

Chapter

1

Indonesia's Geographical Location and Condition

Focus on

- Geographical location
- Geographical coordinates
- Map
- Natural resources
- Topography

new topic alert!
How do you feel?



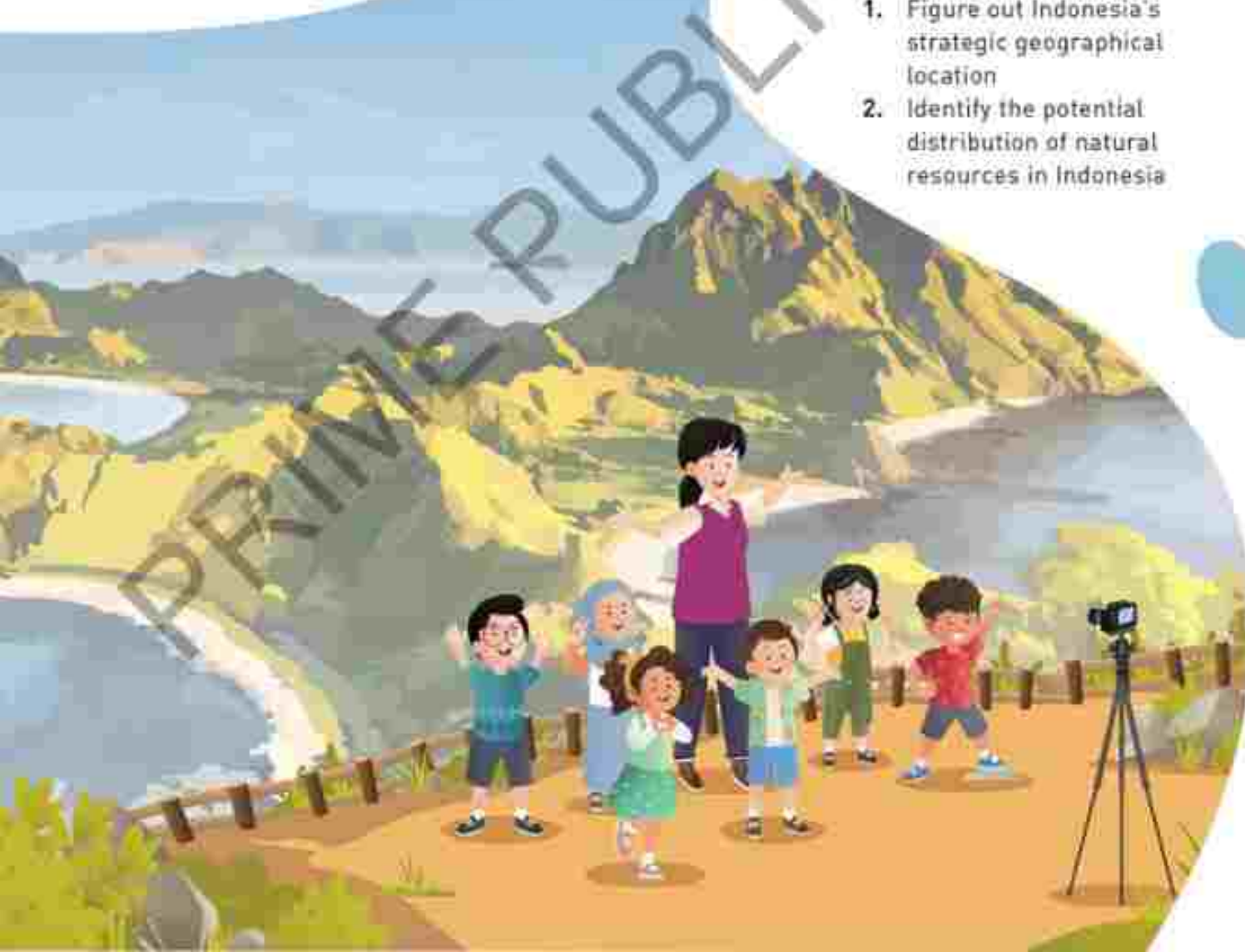
Excited



Nervous

Learning Objectives

1. Figure out Indonesia's strategic geographical location
2. Identify the potential distribution of natural resources in Indonesia



Warm Up

Did you know that the life of the people of Indonesia is influenced by its geographical location and conditions? **Geographical location** is the position compared to other regions. To make it more accurate, we use geographic coordinate. **Geographic coordinate** is the position of a place based on latitude and longitude coordinates. Indonesia's geographical location and coordinate will influence its natural and cultural conditions.

Scan Me!



Indonesia has strategic geographical location. It makes Indonesia has many advantages such as its strategic location along the global trade routes, fertile lands, and a diverse culture that enriches the country.



Figure 1.1 - Indonesia's geographical location

Indonesia's Geographical Location

Indonesia is an archipelago located along the equator line. **Archipelago** is a group of islands close to each other. What is the actual location of Indonesia on the map?

Geographical location is the position of an area based on its location and its shape on Earth. It is usually limited by various natural landscapes on Earth, such as mountains and seas. Geographical location can also be limited by the name of the region that is directly located next to the region.

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic country. Indonesia has around 17,380 islands (according to the Geospatial Information Agency of Indonesia in 2024) with larger islands such as Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua as well as many smaller islands scattered throughout its territory, some of them unnamed.



Indonesia is located between two oceans, the **Pacific Ocean** and the **Indian Ocean**, and between two continents, the **Asian Continent** and the **Australian Continent**. This unique and strategic location of our country brings several benefits.

Moreover, Indonesia is also located on the equator and therefore has a tropical climate with two seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season. Furthermore, Indonesia has marine areas with a diverse mix of marine natural resources. Because of its location, Indonesia has several advantages such as many natural resources, various biodiversity, alternative energy potential, strategic shipping lanes, and high cultural and ethnic diversity.

Before we learn about the effect of Indonesia's geographical location, we need to learn how to read a map first.

Figure 1.2 – Indonesia is rich in biodiversity, as seen in places like Bunaken, North Sulawesi.



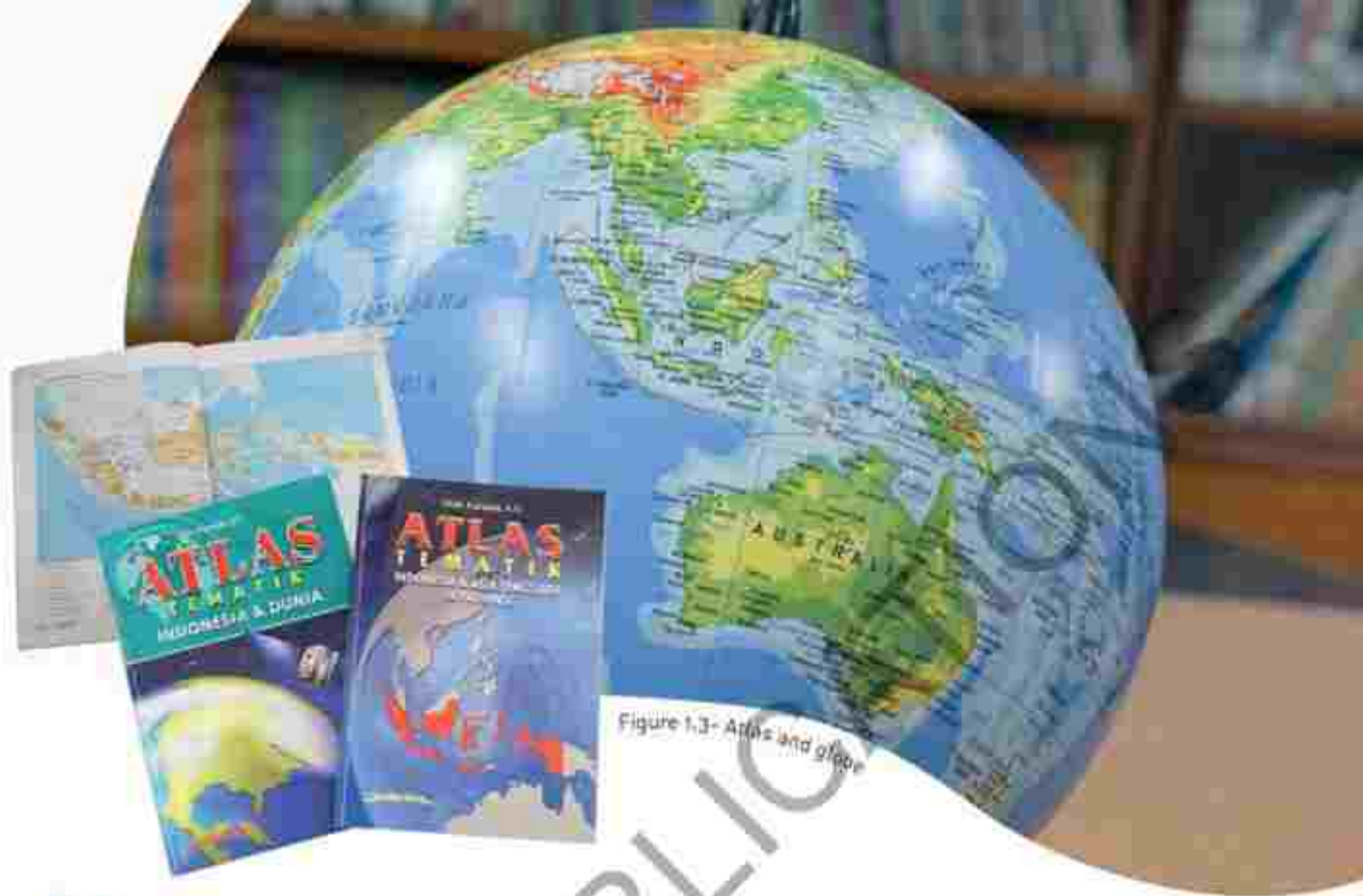


Figure 1.3- Atlas and globe

Map

A map is an image of parts or entire Earth's surface on a two-dimensional surface with a certain scale. Maps can be in the form of a collection of maps called an **atlas**, and can also be in the form of a sphere, called a **globe**. Through maps, we can know the exact location of a regency, city, or province. We can also see various natural features depicted in the form of symbols.

Let's Find Out!

Before we learn about map components and types, answer these questions in your own words.

1. What is a map?
2. What can we learn from it?
3. What is a numeric scale on a map used for?

Map Components

Map components are very useful for reading and understanding the map's content. The importance of these components as are follows.

- **Map title**, is the information or the name of the map.
- **Cardinal directions**, give directions on the map. On the map, north is always on top.
- **The edge line of the map**, is a line made around the map image to show the map boundaries.
- **Year of map making**, is the year to show the date the map was made.
- **Map scale**, is a comparison of the distance on the map and the actual distance.
- **Geographic lines**, are imaginary lines on the Earth's surface consisting of longitude and latitude lines. A **longitudinal line** is a line from north to south and a **latitudinal line** spans from east to west around the Earth.



- **Map symbols**, are special marks to explain something in the form of lines, colours, or images.
- **Inset map**, is a small map to show the shape of the map drawn within a wider surrounding area.
- **Legend or map information**, explains the symbols on the map.

Figure 1.4 – Map of Indonesia

Map Type

Maps can be divided into two types, namely general maps and special maps.

General Maps

A general map is a map that depicts almost all elements and features of a region. On a general map, all important natural and man-made features are shown, such as villages, rivers, mountains, seas, and lakes. Take a look at the following example of a general map.



Figure 15 – Map of Indonesia

Special Maps

Special maps are also called **thematic maps**. A special map is a map that illustrates a specific theme or a feature on the Earth's surface. Examples of special maps are as follows.

- **Fauna Distribution Maps**
Fauna distribution maps illustrate the various types of animals that are found in a region.
- **Flora Distribution Maps**
This map describes the distribution of various types of plants in a region.
- **Rainfall Maps**
A rainfall map is a map that describes the distribution and amount of rainfall in a region.

• Tourism Maps

This map describes the tourist locations to be found in a region.

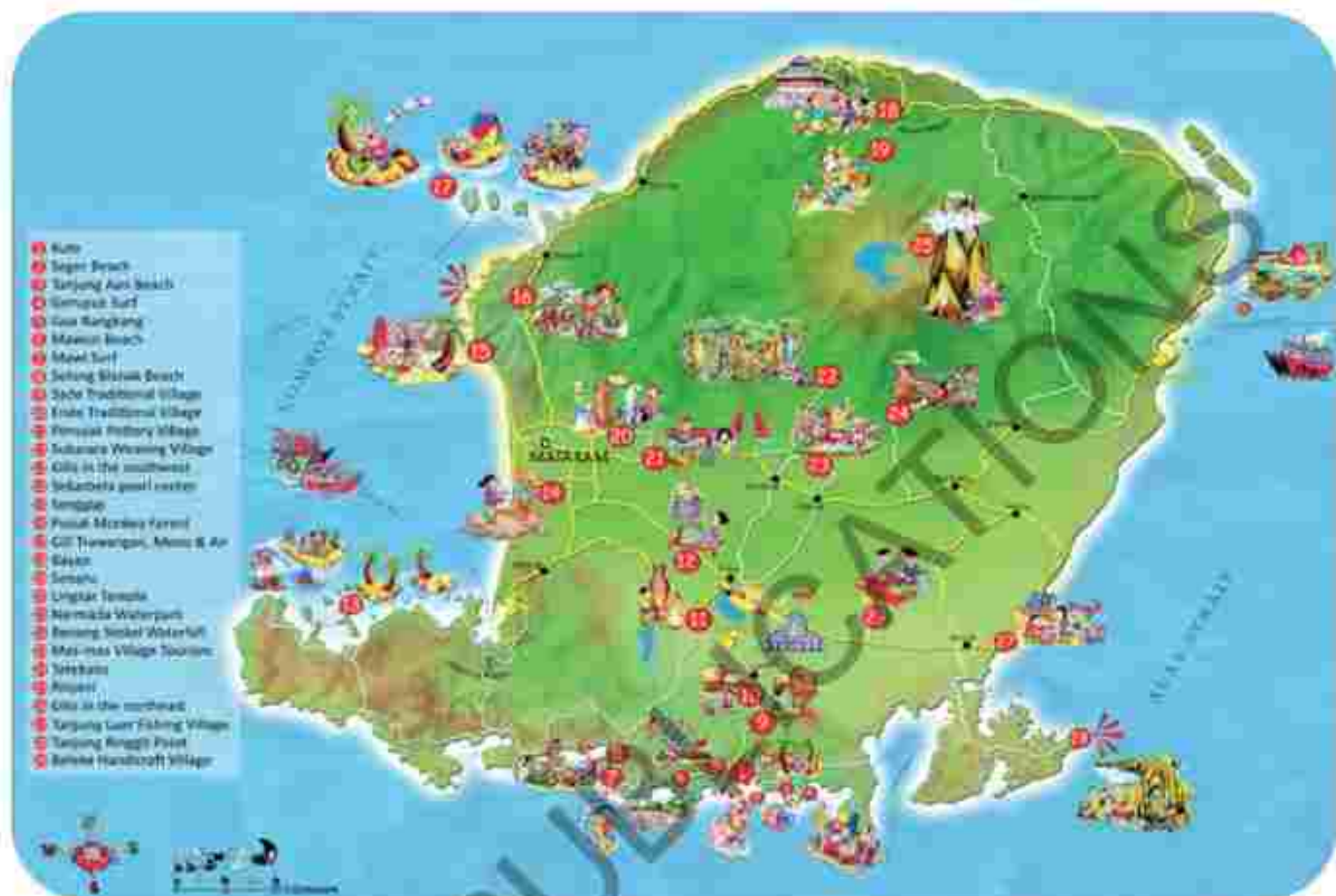


Figure 1.6 – Lombok tourism map

Calculating Scale by Map Distance

Scale shows how far things are in real life compared to the distance on a map. The unit of distance on the Earth's surface uses kilometres (km). The unit of distance on the map uses cm (centimetres). There are two ways to write a scale on a map, namely using number comparisons and using lines.

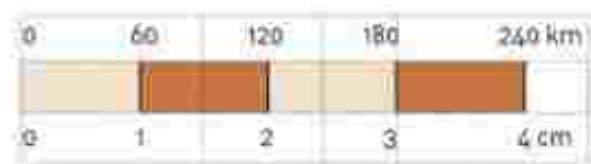
Numeric Scale

A numeric scale is a scale which uses numeric comparisons. An example of a numeric scale 1 : 6,000,000 or $\frac{1}{6,000,000}$.

The example above shows that every 1 cm on the map is equal to 6,000,000 cm or 60 km of actual distance on the Earth's surface.

Line Scale

Line scale is a scale that uses line drawings to show the comparison of the distance on the map with the actual distance on the Earth's surface. An example of line scale is as follows.



On the line scale above, a distance of 1 cm is equal to 60 km or 2 cm is equal to 120 km.

For example, we will calculate the approximate distance between Takalar City and Bulukumba City in South Sulawesi. The scale written on the map is 1 : 2,100,000. After measuring, we find that the distance between the two cities on the map is 4 cm.

What is the actual distance between Takalar City and Bulukumba City? The answer is as follows.

- Map scale 1 : 2,100,000.
- Every 1 cm on the map equals to 2,100,000 cm on the Earth's surface or 21 km.
- Actual distance between Takalar City and Bulukumba City would be
 - = $4 \times 2,100,000$ cm
 - = 4×21 km
 - = 84 km

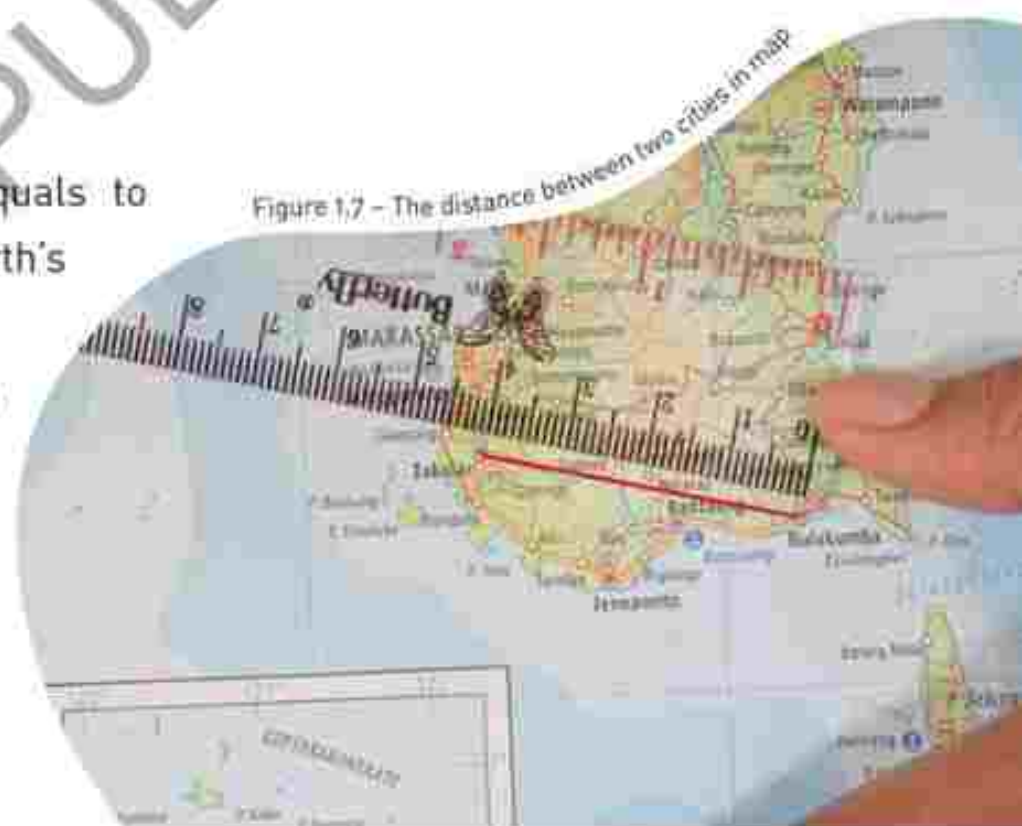


Figure 1.7 – The distance between two cities in map



Adventure Challenge

Reading a Map

Objective

Understand how to read a map.

Tools and Materials

1. Your provincial map
2. Ruler
3. Stationery

Method

1. Use a map of the province where you live.
2. Look at the legend on your provincial map and write down the following.
 - a. Map scale
 - b. Mountain Names
 - c. River Names
 - d. Province's borders
 - e. Province's Capital City
3. Look at the legend on the map and see the capital city of your regency and the capital city of your province. Calculate the actual distance between the capital city of your regency and the capital city of your province using the scale on the map.

Questions

1. What is the actual distance between the capital city of the regency and the capital city of the province where you live?
2. What natural features are there in your province?

Conclusions

Draw conclusions based on the activities you have done.

Try and Learn

Look at the map below.

Write the correct number for each map component in the box provided..



legend

cardinal directions

astronomical line

map title

Inset map

map scale

Teritorial Borders of Indonesia

Indonesia is located between two continents (Asia and Australia) and between two oceans (Pacific and Indian). Astronomically Indonesia's coordinate is located at 6°N - 11°S and 95°E - 141°E .



Figure 1.8 – Indonesia's astronomical location

The borders of Indonesia are as follows.

On the North

Land: Indonesia (Kalimantan) borders East Malaysia to the east (on the island of Borneo).

Sea: Indonesia borders the Malaysian waters, Singapore, the Philippines (near North Sulawesi), and the South China Sea.

On the South

Land: Indonesia borders East Timor.

Sea: Indonesia borders the Indian Ocean and Australian waters.



Nifty Insight



Did you know? On the Island of Borneo, there are three neighbouring countries: Indonesia (Kalimantan), East Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam.

On the West

Land: Indonesia has no land borders.

Sea: Indonesia borders the Indian Ocean and Indian waters.

On the East

Land: Indonesia borders Papua New Guinea on the island of Papua (in the north-west).

Sea: Indonesia borders the Pacific Ocean.

Some of the benefits of Indonesia's geographical location include the following.

- Indonesia is in the middle of the world's trade routes! Ships from Asia, Europe, and Australia pass through Indonesia to trade goods.
- Indonesia is in the tropics, which means it has lots of sunshine, rain, and amazing natural resources like plants, animals, and fish.
- Indonesia controls important sea routes like the Malacca Strait, Sunda and Lombok Strait. They are like busy sea highways for trading.
- With more than 17,000 islands, Indonesia is full of different cultures, languages, and traditions from Sabang to Merauke.



Figure 1.9 - Indonesia territorial borders

The Effect of Indonesia's Geographical Location on Its Natural Conditions

As you already know, according to its geographical location, Indonesia is located between two continents (Asian Continent and Australian Continent) and two oceans (Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean). Indonesia borders the Asian Continent to the north, the Australian Continent to the south, the Indian Ocean to the west, and the Pacific Ocean to the east.



Figure 1.10 - Tanjung Priok cargo port

From an economic perspective, Indonesia's geographical location is very beneficial. Indonesia sits on one of the world's busiest trade routes.

The most efficient transport method to transport large quantities of goods is by sea. The world trade routes in the Indonesian

region are the Malacca Strait, Sunda Strait, and Makassar Strait which are the fastest routes for trade in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, the ports in these areas are very crowded because they are transit points for ships carrying goods.

From a social perspective, because Indonesia became the center of world trade routes, there are interactions between traders from various parts of the world and indigenous Indonesians. During these interactions,

Think and Share

Why are ports in Indonesia crowded with ships?

cultural exchanges occur. This has been happening since ancient times.

Indonesia's geographical location also affects its seasons. Indonesia has three main climates, namely monsoon climate, tropical climate (hot climate), and marine climate. The **monsoon climate** occurs because of the influence of the monsoon winds which blow in different directions every half year. In October–April, the wind blows from Asia to Australia. The wind is wet (contains a lot of water vapour), causing the **rainy season**. Meanwhile, in April–October, the wind blows from Australia to Asia. The wind is dry (contains little water vapour), causing the **dry season**.

The **tropical climate** causes the average air temperature in Indonesia to be hot. This happens because Indonesia is located along the equator. Meanwhile, the **marine climate** is caused by the condition of Indonesia being surrounded by many seas and oceans. As a result of this climate, Indonesia experiences more rainy seasons.

The influence of these three seasons has caused Indonesia to become an **agricultural country**. Indonesia is suitable for agriculture because of the high rainfall, sunshine throughout the year, and also a good temperature for the growth of various types of plants. Therefore, various agricultural commodities (rice, secondary crops, vegetables, and fruits) as well as various plantation commodities



Figure 1.11 – Dry season causes drought.

Think and Share

What causes the rainy season and dry season in Indonesia?



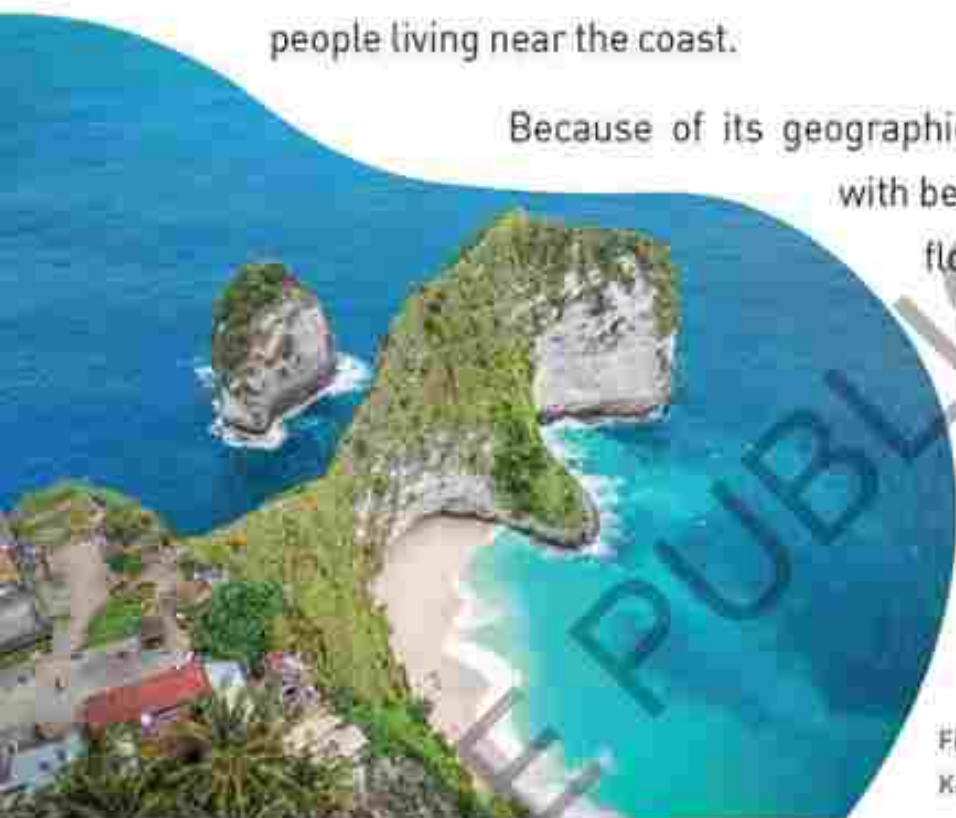
(rubber, coffee, tea, sugarcane, and tobacco) are widely grown in Indonesia. It is also because of the influence of the seasons that the livelihood of most Indonesians is farming.



Why is Indonesia good for growing many kinds of plants?

Indonesia is also known as an archipelago with an ocean area that is larger than its land area.

Therefore, Indonesia is referred to as a **maritime country**. This makes Indonesia rich in marine products. The sea is a source of livelihood for people living near the coast.



Because of its geographical location, Indonesia has nature with beautiful panoramas and very diverse flora and fauna. This natural diversity has become a tourist attraction that leads many international tourists to visit Indonesia. These tourist visits can increase the country's foreign exchange.

Figure 1.12 – Indonesia has beautiful nature, like Kelingking Beach, in Bali

Nifty Insight

Besides geographical location, there are also geographic coordinates. It is called astronomical location. Astronomical location gives the location of a place based on latitude and longitude. Based on its astronomical location, Indonesia lies between 6°N-11°S and between 95°E-141°E. Indonesia's astronomical location makes

Indonesia:

- straddles the equator (has a tropical climate) and
- divided into three time zones (Western Indonesia Time or WIB → GMT +7, Central Indonesia Time or WITA → GMT +8, Eastern Indonesia Time or WIT → GMT +9)



Adventure Challenge

Do the following tasks in groups!

1. Make a work group of 3–4 students.
2. Then discuss about these following.
 - a. Indonesia's geographical location in general.
 - b. Indonesia's location between two continents and two oceans.
 - c. Indonesia's geographic coordinates including latitude and longitude, and the benefits of Indonesia's geographical location for social, economic and cultural life.
3. Prepare a presentation giving about the results of your discussion.
4. Explain using relevant pictures, maps, or illustrations to support your opinion.
5. Then, present the results in front of the class.

The Influence of Indonesia's Geographical Location on the Socio-Cultural Life

As you already know, because the sea area is larger than the land, Indonesia is called a maritime country. Furthermore, due to its geographical location, Indonesia is also influenced by monsoon, tropical, and marine climates which make it suitable for agricultural land. Therefore, Indonesia is also called an agricultural country.

Let's Find Out

Before we learn about Indonesia's geographical location and its affect on socio-cultural, answer these questions in your own words.

1. Why is Indonesia called a maritime country and also agricultural country?
2. Where do maritime communities usually live, and what is their main source of livelihood?
3. How are the lives of agrarian communities in the lowlands different from those in highland?



Figure 1.13 – Larung Sesaji ceremony

The socio-cultural life of maritime communities is certainly different from agrarian communities.

What are the socio-cultural differences between maritime and agrarian communities?

Maritime communities live on the coast. For coastal communities, the sea is their source of livelihood. In some coastal areas in Indonesia, people hold rituals to the sea offering (*Larung sesaji*) ceremonies as an expression of gratitude for the sea. For example, people living along the south coast do this, especially Tambakrejo Beach in Wonotirto District, Blitar Regency.

There are agrarian communities that live in the lowlands and some that live in highland areas. Lowland agrarian communities are generally located in rural areas. Rural communities are homogeneous. Their life behaviour is based on a sense of togetherness and kinship. They still perform many rituals related to certain events. For example, they make offerings, both when planting and when harvesting. Customs such

Figure 1.14 – Seren Taun ceremony



as *selamatan* and collaboration, are still often implemented. For example, when someone builds a house, they are assisted by the surrounding community in mutual cooperation.

There are also agrarian communities that live in highland areas. People in the highlands wear thick, fully covering clothes because of the cold temperature. People's houses (settlements) are usually built in clusters on a rather flat area. This grouping of settlements forms a close family bond that creates a harmonious and peaceful life.

The customs of people in the highlands are also influenced by their natural conditions, for example, the Tengger tribe who live in the Tengger Mountains, East Java. In the Tengger Mountains area there is Mount Bromo which they consider sacred. Every year, the Tengger tribe holds the *Kasodo* ceremony. They give offerings to the crater of Mount Bromo.

Figure 1.15 – The *Kasodo* ceremony in Mount Bromo



Natural Resources Distribution Based on the Geographical Conditions of Indonesia

It has been explained that based on its geographical location, Indonesia is very strategic. Why is that?

Indonesia is surrounded by two continents and two oceans. Try to mention again, what are they? This geographical location affects its geographical conditions. Indonesia has about 17,000 islands consisting of 38 provinces. These geographical conditions include the following.

Let's Find Out

Before we learn about natural resources in Indonesia, answer these questions in your own words.

1. What is a topography and what some examples of it?
2. List some examples of natural resources found in Indonesia.

Indonesian Topography

Topography is the shape of the Earth's surface that includes land and water such as mountains, valleys, lowlands, and seas. Indonesia's topography is very diverse because Indonesia is an



Figure 1.16 - Indonesia has diverse topography, such as Lake Toba in North Sumatra.

very diverse because Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of thousands of islands with different natural conditions. For example, hilly and mountainous areas. Indonesia has many mountains, especially in the western and central parts. Lowlands are also found in many coastal areas such as in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi with very fertile plains.

Seas and Straits

Indonesia has many seas and straits which connect the islands. Straits is a narrow body of water that connects two bigger bodies of water. These seas and straits provide important transport routes and many natural resources, such as, fish, squid, shrimp, and shellfish. Some important straits in Indonesia are the Sunda Strait, Malacca Strait, and Makassar Strait.



Figure 1.17 The Sunda Strait connects Sumatra and Java Islands.

Lakes

Indonesia has many lakes spread across various islands. Some large lakes in Indonesia with important economic roles are Lake Toba, Lake Singkarak, and Lake Batur.

Rivers

Large rivers are an important part of Indonesia's topography. These rivers are widely used for agricultural irrigation, transportation, and clean water sources. Examples of large rivers are the Kapuas River, Mahakam River, and Musi River.



Figure 1.18 – Pacific Ring of Fire map

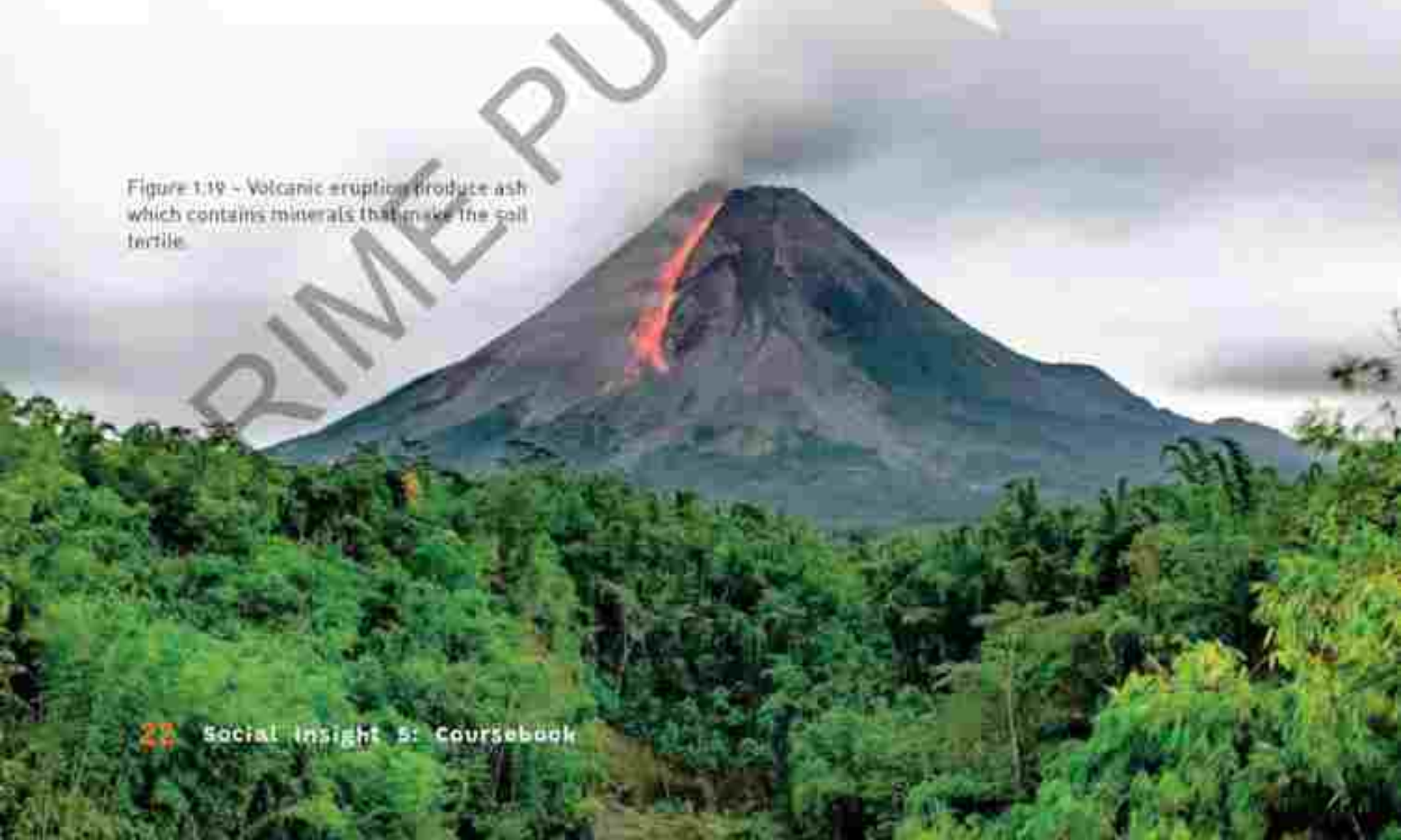
Volcanoes

Indonesia is located in the **Pacific Ring of Fire**, which causes the country to have many active volcanoes. Volcanoes produce ash which becomes fertile soil that is suitable for agriculture.

Think and Share

What did you know about the Pacific Ring of Fire region?

Figure 1.19 – Volcanic eruptions produce ash which contains minerals that make the soil fertile



Islands

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of many large and small islands. Each island has a diverse topography ranging from mountains, lowlands, to coasts. Some examples of Indonesia's large islands are Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua.



Figure 1.20 – Indonesia has many large and small islands.

Indonesia's Natural Resources

Indonesia's geographical location provides many advantages related to its natural resources and potential resources. These resources can be divided into two, namely renewable natural resources and non-renewable natural resources.

Renewable natural resources are natural resources which can be renewed or re-cultivated as they are used. Some examples are, agricultural products, plantations, livestock, fisheries, and forest products. **Non-renewable natural**



Figure 1.21 - Nickel mining in Morowali

resources include all mining resources such as petroleum, natural gas, nickel, and gold. These natural resources cannot be renewed soon, because they take a very long time to form again. Therefore, we must use these natural resources wisely according to our needs. Other examples of non-renewable natural resources include copper and coal.

Table 1.1 Natural Resource Distribution in Indonesia

No.	Natural Resources	Distribution Area
1.	Agriculture and food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Java (rice, corn, soya) • Sumatra (rice, oil palm, rubber, coffee) • Sulawesi (coconut, cacao, cloves) • Kalimantan (oil palm, corn, rice)
2.	Fishery and marine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Java Sea (fish, shrimp) • Maluku Sea (fish, seaweed) • Papua Sea (tuna, tropical sea fish) • Sunda Strait (fish)
3.	Forest and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalimantan (tropical forest, meranti wood, rattan) • Sumatra (tropical forest, teak wood) • Papua (tropical forest) • Sulawesi (tropical forest)

No.	Natural Resources	Distribution Area
4.	Fossil energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sumatra (natural gas, petroleum) • Kalimantan (coal) • Papua (oil, natural gas) • Java (petroleum, natural gas)
5.	Minerals and metals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalimantan (bauxite, coal) • Papua (gold, copper) • Sulawesi (nickel) • Sumatra (diamonds) • Java (gypsum, kaolin)
6.	Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Java (hydropower, geothermal) • Bali and Nusa Tenggara (solar power) • Sumatra (hydropower) • Sulawesi (wind)
7.	Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sumatra (oil palm, rubber) • Kalimantan (oil palm, rubber) • Sulawesi (coffee, cocoa) • Papua (coffee)
8.	Tourism and landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bali (tourism, beach) • Yogyakarta (temples, mountains) • West Java (mountains, national parks) • Papua (beaches, mountains)

Indonesia as Maritime Country

As you know, Indonesia is a maritime country. This is because Indonesia is a country where most of its territory is water and much of the land is near large marine areas.

Table 1.2 Characteristics of Maritime Countries and Their Benefits

No.	Characteristics of a Maritime Country	Benefits of a Maritime Country
1.	Having sea territory	Source of fish and other seafood.
2.	Utilising sea for people's welfare	Sea attractions or marine tourism.
3.	Having sea transport	The economic growth hub across Indonesia.
4.	Having sea natural resources	Source of salt, oil, and gas.
5.	Having a naval military fleet	National defence and security forces at sea.

Communities living in maritime areas have habits or cultures that are influenced by the natural conditions of the region, so the maritime regions have a maritime culture. The cultural products are diverse such as tools for work, clothing, houses, and many more. Examples of maritime culture are boats and fish markets.

Figure 1.22 Maritime communities



The maritime region is dominated by water, which means that many modes of transport use ships and boats so that people can stay connected with other islands. In addition, boats and ships are used as a means of transport as well as to catch fish.

In the coastal area, the community depends on seafood related activities. The fishermen will sell their fish at the fish market. Because of these markets, it is easy for people to fulfil their needs.

Think and Share



How geographical conditions influence the way of life and culture of people living in coastal and mountainous areas in Indonesia? Give some examples to support your explanation.

Figure 1.23 – The life of communities in coastal area depends on marine resources.



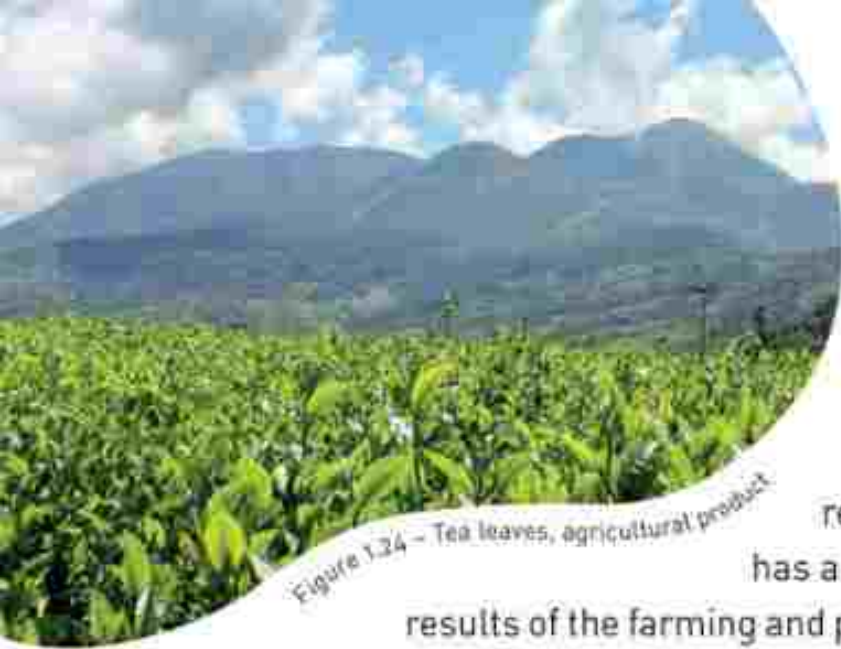


Figure 1.24 – Tea leaves, agricultural product

Indonesia as an Agricultural Country

Indonesia is also an agricultural country because of its abundant agricultural land and natural resources. The majority of the population has a livelihoods as farmers and planters. The results of the farming and planting can be used to fulfil their needs.

The characteristics of an agrarian country include the following.

- It has a large land area that can be utilised as agricultural land.
- It has large rice fields, crop fields, and gardens.
- The people fulfil their needs and economic activities from agricultural products.
- Usually, agricultural country is also related to the field of livestock farming because livestock animal feed usually comes from the leftover of agricultural products.

The culture within agrarian communities, among other aspects, utilises livestock to cultivate rice fields. More over, agrarian culture also has the potential for tourism. For example, agrarian tourism is popular on the island of Bali. The tourism sector can be utilised as a significant source of income in a region.

Remember and Recall

- Indonesia _____ location, affecting its topography and natural resources.
- Indonesia is located between two continents, which are _____ and _____ continents.
- Indonesia is located between two oceans, which are _____ and _____ oceans.
- Indonesia is the world biggest _____ country.
- Indonesia is a _____ and an _____ country.

Key Terms



- Biodiversity** : the many different kinds of plants and animals living in a place
- Climate** : average weather conditions in a certain area over a long period of time
- Equator** : an invisible line around the middle of the Earth
- Longitude and latitude**: imaginary lines on the Earth used to find places on a map; latitude goes sideways, longitude goes up and down

Points to Reflect

1. Maps can be in the form of atlas and in the form of globe.
2. Indonesia is geographically surrounded by two continents, the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent, and two oceans, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
3. Indonesia's Geographic coordinates are between 6°N [North latitude] to 11°S [South latitude] and 95°E [East longitude] to 141°E [East longitude].
4. Indonesia's geographical location will affect its geographical conditions or topography.
5. Indonesia's geographical location makes it a maritime and agricultural country.
6. Indonesia's geographical location affects its seasons. They are monsoon season, tropical climate, and marine climate.

A. Cross (x) the right answer.

- Indonesia has clear borders with neighbouring countries. The country that shares a land border with Indonesia on the island of Borneo is _____.
 - The Philippines
 - Singapore
 - Malaysia
 - Brunei Darussalam
- The characteristic of Indonesia as a maritime country is _____.
 - consisting of many islands
 - having many volcanoes
 - orientated towards the agricultural sector
 - having rich sea resources
- Maritime country is one of the titles for Indonesia. The statement that supports this is _____.
 - Indonesia's territory is mostly ocean
 - Agricultural rice fields dominate almost all of Indonesia
 - Indonesia is a producer of quality ship products
 - Indonesian fishermen are able to conquer the seas
- Take a look at some of the following statements.

(1) corn	(3) seaweed
(2) rice	(4) salted fish

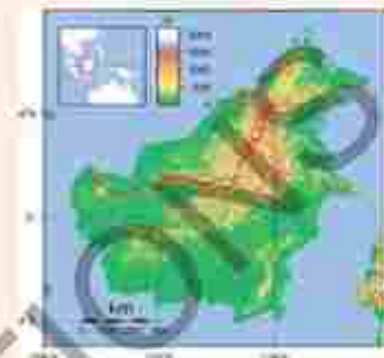
The products of the natural resources of an agricultural country are shown by the numbers _____.

- a. [1] and [2]
- b. [1] and [3]
- c. [2] and [4]
- d. [3] and [4]

5. Take a look at the following map.

The map shows one of Indonesia's biggest islands, namely _____.

- a. Kalimantan
- b. Papua
- c. Java
- d. Sulawesi



6. Two-thirds of Indonesia is ocean and one-third is land. This makes Indonesia to be referred to as a _____ country.

- a. big
- b. wealthy
- c. maritime
- d. unique

7. Read the following statements.

- (1) They live on the coast.
- (2) The sea is their sources of livelihood.
- (3) They live homogeneous.
- (4) They have sense of togetherness.

The characteristics of agrarian communities are indicated by the numbers _____.

- a. [1] and [2]
- b. [2] and [3]
- c. [2] and [4]
- d. [3] and [4]

8. Indonesia is located in the tropical area, which makes the country have two seasons. Then based on its geographical location, Indonesia is located

between two oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The direct effect of this geographical position is _____.

- a. Indonesia has many tropical rainforests that are rich in biodiversity
- b. Indonesia does not have a rainy season because it is too close to the equator
- c. Indonesia can only enjoy summer throughout the year
- d. Indonesia has no natural resources because it is located between two oceans

9. Indonesia is an archipelago that affects its topography. It ranges from mountains to lowlands which will also affect communities' lives. If a community wants to develop an agricultural area, then the most appropriate area to choose is _____.

- a. highlands close to active volcanoes
- b. coastal areas that are close to the sea
- c. fertile lowlands with good irrigation systems
- d. areas that are far from water sources and do not have fertile soil

10. The Sunda Strait connects the island of Java with the island of Sumatra and has an important function in water transport. Its existence affects the Indonesian economy because the Sunda Strait _____.

- a. makes Indonesia difficult to reach by other countries
- b. facilitates the transport of goods between the big islands in Indonesia
- c. causes natural disasters that often destroy the economy
- d. limits the economic growth of goods transport between the big islands in Indonesia

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Some important straits in Indonesia which play roles in transport or economy are _____, _____, and _____.
2. Indonesia is located on the _____ line and therefore has a tropical climate.
3. A maritime country is a country where most of its territory is _____ and has many _____ that connect the islands.
4. Rice, corn, and soya are agricultural products that are found in the region of _____.
5. Indonesia has two seasons, namely the _____ season and the _____ season.

C. Answer these questions.

1. What is geographical location?

2. The distance between the two cities is 140 km. Indy draws the two cities on a map with a scale of 1 : 500,000. How many cm is the distance between the two cities on the map?

3. Describe the geographical borders of the northern part of Indonesia.

4. Why Indonesia is called an archipelago?

5. How do people in agricultural countries usually fulfill their needs?

- D. Look at the following picture. Then, tick [✓] in the answer box of your choice. There can be more than one answer.

Picture Based Analysis



- Geographically, Indonesia is located between two oceans, namely _____.
 - Europe
 - Africa
 - Indian
 - Pacific
- Indonesia is located between two continent, namely _____.
 - Europe
 - Africa
 - Asian
 - Australian
- In the South, Indonesia borders the country of _____.
 - Malaysia
 - Singapore
 - Australia
 - Papua New Guinea

4. Which ones are the correct statements based on the picture?

- The map shows Indonesia is located between the Australia Continent and the Africa Continent.
- Indonesia borders directly to the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent.
- The American Continent borders the southern part of Indonesia.
- Indonesia is located on the equator line so it has two seasons, the dry season and the rainy season.

E. Match the following statements with the answer options provided.

The country borders Indonesia to the north and is adjacent to Kalimantan.

The shape of the Earth's surface includes land and water such as mountains, valleys, and lowlands.

Mineral and metal resources found in Sulawesi.

An example of renewable natural resource.

• Nickel

• The Sun

• Topography

• Malaysia

Social Emphaty

Indonesia is a big country made up of many islands and each island has diverse weather, land, and ways of life. Some people live by the sea and catch fish for a living. Others live in the mountains and grow crops. But, they are all part of the same country, Indonesia. Be kind and respectful to everyone in our diverse and beautiful country.



Figure 1.25 - In many Indonesian villages, people clean their surroundings, build houses, or prepare for events together.

A. Cross (X) the correct answer.

1. Look at the following map of Indonesia's geographical location.



The geographical location of Indonesia in the map above affects _____ of the community.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| a. social and cultural | c. economy |
| b. natural conditions | d. education |
2. Indonesia is located in a very strategic position at the crossroads of two oceans. This geographical condition affects the diversity of Indonesia's culture and economy because it _____.
- a. increases the diversity of flora and fauna
 - b. causes a very cold climate throughout the region
 - c. strengthens trade and cultural links with other countries
 - d. restricts the development of certain regions

- 
3. Indonesia's geography, which is prone to Earthquakes and tsunamis, affects development patterns in coastal areas. Step that should be taken to reduce the disaster impacts in these areas is _____.
- developing early warning systems and building Earthquake-safe infrastructure
 - increasing the construction of skyscrapers without safety facilities
 - closing all access to ocean areas to avoid disaster risk
 - stopping all economic activities in Earthquake-prone areas
4. Indonesia borders the Australian sea to the south. The benefit of sea relations between the two countries is _____.
- facilitating trade through shorter sea routes
 - causing Indonesia to reduce shipping activities due to the long distance
 - limiting Indonesia's economic influence in the eastern region
 - exacerbating climate change problems in both countries
5. In the north, Indonesia is directly bordered by _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a. The Philippines | c. Malaysia |
| b. Thailand | d. Australia |
6. The correct statement about Indonesia territory is _____.
- Indonesia's territory does not straddle the equator
 - Indonesia is surrounded by two continents, namely the Asian and Australian Continents
 - the western part of Indonesia is bordered by the Pacific Ocean
 - the eastern part of Indonesia is bordered by the Indian Ocean

4. Rice, oil palm, rubber, and coffee are widely produced from the island of _____.

5. Look at the picture.

The activity shown in the picture is found in a _____ country.



C. Read the following text. Then, tick (✓) in the answer box of your choice. There can be more than one answer.

Indonesia is rich in natural resources. Its vast geographical location between two oceans, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, makes Indonesia have a variety of natural resources. Natural resources in Indonesia are divided into two main categories, namely renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Examples of renewable natural resources are water, forests, and the Sun. Meanwhile, non-renewable natural resources include petroleum, coal, and metals.

Moreover, Indonesia is known for its many natural resources such as agricultural products, fisheries, and the potential for geothermal energy from volcanoes throughout Indonesia. With this diversity, Indonesia has a very good potential for managing its natural resources to give economic growth and improve people's welfare.

1. Tick (✓) the box next to the correct statements.

- Indonesia has a wide variety of natural resources because it is located between two oceans.
- Non-renewable natural resources in Indonesia include water, the Sun, and forests.
- Volcanoes in Indonesia can be utilised for geothermal energy sources.
- Indonesia's natural resources are limited to mining and fisheries.

2. Tick (✓) the box next to the correct statements.

- Indonesia has many natural resources such as mines, water, forests, and seas.
- Indonesia only has natural resources in the form of coal and petroleum.
- Indonesia's natural resources can improve economic growth.
- Indonesia does not have any volcanoes.

D. Read the following text to answer the questions.

One day, Edison and his friends were studying in the classroom. Their teacher, Ms Rana, was explaining the geographical location of Indonesia.

"Indonesia is located between two continents, the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent, and two oceans, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean," said Ms Rana. "Indonesia is also an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands."

Edison who is curious asked, "Why does Indonesia often experience natural disasters such as Earthquakes and tsunamis, Miss?"

Ms Rana replied, "Indonesia is in a disaster-prone area because it is located on the Pacific Ring of Fire which has a lot of tectonic activity."

Edison and his friends then understood how important it is to know the location and geographical conditions of Indonesia.

1. Where is Indonesia's geographic location?

2. How many islands does Indonesia have?

3. Why does Indonesia often experience natural disasters such as Earthquakes and tsunamis?
