

Maluku

Overview:

The Maluku Islands (also known as the Moluccas, Moluccan Islands, Muluku, the Spice Islands) are an archipelago in Indonesia, and part of the larger Malay Archipelago. Politically, the Maluku Islands formed a single province from 1950 until 1999. In 1999, the North Maluku (Maluku Utara) and Halmahera Tengah (Central Halmahera) regency were split off as a separate province, so the islands are now divided between two provinces, Maluku and North Maluku. Twelve island groups make up the province.

Territory:

Their combined area is about 28,767 square miles (74,505 square km). The small narrow rainforest islands are mountainous, the highest point Binaiya 3,027 m. The Maluku Islands are often described by tourist literature as having 999 islands (there are over 1000 islands and atolls); they are 90% sea with 77,990 km² of land, and 776,500 km² of sea.

Location:

South East Asia, the Malay Archipelago: lying between Celebes on the west, New Guinea on the east, the Arafura Sea and Timor on the south, and the Philippines, Philippine Sea, and Pacific Ocean on the north.

Latitude and Longitude:

3°9'S, 129°23'E

Time Zone:

GMT -1

Total Land Area:

74

EEZ:

Climate:

Tropical. Eastern monsoons from May to September often bring typhoons to the region. The dry season, October to April coincides with the West Monsoon. Babar Islands are sub-tropical with year round potable water from springs. The region is located inside the Wallace line, the transitional zone between the Asian and Australian fauna.

Natural Resources:

Spices. Amboina wood (*Pterocarpus indicus*) which is used in ornamental woodwork is native to Seram. Buru Is.: teak, ebony, sago, coconuts.

ECONOMY:

Total GDP:

Per Capita GDP:

% of GDP per Sector:		
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

% of Population Employed by Sector		
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

External Aid/Remittances:

Indonesia, NGOs.

Growth:

Labour Force:

Unemployment	
Year:	Unemployment Rate (% of pop.)

Industry:

Niche Industry:

Banda Islands: scuba diving and snorkeling. Ambon: Bird of Paradise feathers, mother of pearl (trepong). Aru: pearl farming.

Tourism:

Due to the unrest here lately the income from tourism is now almost zero, but tourism has a large potential in the future.

Imports and Exports:



Tot. Value of Imports	0.00 ()
From Eu:	
Import Partners (EU:)	
Partners Outside EU:	
Import Partners:	
Tot. Value of Exports	()
To Eu:	
Export Partners:	
Partners Outside EU::	
Export Partners:	
Main Imports:	
Main Exports:	

TRANSPORTATION/ACCESS

External:

Number of Airports:

Number of Main Ports:

Internal:

Air

Road:

Sea:

Other Forms of Transportation:

Economic Zones:

Energy Policy:

Year	Total Energy Production (Mwh)	Type			Total Energy Consumption (Mwh)	Sector				
		Thermic (Mwh)	Geothermic (Mwh)	Other (Mwh)		Domestic (Mwh)	Commercial (Mwh)	Public Service (Mwh)	Industry (Mwh)	Public Lighting (Mwh)

Official Currency:

Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)

Banking and Insurance:

Number of Banks and Credit Unions: 2

Number of Agricultural Credit Unions:

Number of Insurance Companies:

Financial Services:

Communications/E-Commerce:

Pt. BPD Maluku, Ambon. Commercial services. Pt. BPD Sulawesi Selatan, Makassar. Commercial services.

Public Ownership:

Land Use:

Agriculture/Forestry:

Grown on the islands are sago, coffee, cocoa, pepper, cotton, rice, and the spices: nutmeg, cloves, mace, and others which made the islands renown. Babar Islands group: corn, plantains, bananas, cassava, red rice.

Marine Activity:

Fishing:

Tortoise shell is a specialty export, as well as, seashells. Sea cucumber. Aru Islands: Pearl diving

Marine Life:

Critical Issues:



JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

Capital:

Ambon City, located on Ambon Island. Pop.: (2004) 1,313,022.

Political System:

Political Parties:

Important Legislation:

Principal Taxes:

Associated Power:

Rep. of Indonesia

Citizenship:

Indonesian.

Paradiplomacy:

HUMAN RESOURCES

Island	Area (km sq.)	Population	% of Total Population
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Population:

Year	Resident Population
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Age of Population:	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65 and up
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Migration:

Only Babar Island has had no trans-migration.

Crude Birth Rate:

Life Expedctancy:

Crude Death Rate:

Ethnicity:

Malay-Papuan. Trans-migrants from Java on Buru out number indigenous people.

Class Division:

The Muslims on Seram have eliminated the members of other religious groups.

Languages:

Ambronese, the trade language of central Maluku. Also Bahasa Indonesia, Austronesian languages, Bandanese Malay dialect.

Religion:

Islam and Catholic, Protestant, Seventh Day Adventist, Pentecostal. Animism element to all religions. The Lashkar Jihad incited inter-communal strife between Muslims and Christians in the Moluccas. The JI. Lashkar Jundullah is another group that has been involved in inter-communal violence in the Moluccas and Sulawesi.

Literacy:

Education System:

Total Pre-schools:()	
Total Primary Schools	
First Level:	
Second Level:	
Third Level:	
Total Secondary Schools:	
Total Professional Schools	
Universities:	1



Number of Schools per Island:											
		Pre-school		Elementary			High-school		Prof.	University	
		Pub	Priv	1	2	3	Pub	Priv		Pub	Priv

Students Enrolled:					
Year:	Pre-School	Elementary	High-school	Prof.	University

Teachers							
Year	Pre-School	Elementary			High-School	Prof.	University
		1	2	3			

University of Pattimumura, Ambon City

Medical Services:

HISTORY AND CULTURE

History:

Referenda:

Recent Significant Events:

Music, Dance, Handicraft and Patrimony:

Sources:

Encyclopedia Britannica (2007):<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9053283/Moluccas>. Ambon Information Website: <http://www.websitesrcg.com/ambon>. US State Dept. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41643.htm>. CRS Report for Congress: <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/43999.pdf>. HPCR, Harvard U., 2005: <http://www.hpcr.org/projects/indonesia.php>.

Useful Links:
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Please address queries to:
 Institute of Island Studies
 University of Prince Edward Island (UPEI)
 550 University Ave
 Charlottetown, PE, Canada, C1A 4P3

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