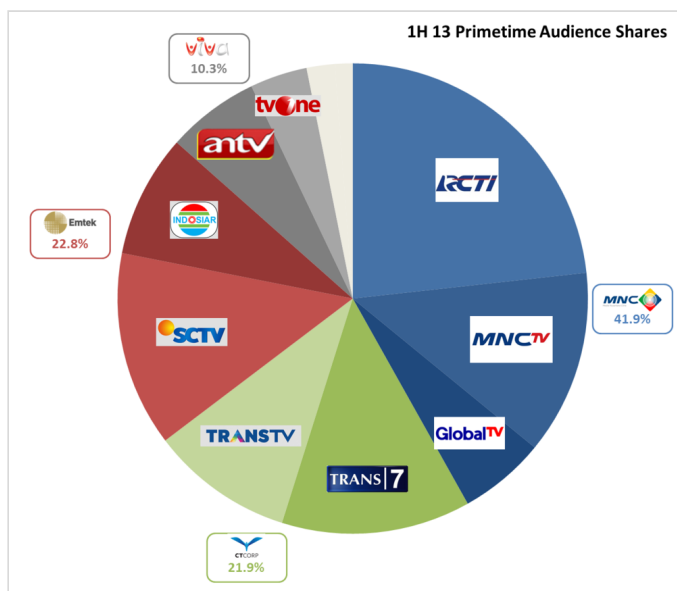
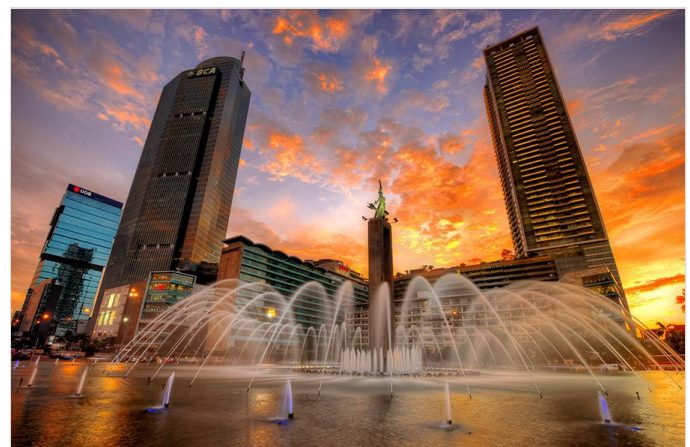
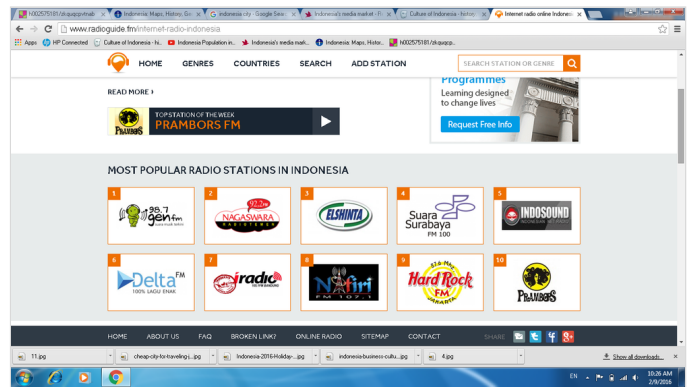
- o ANTeve
- o B Channel (Jakarta and Java only)

- o Bali TV (local coverage in Bali only)
- o Global TV
- o Indosiar
- o Kompas TV (payment satellite TV)
- o Metro TV
- o MNC TV
- o Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI)
- o Surya Citra Televisi (SCTV)
- o Trans 7
- o Trans TV
- o TV One

Many of the TV Stations feature frequent news broadcasting and some include foreign programming. Thus, Indonesian viewers have one government station and a good selection of private television stations to view programming on.

Programming on the government channel is dominated by documentaries, music, culture and the news, with no advertising and only a small amount of foreign programming. The private TV channels offer a wide range of local and foreign programming, with LOTS of commercial interruptions.

- o <http://www.expats.or.id/info/televisioninindonesia.html>
- o <http://redwing-asia.com/market-data-posts/indonesian-media-market-growth-opportunities-abound/>



Indonesia Public Holiday Calendar

Indonesia 2016 Holiday Calendar which includes all Public Holidays, Bank Holidays, Government Holidays, School Holidays and Festivals in Indonesia in year 2016.

- o <http://holiday-calendar.com/indonesia-public-holiday-calendar/254/>
- o <http://www.everyculture.com/Ge-It/Indonesia.html>

Media In Indonesia " Radio"

MOST POPULAR RADIO STATIONS IN INDONESIA :-



- o Republika published in 1993
- o Kontan | business daily and weekly published in 1996
- o Rakyat Merdeka it a mass-circulation daily, political news, nationalist published in 1999
- o Investor Daily published in 2001
- o Koran Tempo published in 2001 with the less number of reader 240,000
- o Koran Sindo published in 2005
- o Jurnal Nasional published in 2006
- o Koran Jakarta published in 2008

Isa, Zubaidah. "Printing and publishing in Indonesia, 1602-1970" (PhD Dissertation, Indiana University, 1972).
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_newspapers_in_Indonesia

tourism in Indonesia



Visit Indonesia Promotional Video - Tourism

Ten most tourist destinations in Indonesia recorded by Central Statistics Agency (BPS) are Bali, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Jakarta, North Sumatra, Lampung, South Sulawesi, South Sumatra, Banten and West Sumatra (which would make it 11 provinces today due to Banten previously having been a part of West Java).

YOUTUBE

Communications :

Telephones: main lines in use: 37.983 million (2015) ; mobile cellular: 220 million (2012).

Broadcast media: mixture of about a dozen national TV networks " 2 public broadcasters, the remainder private broadcasters - each with multiple transmitters; more than 100 local TV stations; widespread use of satellite and cable TV systems; public radio broadcaster operates 6 national networks as well as regional and local stations; overall, more than 700 radio stations with more than 650 privately-operated (2008).

Internet hosts: 1.344 million (2012).

Internet users: 20 million (2009).

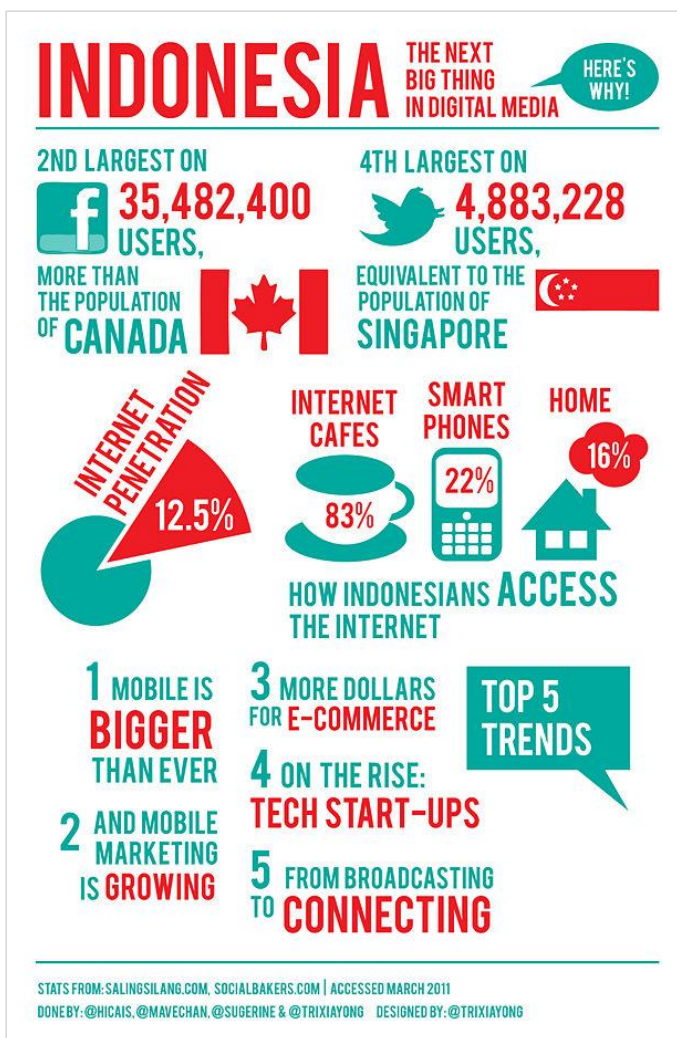
- o <http://www.infoplease.com/country/indonesia.html?pageno=11>
- o <http://www.everyculture.com/Ge-It/Indonesia.html>

newspapers :-

Type of newspapers in Indonesia :

1. National newspapers
2. Regional newspapers

- o Jawa Pos is a mass-circulation daily published in 1949
- o Sinar Harapan is a mass-circulation daily published in 1961
- o **Kompas is a mass-circulation daily published in 1966 and has most readers around 600,000 readers**
- o Media Indonesia is a mass-circulation daily published in 1970
- o Suara Karya published in 1971
- o Pelita published in 1974 | |
- o Bisnis Indonesia published in 1985
- o Suara Pembaruan published in 1987



Demography

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country and third-largest democracy.

The archipelago of over 18,000 islands is home to more than a quarter million people, of whom 86 percent identify as Muslims making it the world's biggest Muslim-majority nation.

Indonesia's population increased from 119,208,000 in 1971 to 147,500,000 in 1980, to 179,300,000 in 1990, and to 203,456,000 in 2000.

In the meantime the fertility rate declined from 4.6 per thousand women to 3.3; the crude death rate fell at a rate of 2.3 percent per year; and infant mortality declined from 90.3 per thousand live births to 58.

The fertility rate was projected to fall to 2.1 percent within another decade, but the total population was predicted to reach 253,700,000 by 2020. As of the middle of the twentieth century, Indonesia's population was largely rural, but at the beginning of the twenty-first century, about 20 percent live in towns and cities and three of five people

farm.

Cities in both inner and outer islands have grown rapidly, and there are now twenty-six cities with populations over 200,000. As in many developing countries, Indonesia's population is still a young one. The above patterns are national, but there are ethnic and regional variations. Population has grown at different rates in different areas owing to such factors as economic conditions and standard of living, nutrition, availability and effectiveness of public health and family planning programs, and cultural values and practices.

Migration also plays a part in population fluctuations. Increased permanent or seasonal migration to cities accompanied economic development during the 1980s and 1990s, but there is also significant migration between rural areas as people leave places such as South Sulawesi for more productive work or farm opportunities in Central Sumatra or East Kalimantan.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ge-It/Indonesia.html#ixzz3zbPrqQRR>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YWgYi2HlyFg>

WORLD'S NO. 4 HIGHEST POPULATION

243,740,000

Indonesia Population in Motion Infographics

This is infographics about P opulation in Indonesia. Th e Infographics is representasion of "Booklet Indikat or Sosial Ekonomi Agustus 2013" (link : http://www.bps.go.id/booklet/Boklet_Agustus_2013.pdf) This video is also assigment of Multimedia Systems I TB. Editor and Vector Artist : Dhendiawan Dwiatma Backsound Music : "Something Elated" by Broke For Free (<http://brokeforfree.com/>)

YOUTUBE

Communications :

- o Television dominates the media landscape in Indonesia – 97% of the population watch television each month, which means a TV audience of almost 240 million people. As a result, a large proportion of advertising spend goes to television – around 60% in 2011. National channels dominate the market, with local channels only holding a 3% share of viewers.

1. Television is ubiquitous in Indonesia, with 11 national TV stations in Indonesia, 10 privately-owned channels and 1 public channel. These are complemented by 350 local TV stations.
- o Significantly, the internet became the second most widely-viewed medium in 2012, overtaking both newspapers and radio to achieve a monthly reach of 57% of the population. Behind newspapers and radio, magazines trail at a distant fifth with a 12% market reach.

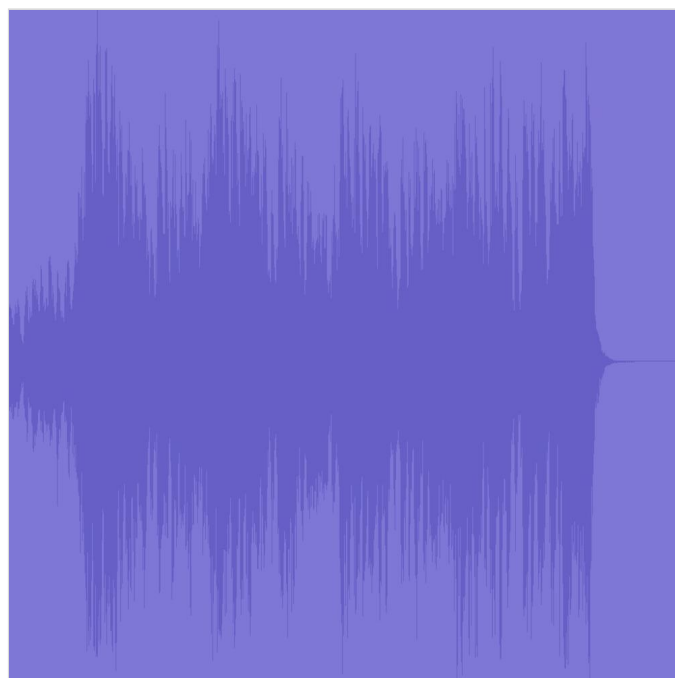
Despite the large number of titles in print, newspapers still have a relatively low circulation, Total circulation for the 172 daily newspapers in the entire country totals only six million, with the largest newspaper, Kompas, having a circulation of around 500,000.

Radio is the other widely spread media format in Indonesia, reaching over half the population each month. In addition to the 1,250 radio stations there are numerous small-scale community radio stations. There is a notably long prime-time each workday from 6-10am and 3-7pm as city-dwellers fight their way through the notorious and ubiquitous macet (traffic jams).

There are 1,100 print media publications in Indonesia, a mix of foreign and local titles, covering the full range of fashion, lifestyle, business, sport and entertainment genres.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

1. The national anthem is "Indonesia Raya", which means Great Indonesia. The song was composed in 1928.
2. The colonial policy of the day was "divide and rule". It was a policy that deliberately aggravated language, ethnic, cultural and religious differences amongst the people.
3. The birth of Indonesia Raya marked the beginning of Indonesian nationalist movements. The song was first introduced by its composer, Wage Rudolf Supratman, at the second All Indonesian Youth Congress on October 28, 1928 in Batavia, now Jakarta. It was the moment when Indonesian youth of different ethnic, language, religious and cultural backgrounds resolutely pledged allegiance to:
 - o One native land, Indonesia;
 - o One nation, the Indonesian nation;
 - o One unifying language, the Indonesian language.
 - o Soon the national song, which called for the unity of Indonesia, became popular. It was echoed at Indonesian political rallies, where people stood in solemn observance. The song seriously aroused national consciousness among the people throughout the archipelago.
 - o <http://www.metrolyrics.com/indonesia-native-anthem-text-lyrics-national-anthem.html>



Lagu Kebangsaan Indonesia - In

1:48 audio

PADLET DRIVE

Economic summary :

Indonesia has the largest economy in Southeast Asia and is one of the emerging market economies of the world. The country is also a member of G-20 major economies and classified as a newly industrialised country.^[14] It is the sixteenth largest economy in the world by nominal GDP and is the eighth largest in terms of GDP (PPP).

In 2012 Indonesia replaced India as the second-fastest-growing G-20 economy, behind China. However, in 2014 India regained the second spot.

GDP/PPP (2013 est.): \$1.285 trillion; per capita \$5,200.

Real growth rate : 5.35% **Inflation**:7.7%.

Unemployment: 6.6%.

Arable land: 12.34%. **Agriculture**: rice, cassava (tapioca) , peanuts , rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra; poultry, beef, pork, eggs.

Labor force: 120 million (2015 est.) ; agriculture 38.9%, industry 13.2%, services 47.9% (2014 est.).

Industries: petroleum and natural gas, textiles, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, food, tourism.

Natural resources: petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver.

Exports: \$178.9 billion (2014 est.) : oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, textiles, rubber.

Imports: \$178.6 billion (2011 est.): machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs. **Major trading partners**: Japan, U.S., Singapore, South Korea, China, Malaysia, India (2012).

- o <https://www.worldnomads.com/travel-safety/indonesia/crime-in-indonesia-and-how-to-avoid-it>



Wonderful Indonesia : Culture and Heritage

Many of the world's most ancient wonders can be found in Indonesia. From sacred temples to palace ruins, from prehistoric remains to living traditions, visitors from around the world come to Indonesia, attracted by its unique and diverse cultures and vibrant heritage. As a country with over 350 cultural ethnic groups, the cultural diversity of Indonesia deserves to be explored.

YOUTUBE

Culture and Heritage

The culture of Indonesia has been shaped by long interaction between original indigenous customs and multiple foreign influences.

Indonesia is centrally-located along ancient trading routes between the

- o Far East
- o South Asia
- o Middle East

resulting in many cultural practices being strongly influenced by a multitude of religions, including : Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Islam & Christianity all strong in the major trading cities.

The result is a complex cultural mixture very different from the original indigenous cultures

- o https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Indonesia
- o <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrdVOE-WR9o>

ABOUT INDONESIA !!!!

- o **President:** Joko Widodo (2014)
- o **Government :** Republic.
- o **Capital & largest city :** Jakarta, 9.769 million
- o **population :** 228,437,870
- o **Monetary unit:** Rupiah
- o **Area :** 1,919,440 sq km
- o **Languages:** Bahasa Indonesia (official), English, Dutch, Javanese, and more than 580 other languages and dialects
- o **Religions:** Muslim 87.2%, Christian 7%, Roman Catholic 2.9%, Hindu 1.7%, other 0.9%

<http://www.mapsofworld.com/country-profile/indonesia.html>



tourism in Indonesia



Indonesia Wonderful (5 minutes)

A promotional 5 minutes video (tv c) for Indonesia Tourism Board, Wonderful Indonesia is an official campaign for I TB Berlin 2013. Locations : Jakarta, Jogjakarta, East Java, Bali, Sumatra, Tanjung Puting Borneo, Toraja, Sumba, Flores, Komodo, Raja Ampat.

YOUTUBE



Names of Indonesia

Indonesia is the common and official name to refer the Republic of Indonesia or Indonesian archipelago; however, other names, such as Nusantara and East Indies are also known. Some of these names are considered obsolete and confined to certain periods of history, while some might be more geographically specific or general.

<http://www.behindthename.com/names/usage/indonesian>



Geography

Indonesia is an archipelago in Southeast Asia consisting of 17,000 islands (6,000 inhabited) and straddling the equator. The largest islands are Sumatra, Java (the most populous), Bali, Kalimantan (Indonesia's part of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), the Nusa Tenggara islands, the Moluccas Islands, and Irian Jaya (also called West Papua), the western part of New Guinea. Its neighbor to the north is Malaysia and to the east is Papua New Guinea.

Indonesia, part of the "ring of fire," has the largest number of active volcanoes in the world. Earthquakes are frequent. Wallace's line, a zoological demarcation between Asian and Australian flora and fauna, divides Indonesia.

History

The 17,000 islands that make up Indonesia were home to a diversity of cultures and indigenous beliefs when the islands came under the influence of Hindu priests and traders in the first and second centuries A.D. Muslim invasions began in the 13th century, and most of the archipelago had converted to Islam by the 15th century. Portuguese traders arrived early in the next century but were ousted by the Dutch around 1595. The Dutch United East India Company established posts on the island of Java, in an effort to control the spice trade.

After Napoléon subjugated the Netherlands in 1811, the British seized the islands but returned them to the Dutch in 1816. In 1922, Indonesia was made an integral part of the Dutch kingdom. During World War II, Japan seized the islands. Tokyo was primarily interested in Indonesia's oil, which was vital to the war effort, and tolerated fledgling nationalists such as Sukarno and Mohammed Hatta. After Japan's surrender, Sukarno and Hatta proclaimed Indonesian independence on Aug. 17, 1945. Allied troops, mostly British Indian forces, fought nationalist militias to reassert the prewar status quo until the arrival of Dutch troops. <http://www.asianinfo.org/asianinfo/indonesia/pro-history.htm>