

INDONESIAN CULTURE



ANDI CUDAI NUR

Jessee Zhang (Editor)

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Brief Introduction

Indonesian culture is the embodiment of all national, local, and foreign cultures that existed in Indonesia before Indonesia's independence in 1945. Indonesian culture describes various ethnic groups, history, geographical location, climate, natural conditions, demography, and culture as a result of works of art contained in regional dances, traditional clothes, and traditional houses. Indonesian culture does not only include indigenous cultures of the archipelago but also includes indigenous cultures influenced by Arab, Indian, Chinese, and European cultures.

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Author Introduction

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Jessee Zhang (Zhang Shi), double masters in Agricultural mechanical engineering at Senyang Agricultural University and Economic law at China University of Political Science and Law, born in 1982, a native people of Liaoning province in China, She established world culture publishing team in 2020. She is a professor of IGI global and editor in Association for the Study of EthnoGeoPolitics and EditionLumumba. She has been engaged in education career for many years, especially in the study of China

Introduction to Indonesia

Indonesia is the biggest archipelago country in the world. Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands, of which only about 7,000 are inhabited. Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi, Sumatra and Papua are the main islands in Indonesia. The capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta, which is located on the island of Java. Geographically, the Indonesian archipelago is located between 5° 54' 08' North Latitude to 11° 08' 20' East Longitude and 95° 00'38" to 141° 01'12" East Longitude. Some islands are located on the equator. Therefore, day and night have almost the same time, which is 12 hours. "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" which means "diverse but one" is the symbol of the Republic of Indonesia. This logo depicts a pluralistic but still one Indonesian society, which is also a way of life for the Indonesian people. Indonesia's population is estimated at 270 million, the world's fourth most populous country and the largest Muslim-majority country.

Geography

Indonesia's geography, which consists of large and small islands, is between the continents of Asia and the continent of Australia, as well as between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The territory of Indonesia is in a cross position, which has an important meaning in relation to climate and economy. The western part: borders the Indian Ocean. The eastern part: borders the Pacific Ocean. The southeast: borders the Australian continent. The northwest: borders the Asian continent. Geologically, an area will have a certain influence on the area. There is a change in the seasons which is the influence of the monsoon gusts. The monsoons alternately blow from Asia or Australia. This makes Indonesia have two distinct seasons, namely the rainy season and summer. Profits in trading activity. The location of Indonesia, which is located on two continents and two oceans, makes Indonesia located in international trade routes by sea and air. This makes Indonesia experience economic development, especially in the Exclusive Economic Zone area. This zone is an international shipping zone as a sea transportation route. Diverse socio-cultural population.

The geographical location of Indonesia causes Indonesia to have various socio-cultural backgrounds, especially from the Asian continent. Although there are many advantages, there are also disadvantages due to this geographical location. Due to its strategic location, Indonesia is often used as a place to smuggle goods in and out of Indonesia.

Although it brings some negative impacts, Indonesia's geographical location also provides a number of advantages. The advantage of Indonesia's geographical location has an effect on the economic, socio-cultural, and tourism fields as follows:

1. Fertile land: Indonesia has a geographical location that allows sunlight to shine throughout the year.

In addition, the high intensity of rainfall that falls, makes the soil in Indonesia very fertile.

With fertile soil, the yield of agricultural land and plantations also increases, so that the country's economy also develops.

2. Abundant natural resources: Surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, making sea waters in Indonesia tend to be warm.

These warm waters make the seas in Indonesia a favorite habitat for many fish and other marine biota.

In addition to resources from the sea, Indonesia is also rich in resources from land because of its fertile soil.

3. Known as an agricultural country: Because it has fertile land, most Indonesian people have a livelihood in agriculture.

Not surprisingly, agricultural products in Indonesia are very diverse, ranging from rice, corn, coffee, rubber, sugar, vegetables, fruits, to tobacco.

This is what makes Indonesia known as an agricultural country in the eyes of other countries.

4. Called a maritime country: Besides being known as an agricultural country, Indonesia is also known as a maritime country.

This is due to Indonesia's geographical location, so that its territorial waters are wider than the land area.

Therefore, there are also many Indonesian people who work in the maritime sector because the natural resources in the marine sector are also quite large.

5. Easy to establish international cooperation: Bordering on two oceans and flanked by two continents makes Indonesia a strategic country, this certainly makes it easier to establish cooperation with other countries. Thus, Indonesia's shipping and trade traffic is quite busy, and is able to increase the country's foreign exchange. While the astronomical location is the location of a place seen from the position of an imaginary line, namely latitude and longitude. Longitude is an imaginary line (imaginary) that circles the Earth vertically, while latitude is an imaginary line that circles the Earth horizontally.

Geographical and astronomical location of Indonesia

Launching from the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia is located in a strategic position where both geographically and astronomically it is advantageous.

- Geographical location of Indonesia

In terms of geographical location, Indonesia is in a cross position that affects climate and economy. Geographical location affects natural phenomena such as the natural conditions found in an area. Indonesia is located between the continent of Asia to the northwest, and the continent of Australia to the southeast. Indonesia is located between two large oceans, namely the Indian Ocean on the west side and the Pacific Ocean on the east side of Indonesia.

- Indonesia's astronomical location

On the astronomical side, Indonesia is located on two imaginary lines, namely latitude and longitude (the Meridien line).

Reporting from the smart.jatengprov.go.id site, the following is Indonesia's astronomical location:

1. Latitude: Indonesia is located at 6 degrees north latitude (LU) to 11 degrees south latitude (LS).

2. Longitude: Indonesia is located between 95 degrees East Longitude (BT) to 141 degrees East Longitude (BT).

The location of the territory of Indonesia, both geographical and astronomical, affects the state of Indonesia. Indonesia's geographical location has an influence on the seasons and strategic regions of the country:

- Seasons: Indonesia is traversed by monsoon winds which bring different seasons in Indonesia. This wind affects the process of rain in the rainy season and heat in the dry season. Therefore, Indonesia only has 2 seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season.
- Strategic area: Because it is flanked by two continents and 2 oceans, Indonesia has become an international crossing route, both by air and by sea. Indonesia's location affects economic development, especially in the exclusive economic zone through which large industries pass.

While the influence of astronomical location on Indonesia:

- Climate: Indonesia has a tropical climate where many areas of the country get the sun all the time.
- Time difference: Due to its astronomical location, Indonesia has three different time zones, namely West Indonesia Time (WIB), Central Indonesia Time (WITA), and East Indonesia Time (WIT).

Indonesia is known as a maritime country which means an archipelagic country. Indonesia is also known for its diversity in the shape of the earth's surface. In addition to the diversity of the shape of the earth's surface, Indonesia has a unique astronomical and geographical location as well as making it strategic.



Population

Indonesia's population based on the 2010 population census showed 237.64 million people, then the 2020 census was 270.2 million people, so it is predicted to continue to grow, and is projected to reach 305 million people in 2035. As many as 56% of the total population live on the island of Java and is the most populous island in the world, considering that Indonesia is a country with the fourth largest population in the world.

The total male population is 136.66 million (50.58%), while the female population is 133.54 million (49.42%). The sex ratio of the Indonesian population is 102. If calculated from the number of provinces, the highest sex ratio is found in Papua Province at 114, while the lowest ratio is found in Yogyakarta Province at 98. As a result of urbanization since forty years ago, two/three of Indonesia's population will live in urban areas, so that half of the total population of Indonesia lives in urban areas. This process shows a positive development for the Indonesian economy because urbanization and industrialization will make economic growth more advanced and will make the Indonesian population have an upper middle income.

One of the important forces in Indonesia's demographic composition that has a relationship with the economy is the young population in Indonesia. Indonesia has an abundance of people of working productive age. Human resources are a force for the national economy, at the time of having adequate education and sufficient number of available fields and job opportunities

In 2010, around 19 percent of the Indonesian population were children under the age of ten, about 37 percent were under the age of twenty, and about half of the Indonesian population was under the age of thirty. These figures show a demographic perspective, Indonesia will have great potential in terms of the number of productive and creative age.

The decline in population growth is caused by a decrease in fertility rates, due to the success of family planning programs, easier access to contraceptives, higher incomes, urbanization. Higher levels of education for women helped drive a significant shift in the population's age distribution towards working age.

This change can accelerate economic growth because the number of working age population will increase and the number of children who are still dependent on their parents will decrease. The population included in the productive age is the population aged 15-65 years. Prediction of the decline will occur in 2030-2035 with a peak in 2030. In 2030 it is estimated that 64% of the total population of Indonesia is a population of productive age. Although on the other hand there are also millions of educated working age population, even though they have not found permanent jobs, and have not been absorbed by the labor market. This causes the unemployment rate to occur in the population aged 15-24 years, far above the unemployment rate national average.

The demographic bonus wave, when the working age population starts working will support increased production. Having a job means income will be higher, households will consume more products. Households will save more, so that the level of investment will increase, for an increase in capital, and will ultimately increase economic production. If it is handled properly by opening up vast job opportunities, the company continues to innovate and work, then the country's economy will skyrocket. If the workforce is productive and utilized properly, then the economy has a great opportunity to become a very strong country. The demographic bonus will be a big capital if it is used optimally by governments throughout Indonesia, to support the realization of developed countries. Like China, whose economic growth before the circulating demographic bonus was 6% increased to 9.2%. South Korea from 7.3% to 13.2%, and Thailand from 6.6% increased very sharply to 15.5%. The second wave of demographic bonuses occurs when a large proportion of the working age population approaches retirement and starts saving and investing for old age. So that the results of increased capital accumulation can help encourage more sustainable economic growth. Productive age can function as a driving force for the national economy. One hundred years of Indonesian independence is the Golden Year of Indonesia 2045, where there is a demographic surplus, namely the high number of productive age.

Language

The largest ethnic group in Indonesia can be described as follows: Javanese 42.65, Sundanese 15.41, Malay 3.45, Madurese 3.37, Batak 3.02, Minangkabau 2.72, Betawi 2.51, Bugis 2.49, Banten 2.05, Banjar 1.74. Indonesia has the culture and language to communicate formally, informally, and non-formally, namely Indonesian as a unifying language of the nation. Since independence, Indonesian has been declared the national language, which is a kind of language that belongs to the Malay language family, and is spread throughout Indonesia. The majority of Indonesian language is used in communication in all sectors, from education, government, society, and business.

Languages are important for us to master in the current era of globalization, especially international languages, considering that in this world there are 7,139 languages, the Asian Region has the most languages, which is 2,300, then Africa is 2,144, the Pacific region is 1-313, and Europe is 387 languages. Indonesia has a large number of regional languages, namely 718 languages, ranking second in the world after Papua New Guinea with 840 regional languages, Nigeria with 527 languages, and India with 456 languages. Indonesia makes regional languages a language that enriches local culture to establish intimacy, and strengthen ties of brotherhood.