

Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia

The archipelago spans one-eighth of the world's circumference. (Britannica)



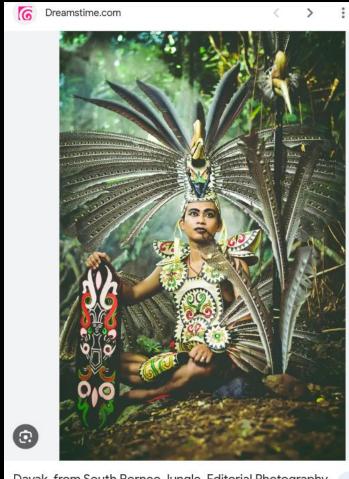






The flag of Indonesia has a red band of bravery, and a white stripe representing purity.





Dayak, from South Borneo Jungle. Editorial Photography - Image of dayaks, costume: 90036817





The history of Indonesia als was influenced by Buddhist and Hindu kingdoms, Arab traders, the Dutch East India Company, and Japan.

Indonesia became independent on August 7, 1945.



"Indonesia is now the world's third most populous democracy, the world's largest archipelagic state, and the world's largest

Muslim-majority nation.

CIA World Fact Book





Cultural properties

More

Sho

```
Javanese (32%) | Sundanese (12%) | Indonesian
languages
                       Madurese (5.9%)
                                          Standard Malay (4.3%) | ...
              (9.8\%)
ethnic mix
             Javanese (40.6%) | other (29.9%) | Sundanese (15%) |
                                Minangkabau (2.7%) | ...
             Madurese (3.3%)
religions
                            Christianity (14%) | Hinduism (3.4%) |
             Islam (54%)
             ethnic religions (2.5%) | Chinese Universism (1.4%) |
             Buddhism (0.9%)
literacy rate
             96% (2020 estimate)
```

Capital city





🕰 Enlarge 🔼 Data 🛛 🗭 Customize 🛕 Plain Text 👢



Jakarta



There are 1,340 ethnic groups in Indonesia



Halo, nama saya Fira.

Hi. My name is Fira.

The Indonesian language unites many ethnic groups over a wide and diverse area.

It has a simple, regular structure.

hello namaste hi my name is fira





BASIC QUESTIONS IN INDONESIAN



Where is the bathroom? WC ada di mana ya?



How much is this? **Ini harganya berapa?**



Do you have any recommendations? **Apakah Anda punya rekomendasi?**



Where is the train station?

Di mana stasiun kereta api?



Do you speak English? **Apakah kamu bisa bahasa Inggris?**

IndonesianPod101.com

"BAHASA"

means language in Indonesian

Home | Alphabets | Constructed scripts | Languages | Phrases | Numbers | Multilingual Pages | Search | News | About | Contact |

Useful Indonesian phrases

A collection of useful phrases in Indonesian, the lingua franca of Indonesia and a close relation of Malay.

Jump to phrases

See these phrases in any combination of two languages in the **Phrase Finder**. If you can provide recordings, corrections or additional translations, please contact me.

English	Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian)
Welcome	Selamat datang
Hello (General greeting)	Hi Apa kabar? Salam sejahtera (frm)
Hello (on phone)	Halo
How are you?	Apa kabar? (What news?)
Reply to 'How are you?'	Baik (Fine) Baik baik saja (All fine) Sehat (Healthy) Baik-baik saja, terima kasih Bagaimana dengan Anda? (How about you? - frm) Bagaimana denganmu? (How about you? - inf)

S Q A S E	My name is	Nama saya Saya bernama	A. P
Ase	Where are you from?	Anda berasal dari mana?	P
 Α% 6	I'm from	Saya dari	Ø.
$\mathfrak{S}^{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}}$	Pleased to meet you	Senang bertemu dengan Anda	A
A³€ ᢒ Ω A³€	Good morning (Morning greeting)	Selamat pagi (early morning) Selamat siang (late morning)	ල [©] විධ ලං
δ Ω A 3 €	Good afternoon (Afternoon greeting)	Selamat siang (late morning) Selamat sore (late afternoon/evening)	ည်း စ [ိ]
O Ω A S C S Ω	Good evening (Evening greeting)	Selamat sore (late afternoon/evening) Selamat malam (late evening/night)	නි. ෙ නි.
A3₹ & Ω A3₹	Good night	Selamat malam (late evening/night) Selamat tidur (said before sleep)	ලි කි. කි.
δΩ ABE δΩ	Goodbye (Parting phrases)	Selamat tinggal (when leaving) Selamat jalan (when staying) Sampai jumpa lagi	න් ල මේ න්ඩු
Λ = 0 δ Ω Λ = 0	Good luck!	Semoga beruntung! Semoga sukses! (Hope you success!)	ල . කි. ල ි
δ Q A S F	Cheers! Good Health! (Toasts used when drinking)	Santi!	Va. G
Ase	Have a nice day	Semoga harimu menyenangkan! (Wish you a fun day!)	0
δ Ω A s c	Bon appetit / Have a nice meal	Selamat makan	Ø D
Α	Bon voyage / Have a good journey	Selamat jalan Semoga selamat sampai tujuan	6° 80°
AN E	Do you understand?	Apakah saudara mengerti?	p°
ASE	l understand	Saya mengerti	84.1

1 decision decision (Contraction)

I miss you	Saya kangen kamu Aku rindu kamu Aku kangen kamu
Hove you	Aku cinta kamu Saya cinta kamu Saya mencintaimu
Get well soon	Semoga lekas sembuh Semoga cepat sembuh
Go away!	Pergi sana!
Leave me alone!	Biarkan saya sendiri! Tinggalkan saya sendiri!
Help!	Tolong!
Fire!	Kebakaran!
Stop!	Berhenti! Stop!
Call the police!	Panggil polisi!
Christmas greetings	Selamat hari natal
New Year greetings	Selamat tahun baru
Easter greetings	Selamat Paskah
Birthday greetings	Selamat ulang tahun
Congratulations!	Selamat!
One language is never enough	Satu bahasa tidak pernah cukup
My hovercraft is full of eels	Hovercraft saya penuh dengan belut
If Indonesians ask you what you thin indah sekali (Indonesia is a beautifu	k of their country, a good answer is Negara Indonesia



The **Sunda** or **Sundanese** are an indigenous ethnic group native to the western region of Java island in Indonesia, primarily West Java. They number approximately 42 million and form Indonesia's second most populous ethnic group. They speak the Sundanese langua





Traditional clothing of Biak people.



Jajang Pict

INDONESIAN traditional costumes



INDONESIAN ARCHITECTURE





INDONESIA



BETA

ELECTION 2024

BUSINESS

WORLD

OPINION

CULTURE

DEEPLOOK

FRONT ROW

TODAY'S PAPER

Regulations

Return of sea sand exports sparks controversy in Indonesia

The government lifted a ban this month on the export of dredged sand that was in place for more than 20 years, in a move it claims will bring in badly needed revenue but that activists say will further degrade the country's vital marine ecosystems.

The regulation was signed by President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo on May 15 and took effect on the same date. It allows mining permit holders to collect and export sea sand provided domestic needs have been met.

The approved uses for the sand include land reclamation and private and state infrastructure development.

anvironmentalists have slammed the policy

While miners welcomed the decision,





THE WORLD FACTBOOK

Countries Maps References

About

Indonesia	JPG [6.88 KB, 334x500]
two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; the colors derive from the banner of the Majapahit Empire of the 13th-15th centuries; red symbolizes courage, white represents purity	
note: similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red	

Usage



CLIMATE OF INDONESIA 32 °C 30 °C 250 mm 200 mm 26 °C 150 mm 100 mm ian Ocean TEMPERATURE (°C) 22 °C -20 30

Observed Average Annual Mean-Temperature of Indonesia for 1901-2021

SEP-OCT-

NOV

Source: World Bank

Highcharts.com

JUN-JUL-

AUG

MAR-APR-

MAY

ANNUAL

DEC-JAN-

FEB



2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami

文A 73 languages ~

View source View history Tools ✓ Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 2 3.316°N 95.854°E



On 26 December 2004, at 07:58:53 local time (UTC+7), a major earthquake with a magnitude of 9.1-9.3 M_w struck with an epicentre off the west coast of northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The undersea megathrust earthquake, known by the scientific community as the Sumatra-Andaman earthquake. [10][11] was caused by a rupture along the fault between the Burma Plate and the Indian Plate, and reached a Mercalli intensity up to IX in some areas.

A massive tsunami with waves up to 30 m (100 ft) high, known in some countries as the Boxing Day Tsunami after the Boxing Day holiday, devastated communities along the surrounding coasts of the Indian Ocean, killing an estimated 227,898 people in 14 countries in one of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history. The direct results caused major disruptions to living conditions and commerce in coastal provinces of surrounded countries, including Aceh (Indonesia), Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu (India) and Khao Lak (Thailand). Banda Aceh reported the largest number of deaths.

The earthquake was the third-largest ever recorded based upon seismographic measurements, the largest in the 21st century and had the longest duration of faulting ever observed, between eight and ten minutes. [12] It caused the planet to vibrate as much as 10 mm (0.4 in), [13] and also remotely triggered earthquakes as far away as Alaska.^[14] Its epicentre was between Simeulue and mainland Sumatra.^[15] The plight of the affected people and countries prompted a worldwide humanitarian response, with donations totalling more than US\$14 billion.[16]

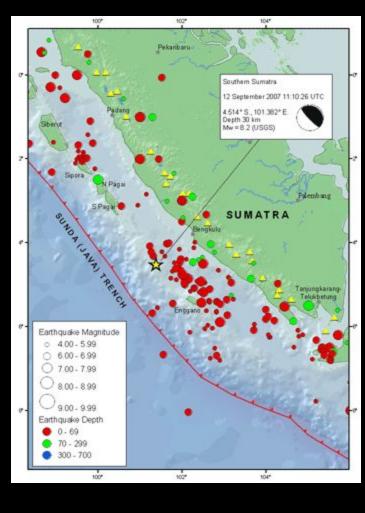
Earthquake

The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake was initially documented as having a moment magnitude of 8.8. In

2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami

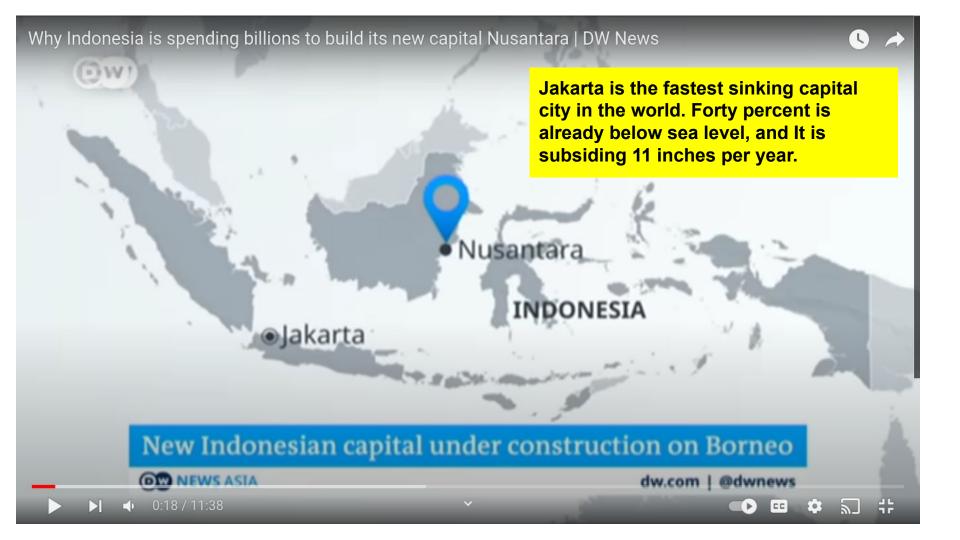


Clockwise from top: Banda Aceh after the tsunami, Korean rescue workers recovering a body under debris, a man searching through rubble in Meulabob, people rupping away from



2007 Earthquake





THE WORLD FACTBOOK

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Maritime claims

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

Climate

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain

mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Elevation

highest point: Puncak Jaya 4,884 m

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

mean elevation: 367 m

Contents Introduction Geography **People and Society Environment** Government **Economy** Energy Communications Transportation **Military and Security** Terrorism Transnational Issues

Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world, with over 270 million^[6]

Indonesian language

文A 138 langu

Article Talk Read Edit View history

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

lages

This article is about the official language of Indonesia. For an overview on all languages used in Indonesia, see Languages of Indonesia.

Indonesian (bahasa Indonesia [bahasa indonesija]) is the official and national language of Indonesia. [4] It is a standardized variety of Malay, [5] an Austronesian language that has been used as a lingua franca in the multilingual Indonesian archipelago for centuries. Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world, with over 270 million [6] inhabitants of which the majority speak Indonesian, which makes it one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. [7]

Most Indonesians, aside from speaking the national language, are fluent in at least one of the more than 700 indigenous local languages; examples include Javanese and Sundanese, which are commonly used at home and within the local community. [8][9] However, most formal education and nearly all national mass media, governance, administration, and judiciary and other forms of communication are conducted in Indonesian. [10]

Under Indonesian rule from 1976 to 1999, Indonesian was designated as the official language of Timor Leste. It currently has the status of a working language under the country's present constitution along with English. [11][12]:3[13]

The term *Indonesian* is primarily associated with the national standard dialect (*bahasa baku*).^[14] However, in a looser sense, it also encompasses the various local varieties spoken throughout the Indonesian archipelago.^{[5][15]} Standard Indonesian is confined mostly to formal situations,

	Indonesian
В	ahasa Indonesia
Pronunciation	[baha.sa in.dohe.si.ja]
Native to	Indonesia
Ethnicity	Indonesians
Native speakers	L1 speakers: 43 million (2 census) ^[1] L2 speakers: 156 million (census) ^[1]
	300 million (2022) ^[2]
Language family	Malayo-Polynesian Malayo-Sumbawan (? Malayic
Early forms	MalayIndonesianOld Malay
	 Classical Malay (Riau- Malay)

and related languages

f other languages

could speak Dutch. Nevertheless, it did have a significant influence on the development of Malay in the colony: during the colonial era, the language that would be standardized as Indonesian absorbed a large amount of Dutch vocabulary in the form of loanwords.

The nationalist movement that ultimately brought Indonesian to its national language status rejected Dutch from the outset. However, the rapid disappearance of Dutch was a very unusual case compared with other colonized countries, where the colonial language generally has continued to function as the language of politics, bureaucracy, education, technology, and other fields of importance for a significant time after independence. [28] The Indonesian scholar Soenjono Dardjowidjojo [id] even goes so far as to say that when compared to the situation in other Asian countries such as India, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, "Indonesian is perhaps the only language that has achieved the status of a national language in its true sense" since it truly dominates in all spheres of Indonesian society. [29] The ease with which Indonesia eliminated the language of its former colonial power can perhaps be explained as much by Dutch policy as by Indonesian nationalism. In marked contrast to the French, Spanish and Portuguese, who pursued an assimilation colonial policy, or even the British, the Dutch did not attempt to spread their language among the indigenous population. In fact, they consciously prevented the language from being spread by refusing to provide education, especially in Dutch, to the native Indonesians so they would not come to see themselves as equals. [28] Moreover, the Dutch wished to prevent the

Dutch dominance at that time covered nearly all aspects, with official forums requiring the use of Dutch, although since the Second Youth Congress (1928) the use of Indonesian as the national language was agreed on as one of the tools in the independence struggle. As of it, Mohammad Hoesni Thamrin inveighed actions underestimating Indonesian. After some criticism and protests, the use of Indonesian was allowed since the *Volksraad* sessions held in July 1938.^[30] By the time they tried to counter the spread of Malay by teaching Dutch to the natives, it was too late, and in 1942, the Japanese conquered Indonesia. The Japanese mandated that all official business be conducted in Indonesian and quickly outlawed the use of the Dutch language.^[31] Three years later, the Indonesians themselves formally abolished the language and established *bahasa Indonesia* as the national language of the new nation.^[32] The term *bahasa Indonesia* itself had been proposed by Mohammad Tabrani in 1926,^[33] and Tabrani had further proposed the term over calling the language Malay language during the First Youth Congress in 1926,^[34]

Indonesians from elevating their perceived social status by taking on elements of Dutch culture. Thus, until the 1930s, they maintained a minimalist regime and allowed Malay to spread quickly throughout the archipelago.

menyerukan engkau, kaudiseru, tiada datang [itu adik satu]").



Kedukan Bukit Inscription, written in Pallava script, is the oldest surviving specimen of the Old Malay language.



For centuries, Srivijaya, through its expansion, economic power and military prowess, was responsible for the widespread of Old Malay throughout the Malay Archipelago. It was the working language of traders and it was used in various ports, and

Vestibulum congue tempus

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor.

Vestibulum congue tempus

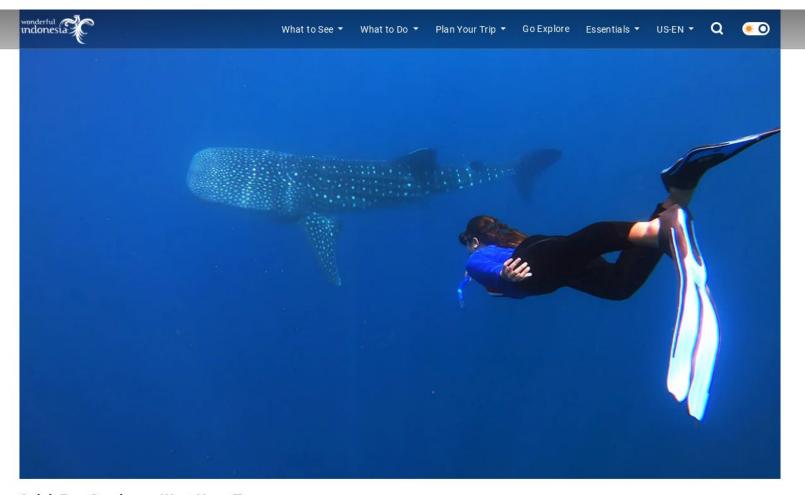
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sed do eiusmod tempor.

Vestibulum congue tempus

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor. Ipsum dolor sit amet elit, sed do eiusmod tempor.







Saleh Bay, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara

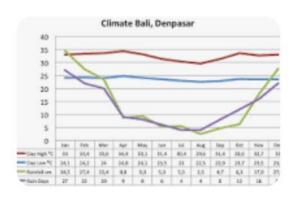


4. Raja Ampat Islands





The climate in Bali, Indonesia is tropical, characterized by high temperatures and high humidity throughout the year. Bali is located near the equator (nearly 8 degrees south) and has two distinct seasons: the dry season, which runs from April to October and the wet season, which runs from November to March.



Bali
https://bali.com > Bali Homepage

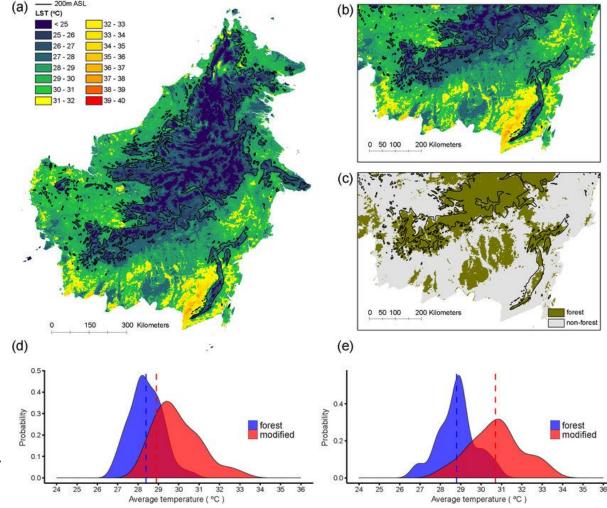
Bali climate:

Dry: April to October

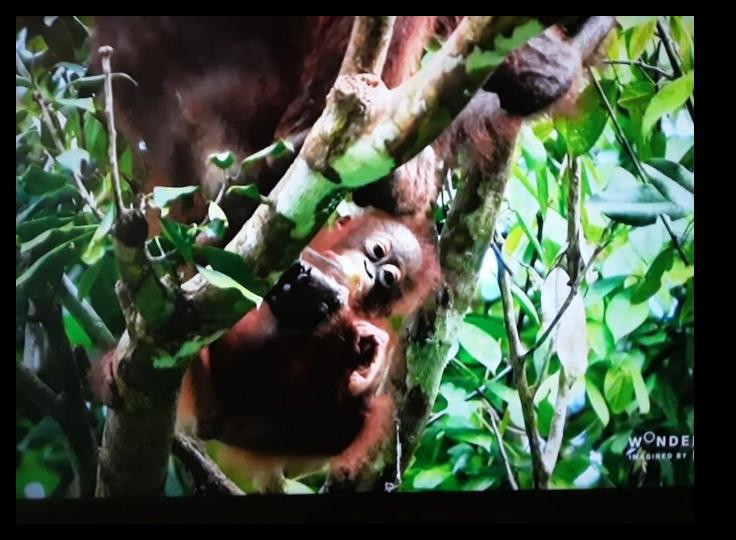
Wet: November to March

Bali Weather & Bali Climate | The Best Time to Travel

Straddling the equator, Borneo is subject to an intense tropical climate. In the lowlands, temperatures range between 25° C and 35°C, while at higher elevations things can get a lot cooler. Borneo has 2 monsoon seasons: the "dry" monsoon (May - October) and the "wet" monsoon (November - April).

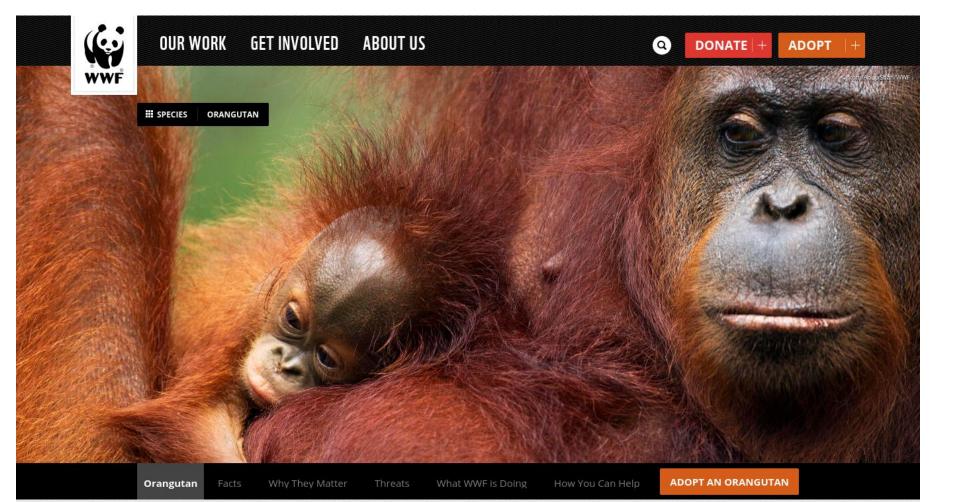


https://www.researchgate.net/figure /a-Map-of-MODIS-derived-land-surf ace-temperature-LST-for-Borneo-d uring-the-dry-season_fig3_3222544 58



Orangutans of Borneo

The orangutan care for their young for 7 - 8 years, the longest of any non-human primate. They are intelligent. They learn by observation, use tools and construct rain hats and shelters.





Amorphophallus titanum

Hulu Kuantan, Indonesia

A monster in the plant world, up to 10 feet tall and smelling of death.

AtlasObscura.com







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Wira Rafting Bali
Legong Ramayana Ballet Dance At Ubu...



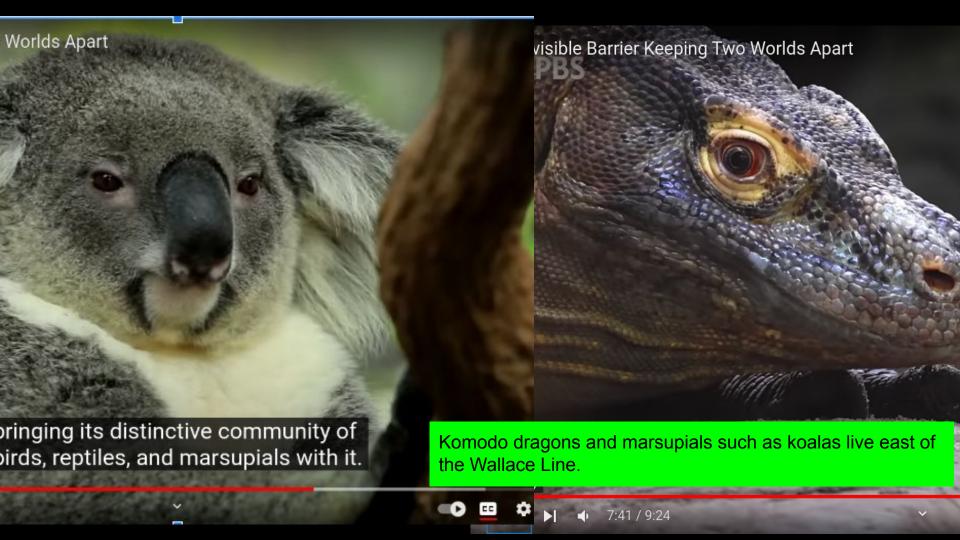
w Wikipedia Legong - Wikipedia



Pinterest
Tenun Dance | Cultu...



The Wallace Line an invisible barrier which divides animals into two different regions. It was created by plate tectonics. Migrating landmasses from Asia and Australia converged over millions of years.







Sumatran Tiger

\$65.00

Did you know?

A group of tigers is called a "streak."

Tigers are excellent swimmers and can easily cross rivers and lakes five miles wide.

The Sumatran tiger is the smallest of the tiger subspecies and has the darkest coat.

Donation will include:

- · Certificate of Adoption
- · Plush of the Animal
- · Animal Fact Sheet
- 5"x7" Photo of Your Animal

14 in stock

Whose name should go on the adoption certificate? *

MAP



KEDIRI, INDONESIA

Tanah Lot

Isolated atop this Balinese sea crag is a lovely Hindu temple that is said to be guarded by sea snakes.



BATURITI, INDONESIA

Ghost Palace Hotel

An abandoned hotel in the highlands of Bali is shrouded in stories of ghosts, curses, and corruption.



UBUD, INDONESIA

Sacred Monkey Forest (Mandala Wisata Wenara Wana)

Hindu temple of the dead home to hundreds of long-tailed macaques.



ABANG, INDONESIA

Pura Lempuyang Luhur

Bali's remote "gateway to heaven" is one of the most sacred places on the island.



MAGELANG, INDONESIA

Gereja Ayam

This massive chapel in the middle of the Indonesian forest is both haunting and fowl.



DENPASAR TIMUR, INDONESIA

Taman Festival

A haunting theme park is slowly being swallowed by the jungle.



EAST NUSA TENGGARA, INDONESIA
Komodo National Park

A sprawling nature preserve harbors the world's only living dragons.

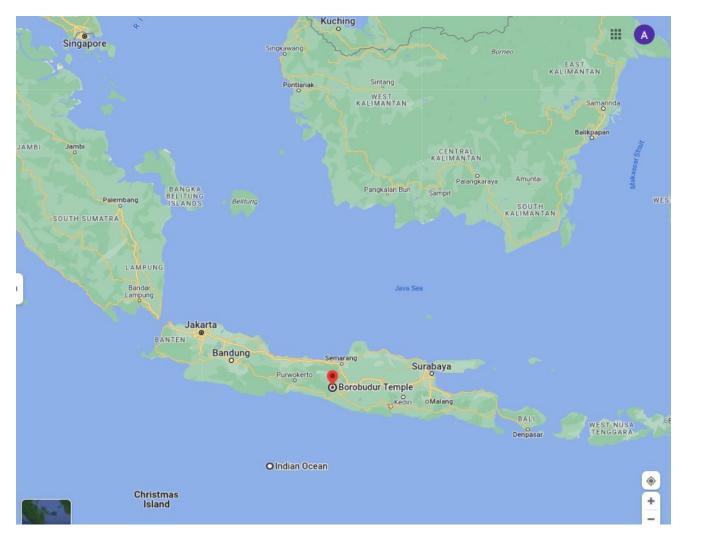


SUKAWATI, INDONESIA

Goa Gajah

The name of this ancient Indonesian temple translates as "Elephant Cave" but it could be more accurately called "The Hellmouth."





1 Day Yogyakarta tour (Borobudur temple, Merapi Lava Tour, Prambanan Temple)



Pickup included

Per group (up to 5) x \$72.00

Total \$72.00

(No additional taxes or booking fees)

7:00 AM

ADOUL 000,000 LESUITS (0.45 SECOLOS)

25 USD

Borobudur Temple Facts

Location	Central Java, Indonesia
Opening Hours	6 am – 5 pm daily
Entrance Fee	350,000 IDR (\$25 USD)
UNESCO status	Yes



Indonesia - Visit Borobudur Temple - world's largest Buddhist ...



Pura Lempuyang Luhur

Abang, Indonesia

Bali's remote "gateway to heaven" is one of the most sacred places on the island.







131

513







The fantastic "gateway to heaven." DENIS MOSKVINOV / ALAMY

Tanah Lot

Kediri, Indonesia





511

814

Isolated atop this Balinese sea crag is a lovely Hindu temple that is said to be guarded by sea snakes.





Millennium Bridge

Abiansemal, Indonesia

One of the largest bamboo bridges in Asia, located right next to a bamboo school.







29 283





The Millennium Bridge IBUKU (USED WITH PERMISSION)





Review

Sign in

₩ Cart

Yogyakarta

Hotels

Things to Do

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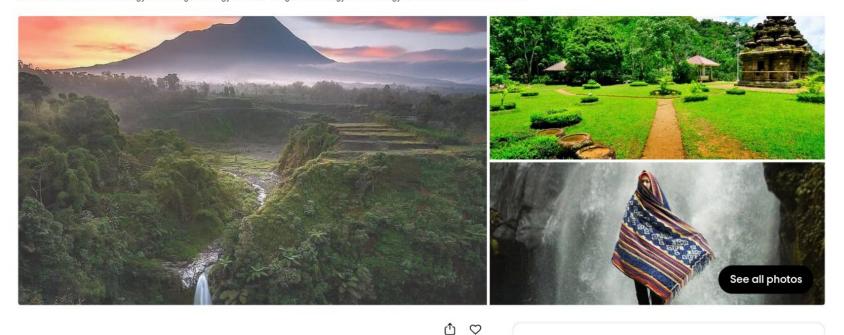
Travel Stories

Cruises

Rental Cars

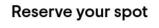
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Asia > Indonesia > Java > Yogyakarta Region > Yogyakarta > Things to Do in Yogyakarta > Yogyakarta Tours > Tours and Tickets



Selogriyo Temple and Trekking Java Rice Terraces, hidden waterfall -Nature Java

By Asmaradhana Borobudur Tours



Thu, Jun 01

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TRIPS EXPERIENCES

COURSES

PLACES

FOODS

STORIES

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Liang Bua Cave

Boawae, Indonesia

A real-life "hobbit" cave in Flores, Indonesia.



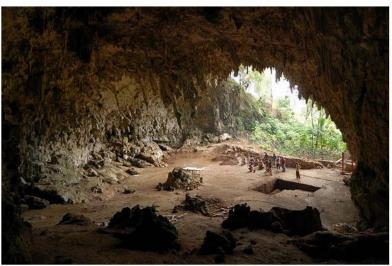




RANDOM PLACE »

33

227







Cave where the remains of Homo floresiensis were found. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/file:Homo_flo... (Wikipedia.cc)

These colossal storks flew over Indonesia's island of 'hobbit'-size humans

More than 60,000 years ago, the island of Flores was home to a bird that stood nearly twice as tall as the diminutive hominins.





This reconstruction depicts Liang Bua, a fossil site on the island of Flores, as it may have looked more than 60,000 years ago. A giant stork challenges a juvenile Komodo dragon for access to the carcass of a *Stegodon*, an extinct close relative of elephants.

ILLUSTRATION BY GABRIEL UGUETO

cop a maceriar of conference.

The forest itself is comprised of 27 acres of deeply forested land, winding paths, sacred sculptures, and three distinct temples. Over 80 different species of trees have been identified within the forest, which also offer sanctuary to a host of birds, lizards, squirrel and deer, in addition to the star monkeys.

The Monkey Forest is also home to a Pura Dalem, or Bali temple of the dead. It acts as counterpoint to the Pura Puseh (temples of origin) and Pura Desa (village temple) and contains a cemetery and Pura Prajapati (cremation temple) dedicated to Dewa Siwa, who judges the karma of the dead.

Headstones are easily visible in a clearing visible between the trees near the cremation temple, where the recently dead are buried while their families and loved ones save up for the lavish cremation festivities unique to Balinese culture. At the appointed time families will disinter the dead and relocate them to an elaborate cremation pyre, after which the ashes are distributed to family shrines.

PR - Egyptian temple, house

View or



NEARBY

- Blanco F 0.97 miles
- Goa Go
- Millenni 4.56 miles







1. Actual flight details - price, dates, airline

1. Transportation - how will you get around while in this region?

Climate such as average temperature, average precipitation, etc.
 Any unusual characteristics that you will need to plan for.)

1. At least 3 activities while you are there

- 1. What are the events/activities/experiences?
- 2. Where are they?
- 3. How much do they cost?
- 4. Why did you choose to do this?
- 1. What are the values in this region? Is there a certain way you should address other and present yourself when there in order to avoid offense?



































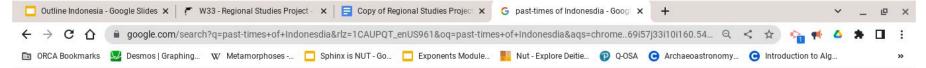
What to include:

2.

5.

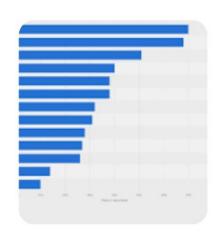
- 1. Region traveling to:
 - a. Basic information about the region (BE SURE TO INCLUDE 1. Name of region, 2. Geographic location such as which continent or country, 3. Predominant culture such as Mexican, Latin, Haitian, etc, 4. Climate such as average temperature, average precipitation, etc. 5. Any unusual characteristics that you will need to plan for.)

 Actual flight details price, dates, airline
- 3. Transportation how will you get around while in this region?
- 4. At least 3 activities while you are there
 - a. What are the events/activities/experiences?
 - b. Where are they?
 - c. How much do they cost?
 - d. Why did you choose to do this?
 - What are the values in this region? Is there a certain way you should address other and present yourself when there in order to avoid offense?
- 6. What are the common pastimes in this region? (sports, art, etc)



Showing results for *pastimes* of *Indonesia*Search instead for past-times of Indonesdia

According to a survey conducted in June and July 2022, approximately 70 percent of Indonesian respondents enjoyed watching movies during their leisure time. The same survey also found that listening to music and watching series or dramas were among the most popular pastime enjoyed by Indonesians.



May 2, 2023



Statista

https://www.statista.com > Sports & Recreation > Hobbies































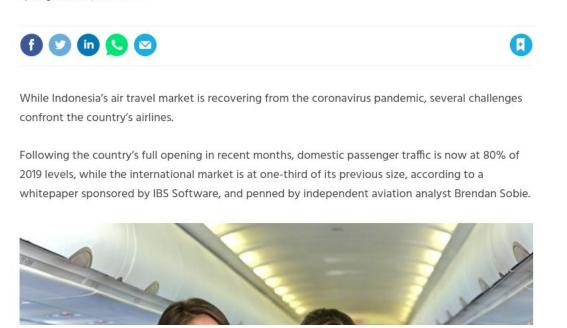






Indonesian air travel recovering, but faces big challenges: whitepaper

By Greg Waldron | 8 June 2022











About 30,900,000 results (0.47 seconds)

Basic Indonesian etiquette tips

- Avoid using your left hand. This could be for touching someone, handing something to someone, or indicating towards something. ...
- Cover up. ...
- Don't show the soles of your feet. ...
- Finish your whole plate of food. ...
- Respect elders and people in high positions.

Jan 25, 2022





World Nomads

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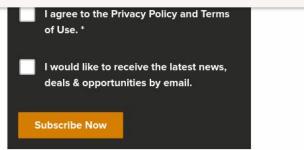
Indonesia Etiquette: How You Can Avoid Causing Offense

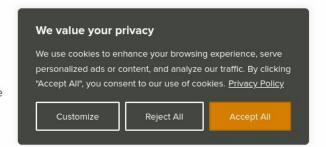


Basic Indonesian etiquette tips

Many aspects of Indonesian etiquette and culture may not be obvious to a first-time traveler. Here are some general pointers:

- Avoid using your left hand. This could be for touching someone, handing something to someone, or indicating towards something. The left hand is used for all bathroom activity, and considered 'dirty'.
- Cover up. This is a very important, simple point of etiquette. Make sure you know what is appropriate for where you are visiting and what you are doing (more on this in the next section).
- Don't show the soles of your feet. This also includes touching someone with your foot or pointing to something with your foot. It's considered disrespectful.
- Finish your whole plate of food. When you visit a local home or someone has cooked specifically for you, make sure you clean your plate. This will show you respect and appreciate their time - and of course, love their food. Similarly, if you are offered a beverage when visiting a local home, say yes. If your tea or coffee is sweet, it means they like you.
- Respect elders and people in high positions. Not that you shouldn't respect everyone else as well, but make an extra effort to greet elders and people in high positions politely, even ducking or bending a little bit.

































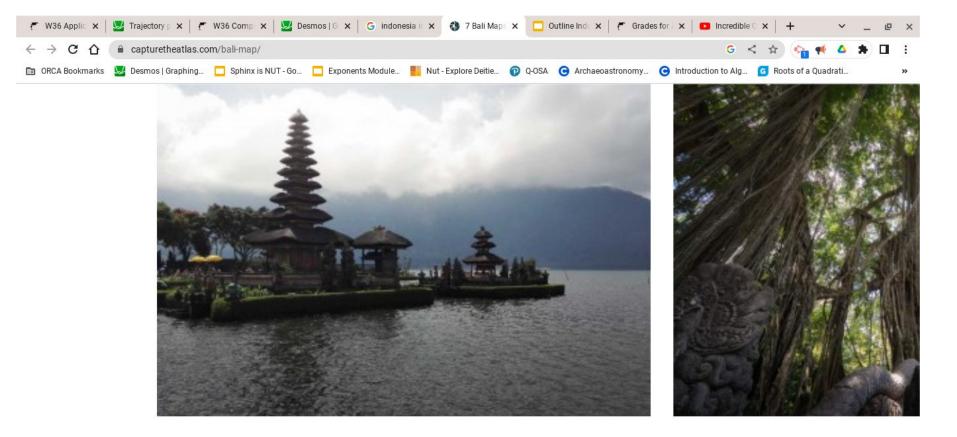






Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world after China, India, and the United States.

Indonesia is an archipelago. There are 17,000 islands, but only 6000 are inhabited.



Bali travel guide and tips:

Top-rated to

https://capturetheatlas.com/bali-trip/































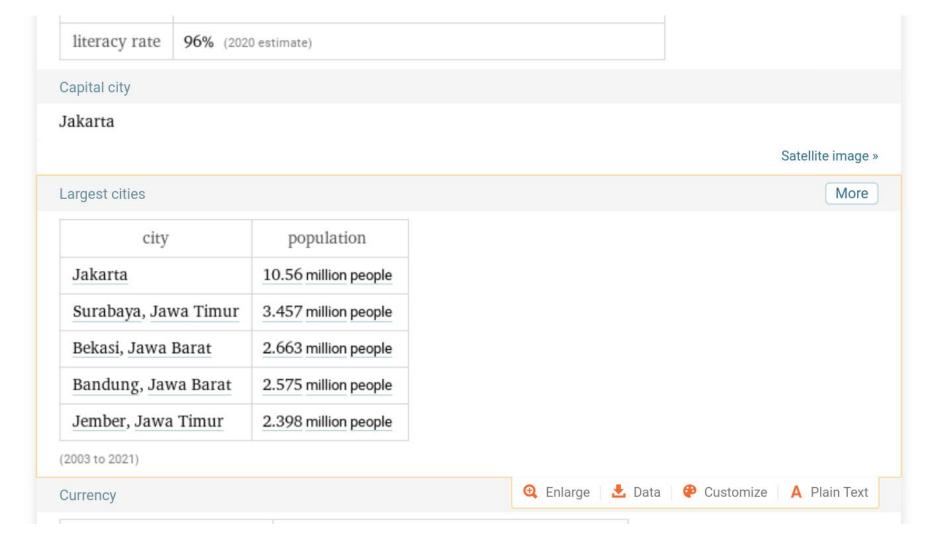




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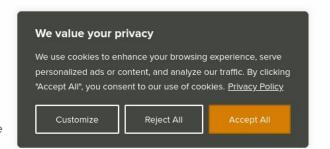
its own predominant religion. For example, the majority (90%) of people in Sumatra are Muslim, whereas Bali is considered a Hindu island, with the vast majority (87%) of Balinese locals practicing Hinduism.

This means in each part of Indonesia there will be different religious customs and practices to be aware of.

If you're traveling around a predominantly Muslim area you'll need to be considerate about your clothing, and how you interact with Muslim women. Visiting women should ensure they are adequately covered (shoulders, chest and legs) and possibly wearing a head covering - as simple as a scarf – depending on how strict the area is. Men should avoid initiating contact with a woman they are not familiar with, and affection between a man and woman is not to be shown in public.

A lot of this will also ring true for the devout Christian areas of Indonesia.

In Bali, the island is much more accustomed to foreigners, so you won't need to be as cautious about what you're wearing day-to-day. However, don't wander the local village streets in skimpy clothes - this will draw attention and could insult some locals who aren't as used to visitors. Make sure you are properly covered for visiting temples and religious sites.





































voicanoes



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There are over 100 active volcanoes in Indonesia and hundreds more that are considered extinct. They run in a crescent-shaped line along the outer margin of the country, through Sumatra and Java as far as Flores, then north through the Banda Sea to a junction with the volcanoes of northern Celebes. Volcanic eruptions are by no means uncommon. Mount Merapi, which rises to 9,551 feet (2,911 metres) near Yogyakarta (Jogjakarta) in central Java, erupts frequently—often causing extensive destruction to

roads, fields, and villages but always greatly benefiting the soil. Mount Kelud (5,679 feet [1,731 metres]), near Kediri in eastern Java, can be particularly devastating, because the water in its large crater lake is thrown out during eruption, causing great mudflows that rush down into the plains and sweep away all that is before them.



Perhaps the best-known volcano is Krakatoa (Krakatau), situated in the Sunda Strait between Sumatra and Java, which erupted disastrously in





























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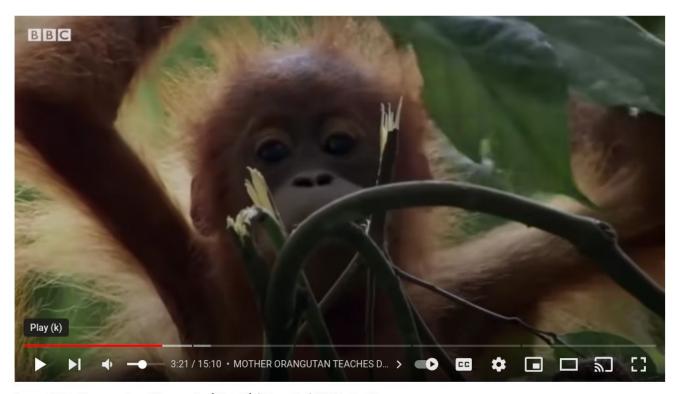
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monster flower (*Rafflesia arnoldii* [see Rafflesiaceae]), which is the world's largest flower. T

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Incredible Orangutan Moments (Part 1) | Top 5s | BBC Earth





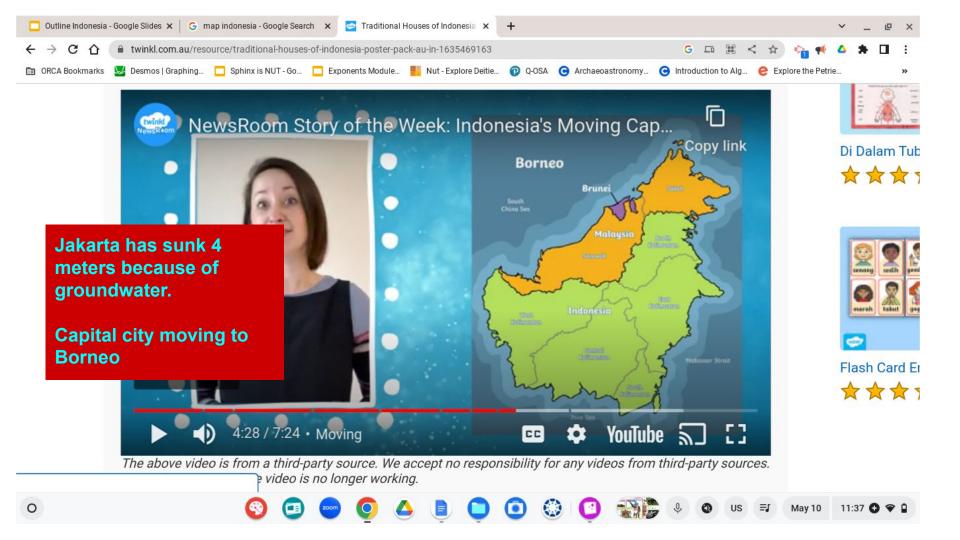














A dancer in a Javanese dance performance. Editorial credit: tirtaperwitasari / Shutterstock.com.



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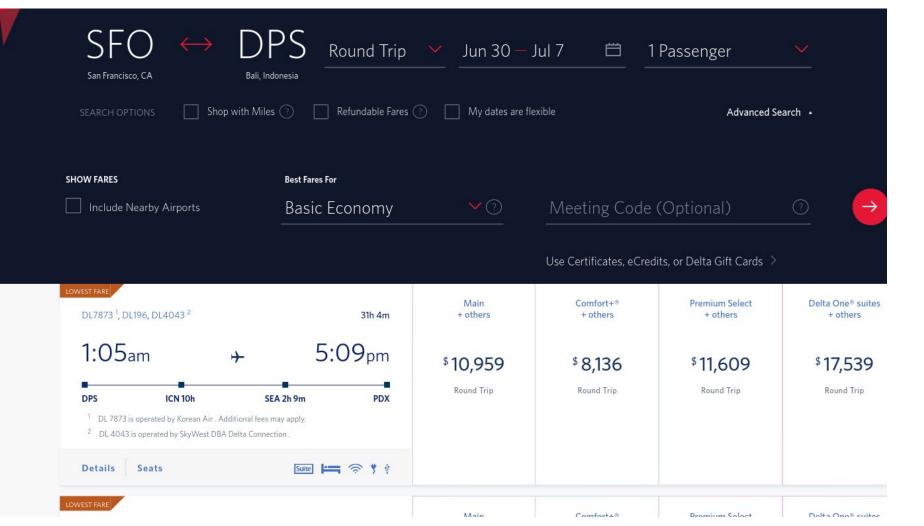




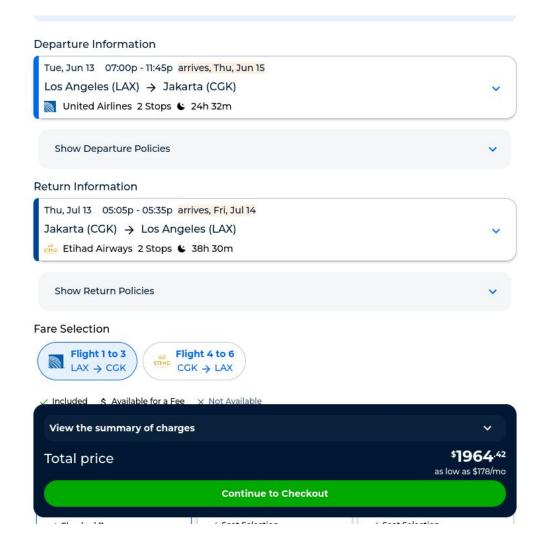
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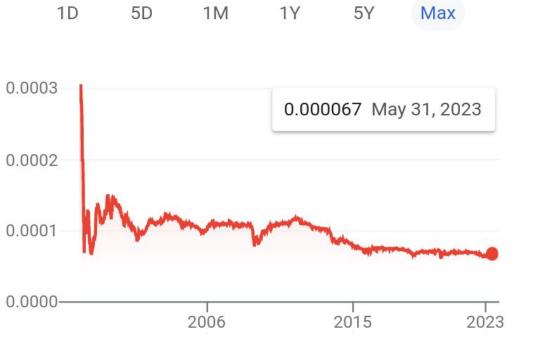
Source: Super Air Jet Super Air Jet cabin crew



Priceline flight from Los Angeles to Jakarta







Indonesian Rupiah

Currency





Bibliography

Shots of Kalika on swing, beach



How to reach Bali: Take a flight from your country to Ngurah Rai International Airport or Denpasar Airport in Bali to reach the destination.

Best time to visit Bali: June-August

Places to stay in Bali: Nandini Jungle Resort & Spa, Halaman Depan Hotel, Hotel Restu, and Hanging Gardens Of Bali.

Best restaurants in Bali: Restaurant Locavore, Mamasan Bali, and Spice Mantraa Indian Cuisine



Where To See Orangutans

Sabah

Sarawak

Indonesian Borneo

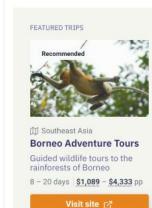
Sumatra

When to go

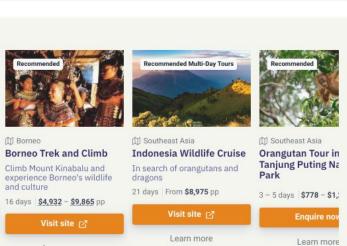


A male orangutan at Gunung Leuser National Park, Sumatra





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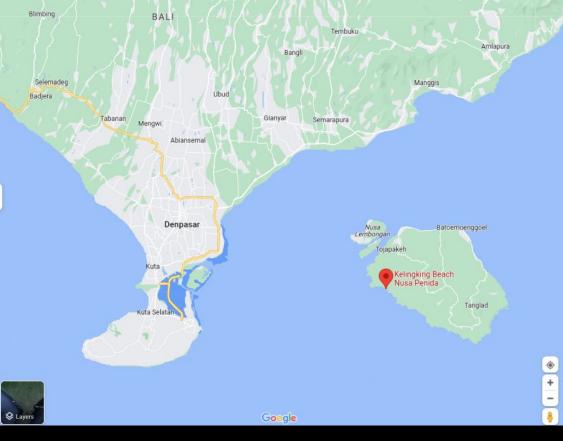
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WORLD STUDIES TRAVEL PROJECT:

- 1. Region traveling to: INDONESIA
 - a. Basic information about the region: 4th largest country population in the world
 - b. Name of region: Southeast Asia
 - c. Geographic location, continent or country: Bridges both Asia and Oceania
 - d. Predominant culture: Indonesian language and Muslim religion. Diverse ethnicities.
 - e. Climate: Hot, tropical. Varies by altitude and distance from the coast.
 - f. Any unusual characteristics: Jakarta, capital city is sinking, moving to Borneo.
- 2. Actual flight details \$11,000 roundtrip. Portland, Minneapolis, Korea, Bali. L.A. \$600 deal.
- 3. Transportation how will you get around while in this region? Hike, scooter, taxi
- 4. At least 3 activities while you are there: Bali surfing, Visit Borobudur temple, Borneo orangutans
- 5. What are the events/activities/experiences?
 - a. Where are they? Bali for surfing, Java Borobudur temple, Borneo orangutans
 - b. Cost? \$25 Borobudur, \$2000 orangutan jungle trek, \$0 snorkel, surf, \$10 super swing
 - c. Why did you choose to do this? Interest in archaeology, nature, amazing experiences
- 6. Values in this region? Is there a certain way you should address other and present yourself when there in order to avoid offense? Be polite, modest clothes, use right hand, finish food
- 7. What are the common pastimes in this region? Great food, surfing, hiking, riding motor scooters, snorkeling, exotic wildlife viewing







Kalika Shanti in Bali, Indonesia, 2023

1. Bali Swing

Bali Swing is one of the best and most popular swing in Bali, that located in (Jl. Dewi Saraswati, 80352 Bongkasa Pertiwi, Kapubaten Bandung, Bali, Indonesia).

It takes 20 minutes drive from Ubud center, and 1,5 hours from Kuta. This attraction opens every day from 8 am up to 5 pm.



Bali Swing houses numerous jungle swings ranging from 10m, 15m, 20m and 78m above ground.

Price
10 USD entry Park entry + Bali
Swing ride + Lunch, 35 USD
4 USD entry to Selfie Park +
giant Bali swing ride 10 USD
10 USD per person
10 USD per person





Super swing in Bali, Indonesia. Kalika Shanti 2023



COSTS FOR SHORT TERM SCOOTER HIRE IN BALI

If you're looking at a daily rental, expect to pay:

- Scoopy or Vario 110cc: 60 000 70 000 IDR (\$5) p/d
- Vario 125cc: 70 000 90 000 IDR (\$6) p/d
- NMax: 100 000 IDR (\$7) p/d torntackies.com

An international driver's license is recommended.







