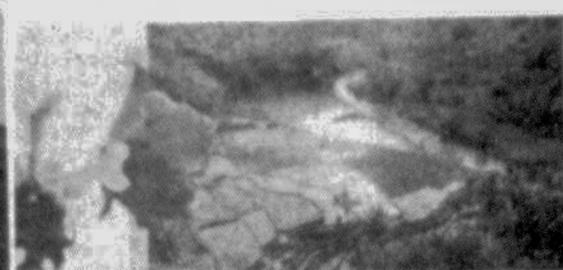
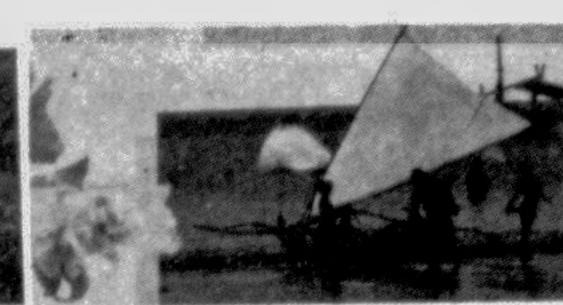


The Daily Star

## National Day of Indonesia









SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT AUGUST 17, 1993

## MESSAGE

Assalamu' Alatkum WR WB.

Today, the Indonesian nation celebrates the 48th Anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia. On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to extend warmest greetings to the Government and the fraternal people of the People's Republic of

The joyous occasion today for the Indonesian nation comes at a time when the people of my country are enjoying the fruits of our independence. The new order government under the leadership of His Excellency President Soeharto has brought tremendous achievements in various aspects of our national development.

The Republic of Indonesia, in fact needs no introduction in Bangladesh. Exposure of the country, its people, culture, tradition and heritage in Bangladesh's media has been so extensive that Bangladesh's people instantly conjure up Indonesia as a friend at all times. Indonesian cultural performances in Dhaka last year and the years before enchanted people from all walks of

Exchange of visits by the heads of state and government of the two brotherly countries has further brought the people of the two countries much closer. Shaheed President Ziaur Rahman had given political go-ahead for enhancing relations with Indonesia by making his first visit to Jakarta in 1978.

Indonesta feels proud in having exchange of its experiences with Bangladesh in various fields of development. More are in the offing. The major thrust in this regard is through the programme of technical co-operation among developing countries. In line with the emphasis put forward by His Excellency President Soeharto, Chairman of Non-Aligned Movement, it is earnestly hoped that such co-operation could be strengthened further for greater collaboration among the developing countries.

The governments of Indonesia and Bangladesh are actively pursuing policy on enhancing trade relations between the two countries. In this regard, businessmen of both the countries are showing increased interest to explore new market potentials including the potentials in the field of tourism.

The bilateral relations between Indonesia and Bangladesh entered new dimension when Her Excellency Begum Khaleda Zia, Prime Minister of the democratic Government of Bangladesh at tended the tenth Non-Aligned summit in Jakarta last year and held talks with His Excellency President Soeharto. The two leaders had deliberated on ways and means to further boost the friendly relations that grew from strength to strength since early 1972 when Indonesia recognised the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The governments of Indonesia and Bangladesh are striving to make further strides in deepening relations between our two countries.

Indonesia looks forward to forging ever closer co-operation with Bangladesh in the years ahead for eventual realization of a better world and a better future for mankind.

May Allah the Almighty continue to bestow his blessings on all of us in the days to come. Khoda Hafez, Indonesia Bangladesh friend-

ship zindabad.



R. M. Moertolo Charge d'Affaires of Indonesia

## Jakarta Pursues Pragmatic Foreign Policy on World Issues (Excerpts of a statement by the Indonesian Foreign Minister H E ALI

ALATAS at a Meeting attended by Indonesian and foreign media representatives in Jakarta recently)

HE stream of fundamental changes which have swept the world since the early 1990s continued to flow rapidly towards crystallizing points, the final form of which still remains clustve. The international situation through 1992 continued to be marked by a global transition troubled by upheavals, and replete with trends and events which impact positively and negatively on the international order and which pose opportunities as well as new challenges and problems for mankind.

The prospect of a new world order as propagated by the developed countries essen-tially remains a form of 'realignment' or a shift in the constellation of world forces and has not taken the form of restructuring in the sense envisaged by Non-Aligned and other developing countries, including Indonesia.

On the one hand, the demise of ideological/military conflicts and rivalry between the major powers, the increasing propensity for dialogue and negotiations in solving various regional conflicts and the growing trends towards inter-dependence, integration, mutual accommodation as well as regional and international co-operation are to be welcomed.

On the other hand, it is a hard fact that internal strife and armed conflicts, aggression and foreign intervention, discord rooted in ethnic rivalry and religious intolerance, new forms of racism and the resurgence of narrowly conceived nationalism in many regions of the world has continued to imperil international peace and security

The trend towards integration and interstate co-operation into larger groupings were si multaneously challenged by disintegrating tendencies in many states and nations. As has been frequently acknowledged, the progress made in the international politics has been matched in the economic field, where the relations between developed and developing countries continued to be marked by widening disparity, spark imbalances and injustices. Hence, poverty, under development and sufferings resulting from famine, disease and natural disaster have emerged as the main

enemies of mankind. Recent trends were also marked by the resurgence of issues which were not essentially new ones but received increasing attention from the international community, especially the developed states. These issues pertain to the environment, human rights, democracy and democratization. The substance of these issues are indeed important and must be fully addressed. What is more, however, are the policies of certain countries to link co-operation and development aid to developing countries with the way the latter deals with these issues. If the attachment of political conditions to economic co-operation is not firmly challenged, it could create new points of friction between the North and the South and impede the efforts and sustainable development in developing countries.

The perseverance of unrest and war in the Republics of former Yugoslavia, especially the aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina, has caused atrocities and horrendous human rights violations of such scale that it has provoked anger and condemnation on the part of the international community. With other members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the OIC or acting independently, the Indonesian Government has expressed its firm position on many occasions. We have deplored the atrocities and cruelties against the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the majority of whom are Moslems. In particular, we condemned the gross policy of 'ethnic cleansing' and demanded that aggression and territorial gain through force be stopped and that the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and cultural identity of Bosnia Herzegovina be restored and guaranteed. Along with other OIC countries, we have taken further steps and urged the UN Security Council to take stronger measures, including the use of military force under Chapter VII of UN Charter to stop

the bloodshed in Bosnia. The recent Tenth Non-Aligned Summit in Jakarta agreed to form a Task Force on Somalia led by Indonesia as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. This Task Force was charged to coordinate the flow of humanitarian assistance to Somalia with other organizations such as OPA, OIC and the Arab League and countries in the African Horn, to facilitate UN efforts to secure such assistance and to actively contribute to a political settlement to the strife in Somalia based

on national reconciliation. Indonesia also contributed its humanitarian assistance in the form of donations as well as by sending five military officers to act as military observers in UNOSOM, which was formed on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No. 755. However, due to the severity of the situation arising from the civil war, it turned out that UNOSOM was not able to ensure the safety of humanitarian assistance. Therefore, at the initiative of the US and France, the Security Council adopted Resolution No. 794 which endorsed the offer to deploy US, French and other countries' forces to operate as a multinational force with a special mandate to secure the flow of humanitarian assistance.

Indonesia was invited to take part in that multinational force, but in line with our consistent stance we declined to do so because even though the formation of the multinational force was endorsed by the UN Security Council Resolution it was not a UN "peacekeeping force" as such. But should one day UNOSOM be expanded and fully function after the current multinational force completes its tasks. Indonesia would certainly consider volunteering its forces under the UN banner.

One of the old problems which persevered and became more urgent to solve pertains to the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise the act of self-determination and establish the State of Palestine in accordance with the UN Resolutions. The Madrid peace process initiated since October 1991 indeed



constituted a breakthrough in so far as the conflicting parties agreed to attend a Conference on the Middle East, but their differences on some fundamental questions remained widely

After eight rounds of negotiations, the Conference did not yield any significant results. Meanwhile, the deportation of 415 Palestinians by Israel has generated anger among the international community.

Apart from the above mentioned matters, 1992 was also marked by the convening of four Summit Conferences at the highest level on a global as well as regional scale which posed strategic importance for Indonesia's national interests and international development President Soeharto personally led the Indonesian delegation to these four Summit Conferences, and in the Tenth Non-Aligned Summit the President led the Conference sessions. The four Summit Conferences were Fourth ASEAN Summit, Earth Summit, Tenth Non Aligned Summit and Third Summit of G-15.

Well into its 25th year, ASEAN, in its Fourth ASEAN Summit in Singapore, resolved to take up strategic steps in the political, security and economic, social and cultural fields. In the political and security fields, the Fourth ASEAN Summit reaffirmed ASEAN's basic position which is fully in line with Indonesia's namely with regard to the strengthening of national resilience leading to regional resilience based on the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation ad Declaration of ASEAN Concord. As to the relations with extraregional states, the Fourth ASEAN Summit also decided to augment dialogue on political and security matters especially with ASEAN's

dialogue partners through the PMC Forum. One important step in promoting regional cooperation was the accession of Vietnam and Laos to the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation in South East Asia and their acquisition of observer status in AMM ASEAN sessions.

With regard to ZOPFAN, the post-Cold War situation is seen to approximate what was envisaged in 1971 when the Declaration on ZOPFAN was described and therefore, it was decided that the concept of ZOPFAN must be soon realized, including its important component NWFZ, by heeding the changes in the post-Cold War

Strategic steps in the economic field were also taken with the signing of the Economic Cooperation Agreement which now forms the basis for ASEAN's overall economic co-operation and economic ventures in the future. ASEAN. economic co-operation is now entering a new era, which in a period of 15 years aims to attain an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) through the Common Effective Preferential Tariffs (CEPT) scheme which started on 1 January 1993.

As a demonstration of Indonesia's utmost concern on environmental issues and development, President Soeharto personally led the Indonesian delegation to the Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio de Janerio in July 1992. The Summit opened the way for cooperation and mutual relations between the North and the South as an important factor in dealing with environmental contamination and in ensuring sustainable development. Positive results were achieved in a number of important sectors as reflected in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Convention of Biodiversity, the Convention on Climate Change and Agenda 21. Indonesia supports the formation of the Commission on Sustainable Development which would be charged to monitor and promote the implementation of Agenda 21. Indonesia will also play an active role in realizing the decisions and recommendations of the Rio

Thirty-seven years after the Afro-Asian Conference, which gave the birth to the Bandung Principles, another great accomplishment was recorded by Indonesia with the successful convening of the Tenth Non-Aligned Summit on 1-6 September 1992. This was the first Non-Aligned Summit held since the Cold War ended, and its main challenge was to provide special meaning and new direction and strategy to the Movement. Such new direction and strategy were clearly outlined in the Jakarta Message and the Final Documents as well as in the Declarations and Decisions of the Tenth Non-Aligned Summit. Following tradition, President Soeharto, as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, led the Indonesian delegation to the 47th UN General Assembly and presented a speech which conveyed the vision and aspirations of the Movement.

## Jakarta-Dhaka Relations Enter New Phase

HE bilateral relations between Indonesia and Bangladesh are growing as days whizz past. Contacts between the two friendly Governments are ever increasing, amity between the two peoples burgeoning and trade volume on the rise. Thanks to the political will and determination of the leaderships in Indonesia and Bangladesh, the relations are now poised for new

H E President Socharto, during his meetings with leaders of Bangladesh in the past, had made it clear that the two countries were destined to deepen their ties in all fields. This was in fact reiterated during the Tenth Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta held on 1-6 September last year when the Indonesian President and the Bangladesh Prime Minister H E Begum Khaleda Zia had fruitful bilateral discussions outside the ambit of the Summit. The two leaders had threadbare talks on fields of co-operation between the two active NAM member-

The two Asian countries have in fact their roots in common culture and tradition. The great religion Islam has further cemented the bonds of brotherhood between the two peoples of Indonesia and Bangladesh That is exactly why Indonesia was one of the first countries in the world to have had recognised the People's Republic of Bangladesh in early 1972 only a few days after the country was fully liberated on December 16, 1971. Since then, the two countries set out for strengthening co-operation in different fields.

Significantly, it was Shaheed President Ziaur Rahman first to have laid the solid foundation for ever-lasting friendship with Indonesta when he became the first Bangladesh Head of State to have visited Jakarta on 27-29 July 1978. Shaheed Zia took keen interest in various development projects in Indonesia and exchanged views on replication of some of those in Bangladesh. His visit had left an indelible impress on the people of the Republic. It was highlighted in Indonesian media. In fact, Shaheed Zia was a trend-setter in Dhaka's quest for improving bilateral relations with Jakarta.

H E President Socharto had reciprocated Shaheed Ziaur Rahman's visit by making a fruitful state visit to Bangladesh on 19-21 November 1979. He was overwhelmed by the warmth with which he was received and treated during his stay in Dhaka. Since then, Monuments of the past - Hindu and Buddhist temples.

by an Analyst

there had been a series of visits to Dhaka and Jakarta by political leaders of the two countries with H E Begum Khaleda Zia making her first just after her assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the democratic Government of Bangladesh. Frequent exchange of such visits have in fact brought the two NAM memberstates more closer and friendlier. Political commitment has again and again been reiterated. Added to these were visits by Ministers, top civil servants, businessmen, students and journalists of Indonesia and Bangladesh. The mutual understanding of the two countries is so prosaic that the people of Indonesia and Bangladesh now instantly become joyous over good news in either of the two countries and feel distressed at the bad ones. It was exactly in this spirit that the entire Indonesian nation was deeply grieved over loss of the lives and untold distress of Bangladeshis when catastrophie floods ravaged the South Asian country in-1987 and 1988. The Indonesian media focussed on the sufferings of Bangladesh in such a way that they had treated the distress as their

Indonesia indeed feels proud to be associated with family planning movement in Bangladesh. The international

community has rated the Indonesian success story in lowering population growth rate as a model for developing countries. President Soeharto was awarded UN medal in 1989 for his outstanding leadership in family planning programme in Indonesia. Till to-day, hundreds of Bangladeshi Family Planning Officials received expertise and know-how in Indonesia under the TCDC **Technical Co-operation Among** Development Countries) pro-

Indonesia and Bangladesh are now making constant endeavours to promote trade relations. Information gap between the entrepreneurs of the two countries are seemingly hindering bilateral efforts in this regard. But then, attempts are there to remove them. Indonesia now imports jute from Bangladesh while Jakarta exports cement, textiles, steel coal, condensed milk etc. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Indonesian State Trading Company Association and the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh in Jakarta on 16 December 1986. Efforts are now being constantly made to promote more relations and remove deficit. It is hoped that with easy and fast communication network between Indonesia and Bangladesh, more trade will be transacted by the two countries.

High Rated in Indonesia 1980 According to the latest HE Government of Indoavailable estimates, following nesta has emphasised the October 1990 population deducation as an impocensus, the current literacy rate rtant factor in social and of the urban population is economic development. The 90.5% and that of the rural Fifth Plan envisages that 15.8% population is 77.4%.

During the Fourth Plan, a to-

tal of 162.278 teachers were

trained, bringing the number of

teachers to approximately 1.7

million, consisting of 1.2 mil

lion teachers at the primary

level, 300,000 at the junior sec-

ondary level and 200,000 at the

senior secondary level. The

construction of 120 industrial

and agricultural vocation

training centres was also com-

pleted, bringing the total num-

ber of training centres to 153 as

of March 31, 1990. During the

Fourth Plan, 332.336 students

graduated from these centres

and it is estimated that 600.000

students will be trained during

the current Plan. During the

Fifth Plan period, 14.550 new

primary schools are to be built

and 50,000 existing primary

In Indonesia, public health

facilities are operated by the

Government as well as by com-

munities. As of March 31, 1992,

Indonesia had 1.633 hospitals

with a total of 121.721 hospital

beds. This represented 9.2

hospitals and 678 hospital beds

per million people. Of the total

number of hospitals, 61% were

operated privately. In addition,

there were some 27.806 com-

munity health centres. There

are currently 27.857 practising

5.108 new community health

centres were built and an addi-

tional 6.423 doctors and 44.630

nurses started practising.

During Repelita V, emphasis

continues to be placed on im-

proving socio-economic condi-

tions including health stan-

dards and life expectancy.

During the Fifth Plan period, 36

new hospitals are projected to

be constructed with an addi-

tional 9.200 hospital beds. The

number of community health

centres will also be increased to

33.835 and an additional

Continued on page g

During the Fourth Plan,

doctors in Indonesia.

schools are to rehabilitated.

President Soeharto and Madam Soeharto

Education, Health and

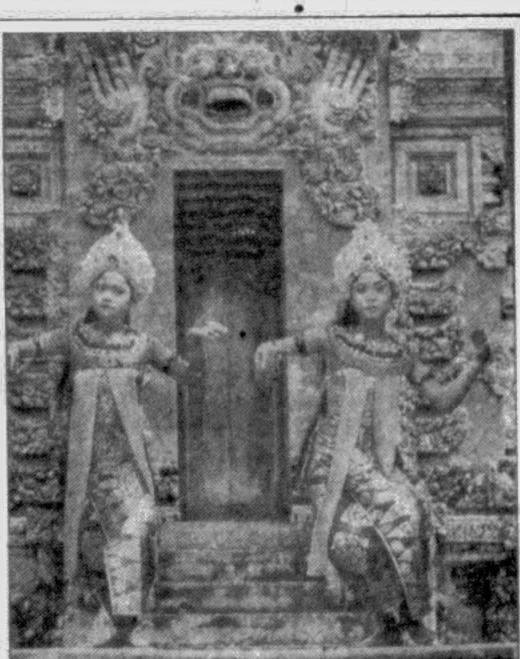
Social Welfare

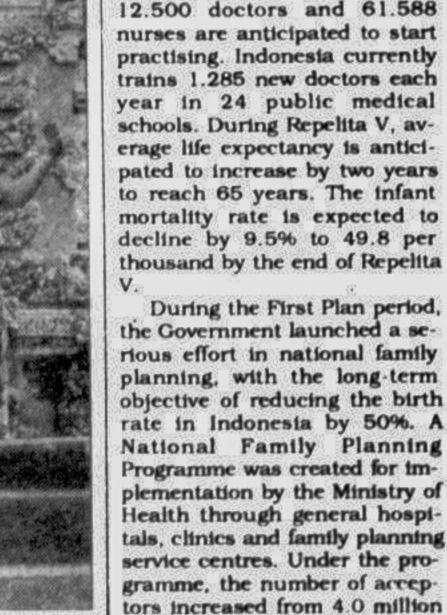
of total Government development expenditure devoted to education compared with 6.8% during the First Plan, 8.3% during the Second Plan, 10.0% during the Third Plan and 16.0% during the Fourth The education system provides for six years each of pri-

mary school and secondary school, as well as various types of higher education including teachers' colleges, general universities and technical schools. As of March 31, 1992, there

were 41.2 million pupils and students, of which 29.5 million were enrolled in primary schools, 10.0 million in secondary schools, and 1.7 million in colleges and universities. The Fifth Plan envisages that the number of pupils and students will increase to a total of approximately 47.4 million, with 64.3% at primary level, 18.2% at junior secondary level, 12.2% at senior secondary level and 5.3% at higher levels. The ratio of enrollment to school age population in 1991 was 99.6% at the primary level, 45.0% at the junior secondary level and 33.7% at the senior secondary

As a result of the Government's efforts in mass education, the literacy rate of the Indonesian population has increased steadily over the past decades. According to the 1980 population census, the literacy rate of the urban population was 84.9% and that of the rural population was 67.9%. The national literacy rate increased from 47.0% in 1961 to 71.8% in





Balt: Culture retained