**INDONESIA**

Indonesia officially the Republic of Indonesia is a country in [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia" \o "Southeast Asia) and [Oceania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oceania), between the [Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean" \o "Indian Ocean) and [Pacific](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean) oceans. It consists of more than [seventeen thousand islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_islands_of_Indonesia), and it is the world's largest . With over 267 million people, it is the world's [4th-most-populous country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_population) .

The [sovereign state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state" \o "Sovereign state) is a [presidential](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Indonesia" \o "President of Indonesia), [constitutional republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic" \o "Republic) with an elected [legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Consultative_Assembly). It has [34 provinces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Indonesia), of which five have [special status](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_administrative_division). The country's capital, [Jakarta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakarta), is the [second-most populous urban area in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_cities" \o "List of largest cities). Despite its large population and densely populated regions, Indonesia has vast areas of wilderness that support one of the [world's highest levels of biodiversity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megadiverse_countries" \o "Megadiverse countries).

Local rulers gradually absorbed foreign influences from the early centuries. The concept of "Indonesia" as a nation-state [emerged](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_National_Awakening" \o "Indonesian National Awakening) in the early 20th century and the country [proclaimed its independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proclamation_of_Indonesian_Independence" \o "Proclamation of Indonesian Independence) in 1945.

Indonesia consists of hundreds of distinct native [ethnic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Indonesia" \o "Ethnic groups in Indonesia) and [linguistic groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Indonesia" \o "Languages of Indonesia), with the largest one being the [Javanese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Javanese_people" \o "Javanese people). A shared identity has developed with the motto defined by a national language, ethnic diversity, religious pluralism within a Muslim-majority population, and a history of colonialism and rebellion against it. The [economy of Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Indonesia) is the world's [16th](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(nominal)) largest by nominal GDP. The country is a member of several multilateral organisations, including the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations" \o "United Nations), [World Trade Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Organization), [International Monetary Fund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund), [G20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G20).

Indonesia has a [mixed economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mixed_economy" \o "Mixed economy) in which both the private sector and government play vital roles.[[158]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia#cite_note-159) As the only [G20](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G20) member state in Southeast Asia,[[159]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia#cite_note-160) the country has the largest economy in the region and is classified as a [newly industrialised country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newly_industrialised_country" \o "Newly industrialised country). As of 2019, it is the world's [16th largest economy by nominal GDP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(nominal))

Over time, the structure of the economy has changed considerably. A gradual process of industrialisation and urbanisation began in the late 1960s and accelerated in the 1980s as falling oil prices saw the government focus on diversifying away from oil exports and towards manufactured exports.[[164]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia#cite_note-RBA-165) This development continued throughout the 1980s and into the next decade despite the [1990 oil price shock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1990_oil_price_shock). As a result, the official poverty rate fell from 60% to 15%. Reduction of trade barriers from the mid-1980s made the economy more globally integrated. The growth, however, ended with the [1997 Asian financial crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1997_Asian_financial_crisis), which affected the economy severely

Relatively steady inflationand an increase in GDP deflator and the Consumer Price Index have contributed to strong economic growth in recent years.

Indonesia has abundant natural resources like [oil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroleum" \o "Petroleum) and [natural gas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas" \o "Natural gas), [coal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coal" \o "Coal), [tin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tin" \o "Tin), [copper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copper" \o "Copper), [gold](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold" \o "Gold), and [nickel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickel), while [agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_Indonesia" \o "Agriculture in Indonesia) produces [rice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice" \o "Rice), [palm oil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palm_oil" \o "Palm oil), [tea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tea), [coffee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee), [cacao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cacao_bean), [medicinal plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medicinal_plants" \o "Medicinal plants), [spices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spice" \o "Spice), and [rubber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_rubber" \o "Natural rubber). These commodities make up a large portion of the country's exports, with palm oil and coal briquettes as the leading export commodities.

Legitimation was pursued through promises of prosperity brought by economic development and the restoration of political order, goals pursued through the pacification of virtually all forms of opposition and attempts to create a cheap and docile workforce to attract foreign investment. The democratic transition fundamentally changed the overarching balance in the logics of the state. As the underlying structure of Indonesia’s economy survived the economic and political crises of the late 1990s , accumulation has remained a dominant motive for government policies. However, governments could no longer rely on pacification as the primary strategy for maintaining social order or, indeed, political power.