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## It was said...



## BAN KI-MOON

### Secretary-General of the United Nations

(...) We meet at a critical moment in human history. Our planet is warming to dangerous levels.(...) We are enduring the worst economic downturn since the 1930s.(...) Climate change is the defining challenge of our time. I also believe it is the most potent game-changer for business over the next century. It is an opportunity we must seize. Today, I want to challenge you. I want to see you in the vanguard of an unprecedented effort to retool the global economy into one that is cleaner, greener and more sustainable. (...) We know that the safest way of reducing climate risks is to reduce emissions. We know that taking early action makes good business sense. And we know the cost of inaction will be much bigger than the cost of action now. (...) As business leaders, you must make it clear to your leaders that doing the right thing for the climate is also the smart thing for global competitiveness and long-term prosperity. We may never get a better opportunity. And if the world's scientists are right, we may not get a second chance. (...) Climate change affects every aspect of society, from the health of the global economy to the health of our children. It is about the water in our wells and in our taps. It is about the food on the table. It is about energy security and international security. It is at the core of nearly all the major challenges we face today. (...) Investing now in green solutions is cheaper – and ultimately more profitable – than spending more, later, in a catch-up race for global competitiveness. Polluting industries have successfully cleaned up their act in the past. That is part of the dynamic tradition of private-sector innovation. There are good examples today of industries in the developing and developed worlds cutting emissions. I welcome such steps, and call for more. (...) The smart money is on the green economy. Many of you are already showing the way. You have shown that energy efficiency and green technologies can drive profitable performance. (...) Continue to push for private-sector solutions that reduce climate risks – in health, water and natural resources, in insurance and investment and economic development. This, my friends, is the essence of business statesmanship in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. (...) Seal the deal to power green growth. Seal the deal to protect our planet. Seal the deal to build a more sustainable, prosperous global economy that will benefit all nations. Your customers and your shareholders will reward you. And your children will thank you one day.(...)"

From Opening Remarks to the World Business Summit on Climate Change on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark

# Editorial

Jakarta is one of the biggest cities in Southeast Asia and is the twelfth-largest city in the world. The metropolitan area, called Jabodetabek, is the sixth-largest in the world. Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia and is the nation's largest city. Jakarta is located on Java. It was formerly known as Sunda Kelapa (397–1527), Jayakarta (1527–1619), Batavia (1619–1942), and Djakarta (1942–1972). It is located on the northwest coast of Java. First established in the fourth century, the city became an important trading port for the Kingdom of Sunda. As Batavia, it grew greatly as the capital of the colonial Dutch East Indies. Renamed Jakarta in 1942 during Japan's occupation of the Java, it was made the capital city of Indonesia when the country became independent after World War II. Jakarta is located on the northwestern coast of Java, at the mouth of the Ciliwung River on Jakarta Bay, which is an inlet of the Java Sea. The northern part of Jakarta is constituted on a plain land, approximately eight metres above the sea level. This contributes to the frequent flooding. The southern parts of the city are hilly. There are about thirteen rivers flowing through Jakarta, mostly flowing from the hilly southern parts of the city northwards towards the Java Sea. The most important river is the Ciliwung River, which divides the city into the western and eastern principalities.

Java is the fifth largest island in Indonesia and the 13<sup>th</sup> largest island in the world. It lies between Sumatra to the west and Bali to the east. Borneo lies to the north and Christmas Island to the south. The other main islands of Indonesia are Sumatra, Kalimantan (the Indonesian part of Borneo), New Guinea (shared with Papua New Guinea), and Sulawesi. Java now plays a dominant role in the economic and political life of Indonesia. It is the most populous island in the world and a population was 130 million in 2006. It was the centre of powerful Hindu kingdoms, Islamic sultanates, and the core of the colonial Dutch East Indies. Java is formed mostly as the result of volcanic events. Indonesia has at least 150 active volcanoes, including Krakatoa and Tambora, both famous for their devastating eruptions in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A chain of volcanic mountains forms an east-west spine along Java. It contains no fewer than thirty-eight mountains forming an east-west spine which have at one time or another been active volcanoes. The highest volcano in Java is Mount Semeru (3,676 m). The most active volcano in Java and also in Indonesia is Mount Merapi (2,968 m). The mount and crater of Tangkuban Parahu is located in Bandung, West Java. Indonesia totally consists of 17,508 islands, about 6,000 of which are inhabited. These are scattered over both sides of the equator. Lying along the equator, Indonesia has a tropical climate, with two distinct monsoonal wet and dry seasons. Indonesia shares land borders with Malaysia on the islands of Borneo and Sebatik, Papua New Guinea on the island of New Guinea, and East Timor on the island of Timor. Indonesia also shares borders with Singapore, Malaysia, and the Philippines to the north and Australia to the south across narrow straits of water.

Indonesia's national motto, "Bhinneka tunggal ika" ("Unity in Diversity" literally, "many, yet one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, tin, copper, and gold. Indonesia's major imports include machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, and foodstuffs. However, the poverty is a defining feature of contemporary Indonesia. Indonesia's high population and rapid industrialisation present serious environmental issues, which are often given a lower priority due to high poverty levels and weak, under-resourced governance. Agriculture in Indonesia employs more people than other sectors, accounting for 44.3% of the 95 million-strong workforce. Major agricultural products include palm oil, rice, tea, coffee, spices, and rubber. This is followed by the services sector (36.9%) and industry (18.8%). Major industries include petroleum and natural gas, textiles, apparel, and mining. The services sector is the economy's largest and accounts for 45.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2005) and this is followed by industry (40.7%) and agriculture (14.0%).

Across its many islands, Indonesia consists of distinct ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. Indonesia has around 300 ethnic groups, each with cultural differences developed over centuries, and influenced by Indian, Arabic, Chinese, Malay, and European sources. There are around 742 different languages and dialects in Indonesia. The largest is the Javanese, who comprise 42% of the population, and are politically and culturally dominant. The Sundanese, ethnic Malays, and Madurese are the largest non-Javanese groups. The culture of the Indonesian ethnic groups is very reach. Many of Indonesia's peoples have strongly rooted oral traditions, which help to define and preserve their cultural identities. Indonesian traditional music includes gamelan and kerongcong.



Dangdut is a popular contemporary genre of pop music that draws influence from Arabic, Indian, and Malay folk music. Traditional Javanese and Balinese dances, for example, contain aspects of Hindu culture and mythology, as do wayang kulit (shadow puppet) performances. The oldest evidence of writing in Indonesia is a series of Sanskrit inscriptions dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE. Textiles such as batik, ikat and songket are created across Indonesia in styles that vary by region. The most dominant influences on Indonesian architecture have traditionally been Indian; however, Chinese, Arab, and European architectural influences have been significant. A selection of Indonesian food include Soto Ayam (chicken soup), sate kerang (shellfish kebabs), telur pindang (preserved eggs), perkedel (fritter), and es teh manis (sweet iced tea). Indonesian cuisine varies by region and is based on Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian precedents. Rice is the main staple food and is served with side dishes of meat and vegetables. Spices (notably chili), coconut milk, fish and chicken are fundamental ingredients.

In August, when the summer is all around the Europe and tourist season peaks, many visitors arrive to Java, as they do every year, to visit the next, new country. This time it is Indonesia, a country of thousands of islands, tea, rice and volcanoes. Is it only of those? You must go there to check it yourself. Then one of many universities in Jakarta, the oldest of which are state-run University of Indonesia (UI) and the privately-owned Universitas Nasional (UNAS) is worth visiting. There are also many other private universities in Jakarta, such as Universitas Trisakti and Universitas Tarumanagara, which are two of the few largest private universities in Jakarta. As the largest city and the capital, Jakarta houses a large number of students from various parts of Indonesia, many of whom reside in dormitories or home-stay residences. Similar to other large cities in developing Asian countries, there are many professional schools. For basic education, there are a variety of primary and secondary schools, tagged with public (national), private (national and bi-lingual national plus) and international schools.

Despite the tourist character of the present Editorial, corresponding to the time of the year, the present issue of AMSE Journal contains, as always, several interesting papers. I kindly invite you to read them and I am sure that their high scientific level justifies interests in them. As usual I encourage P.T. Authors to send papers to be published in the next issues of the Journal. I also wish nice holidays to all of those, who have planned to sacrifice August for it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Dobrzanski'.

Prof. Leszek A. Dobrzanski M.Dr hc  
Editor-in-Chief of the AMSE  
President of the WAMME  
President of the ACMSSSE