

Tentative Schedule

Day 1, Saturday , June30, 2012

Arrive in Jakarta, picked up by the host family and spend the day with the host family
“Alun-alun” at Grand Indonesia Mall, Pasaraya, are suggested places to spend with the ambassadors

Day 2, Sunday, July1, 2012

11.30 Welcome Party lunch time at “Bunga Rampai Restaurant”
15.00 Istiqlal Mosque and Cathedral
16.30 Kota Tua + Museum
19.00 Go home Dinner with the host

Day 3, Monday, July2, 2012

08.00 SMAN 8 Jakarta (Dancing Performance, campus tour)
11.00-13.00 otw to Bandung (lunch box)
13.00-
15.00-17.30 Saung Mang Udjo
17.30-19.00 Sapu Lidi, Take a shower,
19.00-21.00 Dinner & Meeting Bandung Club

Day 4, Tuesday, July3, 2012

07.00-08.00 Breakfast
08.30 leave for Tangkuban Perahu Mountain
11.00 leave for Sariater Hot Spring (Lunch box)
16.00 leave Bandung return to Jakarta (Stop over at Km 97 to take a rest)

Day 5, Wednesday, July 4, 2012

08.00-17.00 Taman Mini Indonesia Indah , try to put on Indonesian traditional clothes(lunch box)
19.00 Dinner with day host

Day 6, Thursday, July5, 2012

07:00-08.30 Jakarta-Bogor
08.30 Bogor Palace
10.30 -12.00 otw to Safari Park Cisarua + lunch Box
12.00-16.00 Safari Park
16.00-18.00 sunset at “Puncak Pas” tea plantation + Dinner at Padang Restaurant “Puncak Pas”
19.00 return to Jakarta

Day 7, Friday, July6, 2012

9.00 Museum Gajah
19.00 Farewell Party, Gandaria Apartment Club House

Day 8, Saturday, July7, 2012

Take the ambassadors to the airport. Leave for Bangkok, Thailand.

AlunAlun Indonesia is located in Grand Indonesia, Shopping Town, West Mall Level 3, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310.

AlunAlun Indonesia is a one-stop shopping experience which is created as a “Window to Indonesia” as an “Indonesian Stage” to display world-class cultural and contemporary products which are inspired by the richness of Indonesia’s culture and heritage.

AlunAlun Indonesia has fifteen distinctive spaces to showcase the best of the archipelago. It is open daily between 10:00 – 22:00. Palalada restaurant is open from noon till 11 P.M

“Local Value & Contemporary Spirit”

This is the principle behind the overall concept of AlunAlun Indonesia.

AlunAlun Indonesia provides a cross-generation centre for shopping, recreation, learning and nostalgia. AlunAlun Indonesia is an innovative speciality store offering high quality Indonesian products, which are based on culture and heritage, with the tagline “Inspiring Innovations”.

A Story Behind Each Product

The flow and atmosphere in AlunAlun Indonesia is created with a touch of Indonesian culture to provide an inspiring experience for the visitor and allow shopping in comfort. AlunAlun Indonesia is also expected to further encourage the appreciation, love and pride for local products.

Bunga Rampai

Enjoy traditional Indonesian dishes prepared with a level of innovation and flair at Bunga Rampai. This elegantly set restaurant is perfect for special occasions and entertaining important guests.



Istiqlal Mosque (Independence Mosque) in [Jakarta, Indonesia](#) is the largest [mosque](#) in [Southeast Asia](#) in terms of area and building structure. This [national mosque](#) of Indonesia was built to commemorate Indonesian independence for Islam's blessings; the independence of Indonesia. Therefore the national mosque of Indonesia is named for "Independence".

In November 2010, about 20 foreign visitors came to see the mosque, including the President of Europe.^[8] The foreign dignitaries that had visited Istiqlal mosque are; [Bill Clinton](#), President of Iran [Mahmoud Ahmadinejad](#), President of Libya [Muammar Gaddafi](#), [Prince Charles](#) of United Kingdom, [Li Yuanchao](#) the vice chairman of [Communist Party of China](#), President of Chile [Sebastian Pinera](#), [Heinz Fischer](#) the President of [Austria](#), and [Jens Stoltenberg](#) the Prime Minister of [Norway](#)! There are seven gates to enter the mosque, each named after *Al-Asmaul-Husna*, the [names of God in Islam](#). The number seven represent [Seven Heavens](#) in Islamic cosmology. The [wudu](#) (ablution) fountains located on ground floor, while the main prayer hall and main courtyard located on elevated first floor. The building is consist of two connected rectangular structures; the main structure and the smaller secondary structure. The smaller one served as main gate as well as stairs and prayer spaces. The rectangular main prayer hall building is covered by a 45 meter diameter central spherical dome, the number "45" symbolize the year of [Proclamation of Indonesian Independence](#) in 1945. The main dome is adorned with stainless steel ornamental pinnacle that took form of a [crescent and star](#), the symbol of Islam. The smaller secondary dome is also adorned with stainless steel pinnacle with Arabic calligraphy of Allah.

The dome is supported by twelve round columns and the prayer hall is surrounded by rectangular piers carrying four levels of balcony. Twelve columns represent the birthday of prophet [Muhammad](#) in 12th [Rabi' al-awwal](#). The four levels of balcony and one main floor

makes the main building of Istiqlal consists of five floors, the number "5" represent the [Five Pillars of Islam](#) while it also represent [Pancasila](#), the five principles philosophical foundation of the Indonesian nationhood. Staircases at the corners of the building give access to all floors. The main hall is reached through an entrance covered by a dome 10 meters in diameter. The interior design is minimalist, simple and clean cut, with minimal adornment of stainless steel geometric ornaments. The 12 columns are covered with stainless steel. On the main wall on [qibla](#) there is a [mihrab](#) and [minbar](#) in the center. On the main wall, there is a large metalwork of Arabic calligraphy spelling the name of [Allah](#) on the right side and [Muhammad](#) on the left side, and also the calligraphy of Surah Thaha 14th verse in the center. The metalworks, stainless steel covers and ornaments were imported from Germany. Originally, just like [National Monument](#) nearby, the white marbles were planned to be imported from Italy. However to cut cost and to support local marble industry, later decided that the marbles would be taken from [Tulungagung](#) marble quarries in [East Java](#) instead.



The main structure is directly connected to the arcades which run around the large courtyard. The arcades connected the main building with a single [minaret](#) in southern corner. Unlike many Arabic, Persian, Turkish or Indian Islamic mosque architecture that employ multiple minarets, Istiqlal mosque only have one minaret to symbolize the divine oneness of God. The minaret is 66.66 metres tall, the numbers is to symbolize 6,666 verses, the traditional perception on the numbers of verses in Al Quran. The 30 pillars of the minaret symbolize the 30 juz' of Al Quran.^[6] On southern side near the minaret there is also a large *bedug* (large wooden drum made of cow skin), unknown in Middle East, Muslim in Indonesia also uses drum next to [adhan](#) to signify the Islamic call to prayer. The mosque offices, function hall, and [madrasah](#) located on ground floor. The mosque also provides facilities for social and cultural activities, including lectures, exhibitions, seminars, conferences, education, bazaars and programmes for women, young people and children.

On the garden surrounding the mosque, on the southwestern corner there is a large pool and a grand fountain that bursting water 45 meters high. The fountain only operates on Fridays during Friday congregational [salah](#) or during Islamic holidays such as [Eid ul-Fitr](#) and [Eid ul-Adha](#). The river [Ciliwung](#) flow crossed the mosque complex along eastern side of the mosque.

Some [Muslims in Indonesia](#) said Istiqlal's [dome](#) and [minaret](#) structure was too modern and too Arabic in style. They regarded the architecture as being out of harmony with the Islamic culture and [architecture in Indonesia](#). In response, former president [Suharto](#) began an initiative to construct more mosques of the [Javanese](#) triple-roofed design.^[7]

Kota ([Indonesian](#): *Kota Tua Jakarta*), is a small area in [Jakarta, Indonesia](#). It is also known as **Old Jakarta**, and **Old Batavia** ([Dutch](#): *Oud Batavia*). It spans 1.3 square kilometres of [North Jakarta](#) and [West Jakarta](#) (Kelurahan Pinangsia, [Taman Sari](#) and Kelurahan Roa Malaka, [Tambora](#)). *Kota* is Indonesian word for "city", it was the reminiscent of the vicinity during colonial times in 16th century that the city was only within Batavia walled compound (today Kota), while the surrounding areas was only *kampung* (villages), orchards, and ricefields.

Dubbed "The Jewel of Asia" and "Queen of the East" in the 16th century by European sailors, Old Jakarta — or Batavia, as it was named by the Dutch — was once a center of commerce for the whole continent due to its strategic location and abundant resources.

The **Jakarta History Museum** ([Indonesian](#): *Museum Sejarah Jakarta*), also known as *Fatahillah Museum* or *Batavia Museum*, is located in the [Old Town](#) (known as *Kota*) of [Jakarta](#), Indonesia. The building was built in 1710 as the *Stadhuis* ([city hall](#)) of [Batavia](#). Jakarta History Museum, opened in 1974, displays objects from the prehistory period of the city region, the founding of [Jayakarta](#) in 1527, and through the Dutch colonization period from the 16th century until [Indonesia's Independence](#) in 1945.



Saung Angklung Udjo (SAU) is one-stop cultural workshop, consists of : performance venue, bamboo handicraft centre, and bamboo instrument workshop. Apart from that, SAU has an honorable function as an educational laboratory and training centre to preserve the Sundanese culture – Angklung in particular.

Established in 1966 by Udjo Ngalagna and his beloved wife Uum Sumiati, with a strong purpose and dedication to conserve and preserve Sundanese traditional art and culture.



SAU illustrates nature and culture in harmony, its no wonder SAU becomes a noticeable destination where people could experience Sundanese culture as a part of world heritage.

Located in eastern Bandung, SAU is a perfect tranquility for enjoying fresh-breeze-air and beautiful bamboo domination, from the bamboo crafts and interiors to the sound of musical instruments.

Set on the slopes of Bandung's lush green, Sapulidi Resort is truly one with nature. Perfect tranquility with modern convenience, the heart of nature's escape in fashionable luxury! There is 25 rooms every room has been designed in javanese Joglo's style, providing you with the finest comfort you can expect from the ultimate resorts.

Tangkuban Perahu Mountain



Tangkuban Perahu in the local [Sundanese dialect](#) is a dormant volcano 30 km north of the city of [Bandung, Indonesia](#). It last erupted in 1959. It is a popular tourist attraction where tourists can see the hot water springs and boiling mud up close, and buy eggs cooked on the hot surface.^[2] **Burangrang** and **Bukit Tunggal**, those are the plinian eruption caused the Caldera to collapse.

Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation raised an alert, forbidding visitors from going up the mountains - Anak [Krakatoa](#) on the southern tip of [Sumatra](#) Island and Tangkuban Perahu in activity and a build up of gases, said government volcanologist Syamsul Rizal."^[3]

A study conducted in 2001 determined that Tangkuban Perahu has erupted at least 30 times in the previous 40,750 years. Studies of the [tephra](#) layers within 3 km of the crater revealed that twenty one were minor eruptions and the remaining nine were major eruptions. The eruptions that occurred prior to approximately 10,000 years ago were [magmatic](#)/phreatomagmatic. The eruptions that occurred after 10,000 years ago were [phreatic](#)."

Sari Ater Spring Resort

This resort is located on the slope of mount Tangkuban Perahu at 1,500 meter above sea level. The village of Ciater features fresh mountain air which makes it perfect place to unwind. The surrounding lush green forest and tea plantation will enchanted your reunion with nature.

The water temperature of 45 C cools down to 40-42 C, after is allowed to flow through the swimming pools and through the pipes of the bathrooms in the hotels.

The Village of Ciater is well known for its natural hot spring, the source of sulphuric water which is reputable for its efficacy to cure various diseases like paralysis, reumathism, nerve and bone diseases and other skin diseases under consultation and supervision of doctor specialist.

The water which flows through the river of 2.000 meter long becomes cold and is issued by people in the community to irrigated their rice fields. It is said that this water helps to improve the quality of harvest.

Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) or "Beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park" (literally translated) is a culture-based [recreational](#) area located in [East Jakarta, Indonesia](#). It has an area of about 250 acres (1.0 km²). The park is a synopsis of [Indonesian culture](#), with virtually all aspects of daily life in Indonesia's 26 (in 1975) [provinces](#) encapsulated in separate pavilions with the collections of [Indonesian architecture](#), clothing, dances and traditions are all depicted impeccably. Apart from that, there is a lake with a miniature of the archipelago in the middle of it, cable cars, museums, a theater called the Theatre of My Homeland (*Theater Tanah Airku*) and other recreational facilities which make TMII one of the most popular [tourist](#) destinations in the city.^[1]

Since each Indonesian province maintains its own unique and distinct cultures, shelters, attire and dialects, TMII built a model of each of the houses from Indonesian provinces. TMII attempted not only to reconstruct the homes of the various provinces, but also to create a realistic model of the environment and shelters of the various people of Indonesia.^[2] The venues, which are situated around the main lake in a similar fashion to the different

islands of the [Indonesian archipelago](#) areas in respect to the main [Sumatra](#), [Kalimantan \(Borneo\)](#), [Maluku](#) and [Papua](#). Each [vernacular Indonesian architecture](#)

various traditional costumes, costumes, also ethnography daily tools, models of display to describes the way of life of its people. Each provinces pavilions also equipped with small stage, amphitheatre or auditorium for traditional dance performances, traditional music performances or traditional ceremonies that usually held in Sundays. Some of these pavilions also equipped with cafeterias featuring traditional [Indonesian cuisines](#) and also souvenir shops offering various handicrafts, t-shirts and souvenirs.

There are about ten gardens spread within TMII complex, but most are located primarily on the north and northeast side of the main lake. There are fourteen [museums](#) at TMII:

At 2011 the operator plans to disburse \$35 million for building a new [Discovery World](#) theme park. A 2 hectares area will be build since October 2011 and predicted will be operated before end of 2012. It will serves 100 venues/rides and is predicted attracts 1.2 million visitors from Indonesia and [Southeast Asia](#).

Istana Bogor is one of 6 [Presidential Palaces](#) in [Indonesia](#). The palace is noted for its distinctive architectural, historical, features, as well as the adjoining [botanical gardens](#). Istana Bogor was opened to the public in 1968 to public tour groups (not individuals), with the permission of the then [President of Indonesia, Suharto](#). The number of visitors annually is approximately 10,000 people.

The gardens of the palace have an area of 284,000 square metres (28.4 [hectares](#)).

The original [colonial](#) building on the site of Istana Bogor was a mansion named *Buitenzorg* (also *Sans Souci*), which was built from August 1744 as a country retreat for the [Dutch](#) Governors, including also during the period of [British](#) administration. Notable occupants of the mansion include [Herman Willem Daendels](#) and Sir [Stamford Raffles](#).

This building was substantially damaged by an earthquake in 1834, triggered by the [volcanic eruption](#) of [Mount Salak](#). The palace was rebuilt into its present form in 1856— this time with only one storey instead of the original three, as a precaution against further earthquakes.

From 1870 to 1942 the Istana Bogor served as the official residence of the Dutch [Governors General](#). After Indonesian independence, the palace was much used by President [Sukarno](#), but then largely neglected by [Suharto](#) when he came to office.



The grounds of the estate contain several buildings - the largest of which is the main palace and its two wings. The main palace contains private offices for the head of state, a library, a dining room, a ministers' meeting room, a theater room, and the Garuda room (for welcoming State guests). The two wings are used as the guest residences for State guests. *Kebun Raya Bogor* ("*Great Gardens of Bogor*", the [Bogor Botanical Gardens](#)) are also part of the palace grounds.

The palace houses an extensive [art collection](#) which had been accumulated by Soekarno. A herd of [spotted deer](#) still range within the palace grounds; a group of these had originally been brought there by the Dutch for hunting and sport.

Safari Park is located at Cibereum village, Cisarua, West Jawa. It lies on the slope of Gede-Pangrango Mountain at elevation 1100-1400 m. Average Temperature is about 18* s/d 24* C. Safari Park located about 20 km from Bogor or 78 km from Jakarta. Basically Safari Park is a zoo. The different is [animal](#) is not put in a cage, but visitor are place in a cage in their [vehicle](#) to see animal closely.



Safari park are divide in two part, area; wild beast animal area and tamed animal area. In tamed animal area visitor can open the vehicle window and give food to animal. On wild beast animal area there are a door that can open and close automatically when vehicle pass through the door.

Recreation [facility](#) on Safari park

1. Sky lift
2. Safari [Water Park](#), park with the pool
3. Baby zoo, Area with some baby zoo that visitors can take a picture with some [payment](#)

Puncak Pass area has long been the foremost weekend retreat for residents of Indonesias capital city. The cool, fresh air, and the magnificent view offers you a calm, fresh and peaceful feeling. In the afternoon, sunsets from the top of the pass can be quite spectacular. This area also surrounded by many attractions, such as Taman Safari Park or known as Taman Safari park at Cisarua, Flower Park or Taman Bunga Nusantara at Cipanas, Cibodas Botanical Gardens, the Gede and Pangrango national park and other tourist attractions nearby Puncak Pass Area.

The **National Museum of Indonesia** ([Indonesian: Museum Nasional](#)), is an [archeological](#), historical, [ethnological](#), and [geographical](#) museum located in [Jakarta](#). Popularly known as **Elephant Building** ([Indonesian: Gedung Gajah](#)) after the elephant statue in its forecourt. Its broad and fascinating collections covers all of Indonesia's territory and almost all of its history. The museum has endeavoured to preserve Indonesia's heritage for two centuries.^[1]

On April 24, 1778, a group of Dutch intellectuals established a scientific institution under the name *Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*, ([Royal Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences](#)).^[2] This private body had the aim of promoting research in the field of arts and sciences, especially in history, [archaeology](#), [ethnography](#) and [physics](#), and publish the various findings.

One of the founders – [JCM Radermacher](#) – donated a building and a collection of cultural objects and books, which were of great value to start off a museum and library for the society.^[3] Due to the growing collections, General Sir [Thomas Stamford Raffles](#) built a new premises on Jalan Majapahit No. 3 at the beginning of the 19th century and named it the Literary Society. In the 1862 the Dutch East Indies government decided to build a new museum that would not only serve as an office but also could be used to house, preserve and display the collections.

The Museum was officially opened in 1868 and popularly known as *Gedung Gajah* (Elephant Building) or sometimes called *Gedung Arca* (The house of Statues). It was called *Gedung Gajah* on account of the bronze elephant statue in the front yard – a gift to Batavia from King [Chulalongkorn](#) of Siam in 1871. It was also called *Gedung Arca* because a great variety of statues from different periods are on display in the house.



In 2007, a new building to the north side of existing building was opened, featuring many artifacts from prehistoric times to modern times. This new building, called *Gedung Arca* (Statue Building), provides a new exhibition wing. The old building is named as *Gedung Gajah* (Elephant Building).

A large statue of [Adityavarman](#) as [Bhairava](#) among the museum's rich collections of Hindu-Buddhist artifacts of ancient Indonesia.

The museum has a collection of 61,600 prehistoric and anthropological artifacts, and 5,000 archeological artifacts from all over Indonesia and Asia. The museum collections is among the richest, the most complete, and the best of its kind in Indonesia and one of the finest in Southeast Asia.^[4]

