



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## OCCASION

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COUNTRY PAPER ✓

INDONESIA

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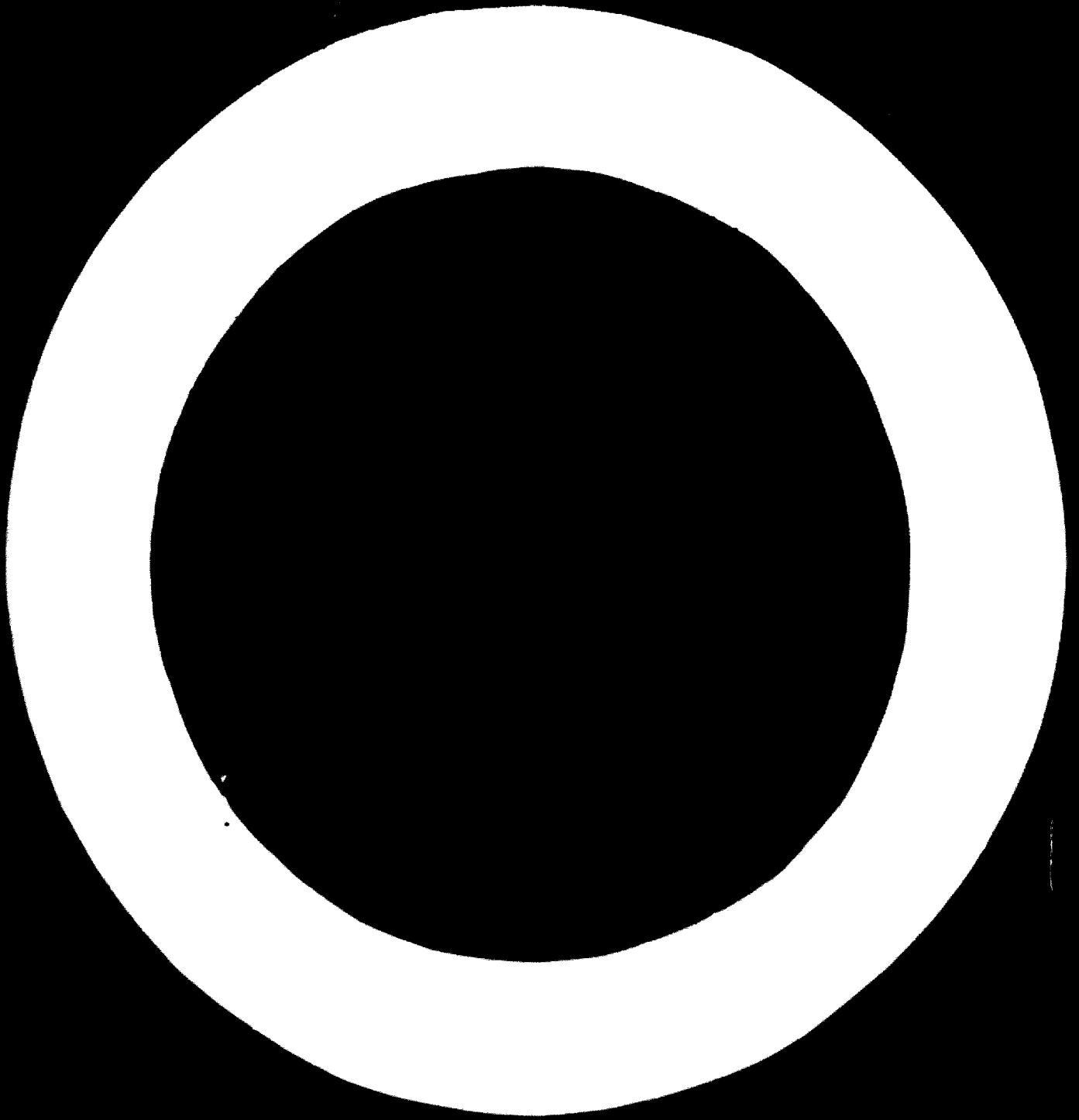
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## Indonesia

Indonesia's industry covers the following sectors: basic industries, with twelve operational plants in the engineering, electrical and electronics, and automotive fields and projects under way in the steel, electrical and metallurgical industries; chemical industries, with nineteen plants producing soda, paper, cement, urea, oxygen, carbon dioxide and rubber tyres and further plants are projected for the manufacture of paper, petro-chemicals and superphosphate; light and handicraft industries with 16,000 small-scale concerns covering 70 industrial branches in the fields of health, food, educational art, transportation, building materials and the like, and one projected oil essence plant; textile industries, with nine public plants and a number of private plants and hand-operated looms; shipbuilding and repairing industry; with two completed graving docks and two currently under construction; and the aviation industry which is still at the survey and feasibility study stage. The following bodies and organizations provide Indonesian industry with information services.

### Government Ministries

1. Department of Industries - which is concerned with the guidance, protection, extension and expansion of Indonesian industries. Its information services include:

- Publications. "Industrial News", a magazine issued by the Bureau of Public Relations Information, contains information on the activities of the Department, on industrial products and processes, and on industrial development. It also announces available photographic documentation and films. Technical and technological publications are produced by the various research laboratory units.

- Regional Industrial Offices. One regional office is located in each province and serves the information needs of the region by supplying data on natural resources, exploitation charts and charts of industrial activities; and by disseminating industrial information.
- Exhibitions. The Department has an Exhibition Room which displays samples of industrial products and industrial production charts, and supplies data on industrial projects under the Five-Year Development Plan. Furthermore, it participates in Trade Fairs, demonstrating products using new technologies and introducing new production processes.
- Organization of Seminars. In co-operation with international organizations, the Department has held seminars on industrial research and education; preventive maintenance; feasibility studies for industrial projects; welding; and textile standardization.

2. Department of Education and Culture - which includes the Bureau of Libraries and Book Development, the office responsible for the supervision and development of libraries, and for the collection of updating material for the national bibliography.

3. Ministry of Agriculture.

4. Other Ministries and their Research Units/Institutes.

#### National Organizations

1. Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Centre - which evolved from the Documentation Section of the Indonesian Institute for Sciences in 1965. Since 1962, the Institute has been receiving UNESCO aid in the form of equipment, experts and fellowships towards the establishment of a national clearing-house for scientific information. The information services provided by the Centre include:

- Publications. The quarterly "Indonesian Abstracts" covers current Indonesian literature in all fields of science and is published in co-operation with the Bureau of Scientific Publications of the Institute for Sciences. Further publications include: "Directory of Scientific Institutes in Indonesia"; "Directory of Special Libraries in Indonesia"; bibliography on food; Technical Journals for Industry; "Index of Indonesian Learned Periodicals"; and "Informasi Kilat" (quick information) containing information on periodicals subscribed to by research institutes of the Institute for Sciences.
  - Bibliographies and literature searches in English and Indonesian.
  - Reproductions. Through an inter-library loan system, these are provided in the form of paper copy, microfilm or micro-fiche, or photocopy.
  - Translations. The Centre does not have its own translation facilities, but, where necessary, uses outside translators.
  - Document Procurement. Requests for articles or information on research and development provided by international agencies are dealt with by the Centre.
  - Maintenance and up-dating of Union Catalogue of periodical holdings in the six main science libraries of Indonesia.
2. Documentation Committee of the Agro-Economic Survey - which issues a quarterly special subject bibliography on agro-economy and related subjects, including periodical articles field reports, theses, etc. published in Indonesia, and a bibliographical series in the field of agricultural and biological research.
3. National Bibliographical Centre - which has set up an inter-library locating scheme to co-ordinate the collections of the 62 libraries in the Djakarta-Bogor region and to encourage a lending system.

4. Domestic and Foreign Investment Boards.
5. Indonesian Development Bank.
6. Central Bureau of Statistics.
7. National Planning Board.
8. Public Administration Institute.

Research Institutes

1. Institute of Training and Research of the Ministry of Industries -  
under which individual units have been established as research institutes  
to carry out specific research in the following fields:
  - chemical research
  - industrial research
  - textile research
  - materials testing
  - rubber research
  - sugar research
  - ceramics research
  - batik research
  - leather research
  - cellulose and rayon research
2. Industrial Research and Development Institute.
3. Research Institute for Industrial Productivity.
4. Technology Institute of Bandung.
5. Institute of Science of Indonesia - under which specialized institutes  
conduct:
  - botanical research
  - biological research
  - oceanographic research



Conclusion

The government of a developing country plays an important role in ensuring the success of its industrial information services. The work of research centres and the publication and effective distribution of their findings can best be co-ordinated by a government office in a central administrative position which allows an overall view of the country's industrial structure.

Activities in the field of industrial information in Indonesia must be further expanded organised and co-ordinated to reach the standards required by the country's growing industry. Assistance and co-operation in this field is expected from UNESCO, UNIDO and other international organisations.





**17. 5. 73**