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CENTRAL JAVA

INTRODUCTION

Jawa Tengah, or Central Java is centrally located on Java Island in Indonesia. Situated on the northern coast is Semarang, the capital of the province.

Central Java is the cultural, geographic, and historic heartland of Java. Numerous dance schools, universities, handicrafts and textiles add a rich culture to the region. Besides that, Central Java is also known for her performing arts such as Wayang Orang, a traditional dance drama or Wayang Kulit, a shadow puppets show.

With an extensive infrastructure network including roads, railways and an airport that runs through the most of the cities and villages, Central Java is one of the most accessible provinces in Indonesia.

GEOGRAPHY

The terrain in Central Java is a mix of mountains and plains. The low plains and beautiful beaches can be found alongside the northern part of the island, while the high mountains and volcanoes stretching lengthwise from east to west are found in the center of the island. Of which, Gunung Semeru (right) is Java's highest mountain, standing proudly at 3,676 meters. Apart from these mountains, Central Java is also home to numerous lime mountains, rivers and highland plains.

PEOPLE

The population of Central Java is over 30.9 million (based on 2002 census), making it the third most-populated province in Indonesia. They are made up of people from different ethnic groups such as Javanese, Sundanese, Chinese, Arabs, Pakistanis and Indians.
TRADITIONAL COSTUMES

Due to the fact that Indonesia is made up of many islands, there is a variety of traditional clothing. Each region has its own traditional costume. However, traditional costume is mainly worn on special occasions such as festivals, weddings and religious occasions.

The climate in Indonesia is hot, so most clothing styles are loose, such as sarong style skirts with overshifts of light fabric. Sometimes fabric is decorated by embroidery or batik, a traditional fabric dyeing process. This process was first used by the Javanese.

Kebaya and batik kain (a rectangular length of fabric that is wrap around the lower torso) are considered Indonesia's national dress for women, and teluk beskap, a combination of the Javanese jacket and kain, are national dress for Indonesian men. Women in Java wear sarongs and kain, held in place with a stagen, a narrow sash. The kebaya is a tight, often sheer, long-sleeved blouse worn on the upper body. It is often made of lace, but can also be made of lightweight, sheer, elaborately embroidered cottons. In addition, women generally have a large rectangle of cloth called a selendang draped over the shoulder. Javanese men generally wear kain or sarongs only in the home or on informal occasions. A headdress, or blankon, is also worn by Javanese males. It is made from batik cloth and could be used to differentiate between a commoner, a warrior or a king.

The picture on the left shows the light-coloured traditional wedding costume from Java Tengah. The bridegroom carried a keris and wore a blankon. The keris is said to be a weapon to protect the lovely bride from any harm.

ARTS & CULTURE

Central Java is well known for her rich cultures and arts, such as batik, gamelan percussion orchestral music, Wayang Orang (a traditional dance drama) and Wayang Kulit (a shadow puppets show).

1. Batik

Batik is a form of “art on textile”. It is believed to be brought to Indonesia by travelers from the Indian subcontinent. Although the place of origin is not clear, many agree that batik has reached its highest artistic expression in Indonesia,
particularly in Java. Batik is Indonesian-Malay word that refers to a generic process of dyeing fabric by making use of a resist technique.

A pattern of hot wax is applied onto the cloth. After the designs are applied with wax, the cloth is dipped into dye. The dye colours the parts of the material that are not waxed as the wax-coated areas resist colouring. The wax is later removed by boiling the cloth. This process is repeated several times using a different dye colour to produce Batik. Because of this technique of producing cloth by actual drawing, it offers immense possibilities for artistic freedom compared to weaving with thread. Another reason for its popularity is its durability. The colors are more resistant to wash and wear as the dye is absorbed in the cloth to the extent that the colors will not easily fade as compared to painted or printed fabrics.

2. **WAYANG ORANG**

Wayang Orang is a Javanese traditional dance drama that usually relates to an episode of the Mahabharata and Ramayana Hindu Epics. The name ‘Orang’ means person or people. It involves real people dancing to the part of the wayang characters and imitates the gestures of the puppets.

3. **WAYANG KULIT**

Wayang Kulit is a famous leather shadow puppet show in Java. This form of performing art started more than 500 years ago. It involves a few puppeteers and storytellers behind a screen and tells a story using leather puppets to cast shadows on the screen. In olden times, the puppeteer is usually also the storyteller. He had to give life to the puppets using a series of movements, different tones of voices, humour and also sing while also delivering the story.

The stories in the performances relate to old epics such as Ramayana, Mahabharata, Pustaka Raja Purwa and Purwakanda. It is also said that Wayang Kulit was used to provide “the entrance to Javanese Islam” due to the fact that this form of puppet art had been attached to the Javanese people. Hence, it became the proper media to spread Islam.

There are also many cultural events in Central Java such as the **Dugderan Festival**, a bazaar that marks the beginning of the Islamic fasting month and also **Jaran Sam Po**, the biggest ceremony performed by the Chinese communities living in Java.
Cuisine

Javanese food has a sweet taste, without many spices. They use special spices to prepare a meal as they do not like to mix spices. Often items containing fried fish, tofu, tempe (fermented soybean cake), can be cooked and served cold. The rice that accompanies it is usually served hot, whether it be plain rice, yellow rice or rice with coconut milk (Nasi Lemak).

In Java, it is popular to use a wajan (wok) for cooking, over a gas burner. Javanese love to use coconut milk. This is applied to dishes, by cooking the meat and vegetables in a wajan with hot oil. After they ingredients are ready, they are transferred to another wajan and the coconut milk is added together with spices. Javanese cuisine doesn’t really have the ‘starter-main course-dessert’ set up of western cuisines. Javanese often prefer to get straight into the main meal with various dishes, accompanied by a sweet drink such as teh manis (sweet tea).

The most famous dish in Central Java is called Gudeg, made from Jackfruit, boiled in a pot with spices. People say the brown coloured vegetable, actually tastes better a couple of days after cooking, the difference in taste is noticeable.

Places of Interest

Java as a whole is very densely populated island and the major tourist attractions in this province are Borobudur and Dieng.

1. Borobudur

Borobudur is a ninth century Buddhist Mahayana monument in Central Java. The monument comprises 6 square platforms topped by 3 circular platforms. It is decorated with 2,672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues, creating a breath-taking sight among numerous mountains in Java. A main dome is located at the center of the top platform.

It is surrounded by seventy-two perforated stupas, each containing one sitting Buddha statue.
2. **DIENG**

Another place worth visiting is the Dieng Volcanic Complex is on the Dieng Plateau in Central Java, situated around 2000 m above sea-level and 100 km from Borobudur. It is a complex of volcanoes consisting of numerous stratovolcanoes, small craters and centuries old volcanic cones. You can find volcanoes that are still active and produces toxic volcanic gas has been known to be fatal. There are also some inactive volcanoes in which colourful lakes and steaming lakes are formed within. On the road you will see how the farmers make use all the land available by using terraces to grow crops such as rice, the staple food for the people in Java.

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YOGYAKARTA

INTRODUCTION

Yogyakarta Special Region (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, DIY) is officially one of Indonesia's 32 provinces. Some people call it Jogja, Jogjakarta or Yogya. Yogyakarta is one of the foremost cultural centers of Java. Located at the foot of the active Merapi volcano, Yogyakarta was, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the seat of the mighty Javanese empire of Mataram from which present day Yogyakarta has the best inherited of traditions. The city itself has a special charm, which seldom fails to captivate the visitor. This province is one of the most densely populated areas of Indonesia. Besides, it is also famous as a center for Indonesian higher education.

GEOGRAPHY

Geographically, Yogyakarta Special Province is situated in the Southern part of Central Java and lies between 7 degree 33' and 8 degree 12', South altitude between 110 degree and 50' East longitude. The special region of Yogyakarta lies midway on the axis of several main tourist destination areas, Jakarta and West Java westward, Central Java northward, East Java and Bali eastward. Because of its location, Yogyakarta is strategically positioned for the economic activity network in Java as well as a tourist destination and hence commonly regarded as the main gateway to central Java.

HISTORY

Yogyakarta was founded in 1755 and was the capital of Mataram kingdom when the Dutch came along. Yogyakarta was also the scene of Indonesia's most successful rebellions against the Dutch - firstly with Prince Diponegoro who waged a holy war against colonial rule from 1825 to 1830, and also serving as the capital of the newly independent republic after World War II when the Dutch reoccupied Batavia (Jakarta). The earliest recorded history goes back to the 9th century which was dominated by Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms, which eventually gave rise to magnificent temples such as Prambanan, Ratu Boko, Kalasan, Sambisari and Borobudur. People have lived in Central Java and Yogyakarta area since immemorial time as over the centuries they have been attracted by the rich soil caused by the numerous volcanic eruptions.
TRADITIONAL COSTUMES

The apparel denoting kingly and queenly habits is black velvet embroidered with golden thread to the Javanese since time immemorial. Hence the black traditional wedding dresses of Central Java. The common groom doesn't wear pants but the Sultans do.

The picture displays the Yogyanese grand wedding attire, which is a direct imitation of the formal dresses of the Sultan and his Queen.

ARTS & CULTURE

It is widely known from historical records that the civilization, art and culture had developed well in the center of those kingdoms respectively in the Ancient Mataram Kingdom (8th - 10th Century) era, the second Mataram Kingdom (17th - 18th Century) and Sultanate Ngayogyakarto from the mid of 18th Century up today. As the former capital and the center of several kingdoms in the past, this region and its people are very rich in a variety of cultures hence it is known as the heartland of Javanese culture.

The exciting culture of Yogyakarta comprising of gamelan, classical and contemporary Javanese dances, Wayang Kulit (leather puppet), theater and other expressions of traditional art. Local craftsmen excel in arts such batiks, silver and leather works. Besides traditional art, contemporary art has also found a spot in Yogya's culture oriented society.

Part of this magnificent culture are it’s temples, the ruins of palaces and monasteries, the various kind of traditions, cultural events, traditional folk and performing arts, architecture and other traditional activities. Traditional and modern exhibitions are held almost daily, on the art of theatre, pantomime, music, poems, classic and contemporary dances, etc. Also there are many cultural ceremonies, such as Sekaten, Gunungan, Labuhan and the Malioboro Fair, which gives the city its high value of tradition, art, and culture.

1. DANCE

The Javanese dance performances are very extravagant art shows of great quality. The beautiful dance routines, the elegant performers, the colorful dresses, the magical gamelan music, the pendopo stage create a perfect combination. The dance movements of Mataram Kingdom I in the 8th to 10th century might be the same as the ones carved on the relief of Borobudur and Prambanan temples. The traditional dances which were introduced in the 7th or 8th century of Mataram Kingdom I were mainly performed
during ritual ceremonies. Later on, it developed as a form of entertainment. Since that early period dance in Central Java had been divided into: court and people’s dance.

Court dance

**SRIMPI**
A special 'Kraton' (palace) dance which is elegant and beautiful. This dance is also a sacred dance performed by four girls. Sri means a king or queen, Impi means desire or wish. Hence the dance signifies the wish is to live in honor and peace.

People’s Dance

**JATILAN**
Jatilan is performed in certain places such as Malioboro, Alun-alun Lor (Palace North Square), Yogyakarta or infront of Sriwedari, Solo or Simpang Lima – Semarang. It is a kind of trance dance which can be seen in many places in Java, in the towns as well as in the villages. The other name for Jatilan is Jaran Kepang or Jaran Dor (jaran is horse in Javanese; dor is the sound of a whip).

2. **KETOPRAK**
The Ketoprak is like operetta but with more dialogue. It was born around the year 1920 in Solo but reached its peak in Yogyakarta in 1950. It was created by artist from outside the palace walls, where the commoners were proud to play on the stage as kings, prime ministers, warriors, princes and princesses. In its development Ketoprak was also enjoyed by the elite.

3. **WAYANG KULIT**
Wayang means shadow, kulit means leather. Wayang is a Javanese ancient cultural heritage which is very popular even in the present. Many experts are of the opinion that Wayang has existed long before the arrival of Hindus.
The tales of Wayang, either from RAMAYANA or MAHABARATA performed are Javanese versions. There are many people who believe, even now, that the events in Wayang, actually took place in ancient Java with Javanese actors.

CUISINE

The local food in Indonesia mainly includes rice, eggs, tofu, tempe, coconut, beef and chicken but the variety of food is extremely diverse. Some of the most popular foods in Yogyakarta include:

- Nasi Gudeg or Gudeg Yogya
- Nasi Langgi
- Mie Goreng Jawa (Javanese Fried Noodles)
- Ayam Goreng Kalasan (Kalasan Fried Chicken)
- Kipo Kotagede
- Bakpia Pathuk
- Jadah Kaliurang
- Wedang Bajigur (drinks)

PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Borobudur

This Buddhist temple has 1460 relief panels and 504 Buddha effigies in its complex. Based on Kayumwungan inscription, an Indonesian named Hudaya Kandahjaya revealed that Borobudur was a place built for praying and was to be completed on 26 May 824, almost one hundred years from the time the construction was begun. The name Borobudur, as some people say, means a mountain having terraces (budhara), while other says that Borobudur means monastery on a high place. All relief panels in Borobudur temple reflect Buddha's teachings. For that reason, this temple functions as an educating medium for those who want to learn Buddhism as each narrow passage in Borobudur contains the philosophy of Buddhism.
2. **Prambanan Temple**

Located 17 kilometers east of Yogyakarta, this is the biggest and also the most magnificent Hindu temples of Indonesia. The main spike soars 47 meters high and the temple is lavishly carved. It has eight shrines, of which the three main ones are dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma. The main temple of Shiva rises to a height of 130 feet and houses the magnificent statue of Shiva's consort, Durga. According to legend, Durga was turned into stone by a giant she refused to marry. The temple, LORO JONGRANG (Prambanan) also known as temple of “The slender virgin” was built in the in the 8th and 9th century.

3. **Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace aka Kraton**

The palace court with its grand and elegant Javanese architecture lies in the center of Yogyakarta. Karaton or Kedaton means a place where the Ratu-king lives. In the Javanese teachings, it has a deep philosophical meaning. The architect designer of this palace was Sultan Hamengkubuwono I himself, who was also the founder of the kingdom of NGAYOGYAKARTA HADININGRAT. The 14,000 sq. m of the Karaton Yogyakarta has deep philosophical meaning with all its building, courts, carving, trees, and location. This is a Karaton full of significant symbols of human life.
4. **The Gadjah Mada University (Universitas Gadjah Mada)**

The Gadjah Mada University (Indonesian: Universitas Gadjah Mada or UGM) is the largest university in Indonesia in terms of student population. It is also the oldest university in country, founded on December 19, 1949. The name was taken from the name of Majapahit's Prime Minister, Gajah Mada. It is located in Yogyakarta, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, having 18 faculties, 73 undergraduate study programs, 28 diploma study programs, and a graduate program of 62 study programs ranging from Social Sciences to Engineering. UGM is regarded as one of the most reputable universities in Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

Jawa Barat is a province of Indonesia. It is located on the west of the island of Java. The capital is Bandung. History shows that West Java was the first province in Indonesia. In 1950, it officially became a province of Indonesia. Currently, it is the third largest city and the center of Indonesia’s high-technology sector, including the aircraft manufacturing industry.

GEOGRAPHY

Jawa Barat borders Jakarta and Banten province to the west, and Central Java to the east. To the north is Java Sea and to the south is the Indian Ocean. Unlike most other provinces in Indonesia which have their capitals in coastal area, the provincial capital Bandung is located in a mountainous area.
**PEOPLE**

Currently, West Java has a population size of approximately 35,724,000. It has an area of 55,390km². In addition to Indonesian, the official national language, the other widely-spoken language in the province is Sundanese. In some areas near the southern borders with Central Java, Javanese is also spoken. The ethnic language spoken in Cirebon and nearby areas (Majalengka, Indramayu, Sumber) is Cirebonese which is a mix between Sundanese and Javanese. Indonesian is widely spoken as a second language, except in some remote rural areas.

**TRADITIONAL COSTUMES**

The traditional costume of Jawa Barat is made from batik. One of the reasons for the use of batik even to present date is the symbolic meaning behind the beautiful and intriguing batik motifs.

*Ladies and Gentlemen wearing the Jawa Barat Traditional Costume*

Traditional women costumes include:
1. Jarit/Tapih/Sinjang: A long cloth of batik to cover the lower body, tightened with a stagen (large waist band)
2. Kebaya: A traditional long sleeved shirt
3. Selendang: An attractive piece of clothing hung over one shoulder to compliment the traditional dress
4. Kemben or Semekan: Replaces the Kebaya for special ceremonies in Karaton (palace) or Royal family ceremonies

Traditional men costumes include:
1. Jarit/Bebed: A long cloth that is tightened with stagen
2. Beskap: A coat
3. Blangkon: A headgear made from batik
4. Keris: A dagger worn at the backside of the waist, as a compliment to the dress
ARTS & CULTURE

1. Music

Music is never short of in the Sudanese’s culture. The most popular traditional musical instrument in West Java is angklung. It is made of parallel bamboo tubes tuned to specific frequencies and is shaken to produce certain notes. The tinkling tune of the angklung is suited to complement a variety of melodies.

The gamelan degung ensemble is a gong-chime orchestra that also originates from West Java. Gamelan degun usually accompanies the dominant suling bamboo flute melody at soft, dynamic levels. It was originally played in the courts of the Pajajaran kingdom, but by the 20th century, degung music had spread to the cities. While gamelan degung music continues to grow and evolve today, its popularity has extended to beyond the boundaries of West Java.

2. Puppet Theatre

The puppet theatre has many forms in different parts of Java. In West Java, the "Wayang Golek" is the most popular form. It is based on the same concept as “Wayang Kulit” of Java, as it narrates the story of one of the well-known episodes of the Hindu epics, the Mahabharata or the Ramayana.

The main difference is that Wayang Golek uses carved and painted three-dimensional wooden puppets while Wayang kulit is performed with leather puppets held by the puppeteer. The
latter is performed against a white screen with a lantern in the background that casts the shadows of the characters on the screen, visible to the spectators seated on the other side.

*Wayang Golek*

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**CUISINE**

There are many food varieties in Jawa Barat. One of the popular local foods includes *Peuyuem*. It is a fermented food prepared with cassava root. Peuyuem has a slight bitter taste due to the alcohol produced in fermentation, however it is largely compensated by the dominant sweet and unique taste. Peuyeum is often served with fermented black sticky rice such as *Tape Ketan*.

*Peuyeum*

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**PLACES OF INTEREST**

West Java has been gifted with wonderful mountain scenery, world famous botanical gardens and wildlife reserves. The unique natural attractions such as Krakatau Volcano and Ujung Kulon National Park have brought many nature lovers to visit the world famous natural insights. Krakatau Volcano has erupted in 1883, bringing ashes with the wind streams as far away as over New York City.

The unspoilt tropical rainforests of Ujung Kulon National Park homes the last remaining habitat of the Javanese White Rhino. Also, the beautiful tropical islands of Tingul, Deli, Panitia and Peucang, each have their own unique fauna and flora.

The capital of Jawa Barat, Bandung, has numerous mountain and hot spring resorts. The awe-inspiring sight of emanating sulfur fumes has attracted many tourists far and wide. It is said that a swim in the warm mineral water pools is good for healing skin problems.

**ACTIVITIES**
1. **Sport Fishing**

   The West Java coast from Ujung Genteng to Ujung Kulon is home to many species of sport fish such as Black Marlin, Sailfish, Yellow Fin Tuna, Dogtooth Tuna, Wahoo, Tenggiri, Mahi-Mahi etc.

2. **Surf Breaks**

   Pelabuhan Ratu and Genteng have many consistent quality surf breaks such as: Ombak Tujuh, Turtles, Cimaja, Loji and Suwarna.

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Bali

Introduction

Located east of Java, the island of Bali is part of the Republic of Indonesia and is located 8 to 9 degrees south of equator, in between Java and the rest of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

The Island of Bali has an area of only 5,632 square kilometers and is about 153km wide and 112 km north to south. The Province of Bali is administratively divided into 9 districts (8 regencies and 1 municipality), 51 subdistricts, and 565 villages. These regencies are Badung, Gianyar, Tabanan, Klungkung, Bangli, Karangasem, Buleleng, and Jembrana, meanwhile the municipality Denpasar located in the former Badung area. Bali is today a very popular tourist spot. The Balinese people are very artistic and are famous for their sculptures and traditional dances.
GEOGRAPHY

The island is famous for its beautiful landscape. It has six volcanoes which are between 1,350 metres to 3,142 metres, of which the highest point is Mount Agung which last erupted in March 1963. Due to these volcanoes, the soil is very fertile in Bali, especially in the south where the land descends to form an alluvial plain, watered by shallow rivers.

PEOPLE

Bali’s population has grown to over 3 million people and it makes up approximately 1.5% of Indonesia’s population. In the island of Bali, most of the people lived in the coastal areas of the south, in which the main capital of Bali Denpasar is found. Unlike most parts of Indonesia where the main religion is Islam, majority of the people in Bali are Hindus.

Balinese and Indonesian language are the most widely spoken languages in Bali. Although there are several indigenous Balinese languages, the more common language used is modern common Balinese. English is also a common third language of many Balinese who work in the tourism industry.

TRADITIONAL COSTUMES

1. Traditional Costume

The daily attire for Balinese woman consists of a head cloth and a skirt known as kamben. This skirt is worn wrapped tight around the hips, reaching down to feet and held at the waist by a bright-coloured sash called the bulang. The women also wear a scarf which is usually placed over one shoulder or wrapped around the head to keep the hair in place. This helps to cushion the heavy baskets when they carry over their heads.

Likewise, the daily attire for men includes a kamben which is a single piece of batik reaching from the waist to a little below the knees. An indispensable part of the men’s dress is the head-cloth such as a square piece of batik worn as a turban.
However, not all women dress alike in Bali. The women in North Bali wore a Malay blouse known as badju for over half a century. This is because the wearing of blouses was an official decree by the Dutch during the Dutch colonization. However, this costume can be also seen worn by women from the other parts of Bali as well.

Balinese women also wear head ornaments such as the gelung agung, which is an enormous crown of fresh flowers. On the other hand, men do not wear any ornaments except perhaps flowers and a bracelet of akar bahar.

2. Wedding Costume

The wedding costume is similar to their daily attire, with an exception that they are more elaborated and beautiful. The bride wears an elaborate and heavy head dress made from gold leaves and a wreath of frangipani fastened in her hair. The bride’s dress consists of bulang that is covered by a sabuk. The groom on the other hand is dressed in a kamben with a trailing end, and a rich piece of brocade (saput) tied over the chest with a silk scarf (umpal) in which is stuck to the ancestral kris that is on his back.

ARTS & CULTURE

Balinese culture is most known for their dance, drama and gamelan music.

1. Balinese Dance and Drama

With over 1000 troupes, dance is at the very center of the Balinese life. On Java dance is the prerogative of the courts, but on Bali it's most prevalent in the villages. The Balinese consider Javanese dancing boring, while Javanese think Balinese dancing noisy and vulgar. Dancers on Bali perform for the pleasure of the gods, prestige, and the entertainment of friends and family. Gambuh, wayang wong and topeng are dance drama, when legong is the classical dance of the princely court. Gambuh is the oldest known dance drama in Bali, it is inspired by the Javanese literature. Very few active village gambuh troupes remain. The wayang wong, is a drama where the dancers play the roles of the shadows puppets of the Javanese Wayang kulit. The players are masked and their movements follow the style of the shadow puppets.

2. Gamelan Music
Gamelan is an ensemble of mostly instruments from the percussion. In Bali, orchestras of tuned gongs, bronze kettles, bronze metallophones, bamboo xylophones, drums, cymbals and flutes fill the night air with animated music. Melodic parts interlock, divided in such a way that musicians play alternate notes to form the melody line. This requires cooperation and a keen sense of rhythm to perform.

**CUISINE**

One of the popular dishes is the *nasi goreng*, a soft and crunchy fried rice dish presented by countless restaurants as a standard dish. *Mie goreng* signify wheat-flour noodles fried in coconut oil, with eggs, meat or seafood, tomatoes, cucumber, shrimp paste, spices and chilies. Both *nasi goreng* and *mie goreng* are common breakfast dishes. If you see "*istimewa*" or special written after either dish, it usually means that it is topped with a fried egg.

Another widely available snack is Javanese-style *sate*, which is included in most menus. These are savory, marinated mini-kebabs of chicken, beef or mutton that are impaled on skewers of coconut palms, grilled over an open charcoal fire, and dipped into a spicy peanut sauce before consumption.

*Javanese-style Sate*

There are two Balinese specialties that should not be missed. 'Babi Guling' and 'Bebek Betutu' are must-tries. The former is pieces of grilled suckling pig with delicious crispy skin and the latter a duck delicacy.

Gado-gado is a traditional dish in Indonesian cuisine, and it comprises of a vegetable salad served with a peanut sauce dressing. It is widely served in hotels and restaurants in Indonesia, as well as in Indonesian restaurants found in other countries.

*Gado-gado*

**PLACES OF INTEREST**
Each regency offers its own characteristic reflected in the form of art, culture, and nature landscape. Many places of interest are available for tourists to visit and explore. Below are the most spectacular sights of Bali:

1. Mother Temple of Bali

There are many sanctuaries found at the peak of Mount Agung. The biggest and holiest of all the temples are known as Mother Temple of Bali and is over a thousand years old.

![Mother Temple of Bali]

2. Mount Batur

The villages of Kintamani and Penelokan give a view of the active Mount Batur and its lake. Measuring seven miles in diameter and sixty feet deep, the caldera of Batur is a natural attraction.

![Mount Batur]

3. Kuta

Kuta is located between Denpasar and Bukit Peninsula. It is now the tourist attraction of Bali which is popular mainly among the young and adventurous people. Most of the tourists also come to admire the sunset scenery. One of the best Kecak dance performances is also found in Kuta.

![Kuta Beach]

4. Sanur

Sanur is a famous tourist attraction which is known for its beach. This beach, lined with palm trees, is an excellent place to see the sun rise in the morning. Also, Sanur is only a short
distance from Denpasar, and there are public transportation, shops, hotels and restaurants readily available.

Sanur Beach

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOUTH SULAWESI

GEOGRAPHY

Map showing South Sulawesi province within Indonesia

South Sulawesi, covers an area of 82,768 square kilometers. It possesses a long coastal border lined with a number of fishing villages, fertile lowland rice bowl and towering mountains.

South Sulawesi consists of 4 major ethnic groups namely ‘Toraja’, ‘Bugis’, ‘Makassarese’ and ‘Mandarese’, as well as many other minorities. They live their lives through the land and sea, growing several crops such as rice, maize, sesame and pepper. Silk weaving, lake fishing and trade provide extra income for them.

South Sulawesi is the largest province in Sulawesi with capital called Makassar, now renamed as Ujung Pandang. It is a region of dramatic contrasts - of rugged volcanic peaks and glistening white beaches.

Located under equator, South Sulawesi enjoys a tropical climate with the repeatedly high temperature and wet dry season. The average temperature is 26.4 degrees C, varying from 31.8 to 21.7 degrees C, while the humidity is around 90 % during the
wet season (December - February) and approximately 50 % in the dry season (August - October).

**CULTURE**

Tongkonan is a traditional Torajan family house which is made by bamboo. Its distinguished boat-shaped roof represents praying to the sky. There are also detailed carvings on the outside wall using red, black and yellow colored wood. There are 3 types of tongkonan. House of family with higher authority is called tongkonan layuk. Tongkonan pekamberan belongs to family groups with some authority in local traditions. Tongkonan batu belongs to ordinary family members.

Torajan language can only be spoken and there is no existing writing system. Social and religious concepts are expressed on Torajans curve wood, Pa'ssura. The carvings’ motifs are taken from animals and plants which symbolize goodwill. For example, water plants and animals, such as crabs, tadpoles and water weeds, symbolize fertility.

*Torajan wood carving*
In Torajan society, the most costing and majestic event is the funeral ritual. The wealthier and more powerful the individual, the more expensive and grand the funeral is. The death feast can be held weeks, months or even years after the actual death. It is believed that death to the Torajan is not a sudden event, but a gradual process towards Puya or afterlife. The dead is wrapped in several layers of cloth and kept in the tongkonan until the funeral is held.

Thousands of people will attend the death feast of a nobleman which lasts for several days. One of the noticeable components in the ritual is the buffalos. The more powerful the person, the more buffalos are slaughtered at the death feast. Buffalo carcasses, including their heads, are usually lined on a field, waiting for their owner who is in the sleeping stage. It is believed that the dead will need to be carried by the buffalos he or she had in life to make a journey.

There are three methods of burial for Torajan people. The coffin, including any possessions which will be required in the afterlife, will be either put in a cave grave, a stone grave, or hung on a cliff. A wooden carved effigy, called tau tau, is usually put in the cave and faced down over the land. A special type of burial is to hang the coffin by ropes on a cliff face. This hanging grave usually lasts for some years, until the ropes rot and the coffin falls to the ground. Coffins of babies and children are hung from trees.

Apart from the above, the seafaring Bugis dominate the southern tip of Sulawesi. Famed for their seafaring culture, the Bugis are still the driving force behind the world's last commercial sailing fleet. Bugis vessels have sailed as far as Australia, leaving behind...
images of their ships carved in stone, and Bugis words which were integrated into the Aboriginal language of northern Australia.

**TRADITIONAL COSTUME**

Baju Bodo, which means ‘short-sleeved blouse’, is one of the traditional costumes from South Sulawesi. The area is well famous for this costume, which is usually worn with glittering silk sarongs. The traditional Bugis-Makassar Baju Bodo is a customary transparent yet colourful silk blouse that is worn especially during wedding ceremonies, accompanied by ornamental gold jewellery. The colour of the Baju Bodo reflects the social status and position of the individual donning it. It is conventionally acknowledged that unmarried girls should wear light colours, while the older women put on the darker colours.

**RELIGIONS**

Islam is evidently considered the most dominant religion in South Sulawesi. The conversion of much of the area to Islam occurred in the 15th to 17th centuries. The city of Makassar was the first major area to accept the penetration of the Islam faith. The mainstream Muslims are the Sunnis and they can be found in all parts of South Sulawesi.

Despite the fact that Islam is the most widespread religion, other significant religions can also be found in other areas of the island as well.
Christianity has also a considerable presence in South Sulawesi. Findings have shown that 7.8% of the population is Protestant Christians, while nearly 2% is Roman Catholics. South Sulawesi has witnessed an extensive and substantial growth in the Christian population, even in certain traditionally thought of as Muslims areas. Generally, Christians can be found in every major South Sulawesi province or city.

Though the majority of the South Sulawesi people acknowledge themselves as either Muslims or Christians, there is still a very strong influence of local traditional beliefs and religions. They frequently subscribe to widely held local beliefs and deities, and practice local traditional rituals as well. It should not be surprising to see Muslims and Christians, despite their proclaimed faith, make sacrifices and offer worship to local gods, goddesses, and spirits.

Several other smaller communities of Buddhists and Hindus can also found in South Sulawesi, usually among the Chinese, Balinese and Indian communities.

**PLACES OF INTEREST**

South Sulawesi is filled with spectacular mountains and beautiful sceneries that tourists can explore.

One of the interesting sites in Toraja is the coffin-filled caves that reaches deep into the limestone hills situated at Londa. Visitors are often stunned and bothered by the skeletons that tumble out of rotten coffins. However, the Toraja believe that since their ancestors’ souls are resting in heaven overlooking their continuous fertility, it is therefore appropriate that their remains be in display. (Liono, 2000)

Another place to visit is the tomb of Prince Diponegoro whom led the last great Javanese resistance against the Dutch during the ‘Java War’. He was regarded as a national hero but was captured on treachery and exiled to Makassar where he died in 1855. His tomb can be found in a small cemetery at Jl. Diponegoro.(Joan Suyenaga, 2000)

Besides the cemetery, there are lovely coral reefs off the coast of Makassar. Unfortunately, in the last couple of decades, the coral reefs have been seriously damaged and depleted, making them endangered. For swimming and snorkeling lovers, they can head to Samalona, an island of white sand beaches and clear sea.
This photo shows the huge rocky hill, where the famous rock graves are made in Lemo, near Rantepao. The making of one grave takes a year. When a person dies, the body is put in here, and a Tao Tao (a ‘look-a-like’ puppet) is placed near the grave. The reason for putting the deceased so high up into these rocks was because possessions (valuables of the deceased, which were put into the coffin) were often stolen from the normal graves. Now they are highly inaccessible.

For those interested in historical site, they can visit the Sungguminasa palace in Makassar which was the royal palace of Gowa built in 1936. The rank of the occupant is made known by the wooden panels in the gable of the roof. The main focus of the architecture is the treasures and royal regalla (pusaka) kept in a room on the left. The room is prepared as if for a ceremony to honour the regalia.

Another area worth exploring can be found at Bone, which was one of the strongest Bugis state. It consists of the largest and most magnificent series of limestone caves in South Sulawesi. Remains of the great Bugis kingdoms of the pre-European era can be found scattered throughout the region which are reconstructed wooden palaces and gravesites, but the greatest attraction is the area itself, with lush fields, attractive, colorful towns and glimpses of net fishing, buffalo-powered field preparation, hand threshing and other ageless activities of rural life.

Picture of Palace of ruler of Bone
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Riau

GEOGRAPHY

Riau is a province of Indonesia, located in the center of Sumatra island along the Strait of Malacca. Pekanbaru is the provincial capital. Other major cities includes Dumai and Bengkalis and Bangkinang. Being a shallow province, much of the coastal regions are rapidly losing land to the ocean. The Riau Islands were part of Riau until 2004, when they were made into a separate province.
Although Riau is comparatively small in both size and population (about 2.5 million), it is the heartland of the Malays and the cradle of Indonesia's Malay-based national language and culture. In terms of economic, population and tourism, it is also one of the fastest growing parts of Indonesia.

Sitting astride one of the world's oldest and busiest trade routes, the Strait of Malacca, the Province occupies a strategic region as it directly faces Malacca Straits and Singapore, one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world.

**HISTORY**

Riau is the heartland of the Malays and the source of Indonesia's Malay-based national language. The first book of Malay grammar, called *Bustanul Katibin*, was written and published in Riau in 1857 and foreign seafarers and traders also adopted Malay in the 14th and 15th centuries so that they could communicate and be successful, thus effectively creating a language of trade and power.

The Malacca Kingdom played a vital role in the history of the area since it's founding in 1402 by Parameswara. However, when the Portuguese arrived in Riau, a
period of wars for control of the Malay states around the Straits, began. The situation was aggravated with the arrival of the Dutch and British in the early 17th century. A turbulent conflict followed which was partially resolved by the Treaty of London in 1824, which gave the Dutch control of all territories claimed by European countries south of Singapore. This area included Riau, and Riau effectively severed its links with Johor and mainland Malaysia. The Dutch subjugated and dissolved the rebellious Riau Sultanate in 1911, but the province's influence remained strong.

Pekanbaru, the provincial capital lies in Sumatra, just east of Bukit Barisan mountain range and is developing quickly. It only became the provincial capital in 1959.

**PLACES OF INTEREST**

1. **Pekanbaru**

   About 160 km upstream on the Siak river, Pekanbaru, Riau's provincial capital, has a number of buildings in the traditional style of the area. Among them are the Balai Dang Merdu and Taman Budaya Riau, otherwise known as the Riau Cultural Park.

   ![Taman Budaya Riau](image)

2. **The Siak Sultanate's Park**

   This Moorish style palace of the Sultan of Siakis is located 120 km upstream from Pekanbaru on the Siak River. It was built in 1889 by Sultan Syarif Hasyim Abduljalil Syarifuddin. Now a museum, the palace contains the sultanate's royal paraphernalia and other items of historical
3. Candi Muara Takus

This Buddhist stupa near the village of Muara Takus in the Tigabelas Koto district, and is built with red bricks and sand. The temple is believed to have been built at around the 9th or 10th century A.D. Excavations are still being made to determine the precise age and function of the stupa.

4. Penyengat Island

This island, six km away from Tanjung Pinang, can be reached in 15 minutes by sampan boat. The seat of the powerful Bugis descended viceroys of Riau during the 18th century, Penyengat still bears the traces of its illustrious past. Ruins that are abandoned for almost 70 years, were recently restored. This includes the old ruler's palace and royal tombs, among them the grave of the respected Sultan Haji, author of the first Malay Language grammar book. A newly built cultural center for stage performances of Malay music and dances can also be found.

TRADITIONAL COSTUMES
INTRODUCTION

Palembang is the capital in the south of the Indonesian island of Sumatra and lies about 320km (200 miles) north of Jakarta. The city population is 1,445,000. Palembang, the namesake of the Palembang people, is the richest city per capita in all of Indonesia, the second largest city in Sumatera, and the sixth largest city in Indonesia. Palembang is located on the banks of the literally and symbolically
The important Musi River in the province of South Sumatera. The Palembang people group make up 40-50% of the city's 1.2 million people. They call themselves Wong Palembang which means Palembang person in their language. The Palembang language is a branch of the Melayu (Malay) language cluster. The word Palembang comes from the word Limbang which means "to wash the muddy river water to find gold." The word pa in front forms the meaning "to indicate a certain place." In former times this area was thought to be rich with gold and tin.

ARCHITECTURE

Typically, a Palembang house is designed with a distinctive pyramid shape. Most of their houses are raised, standing above water or land. This method is used for protecting the homes from the frequent floods. The Palembang people use the waters of the Musi River as a trading place. They offer their trading goods on small boats in the river.

Mostly, traditional houses in Indonesia are 'stage houses' (houses that are raised above ground level). In Palembang, mostly the houses are stage houses and made of woods. The conditions of wetland made the people need a good solution. Or because of the hot climate, the stage houses give good airflow inside the rooms. Usually the houses have certain kind of shape and designs.

The Palembang are as proud of their traditional customs as they are of their adherence to Islam. A key proverb states "Adat dipangku, Syari'at dijunjung," which roughly translated, means "Tradition is to be held close while Islamic law is to be lifted up / held in high esteem." Ultimately, however, one must remember that "kala-kala sare'at oleh adat" (tradition wins over religious law)
CULTURE

1. Annual Sriwijaya Festival
   It aims to preserve and promote the ancient culture of the region by bringing history to life through a programme of performances, exhibitions and activities. Attracting locals and visitors, the festival is a lively week-long event that includes live musical performances, dances and storytelling. Other, more modern events include speed boat races on the impressive Musi River. Sriwijaya was an ancient Sumatran Kingdom that was important cultural and trade centre during the 13th century; this annual festival brings the importance of its history to life.

2. Indonesian Fish Cake / Pempek
   Pempek (a signature dish of Palembang. Fish meat mixed with flour and then deep fried. Served with cucumber, noodles, and thin black sauce (soy sauce).

3. Traditions, traditional costumes and dances
The lineage of descent is bilateral (traced through both parents). In the Palembang family, the husband is responsible as the protector of the home with the main task of making a living. The wife's responsibilities are to take care of the tidiness and harmony in the home so that the husband can say, "My home is my heaven." The Palembang people are acquainted with a "free marriage" tradition. It means that the child born from this marriage is free to decide which family name to choose. The newlywed couple is also free to settle in a place they desire or that has been determined in a discussion beforehand. For the Palembang people, the wedding ceremony has a very important meaning. Through the wedding ceremony, feelings of unity, togetherness, and mutual assistance are brought into reality.

**Places of Interest**

1. Musi River

The river flows right through the city, dividing the city into two, the Ulu bank and Ilir bank. The city is connected with the Ampera Bridge, which is a popular spot to catch the sun rising and setting on the
city.

2. Limas Traditional House

These ornate wooden houses are built on stilts and come complete with hand-carved columns, doors and window frames. Limas houses are built along riversides but are not facing the waterfront to allow daily household activities to be conducted in private. This must-see architecture usually comes in 15-20m in width and 30-60m in length.

The limas house consists of one wooden building on piles oriented towards the river. The floor has six platforms, of which the first four rise stepwise from the front, while the floor level of the last two drops down again. The platforms of the fourth and fifth section have small rooms on the left and right side, such as the bride's room, the room for the family-in-law, and the women's room. The sixth section is used as the kitchen.

The main ordering principles of this house seem to be intimacy and hierarchy which are expressed by linearity. Intimacy increases from the front to the back, from the outside verandah to the kitchen, and is expressed horizontally. Hierarchy is expressed vertically by differences in floor level and during ceremonies persons are allowed to occupy the higher platforms depending on their status. On these occasions guests are received in either the first or second section. Family gatherings take place in the third section and the elders use the fourth and highest section in accordance with their high status (Nas 1995).

The limas house clearly resembles the above-mentioned Aceh house: the main ordering principles of both types being intimacy and hierarchy expressed by horizontal and vertical linearity.

3. State Museum

The museum which was established in 1977 houses a collection of over 2,000 relics and antiquities originating from the province itself and one can find interesting ancient items on display including household utensils, hunting tools, a bridal room and preserved animals of the region.
4. Pulau Bangka

The island lies east of Sumatera which can be reached by boat is famous for producing tin. One should visit this island for its white sandy beaches specifically Matras Beach, located north of Pangkal Pinang, the island’s capital. Beach and sun lovers should not miss this spot!

The areas around Pulau Bangka is also one of the newly found migratory paths for whales and at least nine species of whales have been sighted in the surrounding areas.

Pulau Bangka is also a good diving destination as it attracts various types of fishes and has a floor of beautiful corals. Some of the diving sites to look out for are Bangka Island Pinnacles, Bangka Strait, Lihaga Island and Talisei Island.

5. Pulau Belitung

Adjacent to Pulau Bangka is Pulau Belitung, is an un-spoilt island perfect for those looking for an island adventure. Visitors are advised to bring their own beach/diving equipments as facilities may be scarce but the friendly locals are willing to help. This island is definitely worth the trouble!

6. Tenang Waterfall

There are many waterfalls of various sizes flowing through this province and one should not miss the Tenang waterfall, the biggest in the region with a height of 90m.

The Bukit Barisan mountain range hosts a trail of adventures comprising its highest peak, Gunung Kerinci (3,805m) and the mountainous terrain of Kerincci Seblat. One can find meandering rivers, soothing hot springs, scenic waterfalls and beautiful landscapes that capture one’s imagination.
West Sumatra. It has a land area of approximately 695 square kilometres and is home to a population of around 750,000 people, of which the Minangkabau form the ethnic majority.

Padang is located on the western coast of Sumatra island, off the Indian Ocean. It is strategically located, making it the largest and busiest port, as well as an important trading centre in Western Sumatra. Its importance as a trading centre dates back to the 16th century, playing an important role in the spice trade with the English, Dutch and Portuguese.

There are many attractions in Padang. First and foremost is the Padang beach (known as Taplau or Tapi Lawik), which is well-known for its beautiful sunset and hundreds of food stalls. Also, further south of Padang lays Bungus bay, which is a wonderful place for swimming and boating. Other than its beaches, Padang is also a common transit point for surfers travelling to Batu Islands and Mentawai Islands, as well as for tourists visiting the West Sumatran highlands.

THE PEOPLE – THE MINANGKABAU

West Sumatra is the traditional home of the Minangkabau, which is the fourth largest ethnic group in Indonesia. They constitute around 3 percent of the entire Indonesian population and a quarter of the Sumatran population. The Minangkabau are famously known to anthropologists as the largest and most modern matrilineal society in the world today, in which all ancestral property is inherited by women.

The religion and beliefs of the Minangkabau are strongly influenced by both Islamic teachings, and their ethnic traditions. Such ethnic traditions are known as adat, which traces its roots to animistic and Hindu beliefs pre-Islam. Therefore, the religious beliefs of the Minangkabau today is based on the relationship between the Islam and adat, which is described in the saying "tradition founded upon Islamic law, Islamic law founded upon the Qur'an".

CULTURE AND ART
The Minangkabau are rich in culture and art (seni budaya). Such rich culture is expressed in the form of theatre, dance and music. Culturally, the art traditions of the Minangkabau can be separated by regions - the inland and the coastal regions. Each region has its own unique character, with the inland region being heavily influenced by adat, whereas the coastal region is more influenced by Islamic culture.

Despite these differences, the most popular performing art would probably be the Randai, which is a popular folk theatre for drama, dance and music. The picture on the top shows a group of men playing music in a Randai. The group comprises of a flute (saluang) player, accompanied by other singers. There are also other popular musical instruments such as the talempong, which is a gong-chime instrument, as shown in the picture on the right.

Other than music, the Minangkabau have many forms of dances, for example, the men in the picture on the left are performing a tabut dance, while the men below are performing pencak silat, a form of martial arts dance. Other than these two dances, there are a variety of other dances such as the tari piring (plate dance), tari paying (umbrella dance) and tari indang (traditional dance).

These performing arts of Minangkabau are an integral piece of Minangkabau culture. They are a reflection of the values and social system of the Minangkabau. For example, the interaction and closeness between the performers and their audience, is a reflection of values such as democracy and openness in high esteem. Therefore, this shows how important culture and arts is to the social system of the Minangkabau.

**TRADITIONAL COSUMES**

The main colours for Minangkabau costumes are shimmering red, black and Gold. This shimmering effect is produced through the weaving of gold and silver threads in between the silk or cotton threads of the main cloth. This fabric that is produced is locally called the songket.
In terms of design, the Minangkabau, like many other cultures, have costumes that portray the gender characteristics, with the men’s costume being predominately masculine, while the women’s costume being conservative yet elegant. However, an additional characteristic of the female costume would be their headaddress, which resembles the horns of a buffalo. This design traces its roots to a legend of a famous territorial dispute which was settled by a buffalo fight, in which the locals won. Since then, the local people were known as buffalo winners, resulting in the name Minangkabau, which can be interpreted as a compound of the word menang (victorious) and kerbau (buffalo). Thus, the buffalo-like headdress worn by the women depicts the matrilineal society and the importance of the Minangkabau women because they are given the honour to carry the buffalo, which is the origin of the Minangkabau people.

ARCHITECTURE

Similar to the headdress of the Minangkabau women, the most distinctive feature of a Minangkabau house, or rumah gadang, is the gonjong (hornlike roof structure). This reiterates the great belief the people have in the buffalo fight legend, which has been preserved through the architecture of the Minangkabau.

The rumah gadang, or big houses, are the traditional homes of the Minangkabau. The culture and values of the Minangkabau people are reflected in the architecture, construction, internal and external decoration, and the functions of the house. A rumah gadang serves as a residence, a hall for family meetings, and for ceremonial activities. With the Minangkabau society being matrilineal, which is a system in which one belongs to one's mother's lineage, the rumah gadang is owned by the women of the family who live there and ownership is passed from mother to daughter.

Theses rumah gadang are not inhabited by different families, but by three or four generations who come from one ancestor. Therefore, a rumah gadang is also a family unit, and each of the Minangkabau identifies completely with his or her own rumah gadang.

The rumah gadang has three main areas: immediately after the entrance comes a middle area (rumah tongah), where there is normally a central post; adjoining this the anjuang, and the bedrooms (biliak). Opposite the anjuang is the kitchen and in front of that a large space (pangkalan), where visitors are received. While the long house is a meeting place for all, the rumah gadang is essentially a women's area; none of the men spends much
time in the house with his mother or his wife, and the biliak (bedrooms) are seen as room of the house reflects a woman's life cycle, and forms a journey from the central post to the anjuang, then the biliak, and lastly to the kitchen.

The design of the rumah gadang is not confined merely to the homes of the Minangkabau. In fact other buildings have adopted this unique design. For example, the Minangkabau royal palace at Pagaruyung, as shown in the picture on the left, adopts the architectural features of a rumah gadang, and has three roofs which rise in tiers, with the first two rising laterally and the top room transversally.

Additionally, in the modern day context, governmental buildings such as the building in the picture on the left, also possesses distinctive features of a rumah gadang. In fact, this unique feature is not just confined to Padang, but is present in some of the buildings outside Indonesia, such as buildings in Malaysia.

**CUISINE**

Cuisine of the Minangkabau people is commonly called Nasi Padang, as shown in the picture on the left. Padang restaurants are known for the spicy food and also their special manner of serving it. Food is served in small portions of various dishes, with rice, making a complete meal. In a Padang-style restaurant, the table is set with dozens of small dishes of food such as curried fish, fried tempeh, stewed vegetables, chili eggplant, curried beef liver, fried chicken, and not forgetting, sambals, the spicy sauces that never fail to make their way to an Indonesian table.

Beef is considered the staple meat of the Minangkabau people, with many of their renowned dishes being beef-based. For example, their most popular dish, Rendang (see picture on right), is a spicy beef stew. Additionally, Soto Padang (crispy beef in spicy soup), a breakfast favourite among the locals and Sate (beef satay in curry sauce served with ketupat) are all beef based dishes.

Another popular dish is the Padang Satay, as shown on the left. This dish is similar to Sate, but differs mainly in the gravy. This gravy is
made from rice flour mixed with spicy offal broth, turmeric, ginger, garlic, coriander, galingale root, cumin, curry powder and salt. It is further separated into two sub-variants, the *Pariaman* and the *Padang Panjang*. Both sauces are unique in both colour and taste.

Finally, another distinctive Minangkabau dish is the *Pisang Panggang* (Grilled Banana), as shown on the right. This dish is a traditional Minang snack, and can be bought from the famous *Bukittinggi* market.

![Grilled Banana](image)

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