Guide's Book for

Beasiswa Unggulan Program

Bureau of Planning and
International Cooperation
Secretariat General of
Ministry of National Education
2009
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A. BACKGROUND

In the framework of asian-african conference for capacity building of palestine, the government of the republic of indonesia, through the ministry of national education in the year of 2009, which has been given to palestinian students to study in indonesia for any discipline of subjects through the scholarship program (beasiswa unggulan).

B. GOAL

The program aims to:
1. contribute for the development of Palestinian human resource quality.
2. strengthen the relationship and mutual cooperation between both countries;
3. promote Indonesian higher education and cultural understanding;

C. STUDY PROGRAMS

The scholarship is offered to Bachelor (S1), Master (S2), and Doctoral (S3) Degree. Students will study at one of the indonesian universities, consisting of sixth months for the Indonesian Language course which parallel to main Programs of S1, S2, and S3.

Furthermore for offered fields study presented on Table 1, 2, and 3. All of fields study will be conducted in english.

Table 1. Fields of Study for Bachelor Degree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Fields of Study</th>
<th>Universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>STBA LIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism Science</td>
<td>STP SAHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Accounting, Economic</td>
<td>UNPAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Fields of Study</td>
<td>Universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>Transportation System</td>
<td>UGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resources Engineering</td>
<td>UGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>UNPAD, UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agricultures</td>
<td>Agroindustrial Biotechnology</td>
<td>UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marine Science</td>
<td>UNDIP, UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>UNDIP, UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Politic Science</td>
<td>UNDIP, UNIBRAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sciences</td>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>UKSW, ITB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>ITB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>ITB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remote Sensing</td>
<td>UGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Game Technology</td>
<td>ITB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>Health Promotion</td>
<td>UNDIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>UI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The students who will take Doctor courses are offered some fields of study which depend on their interested.
1. **Study Period**

Table 3. Study Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>Indonesian Language 3 months</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bachelor Program 48 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Master Degree</td>
<td>Indonesia Language and</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Master Preparatory Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Master Program 24 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Doctor Degree</td>
<td>Doctor Preparatory Program</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doctor Program 36 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Research**

a. Research in the framework of the graduate program should be carried out in Indonesia.

b. Should the research be carried in the student’s home country, all the costs will be borne by the respective student.

3. **Language**

All lectures and paper, thesis/disertation writing will be in the Indonesian and/or English language.

D. SCHOLARSHIP COVERAGE

1. **Financial assistance**

1) During their study in Indonesia, the students will get:

Table 4. Financial Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Living Allowance</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Rp1.050.000</td>
<td>Rp100.000</td>
<td>Rp75.000</td>
<td>Rp1.225.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Rp1.250.000</td>
<td>Rp200.000</td>
<td>Rp75.000</td>
<td>Rp1.525.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) The tuition fee will be covered by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia
3) A round-trip international airfare (economic class) from the international airport of the students’ home countries to Indonesia, including local transport to the host university.

2. **Health insurance**

The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) will provide limited health insurance; therefore the participants are expected to have the International insurance since the organizing committee does not provide it.

**E. THE CANDIDATE’S REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Bachelor Degree | 1. The maximum age is 20 years  
2. Graduated from high school or its equivalence  
3. Has a TOEFL score of 450 or equivalent  
4. Completes and submits the application form and must be nominated by the respective government |
| 2.  | Master Degree | 1. The maximum age is 35 years  
2. Has a bachelor degree or its equivalence  
3. Has a TOEFL score of 500 or equivalent  
4. Completes and submits the application form and must be nominated by the respective government |
| 3.  | Doctor Degree | 1. The maximum age is 42 years  
2. Has a master degree or its equivalence  
3. Has a TOEFL score of 550 or equivalent  
4. Completes and submits the application form and must be nominated by the respective government |
F. SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION

1. Submitted documents:
   a. The Completed Application Form,
   b. Official letter of the candidate nomination from the respective candidate’s government official,
   c. A photocopy of passport or birth certificate,
   d. A certified photocopy of diploma and academic transcripts (translated into English),
   e. A TOEFL score certificate obtained within the last 12 months,
   f. A Health certificate from a recognized medical doctor in the candidate’s home country.

2. The completed application form and all the supporting documents above must be sent to:

   Head, Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation
   Ministry of National Education
   The Republic of Indonesia
   C Building, 7th Floor
   Jalan Jenderal Sudirman– Senayan, Jakarta 10270
   Tel/Fax : (62-21) 573 9290, 572 4707
   Website: www.beasiswaunggulan.diknas.go.id
   or
   Director of Public Diplomacy
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs
   Jalan Taman Pejambon No. 6, Jakarta
   Telp. (62-21) 3813480
   Fax. (62-21) 3858035

   through the Indonesian Embassy/Consulate General in the respective candidate’s home country.
In this regard, all the supporting documents must be scanned and sent as attachments. In addition, the candidate must inform the Indonesian Embassy/Consulate General in the candidate’s country of residence of his/her application.

G. SCHEDULE

1. The application and all the supporting documents must be received by the Bureau for Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of National Education not later than June 2009.
2. Selection will be conducted in mid June 2009.
3. The selection result will be announced mid July 2009.
4. The students should arrive in Jakarta on 17th of August 2009.
5. Orientation will be organized in September 2009.
6. The Indonesian language course will start in mid September 2009.

H. ARRIVAL IN INDONESIA

1. Visa Arrangement
   a. Short-Visit Visa (VITAS)
      Visa used for joining this program is Short-Visit Visa (VITAS) that can be obtained through the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the candidate’s home country. Upon arrival in Indonesia, this visa should be conversed to get the Stay-Permit (ITAS) for 1 (one) year through the Local Immigration Office where the candidate will study.

      The candidate (thence, student) must report to the Local Immigration Office within 7 days upon the time of arrival to directly get the Stay-Permit (ITAS).

      b. The students are expected to have a valid passport for a minimum of 2 (two) years.
2. On arrival

   a. After obtaining the VITAS or VKSB from the Indonesian Embassy/Consulate General in their country of residence, the students must depart for Indonesia as soon as possible.

   b. Students are required to inform the Bureau for Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of National Education, Jakarta regarding their schedule of arrival in Indonesia. This is to enable the Bureau to make all the necessary arrangements to meet all the arriving students at the Soekarno-Hatta International Airport.

   c. Students are strongly advised not to be accompanied by any family member. The monthly stipend provided is only appropriate for one person.

I. RETURN HOME

1. Return home after finishing study

   Students who have accomplished their study should contact the host university 30 days before their departure so as to allow time for preparing necessary documents.

2. Excess Baggage

   The Indonesian government does not provide any money for excess baggage and book transportations.

3. Temporary return

   When the students wish to leave Indonesia temporarily for a personal reason, they are required:

   a. to have a letter of recommendation from the host university;
   b. to have a round-trip international airfare;
   c. to cover cost of exit re-entry permit.

   During their leave, they will not receive any monthly allowance
4. **Drop-out / Aborting study**

   In case students return home due to a personal reason or because they cannot complete their study (e.g. inability to complete the study or violating the university regulations), the following points apply:

   a. Students should inform the host university.
   
   b. They should inform the Indonesian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs.
   
   c. They must inform their government official/representative in writing to explain the nature of the problems that have forced them to quit study.
   
   d. They must bear the cost of the International airfares.

**J. OTHERS MATTERS**

1. **Accommodation**

   The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will not provide any lodging or board for the students. However, the host university will assist them in finding a suitable boarding house/accommodation.

2. **Holiday/ Study leave**

   The Indonesian government does not provide any costs other than the scholarship. Any other costs for personal reasons or vacations will be the responsibility of the students.

3. **Dressing Decency**

   Students are advised to wear decent/appropriate clothes when visiting government offices and public places, and attending classes in campus.
Table 6. Address in the Universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>University of Indonesia</td>
<td>Campus of University of Indonesia Depok Depok 16424, Indonesia Phone: +62 21 7866 837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gadjah Mada University</td>
<td>Gadjah Mada University Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta Phone: +62 274 649 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Padjajaran University</td>
<td>Pascasarjana UNPAD Jl. Japati No.4 Telp: 022-2535172, Fax : 022-2535172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Universitas Brawijaya</td>
<td>Rektorat Jl. Veteran, Malang 65145 Phone : +62 341 569 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Universitas Diponegoro</td>
<td>Program Pascasarjana UNDIP Jl. Hayam Wuruk 5, Semarang Phone: +62 24 8413 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Universitas Udayana</td>
<td>Gedung Pascasarjana Sekretariat Jl. PB. Sudirman, Denpasar Phone : +62 361-255346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana</td>
<td>Pascasarjana Jl. Diponegoro 52-60 Salatiga 50711 Phone : +62 298 321 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Institut Teknologi Bandung</td>
<td>Jl. Tamansari No. 64 Bandung 40116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone : +62 22 423 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax : +62 22 423 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Institut Teknologi Surabaya</td>
<td>Gedung Pascasarjana Kampus ITS Sukolilo, Sby 60111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Email : <a href="mailto:ppsits@rad.net.id">ppsits@rad.net.id</a> , <a href="mailto:ppsits@its.ac.id">ppsits@its.ac.id</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homepage : <a href="http://www.its.ac.id">www.its.ac.id</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Politeknik Negeri Jember</td>
<td>Jl. Mastrip PO Box 164 Jember 68101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone : +62 331 333 532/ 333 533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax : +62 331 333 631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>STP Trisakti</td>
<td>Jl. IKPN Tanah Kusir Bintaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jakarta Selatan 12330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone : +62 21 737 7738 Hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax : +62 21 7388 7763/ 7369 2286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@stptrisakti.ac.id">info@stptrisakti.ac.id</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>STP Sahid</td>
<td>Kampus II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jl. Kemiri No. 22 Pondok Cabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pamulang Jakarta Selatan 15418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone : +62 21 740 2329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax : +62 21 742 8152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDONESIA IN BRIEF

Geography

Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelago extending between two continents, Asia and Australia. Its location across important trade routes has long influenced its political and economic development.

Indonesia has a land area of 1,905,443 sq.km (735,354 sq. miles), and its 13,677 islands stretch 5,152 km. (3,200 miles) from East to West and 1,770 km (1,100 miles) from North to South.

The five main islands are: Sumatera, which is about 473,606 sq km in size; the most fertile and densely populated islands, Java & Madura, 132,107 sq km; Kalimantan, which comprises two-thirds of the island of Borneo, measures 539,460 sq km; Sulawesi, 189,216 sq km; and Irian Jaya, 421,981 sq km, which
is part of the world’s second largest island, New Guinea. Indonesia’s other islands are smaller in size.

Java is the principal island in terms of population and land use, and the capital of Indonesia, Jakarta, is located on its north western coast. It is the most densely populated island as 63% of the total population of Indonesia lives on it.

The Island of Bali, Indonesia’s fabled tourist destination, is only 5,623 sq. km. (2,170 sq. miles) and has a population of less than 2% of the entire Indonesian population.

People

According to the 1990 Population Census the total number of the country’s population is 179.3 millions. For comparison, Indonesia’s total population in 1971 and 1980 was 118 million and 147.5 million respectively. With the dissolution of the former Soviet Union in 1991, Indonesia now is the world’s fourth populous country after China, India and the United States of America.

Average annual population growth during the period of 1970-1980 was 2.3%, which dropped to 1.9% in the period of 1980-1990. As had been predicted, the rate dropped further to 1.6% by 1995.

Indonesia’s population is mostly young, with approximately 40% under 20 years of age. Java and Madura, accounting for less than 7% of the total landmass, are home to nearly 70% of the country’s total population. By contrast, Kalimantan and Papua, together comprising more than 50% to the country’s total landmass, are inhabited by only 5% of the nation's total population.

Climate

Because the islands of Indonesia lie along the equator, the climate is tropical with high humidity, slight changes in temperature and heavy rainfalls. Except at higher
Elevations, temperatures generally range from 21 to 33 degrees Celsius or 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity is from 60 to 90%.

Rainfall is heaviest along the equatorial belt between the months of November and February. Driest periods are from June to September.

History

The fossil’s of the Java Man (pithecanthropus erectus) discovered in 1890 near the village of Trinil in East Java is proof that Indonesia was inhabited more than 1,000,000 years ago. Other discoveries tell of a Stone Age civilization and it is believed that between 3,000 to 500 B.C. migration took place from South China, Yunnan and Tonkin of Malays of Mongoloid stock who introduced New Stone, Bronze and Iron Age cultures and the Austronesian languages.

They mixed with the original inhabitants, cultivated rice and lived in villages. As seafarers they sailed as far west as Madagascar and east to Polynesia and the Easter Islands.

From 206 B.C. to 24 A.D. trade was established with China, and contacts with South India in the first century A.D. brought an influx of Hindu and Buddhist influence lasted for 14 centuries, Hindus which continued to the 7th century creating a synthesized Indonesia-Hindu civilization. Two powerful kingdoms rose - Sriwijaya in Sumatera from the 7th to the 9th century and Majapahit in East Java in the 10th century, which finally disintegrating in the 16th century.

The Arabs first landed in North Sumatera in 846 AD. and Moslem kingdoms rose in Java in the 16th century, and Islam spread throughout the islands.

The Portuguese in search of spice arrived in the Spice Islands (Maluku) in the 16th century, followed by the United Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1605
who got control of the spice and coffee trade and increased their suzerainty over Indonesian territories.

During the Napoleonic wars when Holland was occupied by France, Indonesia fell under British East India Company rule from 1811 to 1816 with Tomas Stamford Raffles as lieutenant governor who introduced partial self government. Many wars were waged against the VOC and lost, with nationalistic sentiments growing to form national movements for independence.

The Japanese occupation of Indonesia further strengthened the Nationalist movements and with the surrender of the Japanese, Soekarno and Hatta proclaimed Indonesia’s independence on August 17, 1945.

The 1945 Constitution and the National philosophy “Pancasila” which is contained in its preamble, guide all the policies of the present. This national philosophy includes: Belief in the One Supreme God; Just and Civilized-Humanity; Unity of Indonesia; Democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations among representatives, and Social Justice for all the people of Indonesia. Guided and inspired by these fundamental principles, the basic aims to be strived for are; the setting up of a Government which shall protect the entire Indonesian people and country; to advance the general welfare of the people; to advance the intellectual life of the nation, and to contribute towards the establishment of a world order based on freedom, peace and social justice.

The Indonesian national flag “Sang Saka Merah Putih” is red on top of white.

Indonesia’s coat of arms is the GARUDA, the eagle of ancient Indonesia mythology, symbolizing creative energy. Its Motto “Bhineka Tunggal Ika” means Unity in Diversity, signifying the unity of the people in spite of their diversified ethnic and cultural origins.
Fauna and Flora

The vast archipelago and innumerable islands have made Indonesia the home of a large variety of plant and animal life, both terrestrial and aquatic. As the land mass is divided into islands, often mountainous, many terrestrial species are endemic, originating and living in one particular island or part of a larger island.

Scientists divide Indonesia into three zones based on the theory that in the Ice Age Sumatera, Java and Kalimantan were joined to each other and shared the Sunda Shelf with the Asian mainland while Irian Jaya lay on the Saul Shelf with Australia. There are similarities of fauna with the continents they belonged to while the region in between has another type of fauna and even a marked difference in the flora and avifauna.

To protect the rare species from extinction, the Government has established nature reserves throughout the country. Among the rare animals of Indonesia are Orangutan primates found in Sumatera and Kalimantan, the Komodo dragon (giant lizards) found on small islands off the west coast of Flores, the one-horned rhinoceros of West Java, the Babirusa pig deer and Anoa dwarf buffalo of Sulawesi and many different species of monkeys and birds.

Administration

Indonesia is divided into 33 provinces for administration by the Central Government. Sumatera has ten provinces: the Special District of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Riau, Riau Islands, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatera, Bangka Belitung and Lampung. Java is divided into six provinces: Banten, Special Territory of Jakarta Raya, West Java, Central Java, Special Territory of Yogyakarta and East Java. Kalimantan, due to its small population is divided into only four provinces: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, while Sulawesi’s five provinces comprise North
Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi and South East Sulawesi and Gorontalo.

Other provinces are Bali, West Nusa Tenggara (Lombok and Sumbawa), East Nusa Tenggara (Sumba, Timor, Flores, Solor, Alor and Wetar), Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, Central Papua, and East Papua.

Each province is administrated by a governor appointed by the central government.

**Culture**

Indonesia is proud of its diversity of culture derived from age-old traditions, and the present day is the moving force in community life. It covers all aspects of the passage of life, from the cradle to the grave.

While unity has been a result of history, differing cultures are based on the many ethnic groups found throughout the country who have maintained their traditions, languages and dialects, protected by “Adat” or customary laws which differ from area to area.

Modernization is only a superficial veneer covering daily life even in the cities. Ultimately “adat” is the man’s link to his family and community by which he abides in his everyday life.

The cultures evolved from agricultural beginnings have been partly influenced by waves of traders and missionaries from India, China, Arab and Europe bringing their religions. Western influence arrived in Indonesia with the Portuguese who came in search of spices in the early 16th century and were followed by the Dutch and the British.
The Hindu past in the Indonesian archipelago is still prevalent and Ramayana and Mahabharata Hindu epics play an important role in cultural outlook, and much of it has been adapted and assorted as purely Indonesia.

Traditional customs have merged with religion, resulting in colorful ceremonies and festivities, and which have led to the development of the concepts of mutual assistance of “Gotong Royong”, “Musyawarah” of consultations to arrive at a “Mufakat” or consensus which are used not only in community life, but also in the highest state institutions.

Social Ethics in Indonesia

In Bali, avoid arriving when the holiday of Nyepi (“quite”) is due. On Nyepi, Balinese stay at home the entire day in silence.

Do inquire first before entering a mosque or church – usually, there is a caretaker at the building. If you are not a member of that faith, you may be refused entry. If you’re a woman planning to visit a mosque, do buy a scarf to cover your head.

Do be sure to buy accident insurance when you rent a motorcycle in Bali – and make sure it includes coverage to airlift you to Singapore if you are in an accident, as medical care on the island is poor.

Don't be offended if Indonesians inquire about your religion, you marital status or number of children. Those are common questions Indonesians ask each other, too.

Do be aware that possession of pornographic literature is a crime, and nudity is not appreciated by the locals.
Do purchase a sarong and waist sash if you are planning to visit Balinese temples. Otherwise you will have to rent them at the door (and they aren’t as stylish).

Do expect to give small tips in exchange for taking someone’s picture.

Do save enough “rupiah” to pay the airport departure tax.

Do visit a Balinese cockfight if you have the chance. While the actual fighting is not to our taste, the accompanying festival atmosphere is fascinating. Crowds of men shout bets and press to get a view of the ring while off to the sides, food stalls serve “satay” roast pig and cool drinks under the shade of coffee trees. If you are taken to a cockfight by a driver, be sure to establish about how long you would like to stay – your drive might find the event a little more fascinating than you do.

Don’t ever drink the water from the tap, regardless of what the hotel tells you.

Don’t sign traveler’s checks unless the cashier watches you sign. Indonesian banks may refuse to cash your check if they weren’t watching every stroke of the pen.

Police have started clamping down on motorists who violate traffic laws. Failure to wear a seat belt can bring a fine of up to US$ 1,500 even though many cars in Indonesia aren’t equipped with seat belts. When renting a car, insist on getting one with seat belts.