

Source: (Riley. J, 2012).

## Chapter 5

### 5.0 Social dimension of Indonesia

The back grounds of community portability in the archipelago indicate the undergoing priority of social stratification in Indonesia. However the social classes functioned in 1992 is yet controversial. Indonesia is highly stratified society in term of ethnicity, religion, economic and political terms (Frederick.W and Worden.R, 1993). Indonesia subsists three major social structure first is wealthy elite below that is demanding middle class and at the bottom needy majority. Bahasa is an official language; still five hundred other local languages are spoken. Society practices feminine culture where female traders control their business and strong women movement applied and the literacy rate is 92 percent(New internationalist, 2013).

### 5.1 Location

As world's large archipelago nation Indonesia is surrounded by oceans, seas with more than 17,500 islands .60 percent of population resident in Java Island. Indonesia linked with Asia and Australia. Indonesia is spanned with India and Pacific Ocean. Indonesian territory covers 1.9 million square miles.

### 5.2 Income

Due to high income inequality there is gap between rural and urban area and the gap between poor eastern county and the richer western county (new internationalist, 2013). According to World Bank Per capita income of Indonesia is 3,475 in 2013.

### 5.3 Religion

As reported in census 2010Indonesia is the world largest Muslim population country consisting 87 percent Muslims, 7 percent protestant, 3 percent catholic, 2 percent Hindu and 1 percent Buddhist (new internationalist, 2013).

### 5.4Politics

Indonesia holds partly prosperous conversion from an autocratic dictatorship to democracy. National and regional election appears fair whereas corruption is still prevalent (new internationalist, 2013).