



INFORMATION PACK
for
VOLUNTEERS
coming to
INDONESIA

www.dejavato.org

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1. Introduction

Dear volunteers (“Salam” in Bahasa)

Hereby we provide you an information pack that probably you have applied for one our short term voluntary service projects and you are about to come to Indonesia.

This information pack aims to provide you information and advices about your time in Indonesia, especially giving you a glance information about Indonesia, cultures, visa and others that will help you in preparing your trip and stay in Indonesia. By reading this, it will give you more understanding about Indonesia. We are very sure that you may have a lot of curious and questions to know more about Indonesian culture, language (Bahasa) and Indonesia as such.

For further information about Dejavato and our projects, it would be our honor if you could visit our websites at www.dejavato.org. It may also be a good tool to answer some of your questions.

If you still need some more information that perhaps you can not find in the info-sheet and info-pack, please feel free to contact us in our office at: dejavato@yahoo.com. Our staff will be more than happy to assist, answer and giving you additional helps.

We look forward meeting you in Indonesia, and wish you a wonderful and pleasant trip to unique country.

Terima kasih (Thank you)

Dejavato Foundation Indonesia

2. Indonesia

The information provided below does not pretend to be exhaustive or to give you a clear view of what Indonesia is. This would anyway be impossible through written words. Indonesia is also its smells, colors, smiles and citizens. If you feel like, you can always integrate this information with the one you can find in the hundreds of guides and books that have been written about Indonesia.

2.1. General Information

INDONESIA



The **Republic of Indonesia** (Indonesian: *Republik Indonesia*), is a nation in Southeast Asia. Comprising 17,508 islands, it is the world's largest archipelagic state. With a population of over 234 million people, it is the world's fourth most populous country and the most populous Muslim-majority nation, although officially it is not an Islamic state.

The name *Indonesia* derives from the Latin *Indus*, meaning "India", and the Greek *nesos*, meaning "island". The name dates to the 18th century, far predating the formation of independent Indonesia. In 1850, George Earl, an English ethnologist, proposed the terms *Indunesians* — and, his preference, *Malayunesians* — for the inhabitants of the "Indian Archipelago or Malayan Archipelago". In the same publication, a student of Earl's, James Richardson Logan, used *Indonesia* as a synonym for *Indian Archipelago*. However, Dutch academics writing in East Indies publications were reluctant to use *Indonesia*. Instead, they used the terms *Malay Archipelago* (*Maleische Archipel*); the *Netherlands East Indies* (*Nederlandsch Oost Indië*), popularly *Indië*; *the East* (*de Oost*); and even *Insulinde*.

The Indonesian archipelago has been an important trade region since at least the seventh century, when the Srivijaya Kingdom formed trade links with China. Indonesian history has been influenced by foreign powers drawn to its natural resources. Under Indian influence, Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms flourished from the early centuries CE. Muslim traders brought Islam, and European powers fought one another to monopolize trade in the Spice Islands of Maluku during the Age of Discovery. Following three and a half centuries of Dutch colonialism, Indonesia secured its independence after World War II. Indonesia's history has since been turbulent, with

challenges posed by natural disasters, corruption, separatism, a democratization process, and periods of rapid economic change.

Across its many islands, Indonesia consists of distinct ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. The Javanese are the largest and politically dominant ethnic group. As a unitary state and a nation, Indonesia has developed a shared identity defined by a national language, a majority Muslim population, and a history of colonialism and rebellion against it. Indonesia's national motto, "*Bhinneka tunggal ika*" ("Unity in Diversity" lit. "many, yet one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country. However, sectarian tensions and separatism have led to violent confrontations that have undermined political and economic stability. Despite its large population and densely populated regions, Indonesia has vast areas of wilderness that support the world's second highest level of biodiversity. The country is richly endowed with natural resources, yet poverty is a defining feature of contemporary Indonesia.

Summarized History

2000 BCE , Austronesian-speaking peoples migrated to South East Asia from Taiwan

7th century CE, the powerful Srivijaya naval kingdom flourished as a result of trade and the influences of Hinduism and Buddhism that were imported with it.

8th - 10th centuries CE, the agricultural Buddhist Sailendra and Hindu Mataram dynasties thrived and declined in inland Java, leaving grand religious monuments such as Sailendra's Borobudur and Mataram's Prambanan.

13th centuries, The Hindu Majapahit kingdom was founded in eastern Java and under Gajah Mada, its influence stretched over much of Indonesia; this period is often referred to as a "Golden Age" in Indonesian history.

16th centuries, Islam entered Indonesia by traders through Sumatera and Java.

1512, first European came when Portuguese traders, led by Francisco Serrão, sought to monopolize the sources of nutmeg, cloves, and cubeb pepper in Maluku.

1602, Dutch established the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and became the dominant European power. For most of the colonial period, Dutch control over these territories was tenuous; only in the early 20th century did Dutch dominance extend to what was to become Indonesia's current boundaries.

1945, The Japanese invasion and subsequent occupation during World War II ended Dutch rule, and encouraged the previously suppressed Indonesian independence movement.

17 August 1945: Indonesia declared Independence Day Two days. Sukarno, an influential nationalist leader, declared independence and was appointed president.. Sukarno moved from democracy towards authoritarianism, and maintained his power base by balancing the opposing forces of the Military, Islam, and the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI).

30 September 1965 an attempted coup was countered by the army, who led a violent anti-communist purge, during which the PKI was blamed for the coup and effectively destroyed. Between 500,000 and one million people were killed.

March 1968: The head of the military, General Suharto, out-maneuvered the politically weakened Sukarno, and was formally appointed president.. His New Order administration was supported by the US government, and encouraged foreign direct investment in Indonesia, which was a major factor in the subsequent three decades of substantial economic growth. However, the

authoritarian "New Order" was widely accused of corruption and suppression of political opposition.

1997 and 1998, Indonesia was the country hardest hit by the Asian Financial Crisis. This increased popular discontent with the New Order and led to popular protests.

21 May 1998, Suharto resigned

1998, The reformation era

1999, East Timor voted to secede from Indonesia,

2004, the first direct presidential election. Political and economic instability, social unrest, corruption, and terrorism have slowed progress.

Neighboring countries:

- Papua New Guinea,
- East Timor,
- Malaysia,
- Singapore,
- the Philippines,
- Australia,
- The Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Area: 1,919,404 km² (735,355 sq mi)

Capital

Jakarta (also DKI Jakarta), is the capital and largest city of Indonesia. It was formerly known as Sunda Kalapa (397-1527), Jayakarta (1527-1619), Batavia (1619-1942), and Djakarta (1942-1972). Located on the northwest coast of the Java Island, it has an area of 661.52 km² and an official population of 8,389,443 (2000). Jakarta currently is the eleventh largest city, fifth largest metropolitan area and ninth most densely populated city in the world with 44,283 people per sq mile. Its metropolitan area is called Jabodetabek and contains more than 23 million people, and is part of an even larger Jakarta-Bandung megalopolis

Today, Jakarta is home to all government ministries, the police and military headquarters, the most prestigious universities and schools, the best medical facilities, important international organizations, and the greatest collections of art, museums, newspaper publishers, and television stations in the country.

Government and politics

Indonesia is a republic with a presidential system. As a unitary state, power is concentrated in the national government. Following the resignation of President Suharto in 1998, Indonesian political and governmental structures have undergone major reforms. Four amendments to the 1945 Constitution of Indonesia have revamped the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. The president of Indonesia is the head of state, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, and the director of domestic governance, policy-making, and foreign affairs. The president appoints a council of ministers, who are not required to be elected members of the legislature. The 2004 presidential election was the first in which the people directly elected the president and vice president. The president serves a maximum of two consecutive five-year terms

The highest representative body at national level is the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). Its main functions are supporting and amending the constitution, inaugurating the president, and formalizing broad outlines of state policy. It has the power to impeach the president. The MPR comprises two houses; the People's Representative Council (DPR), with 550 members, and the

Regional Representatives Council (DPD), with 168 members. The DPR passes legislation and monitors the executive branch; party-aligned members are elected for five-year terms by proportional representation. Reforms since 1998 have markedly increased the DPR's role in national governance. The DPD is a new chamber for matters of regional management

President : Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Vice President : Mr. Jusuf Kalla

National Flag

The national **flag of Indonesia**, which is known as **Sang Merah Putih** in Indonesian, is based on the flag of the 13th century Majapahit empire. The flag itself was introduced and hoisted in public at the Indonesian Independence Day ceremony, on August 17, 1945. The design of the flag has remained the same ever since. The design of the flag is simple with two equal horizontal bands, red (top) and white (bottom) with an overall ratio of 2:3. The flag is similar to the flag of Poland and flag of Singapore, and is identical to the flag of Monaco (except for the ratio). Red represents bravery, while white represents the spiritual element. There is a national song titled "Merah Putih" (Red and White).



Flag



Coat of arms

Administrative divisions

Administratively, Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. Each province has its own political legislature and governor. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (*kabupaten*) and (*kota*), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (*kecamatan*), and again into village groupings (either *desa* or *kelurahan*). Following the implementation of regional autonomy measures in 2001, the regencies and cities have become the key administrative units, responsible for providing most government services. The village administration level is the most influential on a citizen's daily life, and handles matters of a village or neighborhood through an elected *lurah* or *kepala desa* (village chief).

Aceh, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Papua, and West Papua provinces have greater legislative privileges and a higher degree of autonomy from the central government than the other provinces. The Acehne government, for example, has the right to create an independent legal system; in 2003, it instituted a form of *Sharia* (Islamic law). Yogyakarta was granted the status of Special Region in recognition of its pivotal role in supporting Indonesian Republicans during the Indonesian Revolution. Papua, formerly known as Irian Jaya, was granted special autonomy status in 2001. Jakarta is the country's special capital region.

Geography

Indonesia consists of 17,508 islands, about 6,000 of which are inhabited. These are scattered over both sides of the equator. The five largest islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (the Indonesian part of Borneo), Papua (shared with New Guinea), and Sulawesi. The capital, Jakarta, is on Java and is the nation's largest city, followed by Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, and Semarang.

Indonesia's location on the edges of the Pacific, Eurasian, and Australian tectonic plates, makes it the site of numerous volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. Indonesia has at least 150 active volcanoes, including Krakatoa and Tambora, both famous for their devastating eruptions in the

19th century. Recent disasters due to seismic activity include the 2004 tsunami that killed an estimated 167,736 in northern Sumatra, and the Yogyakarta earthquake in 2006. However, volcanic ash is a major contributor to the high agricultural fertility that has historically sustained the high population densities of Java and Bali.

Demographics

The national population per July 2007 around 234,693,997. Most 130 million people live on the island of Java, the world's most populous island. Despite a fairly effective family planning program, which has been in place since the 1960s, the population is expected to grow to around 315 million in 2035, based on the current estimated annual growth rate of 1.25%.

Language

The official national language, Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia), is universally taught in schools, and is spoken by nearly every Indonesian. It is the language of business, politics, national media, education, and academia. It was originally a lingua franca for most of the region, including present-day Malaysia, and is thus closely related to Malay. Indonesian was first promoted by nationalists in the 1920s, and declared the official language on independence in 1945. Most Indonesians speak at least one of the several hundred local languages (*bahasa daerah*), often as their first language. Of these, Javanese is the most widely-spoken, the language of the largest ethnic group. On the other hand, Papua has 500 or more indigenous Papuan and Austronesian languages, in a region of just 2.7 million people

Culture

Indonesia has around 300 ethnic groups, each with cultural differences developed over centuries, and influenced by Arabic, Chinese, Malay, and European sources. Traditional Javanese and Balinese dances, for example, contain aspects of Hindu culture and mythology, as do *wayang kulit* (shadow puppet) performances. Textiles such as batik, ikat and songket are created across Indonesia in styles that vary by region. The most dominant influences on Indonesian architecture have traditionally been Indian; however, Chinese, Arab, and European architectural influences have been significant. The most popular sports in Indonesia are badminton and football; Liga Indonesia is the country's premier football club league. Traditional sports include *sepak takraw*, and bull racing in Madura. In areas with a history of tribal warfare, mock fighting contests are held, such as, *caci* in Flores, and *pasola* in Sumba. *Pencak Silat* is an Indonesian martial art. Sports in Indonesia are generally male-orientated and spectator sports are often associated with illegal gambling.

Indonesian traditional music includes *gamelan* and *keroncong*. *Dangdut* is a popular contemporary genre of pop music that draws influence from Arabic, Indian, and Malay folk music. The Indonesian film industry's popularity peaked in the 1980s and dominated cinemas in Indonesia, although it declined significantly in the early 1990s. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of Indonesian films released each year has steadily increased.

Climate

Indonesia including Java has two monsoon seasons which determine its weather. The northwest monsoon is the rainy season, lasting roughly from November until April. The southeast monsoon, or dry season, is May until October. Humidity is high all year, from 70 – 100 percent. Temperatures at sea level range between 26 – 32 °C. In the mountains it can be quite a bit colder.

Time zones

Indonesia is divided into three time zones. Western Indonesia Time (Sumatra, Java, West and Central Kalimantan) is seven hours ahead of GMT. Central Indonesia Time (Bali, South and East Kalimantan, Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara) is eight hours ahead of GMT, and East Indonesia Time (Maluku and Irian Jaya) is nine hours ahead of GMT.

Money matters

In the large cities of Java (Indonesia), credit cards and travellers checks are widely accepted, and automatic teller machines (ATMs) are readily available. However, in rural areas cash is preferred. The currency is Indonesian rupiah, written as Rp. Now, the exchange rate of US \$ 1 is about Rp. 9.000, and changes everyday but not too much. Paper currency is available in denominations of 100, 500, 1000, 5000, 10.000, 20.000, 50.000 and 100.000, while coins come in denominations of 25, 50, 100, 500, and 1000.

Please pay attention if you want to change US dollars into rupiah in Indonesian money changer or bank. Usually the bank or money changer will charge different rate depending on the physical condition of the US\$ and series number.

If you have ugly, bad, folded or even little dirty on the money's surface, the rate of your US\$ will be lower or even worse. This is not happen to other foreign currency (Euro, Pounds etc)

Food

Indonesian cuisine varies by region and is based on Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian precedents. Rice is the main staple food and is served with side dishes of meat and vegetables. Spices (notably chili), coconut milk, fish and chicken are fundamental ingredients. The Indonesian staple food is rice, except in some community in Maluku, Timor, and Irian Islands. Some accompanying dishes might be very spicy, containing long, fiery red or green peppers, some other ingredients such as ginger, or coconut milk. Food is plentiful in Java, thanks to its rich volcanic soil. Fine dining restaurants serve international and Indonesian cuisine. The adventurous might enjoy eating in local establishments described in the Food Chapter.

Electricity

Usually 220 volts, 50 cycles, but always check first. The plug is two-pronged round.

Communication Link

Indonesia is linked to the world by two telecommunication satellites, while International Direct Dialing (IDD) and Home Country Direct (HCD) services are now available in all leading hotels. Overseas calls can also be made at any state-run telephone offices (*wartel* abbreviation of **Warung Telepon**), or by magnetic (not pin-card) phone card booths, while the phone cards are available at the *wartel* or bookstores.

Postal services are available in every region (*kecamatan*), which open daily from Monday to Saturday, 08.00 am to 02.00 pm.

The international telephone access for Indonesia is +62. The area codes, which apply to particular cities and their surroundings regions, are as follows:

- Jakarta (021)
- Bandung (022)
- Semarang (024)
- Magelang (0293)

- Yogyakarta (0274)
- Solo/Surakarta (0271)
- Surabaya (031)
- Purwokerto (0281)
- Denpasar/Bali (0361)

Example to dial phone from abroad:

- Local phone: 70455xxx
+62 – 24 – 70455xxx
- Mobile phone number: 081-228-xxxxx
+62 – 81228xxxxx

(country code + area code + phone number)

Omit the 0 if you call from abroad. You don't need to dial country code if you make a phone call from inside Indonesia.

Customs

Narcotics are strictly prohibited, and stiff penalties are strictly enforced. Upon entry, two liters of alcohol beverages, 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 100 grams of tobacco are allowed.

Shopping

Modern shopping malls are found in Java's larger cities, where independent boutiques and shops also abound. More fun, however, is shopping in the villages where the multitudes of local products are made

Accommodations

Hotels range from the ultra-luxurious, boutique to simple home stays depending on the destination.

School holidays

The school holidays are usually during the month of January, and between June until July.

National holidays in 2009

1 January	: New Year's day
26 January	: Chinese New Year
9 March	: Mohammad Prophet Birthday
26 March	: Nyepi Day (Hindu's Day)
10 April	: Jesus Christ Descension
9 May	: Waicak Day (Buddhist day)
21 May	: Jesus Christ Ascencion
20 July	: Isra Mi'raj day
17 August	: Indonesia Independence Day celebration
21 - 22 Sept	: led Day * (note)
27 November	: Hajj Day (sacrifice day)
18 December	: Islam New Year
25 December	: Christmas

* note: usually for led Day, Indonesia will have long holidays around 2 weeks. The holidays will be started 1 week before until after 22 September. Before led Day, Indonesian Moslem will have

fasting month from 20 August to 20 September 2009. During this fasting month, mostly of Indonesian will reduce any physical activities. Dejavato will also not have any work camp during this month.

Health

Use mosquito repellent and cover up at night is the best way to protect you from mosquito bites. Eating at traditional food stalls (*warung*) and hawker carts (*kaki lima*), or trying the too spicy foods may look exciting, but unless your body system is adjusted to the vagaries of local food preparation, they are best avoided. Also be sure to protect yourself against sunburn and dehydration. Patent medicines are available at numerous pharmacies (*apotek*), but watch the dosage and chemical ingredients, as Indonesian drugs tend to be stronger than norm.

Tips

Giving tips is not customary

Mandi (bath) and Toilet

One thing you'll have to learn to deal with is the Indonesian bathroom, which features a large water tank and a plastic scooper. *Kamar mandi* means bathroom and *mandi* means to bathe or wash. In Indonesian houses, **usually there is only one bathroom and one toilet.**

Indonesian toilets are basically holes in ground with footrests on either side. To flush the toilet, reach that plastic scooper, take water from the tank and flush it away. No western style toilets!! There is also shower, so you can use it both as your preference.

As for toilet paper, it is seldom supplied in public places, though you can easily buy your own. Indonesian rarely use the stuff and the method is to use the left hand and copious quantities of water – again, keep that scooper handy. Some foreigners easily adapt to this method, but many do not!.

Kamar kecil is Bahasa Indonesia for toilet, but people usually understand “**way-say**” (**WC**).

2.2. Religion in Indonesia



Religion plays a major role in life **in Indonesia**. It is stated in the first principle of the state ideology, Pancasila: "belief in the one and only God". A number of different religions are practiced in Indonesia and their collective influence on the country's political, economical and cultural life is significant. As of 2007, the population was estimated as 234,693,997. Based on the 2000 census, the approximately 86.1% were Muslims, 5.7% Protestant, 3% are Catholic, 1.8% Hindu, 3.4% other or unspecified .

The Indonesian Constitution states "every person shall be free to choose and to practice the religion of his/her choice" and "guarantees all persons the freedom of worship, each according to his/her own religion or belief". The government, however, officially only recognises six religions, namely Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism.

State recognized religions

Islam

Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority country, with 88 percent of its citizens identifying as Muslim. Traditionally, Muslims have been concentrated in the more populous western islands of Indonesia such as Java and Sumatra. In less populous eastern islands, the Muslim population is proportionally lower. Around 99 percent of Indonesian Muslims are Sunnis. The remaining two million are Shias (over 1 per cent), who are concentrated in Aceh province.

The history of Islam in Indonesia is complex and reflects the richness and diversity of Indonesian cultures. In the 12th century many predominantly Muslim traders from India arrived on the island of Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan where the religion flourished between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. The dominant Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms of the time, such as Majapahit and Sriwijaya, were in decline and the numerous Hindus and Buddhists mostly converted to Islam, although a smaller number, as in the notable case of Hindus immigrating to Bali, moved off Java and Sumatra. Islam in Indonesia is in many cases less meticulously practiced in comparison to Islam in, for example, in the Middle East region.

Christianity

The Government of Indonesia officially recognizes the two main Christian divisions in Indonesia, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, as two separate religions.

Protestantism

Protestantism arrived in Indonesia during the Dutch East Indies (VOC) colonisation, around the sixteenth century. VOC policy to ban Catholicism significantly increased the percentage of Protestant believers in Indonesia. Missionary efforts for the most part did not extend to Java or other already predominantly Muslim areas. The religion has expanded considerably in the 20th century, marked by the arrival of European missionaries in some parts of the country, such as Western New Guinea and Lesser Sunda Islands. Following the 1965 coup, all non-religious people were recognised as Atheist, and hence did not receive a balanced treatment compared to the rest of the citizens. As a result, Protestant churches experienced a significant growth of members, partly due to the uncomfortable feeling towards the political aspirations of Islamic parties.

Roman Catholicism

Catholicism arrived in Indonesia during the Portuguese arrival with spice trading. Many Portuguese had the goal of spreading Roman Catholicism in Indonesia, starting with Maluku islands in 1534. Between 1546 and 1547, the pioneer Christian missionary, Francis Xavier, visited the islands and baptised several thousand locals.

As of 2006, 3% of all Indonesians are Catholics, slightly lower than the total number of Protestants. The practitioners mostly live in Papua and Flores.

Hinduism

Hindu culture and religion arrived in the Indonesian archipelago in the first century, later coinciding with the arrival of Buddhism, resulting in a number of Hinduism-Buddhism empires such as Kutai, Mataram and Majapahit. The Prambanan Temple complex was built during the era of Hindu Mataram, during the Sanjaya dynasty. The greatest Hindu empire ever flourished in Indonesian archipelago was Majapahit empire. The age of Hindu-Buddhist empires lasted until the sixteenth century, when the archipelago's Islamic empires began to expand. This period, known as the Hindu-Indonesia period, lasted for sixteen full centuries. The influence of Hinduism and classical India remain defining traits of Indonesian culture; the Indian concept of the god-king still shapes Indonesian concepts of leadership and the use of Sanskrit in courtly literature and adaptations of Indian mythology such as the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*.

Hinduism in Indonesia takes on a tone distinct from other parts of the world. For instance, Hinduism in Indonesia, formally referred as Agama Hindu Dharma, never applied the caste system. Another example is that the Hindu religious epics, the Mahabharata (Great Battle of the Descendants of Bharata) and the Ramayana (The Travels of Rama), became enduring traditions among Indonesian believers, expressed in shadow puppet (wayang) and dance performances. Hinduism has also formed differently in Java regions, which were more heavily influenced by their own version of Islam, known as Islam Abangan or Islam Kejawen.

Buddhism

Buddhism is the second oldest religion in Indonesia, arriving around the sixth century. The history of Buddhism in Indonesia is closely related to the history of Hinduism, as a number of empires

based on Buddhist culture were established around the same period. Indonesian archipelago has witnessed the rise and fall of powerful Buddhist empires such as Sailendra dynasty, Srivijaya and Mataram Empires. The arrival of Buddhism was started with the trading activity that began in the early of first century on the Silk Road between Indonesia and India. According to some Chinese source, a Chinese traveler monk on his journey to India, has witnessed the powerful maritime empire of Srivijaya based on Sumatra. The empire also served as a Buddhist learning center in the region. A number of historical heritages can be found in Indonesia, including the Borobudur Temple in Yogyakarta and statues or *prasasti* (inscriptions) from the earlier history of Buddhist empires.

Most Buddhists are concentrated in Jakarta, although other provinces such as Riau, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan also have a significant number of practitioners. However, these totals are likely high, due to the fact that practitioners of Confucianism and Taoism, which are not considered official religions of Indonesia, referred to themselves as Buddhists on the census.

Confucianism

Confucianism originated from China mainland and brought by Chinese merchants and immigrants. It is estimated as late as the 3rd century AD that the Chinese arrived in Nusantara archipelago. Unlike other religions, Confucianism evolved more into loose individual practices and belief in the code of conduct, rather than a well-organized community religion, or way of life or social movement. It was not until the early of 1900s that Confucianists formed an organization, called *Tiong Hoa Hwee Koan* (THHK) in Batavia (now Jakarta).

After the independence of Indonesia in 1945, Confucianism in Indonesia was affected by several political turmoils and has been used for some political interests. In 1965, Sukarno issued Presidential Decree No. 1/Pn.Ps/1965, in which there be six religions embraced by the Indonesian people, including Confucianism. Earlier in 1961, the *Association of Khung Chiao Hui Indonesia* (PKCHI), a Confucianist organization, declared that Confucianism is a religion and Confucius is their prophet.

Confucianism is now officially recognized as religion in Indonesia. Chinese culture and all related Chinese-affiliated activities are now allowed to be practiced. Chinese and non-Chinese Confucianists have since then expressed their belief in freedom.

3. Indonesian Customs

Indonesian customs vary from place to place, depends on ethnic groups, thus it is almost impossible for a visitor to know and understand all customs. But, like visiting any country in the world, good manners, courtesy and concern towards other people are essential to develop friendly relationship. Below are some specific suggestions that might be helpful:

Indonesians are generally indirect in their approach

The implication of this characteristic in the daily life is that people tend not to talk or request something directly. They would avoid embarrassing the other party by saying “no” at the beginning, and also avoid embarrassing themselves by getting their request turned down by other party. Usually people will make a request if they don’t know that they have a fairly good chance of getting a “yes” answer. This indirectness however cannot be generalized. Usually, the closer the relationship is, the more straightforward one can be.

One must consider others in the way they speak

If you talk rapidly, it is suggested that you talk slower; otherwise you might have to repeat some of the things that have you already said. Using common words is advisable. Slang

expression should be avoided, because they might not be understood or it may create misunderstanding.

Body language and gestures are important

A picture is worth a thousand words; this is also true the case of body language. Some body language can be so degrading that a thousand words still cannot describe the meaning. Unfortunately, some body language, which is common in one place, can be very insulting in other places. The following are some common body language that should not be done:

- a. Crossing your legs and raising your feet high when you sit down
- b. Calling a person with an index finger
- c. Touching other person's head
- d. Using feet to point out something
- e. Talking and standing with hands on the waist can be interpreted as arrogant
- f. Using the left hand to pass anything and also to eat

The way a person dress up is important

Please tend to read you and make an impression of you through your clothes. Volunteers may dress casually. A more formal dress such as a suit, jacket or a gown is used when attending a wedding or other formal occasions. Indonesian long sleeved "batik" shirt is considered formal and can be used to attend formal occasions, such as w wedding.

One should be considerate of a religious believer

"Belief in God" is the first of five Indonesian National Principles. Indonesians are known as rather religious people, no matter what religion a person belong to. Therefore you are advised NOT to expose yourself as a non-believer even if you're one.

Indonesian people are very family oriented

The family has the most important meaning for Indonesians. The relationship between each member of the family is close, although you would seldom see ach member showing their feelings and affection openly. Without words, everybody knows and assumes that the other members of the family also know, that they love each other and they will always take care of each other.

Times is viewed in a rather flexible perspective

School, office, and most businesses usually function on time. The term "rubber time" describes the lack of importance on punctuality. Indonesians do not plan too far into the future

Greetings are important in Indonesian society

The term of greeting is the same for all solution, influenced by the Islamic word "SELAMAT" (safe and blessed). E.q: Selamat Pagi, Selamat Siang, Selamat Malam etc.

Terms of address

Indonesian uses titles before names when addressing or referring people as a gesture of respect. When addressing people who are older, respectable or of higher status, be sure to use a title, while when addressing friends of similar age you can omit it. Some of Indonesian terms of address are:

Bapak: literally means "father" but also used for calling male adult (comparable with Mister)

Ibu: literally means "mother" but also used for calling female adult (comparable with Mrs or Madam)

Kakak, kak: literally means "older sister/brother" but also used to refer to an older person (both male or female)

But, in Javanese, used "Mas" refer to an older brother and "Mbak" to refers older sister

Adik, dik: literally means "younger sister/brother" but also used refer to a younger person (both male and female)

4. Visa arrangements

The Department of Justice and Human Rights has officially determined visa to visit Indonesia that as of August 2005:

1. SHORT VISIT TOURISTS VISA ISSUED ON ARRIVAL

(As from 1st August 2005)

In conjunction with the new visa policy, the Indonesian Minister of Justice and Human Rights has issued and signed a new decree no. M04.IZ.01.10/2006, effective from 1st June 2006, Nationals of the following countries can apply for their Transit (7 days maximum stay) and/or Tourist visa upon arrival at the following Airports/Seaports in Indonesia for a maximum visit of 30 days:

1 Argentina	14 Estonia	27 Laos	40 Qatar
2 Australia	15 Finland	28 Liechtenstein	41 Russia
3 Austria	16 France	29 Luxembourg	42 Saudi Arabia
4 Bahrain	17 Germany	30 Maldives	43 South Africa
5 Belgium	18 Greece	31 Malta	44 South Korea
6 Brazil	19 Hungary	32 Mexico	45 Spain
7 Bulgaria	20 Iceland	33 Monaco	46 Surinam
8 Cambodia	21 India	34 Netherland	47 Sweden
9 Canada	22 Iran	35 New Zealand	48 Switzerland
10 China	23 Ireland	36 Norway	49 Taiwan Territory
11 Cyprus	24 Italy	37 Oman	50 United Arab Emirates
12 Denmark	25 Japan	38 Poland	51 United Kingdom
13 Egypt	26 Kuwait	39 Portugal	52 USA

Please be advised that Visa-Free Short Visits may only be extended upon approval from the Director General of Immigration of the Republic of Indonesia in case of natural disaster, illness or accident, but cannot be transferred to another type of visa. Overstay visitors incur to pay a penalty of US\$20.- per day/person (for under 60 days stay) whilst over 60 days stay will be a 5 (five) year prison sentence or a fine of IDR25.000.000 (local currency).



Sample receipt of Visa on Arrival

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISA ON ARRIVAL (VOA)

- Passport must be valid for a minimum of 6 (six) months as from the date of entry into Indonesia.
- Onward or return tickets are compulsory
- No compulsory vaccinations
- Visitors must enter through the following airports and seaports in Indonesia.

There are 14 (fourteen) Airports and 21 (twenty one) seaports across Indonesia that has the VOA facilities:

Airports:

- 1 Adi Juanda in Surabaya (East Java)
- 2 Adisutjipto in Yogyakarta (Central Java)
- 3 Adi Sumarmo in Solo (Central Java)
- 4 El Tari in Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara Province, Timor)
- 5 Halim Perdanakusuma in Jakarta (Capital of Indonesia)
- 6 Hassanudin in Makasar (South Sulawesi)
- 7 Ngurah Rai in Denpasar (Island of Bali)
- 8 Polonia in Medan (North Sumatera)
- 9 Sam Ratulangi in Manado (North Sulawesi)
- 10 Selaparang in Mataram (Lombok Island)
- 11 Sepinggan in Balikpapan (East Kalimantan)
- 12 Soekarno Hatta in Jakarta (Capital of Indonesia)
- 13 Sultan Syarif Kasim II in Pekanbaru (Riau Province, Sumatera)
- 14 Tabing in Padang (West Sumatera)

Seaports:

- 1 Bandar Bintan Telani Lagoi in Tanjung Uban, Bintan (Sumatera)
- 2 Bandar Seri Udana Lobam in Tanjung Uban (Sumatera)
- 3 Batu Ampar in Batam (Batam Island)
- 4 Belawan in Belawan (North Sumatera)
- 5 Benoa in Bali (Island of Bali)
- 6 Bitung in Bitung (Sulawesi)
- 7 Jayapura in Jayapura (Irian Jaya)
- 8 Marina Teluk Senimba (Batam Island)
- 9 Maumere in Flores (East Nusa Tenggara)
- 10 Nongsa in Batam (Batam Island)
- 11 Padang Bai in Bali (Island of Bali)
- 12 Pare-pare in Pare-pare (South Sulawesi)
- 13 Sekupang in Batam (Batam Island)
- 14 Sibolga in Sibolga (North Sumatra)
- 15 Soekarno-Hatta in Makassar (South Sulawesi)
- 16 Sri Bintan Pura in Tanjung Pinang (Riau)
- 17 Tanjung Balai Karimun (Sumatera)
- 18 Tanjung Mas in Semarang (Central Java)
- 19 Tanjung Priok in Jakarta (Capital of Indonesia)
- 20 Teluk Bayur in Padang (West Sumatra)
- 21 Batam Centre in Batam (Batam Island)
- 22 Tenau in Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara Province)
- 23 Yos Sudarso in Dumai (Riau Province, Sumatra)

Please note that these regulations do not apply for foreigners/expatriates (including members of their family) who are assigned/based in Indonesia. Visa is required and should be applied for before hand. Those whose countries ARE NOT included in the above list or wish to stay longer than 30 days in Indonesia, should apply for their visa in advance, at the Indonesian Embassy.

2. VISA – FREE SHORT VISIT FOR TOURISTS

(As from 1st February 2004)

In conjunction with the Presidential Decision No. 103/2003, signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 17th December 2003 regarding the new visa policy, from the 1st

February 2004, the following countries do not require a visa to enter Indonesia for a Tourist visit of up to 30 (thirty) days:

Brunei Darussalam
Chile
Hong Kong SAR
Macao SAR
Malaysia
Morocco
Peru
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

Please be advised that Visa-Free Short Visits may only be extended upon approval from the Minister of Justice and Human Rights/Director General of Immigration of the Republic of Indonesia based on natural disaster, illness or accident, but cannot be transferred to another type of visa. Overstay visitors incur to pay a penalty of US\$20.- per day (for under 60 days stay) whilst over 60 days stay will be a 5 (five) year prison sentence or a fine of IDR25.000.000 (local currency).

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISA-FREE SHORT VISITS

- Passport must be valid for a minimum of 6 (six) months as from the date of entry into Indonesia.
- Onward or return tickets are compulsory
- No compulsory vaccinations
- Visitors on Visa-Free Short Visits must be enter and exit from certain airports and seaports in Indonesia.

There are 15 Airports and 21 seaports (plus 1 overland port) across Indonesia as follows :

Airports:

- 1 Eltari in Kupang (Timor)
- 2 Hangnadam in Batam (Batam Island)
- 3 Husein Sastranegara in Bandung (West Java)
- 4 Ngurah Rai in Denpasar (Island of Bali)
- 5 Polonia in Medan (North Sumatera)
- 6 Selaparang in Mataram (Lombok Island)
- 7 Simpang Tiga in Pekanbaru (Riau)
- 8 Supadio in Pontianak (West Kalimantan)
- 9 Adi Sumarno in Solo (D.I. Yogyakarta)
- 10 Hasanuddin in Ujung Pandang (South Sulawesi)
- 11 Adi Juanda in Surabaya (East Java)
- 12 Sam Ratulangi in Manado (North Sulawesi)
- 13 Sepinggan in Balikpapan (East Kalimantan)
- 14 Soekarno Hatta in Jakarta (Capital of Indonesia)
- 15 Tabin in Padang (West Sumatera)

Seaports:

- 1 Bandar Seri Udana-Loban (Tanjung Uban)
- 2 Belawan in Medan (North Sumatera)
- 3 Bitung (Bitung)
- 4 Lembar in Mataram (Lombok Island)
- 5 Nongsa Terminal Bahari (Batam Island)
- 6 Sekupang in Batam (Batam Island)

- 7 Sri Bayintan (Tanjung Pinang)
- 8 Tanjung Balai Karimun(Tanjung Balai Karimun)
- 9 Tanjung Perak in Surabaya (East Java)
- 10 Tanjung Priok in Jakarta (Capital of Indonesia)
- 11 Bandar Bentan Telani (Lagol)
- 12 Batu Ampar in Batam (Batam Island)
- 13 Bena in Bali (Island of Bali)
- 14 Dumai (Dumai)
- 15 Lhok Seumawe (North Sumatra)
- 16 Marina Teluk Senimba (Batam Island)
- 17 Padang Bai in Bali (Island of Bali)
- 18 Selat Kijang (Tanjung Pinang)
- 19 Tanjung Mas in Semarang (Central Java)
- 20 Tanjung Pinang (Tanjung Pinang)
- 21 Tenau in Kupang (Timor)

Overland Port

Etikong (West Kalimantan)

Please note that these regulations do not apply for foreigners/expatriates (including members of their family) who are assigned/based in Indonesia. Visa is required and should be applied for.

3. SOCIAL/CULTURAL VISIT VISA

1 This visa is issued by the Indonesian Embassy to applicants who are going to Indonesia for a social/cultural visit, such as visiting relatives/friends; social organizations; exchange visits between educational institutions; undertaking research and attending training programme in Indonesia.

2 Type of entry : Single Entry

Maximum length of stay is 60 days.

Extensions can be applied for and obtained in Indonesia from the Immigration Authorities.

3 Approval from the Immigration Office in Indonesia is needed for applicants who wish to stay longer than 60 days which must be applied for by the applicant's sponsor/relative/friends who reside/base in Indonesia. Visa will only be issued by the Embassy after receiving the authorization direct from the Immigration office in Indonesia.

4 A person granted a student, research or training visa is not permitted to take up employment, and may not remain in Indonesia for any purpose other than that for which the visa was granted.

5 Multiple entries need special permit from the Immigration Office in Indonesia.

6 Validity of visa will be three months from the date of issue.

7 To return the passport by post, a Self Addressed Special delivery Envelope should be provided.

8 Visa is issued within five to six working days from receipt of application provided all documents are in order.

Required documents which should be submitted are as follows:

1 Passport (with a minimum validity of 6 months from the date of entry into Indonesia)

2 One completed visa application form

3 One colored passport size photograph.

4 Evidence that the applicant has sufficient funds to cover the cost of applicant's intended stay in Indonesia (Bank Statement dated less than a month with a minimum balance of £1,000.- or traveler's cheque).

5 Evidence of obligation in the applicant's country of permanent residence (e.g. a letter from employer/ college/ school, certifying the applicant's intention to return after the visit to Indonesia).

6 Written approval from the Immigration Office in Indonesia should the duration of visit is to exceed 60 days.

Together with :

For visiting relatives/friends/social organizations

7 A letter of invitation from the applicant's family/relatives/friends/social organizations in Indonesia, and copy of their passport (main details only) or ID (KTP).

8 Evidence of sufficient funds or a third party letter guaranteeing to support the applicant financially during his/her stay, together with documentary evidence of ability to do so.

For study/training/research

1 A letter of registration from the institution/college/school in Indonesia verifying the duration and nature of the course, training or research.

2 Evidence that all the necessary fees have been paid in advance. If the applicant is on a scholarship/award program, a statement/letter of confirmation from the sponsor(s)/awardees is required.

What documents will be required?

Passport valid for at least 6 months from date of entry required by all.

Application to: Visa section at Embassy; see Contact Addresses section. All visitors are advised to process their visas at the visa section at the Embassy before entry to Indonesia.

Application requirements:

Applicants must hold a full passport which must be submitted upon request for inspection when applying for a visa.

Passport must be valid for at least 6 (six) months from date of entry into Indonesia.

Non-passport documents (such as Travel Documents, Certificate of Identity, Certificate of Registration etc.) will not be accepted.

Applicants should fill in the correct visa forms according to the purpose of their visit, as once a visa is issued (stamped in the applicant's passport), it cannot be cancelled or transferred to another type of visa under any circumstances.

Please write clearly in capital letters. Illegibility may prevent your application from being processed.

All questions must be answered, and all documents in support of an application submitted. Failure to do so may result in delay.

Application forms must be original and personally signed by the applicant. Forms downloaded from the Embassy's website must be printed double-sided as only a double-sided completed application is accepted.

One recent passport-sized colour photograph of the applicant must be submitted with the application.

All applications are subject to approval. Submission of a visa application does not necessarily mean that a visa will be granted.

Applicants whose applications need referral to the Authorities in Indonesia should NOT purchase their travel tickets (plane, boat or otherwise) before the approval for their visa application is received.

All visa applications must be submitted at the relevant Indonesian Embassy. If granted, visa can normally be collected within two to three working days.

The granting of a visa is, in effect, only a form of pre-entry clearance. It does not grant permission to enter Indonesia. The Indonesian Immigration authorities at the port of entry reserve the right to refuse entry into Indonesia.

All visa regulations are strictly adhered to for the good of each and every individual who wishes to visit Indonesia, in order to prevent any problems and complications with regard to their entry into Indonesia.

Due to the fact that Indonesia and Israel do not, at present, share diplomatic relations, nationals and passport holders of Israel are unfortunately unable to enter the Republic of Indonesia as a tourist or otherwise without special authorisation from the Immigration Office. Therefore, all such applications have to be sent to the Immigration Office in Indonesia.

All visitors, regardless of their nationality, who wish to travel to Aceh and Irian Jaya must obtain a special permit from the Indonesian Immigration Office, and also the State Police Department in the Capital city of Jakarta before entering these areas.

It is most desirable that any traveller to Indonesia understands and duly respects the Indonesian Immigration's regulations as well as the Embassy's rules.

Note: (a) 2. All journalists and business travellers regardless of nationality require visas and special permission. (b) All children travelling with parents who require visas must also have visas, even if travelling on their parents' passports. (c) All visitors require sufficient funds in cash and/or travellers cheques. Credit cards can no longer be accepted as proof of a traveller's financial status when applying for a visa or travelling to Indonesia, due to the fact that there has been regular misuse of credit cards and credit limits.

Warning: Visitors who exceed their visa-free stay will be given severe fines and possibly deported.

Note: East Timor is no longer a part of Indonesia. Those wishing to travel to this area should contact the nearest United Nations office in the country where they live.

Time required to issue visa:

2 to 3 days (personal applications); seven days (postal applications). However applications that need referral to the authorities in Indonesia may take 2 months or more.

What is the cost of a visa?

New Visa Fees as from 1st June 2002

Transit Visa £ 15.00
Tourist Visa (up to 60 days) £ 35.00
Business Visa (up to 60 days) £ 35.00
Social/Cultural Visa (up to 60 days) £ 35.00
Multiple Entries Visa (up to 12 months) £ 125.00
Limited Stay Period Visa (up to 12 months) £ 100.00
Re-Entry Permit Visa £ 25.00

Holders of Diplomatic and Service Passports as well as VBB are exempt from the above fees.

Legalization Fee as from 24th April 2006

Legalization of Documents for foreign companies (original plus one copy) £ 30.00 must be paid

either in postal order or bank draft only, payable to Indonesian Embassy.

How long is the visa valid for?

Tourist visas are valid for 3 months from date of issue for a maximum stay of 60 days. Single-entry Business/Social visas are valid for 3 months from date of issue for a maximum stay of 60 days. Multiple-entry visas are valid for a maximum of 1 year, with the length of each stay lasting no longer than 60 days. Transit visas are valid for 90 days after the date of issue for a period of up to 14 days.

Other information:

Temporary residence: People wishing to stay and work in Indonesia must apply directly to the Immigration Office in Indonesia for a Temporary Stay Visa. The local Embassy cannot issue the visa unless, and until, special authorisation is given by the Immigration Office in Indonesia. The visa is valid for a period of 12 months and can be extended. The cost for 12 months is £100. It is advisable to have your Indonesian sponsor submit the application directly to the Directorate General of Immigration in Jakarta. For further information on temporary residence, contact the visa section at the Embassy (see Contact Addresses section).

Note: People wishing to travel to Aceh, Irian Jaya and Maluka must obtain a special permit from the Indonesian Immigration Office and the State Police Headquarters in Jakarta. Upon arrival in Aceh, Irian Jaya and Maluka visitors must report to the local police office. Permits are issued at the discretion of the immigration authorities on presentation of a valid passport, a return ticket and several passport photographs.

Note: Nationals of China (PR) may enter and exit from the following airports or seaports only:
Air: Denpasar Bali (Ngurah Rai), Jakarta (Halim/Soekarno-Hatta) and Medan (Polonia).
Sea: Belawan (Medan), Tanjung Perak (Surabaya) and Tanjung Periok (Jakarta).

IMPORTANT: as regulations regarding working permit are very strict and specific, never mention the word “work” or “working” when you apply for a visa, nor say so when you are at the border upon arrival (if you choose to come under the special agreement that allow some foreign citizens to enter for 30 days without visa). You can say, voluntary service, assistance, support activities for children/communities, cultural exchange, social project, etc.

5. Transportation inside the country

Indonesia has a well developed transportation system. You can choose between VIP buses, trains, flights and low cost companies.

Normally people access Indonesia through the Soekarno – Hatta International Airport in Jakarta. But all over Indonesia there are several national airports. Below you can find the name of some Indonesian airports that may be of interest for you (they are related to Dejavato workcamp locations):

- Ahmad Yani Airport in Semarang City
- Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali
- Adi Sucipto International Airport in Yogyakarta City
- Adi Sumarmo Airport in Solo (Surakarta) City

The good thing about Indonesia is that many times you can walk to get to places. Unlike many cities in North America (like Los Angeles) which force you to drive, you can actually walk or take public transportation in Indonesia.

If you don't have to drive in Indonesia, don't. Indonesians drive on the left-side of the street, as oppose to the right (correct)-side. Many streets are narrow. They are good for two cars, one in each direction, with only a few feet or inches between the two cars. Some people also park their cars on the street (no room for garage), making it more difficult to drive. On top of that, you have to be careful with motorcyclists, people walking (also jaywalking) on the streets, and public transportation cars or buses which stop and cut you in an unpredictable manner.

To drive a car or a motorcycle you need a driving license. Many countries issue International Driving Licenses which are valid in Indonesia. Indonesia is not listed in the list of countries in which that license can be used.

Public transportation includes:

- Airplane
- Trains
- Buses
- Taxis
- "Angkutan kota" (mini busses)
- "Ojek" (motorcycle).
- Traditional vehicles: "becak" (a three-wheel cycle thing, the driver paddle on the back)
- A "delman" or "andong" (a horse cart)

Public transportations are not convenient, but usable.

Airplane

You can enter Semarang City which lies in Central Java Province via Jakarta's sprawling Soekarno-Hatta International Airport which has direct flight from Jakarta to Semarang. Soekarno-Hatta International Airport accommodates flight from most major European and Asian cities. Flights between major cities are frequent and reliable. Flying time across the island is short. For example from Jakarta to Semarang (Ahmad Yani International Airport) is 1 hour.



You can find your domestic connection flight to Semarang in Soekarno Hatta International Airport (SHIA). There are two terminals in SHIA, first is **Terminal 1** for domestic flights only, like Mandala, Batavia Air, Adam Air, Sriwijaya Air, Lion Air. Then, **Terminal 2** for international. You can find Garuda Airlines here. The distance between Terminal 1 and 2 is about 500 meters. You can move to each other airport by using free airport shuttle bus in yellow color with flower painting on th bus' body.

There are several airlines company operate their daily flight to Semarang like Manadala, Batavia Air, Adam Air, Sriwijaya Air, Lion Air. You can only buy the domestic ticket in Terminal 1. You can find the airlines company offices in the arrival gates, where you can find the ticket.

The aiport tax in Jakarta is Rp. 30.000 (US\$ 3) that you should pay before boarding. On the other hand if you fly back from Semarang to Jakarta, the airport tax will be RP. 25.000 (USD 2,5)

The following goods may be imported into Indonesia by persons over 18 years of age without incurring customs duty: 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 100g of tobacco; 1 liter of liquor; a

reasonable quantity of perfume; gifts up to a value of US\$ 250 per person or US\$ 1,000 per family.

Cameras must be declared on arrival. Video cameras, portable radios, tape recorders, binoculars and sport equipments may be imported provided exported on departure. Films, tapes, CD/DVDs, records and computers software must be screened by the censor board. There are also restrictions on fruits and animals, fish and plant products. Prohibited items: cordless telephones, Chinese medicines or printings, pornography, and non-prescription drugs.

Trains

The train operator in Indonesia is *PT Kereta Api*. There are three classes of travel, *Eksekutif* (Executive), *Bisnis* (Business) and *Ekonomi* (Economy), but first-class exists only on principal expresses. There is some air-conditioned accommodation. Children under three travel free; children aged three to seven pay half fare. In Sumatra, trains connect Belawan, Medan and Tanjong Balai/Rantu Prapet (two or three trains daily) in the north, and Palembang and Panjang (three trains daily) in the south. An extensive rail network runs throughout Java. The



modern, air-conditioned *Argo Bromo Anggrek* service, which is *Executive* class only, with refreshments included, links Jakarta and Surabaya; it departs daily and nightly. There are also other express services. Between Jakarta and Bandung there is a train every 1 to 2 hours, *Eksekutif* class (journey time – about 3 hours) and then twice-daily trains on to Surabaya.

Trains connect big cities. Some trains are dirty and are full with passengers. At the end of "Ramadhan" (the fasting month for Moslems), many people go back from big cities (such as Jakarta) to their villages where they came from. At that time, people even hang outside the trains! Dangerous indeed.

Trains between Jakarta and Bandung (called the "Parahyangan" train) is good and clean. We recommend this. Some of the coaches are air-conditioned (the executive class). It costs Rp. 20.000,- (for business class) and Rp. 32.000,- (for the executive class). The ride lasts around 3 hours. There is also a faster train between Bandung and Jakarta called the "Argo Gede" train. The cost is Rp. 40.000,- and the ride takes 2.5 hours.



Jakarta Gambir Railway station

Railroad tracks stretch along the length of the Java Island from Jakarta to Surabaya using two routes: one passing through Cirebon and Semarang, on the north coast, and another one through Bandung, Yogyakarta and Solo City, on the southern route. Some trains have executive classes with air conditioning and reclining seats. For example Argo Muria Train, Argo Angrek Train, Argo Kamandanu Train. We recommend you to take the name trains above. Even it is cheaper, we DO NOT RECOMMEND you to take business or economy class since it is not safe, uncomfortable, many pick pockets and take long time.

How to get Semarang City by train.

a. From Jakarta : Soekarno Hatta International Airport

When you get out from Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta, you can take a DAMRI Shuttle Bus (the ticket about Rp. 20.000 / US \$ 2) to the direction to JAKARTA GAMBIR Railway Station (see [ticket sample](#)). You can buy the ticket on DAMRI ticket box outside of the airport's arrival gate or just buy inside the bus (see [the photo](#)). Normally it takes around 45 minutes from Jakarta airport to Gambir station, except if there is traffic jam.



Damri Ticket Box at Jakarta airport



Damri Bus

This DAMRI bus from/to airport is available only from 06.00 am to 20.00 pm. After that you can take alternative way to get the Jakarta city by taxi. We only recommend you to take BLUE BIRD Taxi (with meter) if you arrive late. There are some taxis companies in the airport, but usually they do not have the taxi meter and they will charge you much expensive and not quite safe.

From the station building near MONAS Monument Park (Central Jakarta) and green painted (see [the photo](#)). Then try to find train timetable to Semarang and buy the ticket. (see [how to buy the ticket](#)). From Jakarta to Semarang we recommend you to take the executive train below:

- * Argo Muria (ticket approx: Rp.200.000)
- * Argo Kamandanu (ticket approx. Rp. 200.000)
- * Argo Anggrek (ticket approx. Rp. 250.000)



Ticket of Damri Bus

The ticket above is normal for week days, during the weekend the price will increase.

Then you can get off on SEMARANG TAWANG Railway Station. It takes around 7-8 hours by train from Jakarta to Semarang.

b. From Jakarta (downtown)

Just go directly from your place to Gambir Railway station, check the timetable and buy the ticket. We recommend you to buy the ticket in advance. (see [how to buy the ticket](#))

c. From Bandung City to Semarang City

When you are in Bandung City, you can take a night executive train, HARINA Train that leaves daily at 20.15 pm from Bandung City Railway Station. It takes about 6 hours from Bandung to Semarang. The ticket around Rp. 180.000 (week days)

d. From Jakarta to Yogyakarta

You may also take this alternatif train to Yogyakarta first by ARGO GEDE Train. Then take a bus to Semarang.

How to buy the train's ticket:

1. Please find the blank "Pemesanan Karcis" (ticket order) form., on the desk near the ticket box (see the sample)

PEMESANAN KARCIS

Nama Pnp : _____
 Nama KA : _____
 Dari : _____ Ke : _____
 Tanggal : _____
 Jam : _____
 Kelas : _____
 Dewasa : _____ Anak : _____

Identitas Pemesan

Nama : _____
 Alamat : _____
 Telp. : _____

PERHATIAN

1. Sebelum meninggalkan loket, periksa kembali karcis anda, apakah sudah sesuai dengan maksud/ditujunya.
2. Setelah meninggalkan loket pelayanan, karcis dianggap benar.
3. Jika terjadi kesalahan bukan mistak pada kami.
4. Maksimal pemesanan 30 hari sebelum keberangkatan untuk semua jurusan.
5. Semarang, _____
- 7) Disitipulug : _____ No. TD : _____
 - No. Seri Karcis : _____

Pemesan _____

PT. KERETA API (Persero)
 DAERAH OPERASI IV SEMARANG

Sample of ticket reservation form

2. Fill the form. You will find the instruction below (*translation*):

PEMESANAN KARCIS

Nama penumpang (*passanger name*) :
 Nama KA (*name of the train*) :
 Dari (*from*) : Ke (*to*) :
 Tanggal (*date*) :
 Jam (*time*) :
 Kelas (*class*) :
 Dewasa (*adult*) Anak (*kid*)

Identitas pemesan (*Identity of the person who reserved the ticket*)

Nama (*name*) :
 Alamat (*address*) :
 Telp (*telephone*) :

PERHATIAN (attention)

1. Please check your ticket before leaving the ticket desk
2. After leaving the ticket box, your ticket is regarded correct
3. If there is any mistake in writing is absolutely passenger's responsibility
4. Ticket can be reserved 30 days before

Pemesan (*passenger*)

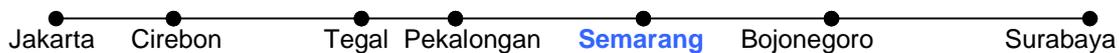
Ttd (*signature*)

3. Then go to the ticket box
4. Make sure that your ticket is correct (no mistake in writing)



Executive Train Ticket

Railway Track on Java North Coast



Buses

Bus is the main transportation between cities. We have to warn you that some bus drivers drive like crazy and they are reckless. You may have a heart attack riding on their buses. Buses are cheaper than trains and they go more often. Also watch out for pick-pocket. Watch for your belonging! Don't leave them unattended! Seriously! During busy seasons, it is difficult to get into a bus. You have to fight with the other passengers, just to get into the bus.

Indonesia is the land of jam karet (literally 'rubber time'), and complicated journeys involving more than a single change should not be attempted in a day. Bus fares are relatively low; most are fixed, with a higher price for the air-conditioned buses. There are night buses on a number of long-distance routes; pre-booking is essential. Visitors should note that buses can be extremely crowded, and that drivers are reckless.

There several bus terminals in Jakarta:

- Terminal Bus Kampung Rambutan
- Terminal Bus Lebak Bulus
- Terminal Bus Kampung Melayu
- Terminal Bus Manggarai

You can find any direction of busses to many cities both inner Java Island or to other island outside of Java. BUT, WE DO NOT RECOMMEND YOU to take a public bus to get our project site/meeting point considering the reasons above.

Public bus operated by private company. So, the number of them, are more than Damri Bus. You can find these busses easily with various colors on their body like red-white, yellow-orange, blue or other colors. They are easy to be recognized with colorful and many ornaments on their body. Usually when you pay, you will not get ticket in return. The bus money collector just receive your money without any ticket

Taxis

Many big cities have taxis. But only in Jakarta taxis are common. In other cities, taxis are just starting to become popular. Taxis are metered (using "argometer"), but sometimes the drivers

refuse to use the meter and ask (haggle) you for a certain amount instead. They are supposed to use the meter. If you are not in a hurry in Jakarta, insist on the meter or get another cab. In some places (such as train station), some taxis inside the parking area refused to use the meter. Get taxis from the street, instead. All taxis in Jakarta have air conditioning. Otherwise, you'll get cooked inside. There are taxis that are notorious (we suppose for legal reasons we shouldn't name their names here).

There have been rumours on robbery on taxis passengers. However, we could not confirm this rumours. It should be safe. Although, you should always be careful. For example, always lock the doors when you use a taxi. don't want strangers to jump into the car. Never happened to you (and hopefully never will), but it's better be safe than sorry.

If you arrive in Jakarta Airport quite late, we recommend you to take Blue Bird Taxi. You can find this taxi in the arrival or departure gate of the airport. If you can not find Blue Bird Taxi, you may also find other taxis company from the taxi information desk inside the airport. Please confirm and make sure that the taxi use meter.

When you are in Semarang and trying to get the meeting point, you may also take a taxi. You will find some taxis companies in Semarang like KOSTI Taxi, PANDU Taxi, AIRPORT Taxi, even BLUE BIRD Taxi. It's very safe to take a taxi in Semarang.

Regulations: Speed limits are usually 30-40kph (19-25mph) on inner city streets, 60-70kph (37-43mph) on inter-city roads and 80-100 kph (50-62mph) on highways depending on the territory.
Documentation: An International Driving Permit is required.

Angkot (Angkutan Kota)

Angkot comes from words "Angkutan Kota" (Public transport) and also usually called "Daihatsu" is a name when people call small public transportation in yellow or orange color with usually for around 10 passengers which has certain direction. The direction usually is written on the front glass or on the body of the cars. The cost is depends on the destination you want to go. This transportation usually provide inner city purpose

Motorbike

this transportation is very common in Indonesia and most people have it. So no wonder if you can find many kinds of motorbike on the street. The overseas volunteer is NOT ALLOWED to drive motorbike because does not have Indonesian motorbike license. Besides, driving motorbike on the street in Indonesia is quite dangerous, especially with the traffic.

But, Dejavato allows overseas volunteer to get a ride motorbike driven by Indonesian (volunteer, contact person) as long as the driver has license and obey the traffic regulation.

You may also hear about "Ojek", this is called for a motorbike taxi. A helmet should be worn!!

Becak (rickshaw)



Rickshaws (indonesian : becak) is pedal-powered by a rider sitting behind two passengers. Fares should be negotiated in advance. The word rickshaw came from Asia where they were mainly used as means of transportation for the social elite. However, in more recent times rickshaws have been outlawed in many countries in Asia due to numerous accidents.

Andong / delman (Horse cart)

Andong or delman is a mode of traditional transportation with two, three or four vehicles pulled by horse. The number of the horse depends on



how big is the cart. Usually for a small “andong” pulled by a horse. In the past this transportation was very useful for Battle cart, Royal Family vehicles. Today, you may also easily found this *andong/delman* in many area of Indonesia, epecially in Yogyakarta City. You can find the *andong* driver wears traditional Javanese cloth and traditional decoration on the *andong/delman*.

6. Basic Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Language)

Indonesia’s national language is Bahasa Indonesia, which is almost identical to Malay, and most Indonesians speak it just as well as their own language. Like most languages, Indonesian has a simplified colloquial form and a more developed literary form. It’s among the easiest of all spoken languages to learn – there are no tenses, plurals or genders and, even better, it’s easy to pronounce.

Apart from ease learning, there’s another very good reason for trying to pick up at least a handful of Indonesian words and phrases: few people are delighted with visitors learning their language as Indonesians. They won’t criticise you if you mangle your pronunciation or tangle your grammar and they make you feel like you are an expert even if you only know a dozen or so words. Bargaining also seems a whole lot easier and more natural when you do it in their language.

PRONUNCIATION

Most letters are pronounced more or less the same as their English counterparts. Nearly all the syllables carry equal emphasis, but a good approximation is to stress the second-last syllable. The main exception to the rule is the unstressed **e** in words such as *besar* (big), pronounced “be-sarr”

a	as in ‘father’
e	as in ‘bet’ when unstressed, although sometimes it’s hardly pronounced at all, as in greeting <i>selamat</i> , which sound like ‘slamat’ if said quickly. When stressed, e is like the ‘a’ in ‘may’, as in <i>becak</i> (rickshaw), pronounced ‘baycha’. There is no set rule as to when e is stressed or unstressed.
i	as in ‘unique’
o	as in ‘hot’
u	as in ‘put’
ai	as in ‘thai’
au	as the ‘ow’ in ‘cow’
ua	as ‘w’ when at the start of a word, eg <i>uang</i> (money), pronounced ‘wong’
c	the one most likely to trip up English speakers; always as the ‘ch’ in ‘chair’
g	as in ‘get’
ng	as the ‘ng’ in ‘sing’
ngg	as the ‘ng’ in ‘anger’
j	as in ‘jet’
r	slightly rolled
h	a little stronger than the ‘h’ in ‘her’; almost silent at the end of a word
k	like English ‘k’, except at the end of a word when it’s like a closing of the throat with no sound released, eg <i>tidak</i> (no/not), pronounced ‘tee-da’
ny	as the ‘ny’ in canyon

ACCOMMODATION

I'm looking for a ...	Saya mencari ...
campground	tempat kemah
guest house	rumah yang disewakan
hotel	hotel
youth hostel	losmen pemuda
toilet	kamar kecil

Making Reservation

(for written and phone inquiries)

i'd like to book ...	saya mau pesan ...
in the name of ...	atas nama ...
date ...	tanggal ...
from ... (date)	dari ...
to ... (date)	sampai ...
credit card	kartu kredit
number	nomor
expiry date	masa berlakunya sampai
please confirm	tolong konfirmasi mengenai
Availability and	ketersediaan kamar dan
Price	harga

Where is there a cheap hotel?

Hotel yang murah dimana?

What is the address?

Alamatnya dimana?

Could you write it down, please?

Anda bisa tolong tuliskan?

Do you have any rooms available?

Ada kamar kosong?

How much is it? (per day/per person)?

Berapa harganya (sehari/seorang)

Is breakfast included?

Apakah harganya termasuk makan pagi/sarapan?

One night	<i>satu malam</i>
One person	<i>satu orang</i>
Bathroom	<i>Kamar mandi</i>
I'd like to ...	<i>Saya cari ...</i>
bed	<i>tempat tidur</i>
single room	<i>kamar untuk seorang</i>
double bed room	<i>kamar tidur besar satu kamar</i>
room with two beds	<i>kamar dengan dua tempat tidur</i>
I'd like to share a dorm	<i>Saya mau satu tempat tidur di asrama</i>

May I see it?	<i>Boleh saya lihat?</i>
Where is the toilet?	<i>Kamar kecil di mana?</i>
Where is the bathroom?	<i>Kamar mandi di mana?</i>
I'm/We're leaving today	<i>Saya/Kami berangkat hari ini</i>

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIAL

Be polite!

Pronouns, particularly 'you', are rarely used in Indonesian. When speaking to an old man (or anyone old enough to be a father), it's common to call them *bapak* (father) or simply *pak*. Similarly, an older woman is *ibu* (mother) or simply *bu*. *Tuan* is respectful term for a man, like 'sir'. *Nyonya* is equivalent for a married woman, and *nona* for an unmarried woman. *Anda* is the egalitarian form deigned to overcome the plethora of words for the second person.

To indicate negation, *tidak* is used with verbs, adjectives; *bukan* with noun and pronouns.

Welcome	<i>Selamat datang</i>
Good morning	<i>Selamat pagi</i> (before 11 pm)
Good day	<i>Selamat siang</i> (noon to 2 pm)
Good day	<i>Selamat sore</i> (3 pm to 6 pm)
Good evening	<i>Selamat malam</i> (after dark)
Good night	<i>Selamat tidur</i> (to someone going to bed)
Goodbye	<i>Selamat tinggal</i> (to one staying) <i>Selamat jalan</i> (to one leaving)
Yes	<i>Ya</i>
No (not)	<i>Tidak</i>
No (negative)	<i>Bukan</i>
Maybe	<i>Mungkin</i>
Please	<i>Tolong</i> (asking for help) <i>Silahkan</i> (giving permission)
Thank you (very much)	<i>Terima kasih (banyak)</i>
You're welcome	<i>Kembali</i>
Sorry	<i>Maaf</i>
Excuse me	<i>Permisi</i>
Just a minute	<i>Tunggu sebentar</i>
How are you?	<i>Apa kabar?</i>
I'm fine	<i>Kabar baik</i>
What's your name	<i>Siapa nama Anda?</i>
My name is ...	<i>Nama saya ...</i>
Where are you from?	<i>Anda dari mana?</i>
I'm from ...	<i>Saya dari ...</i>
How old are you?	<i>Berapa umur Anda?</i>
I'm ... years old	<i>Umur saya ... tahun</i>
I (don't like) ...	<i>Saya (tidak suka) ...</i>
Good	<i>Bagus</i>
Good, fine, Okay	<i>Baik</i>

DIRECTION

Where is ... ?	<i>Dimana ... ?</i>
Which way?	<i>Kemana?</i>
Go straight ahead	<i>Jalan terus</i>
Turn left / right	<i>Belok kiri / kanan</i>
Stop!	<i>Berhenti!</i>

At the corner	<i>Di sudut</i>
At the traffic lights	<i>Di lampu lalu lintas</i>
Here / there / over there	<i>Disini / disitu / sana</i>
Behind	<i>Di belakang</i>
In front of	<i>Di depan</i>
Opposite	<i>Di seberang</i>
Far (from)	<i>Jauh (dari)</i>
Near (to)	<i>Dekat (dengan)</i>
North	<i>Utara</i>
South	<i>Selatan</i>
East	<i>Timur</i>
West	<i>Barat</i>

SIGNS

Masuk	Entrance
Keluar	Exit
Informasi	Information
Buka	Open
Tutup	Closed
Dilarang	Prohibited
Ada kamar kosong	Rooms available
Polisi	Police
Kamar kecil / toilet	Toilet / WC
Pria	Men
Wanita	Women

Beach	<i>Pantai</i>
Island	<i>Pulau</i>
Lake	<i>Danau</i>
Main square	<i>Alun-alun</i>
Market	<i>Pasar</i>
Sea	<i>Laut</i>

HEALTH

I'm ill	<i>Saya sakit</i>
It hurts here	<i>Sakitnya disini</i>
I'm ...	<i>Saya sakit ...</i>
asthmatic	<i>Asma</i>
diabetic	<i>kencing manis</i>
epileptic	<i>Epilepsy</i>
I'm allergic to ...	<i>Saya alergi ...</i>
antibiotic	<i>Antibiotic</i>
aspirin	<i>Aspirin</i>
penicillin	<i>Penisilin</i>
bees	<i>tawon / kumbang</i>
nuts	<i>Kacang</i>

Emergencies

Help!	<i>Tolong saya!</i>
There's been an accident!	<i>Ada kecelakaan!</i>
I'm lost!	<i>Saya tersesat!</i>
Leave me alone!	<i>Jangan ganggu saya!</i>
Call ... !	<i>Panggil ... !</i>
A doctor	<i>Dokter</i>
The police	<i>Polisi</i>

antiseptic	<i>penangkal infeksi / antiseptic</i>
condoms	<i>Kondom</i>
contraceptive	<i>Kontrasepsi</i>
diarrhoea	<i>diare / mencret</i>
medicine	<i>Obat</i>
nausea	<i>mual</i>
sunblock cream	<i>sunscreen/tabir surya / sunblock</i>
tampons	<i>Tampon</i>

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES

I (don't) understand

Saya (tidak) mengerti

Do you speak English?

Bisa berbicara Bahasa Inggris

Does anyone here speak English?

Ada yang berbicara Bahasa Inggris disini?

How do you say ... in Indonesian?

Bagaimana mengatakan ... dalam bahasa Indonesia?

What does ... mean?

Apa artinya ... ?

I can only speak a little (Indonesian)

Saya hanya bias berbicara (Bahasa Indonesia) sedikit.

Please write that word down

Tolong tuliskan kata itu

Can you show me (on the map)?

Anda bias tolong tunjukkan pada saya (di peta)?

NUMBERS

1	<i>satu</i>
2	<i>dua</i>
3	<i>tiga</i>

4	<i>empat</i>
5	<i>lima</i>
6	<i>enam</i>
7	<i>tujuh</i>
8	<i>delapan</i>
9	<i>sembilan</i>
10	<i>sepuluh</i>

A half is *setengah*, pronounced 'stenger' eg *setengah kilo* (a half a kilo). 'approximately' is *kira-kira*. After the numbers 1 to 10 the 'teens' are *belas*, the 'tens' *puluh*, the 'hundreds' *ratus*, the 'thousands' *ribu* and 'millions' *juta*, but as a prefix *satu* (one) becomes *se -*, eg *seratus* (one hundred). Thus :

11	<i>sebelas</i>
12	<i>duabelas</i>
13	<i>tigabelas</i>
20	<i>duapuluh</i>
21	<i>duapuluh satu</i>
25	<i>duapuluh lima</i>
30	<i>tigapuluh</i>
99	<i>sembilanpuluh sembilan</i>
100	<i>seratus</i>
150	<i>seratus limapuluh</i>
200	<i>duaratus</i>
888	<i>delapan ratus</i>
	<i>delapanpuluh delapan</i>
1000	<i>seribu</i>

PAPERWORK

name	<i>nama</i>
nationality	<i>kebangsaan</i>
date of birth	<i>tanggal kelahiran</i>
place of birth	<i>tempat kelahiran</i>
sex / gender	<i>jenis kelamin</i>
passport	<i>paspor</i>
visa	<i>visa</i>
airport tax	<i>airport tax</i>

QUESTION WORDS

Who?	<i>Siapa?</i>
What is it?	<i>Apa itu?</i>
When?	<i>Kapan?</i>
Where?	<i>Dimana?</i>
Which?	<i>Yang mana?</i>
Why?	<i>Kenapa?</i>
How?	<i>Bagaimana?</i>

SHOPPING AND SERVICES

What is this?	<i>apa ini?</i>
How much is it?	<i>berapa (harganya)?</i>
I'd like to buy ...	<i>saya mau beli ...</i>
I don't like it	<i>saya tidak suka</i>
May I look at it?	<i>boleh saya lihat?</i>

I'm just looking	<i>saya lihat-lihat saja</i>
I'll take it	<i>saya beli</i>
This / that	<i>ini / itu</i>
Big / small	<i>besar / kecil</i>
Bigger / smaller	<i>lebih besar / lebih kecil</i>
More / less	<i>lebih / kurang</i>
Expensive	<i>mahal</i>
Another / one more	<i>satu lagi</i>
Do you accept ... ?	<i>bisa bayar pakai ... ?</i>
credit cards	<i>kartu kredit</i>
travellers cheques	<i>cek perjalanan</i>
What time dose it open / closed?	<i>jam berapa buka / tutup</i>
May I take a photos?	<i>boleh saya potret?</i>
I'm looking for a / the ...	<i>saya cari ...</i>
bank	<i>bank</i>
church	<i>gereja</i>
city center	<i>pusat kota</i>
... embassy	<i>kedutaan ...</i>
food stall	<i>warung</i>
hospital	<i>rumah sakit</i>
market	<i>pasar</i>
museum	<i>museum</i>
police station	<i>kantor polisi</i>
post office	<i>kantor pos</i>
public phone	<i>telepon umum</i>
telephone shop	<i>warung telepon (wartel)</i>
public toilet	<i>wc ('way say') umum</i>
restaurant	<i>restoran</i>
tourist office	<i>kantor pariwisata</i>
bus terminal	<i>terminal bus</i>
bus station	<i>halte</i>
railway station	<i>stasiun kereta</i>
airport	<i>bandara (bandar udara)</i>
harbour	<i>pelabuhan</i>
dejavato office	<i>kantor dejavato</i>
mosque	<i>masjid</i>
atm (automatic teller machine)	<i>atm</i>
money changer	<i>tempat penukaran uang</i>

TIME AND DATES

What time is it?	<i>Jam berapa sekarang?</i>
When?	<i>Kapan?</i>
7 o'clock	<i>Jam tujuh</i>
How many hours?	<i>Berapa jam?</i>
5 hours	<i>5 jam</i>
In the morning	<i>Pagi</i>
In the afternoon	<i>Siang</i>
In the evening	<i>Malam</i>
Today	<i>Hari ini</i>
Tomorrow	<i>Besok</i>
Yesterday	<i>Kemarin</i>
Hour	<i>Jam</i>

Day	<i>Hari</i>
Week	<i>Minggu</i>
Month	<i>Bulan</i>
Year	<i>Tahun</i>
Monday	<i>Hari Senin</i>
Tuesday	<i>Hari Selasa</i>
Wednesday	<i>Hari Rabu</i>
Thursday	<i>Hari Kamis</i>
Friday	<i>Hari Jumat</i>
Saturday	<i>Hari Sabtu</i>
Sunday	<i>Hari Minggu</i>
January	<i>Januari</i>
February	<i>Februari</i>
March	<i>Maret</i>
April	<i>April</i>
May	<i>Mei</i>
June	<i>Juni</i>
July	<i>Juli</i>
August	<i>Agustus</i>
September	<i>September</i>
October	<i>Oktober</i>
November	<i>November</i>
December	<i>Desember</i>

TRANSPORT

Public Transport

What time does the ... leave / arrive?	<i>Jam berapa ... berangkat / datang?</i>
boat / ship	<i>kapal</i>
bus	<i>bus</i>
plane	<i>pesawat</i>
train	<i>kereta</i>
taxi	<i>taxi</i>

I'd like a ... ticket	<i>Saya mau tiket ...</i>
one – way	<i>sekali jalan</i>
return	<i>pulang pergi</i>
1st class	<i>kelas 1</i>
2nd class	<i>kelas 2</i>
executive	<i>eksekutif</i>
business	<i>bisnis</i>
economy	<i>ekonomi</i>

I want to go to ...	<i>Saya mau ke ...</i>
Semarang	<i>Semarang</i>
Jakarta	<i>Jakarta</i>
Sidorejo	<i>Sidorejo</i>
Camp site	<i>Tempat camp</i>
The train has been delayed / cancelled	<i>Kereta terlambat / dibatalkan</i>

the 1st	<i>pertama</i>
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the last	<i>terakhir</i>
ticket	<i>karcis</i>
ticket office	<i>loket</i>
timetable	<i>jadwal</i>

Private Transport

Where can I hire a ... ?	<i>Dimana saya bisa sewa ... ?</i>
I'd like to hire a ...	<i>Saya mau sewa ...</i>
bicycle	<i>sepeda</i>
car	<i>mobil</i>
motorbike	<i>sepeda motor</i>
ojek	<i>ojek</i>

ROAD SIGNS

Beri jalan	<i>Give way</i>
Bahaya	<i>Danger</i>
Dilarang parkir	<i>No parking</i>
Jalan memutar	<i>Detour</i>
Masuk	<i>Entry</i>
Dilarang mendahului	<i>No overtaking</i>
Kurangi kecepatan	<i>Slow down</i>
Dilarang masuk	<i>No entry</i>
Satu arah	<i>One way</i>
Keluar	<i>Exit</i>
Kosongkan	<i>Keep clear</i>

Is this road to ... ?	<i>Apakah jalan ini ke ... ?</i>
Where's service station?	<i>Dimana pompa bensin?</i>
Please fill it up	<i>Tolong isi sampai penuh</i>
I'd like ... liters	<i>Saya minta ... liter bensin</i>
Diesel	<i>Diesel</i>
Leaded petrol	<i>Bensin bertimbal</i>
I need a mechanic	<i>Saya perlu montir</i>
The car has broken down at ...	<i>Mobil mogok di ...</i>
The motorbike won't start	<i>Motor tidak bisa jalan</i>
I have a flat tyre	<i>Ban saya kempes</i>
I've run out of petrol	<i>Saya kehabisan bensin</i>
I had an accident	<i>Saya mengalami kecelakaan</i>
(how long) Can I park here?	<i>(berapa lama) saya boleh parker disini?</i>
Where do I pay?	<i>Saya membayar dimana?</i>

How to make Indonesian sentence

1. Positive sentence (+) :

Subject + Predicate (adjectives)

Saya + seorang relawan

I am + a volunteer

Subject + Predicate (verb) + Object

Saya + makan + nasi

I + eat + rice

Subject + Predicate (verb/adjectives) + Object + Adverb
Saya + membeli + tiket + di stasiun kereta
I + buy + ticket + at train station

2. Negative sentence (-) :

Subject + bukan + Predicate (adjectives)
Saya + bukan + seorang relawan
I am + not + a volunteer

Subject + tidak + Predicate (verb) + Object
Saya + tidak + makan + nasi
I + don't + eat + rice

Subject + tidak + Predicate (verb/adjectives) + Object + Adverb
Saya + tidak + membeli + tiket + di stasiun kereta
I + don't + buy + ticket + at train station

3. Interrogative sentence (?):

Apakah + Subject + Predicate (adjective) ?
Apakah + Anda + seorang relawan?
Are + you + a volunteer ?

Apakah + Subject + Predicate (verb) + Object?
Apakah + Anda + makan + nasi ?
Do + you + eat + rice ?

Apakah + Subject + Predicate (verb/adjectives) + Object + adverb ?
Apakah + Anda + makan + nasi + di restoran ?
Do + you + eat + rice + at restaurant ?

7. Dejavato website

Dejavato Foundation website has recently been updated and changed in order to provide better and more precise information to our partner organisations and volunteers. There you can find a complete page of information about the Foundation, the program and answer too many of the questions you may have. Our website: www.dejavato.org

Thank you very much for your reading!
We are waiting for you and we wish you a pleasant trip to Indonesia!
Dejavato staffs