

**THE INDONESIA GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION AND THE CONCERN OF
KOREA GEOGRAPHY IN INDONESIA HISTORY TEXTBOOK**

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PREFACE

This article is written based on requested from “the Korean Educational Development” entitled “ the Indonesia Geography Education and the concern of Koreas Geography in Indonesia History textbook”. This article describe about education textbook in Indonesia, especially the Korea Geography. Most of textbooks have been corrected by “KEDI” (Korean Education Development Institute). Hoping that the author in Indonesia understand and wished that they can explain Korea Geography correctly.

I hope this article can be used as a description of Korea Geography that is important as a subject matter for textbook in Indonesia, to strengthen the education relationship between Indonesia and Korea.

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the subject matter of geography is included in social science group, which is being taught in the elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school level. The learning purpose of geography are; (1) to develop the basic concept of geography, which related with the space pattern and its process; (2) to develop the knowledge of natural resources, chance and the limited to be exploited; (3) to develop the concept of geography, which related with the surrounding and region of country in the world. Doing their jobs to teach at school, the teacher guided into main teaching program of geography (Garis-garis Besar Program Pengajaran geografi), which is part of curriculum. School curriculum was experiencing change in the life aspect appropriate with the power of change and development. Learning about the geography of foreign country, in Indonesia are taught in elementary school level on the 6th grade, in junior high school level on 3rd grade (9th grade) and then in senior high school level on the 2nd grade (11th grade). Especially for Korea geography, it is taught in junior high school before the 1994 curriculum occurred. After the 1994 curriculum has done Korea geography is taught in senior high school. Table 1.

Table 1. Geography of the foreign country is taught on Elementary School, Junior High School , Senior High School in Indonesia

Country	Geography of The foreign country		
	Curriculum 1984	Curriculum 1994	Curriculum 2001 (KBK)*
Elementary school - 6 th grade	ASEAN Countries East Asia, South Asia, West Asia Australia Africa Europe, America	ASEAN Countries China, Korea, Japan, India, Saudi Arabia Australia Nigeria, Kenya, Malagasy, South Africa England, Netherlands, Germany, France USA, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil	Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe, America
Junior high school - 3 rd grade	-ASEAN Countries -The outside of ASEAN Countries; Japan, South Korea, Papua, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Egypt USA Russia, Germany, England	Japan, India, China, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Zaire, Kenya, Nigeria, Madagascar, South Africa England, Germany, Netherlands, France, Russia USA, Canada, Mexico. Brazil	ASEAN Countries and Australia
Senior high school - 2 nd grade	Asia Africa Europe America	Southeast Asia China, Korea, Japan South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland Ireland, England, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium USA, Canada	Developed Countries and Developing Countries

* KBK = Kurikulum Berbasis Kompetensi (Competency Base Curriculum)

KOREA GEOGRAPHY ON TEXTBOOK OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN INDONESIA

The geography textbook is arranged based on the curriculum. Based on the curriculum before 1994, the Korea Geography is taught in junior high school level on 3rd grade (9th grade), which include the study about the outside of ASEAN countries. Description of the South Korea is more than the North Korea in the textbook. Description of the South Korea envelop location, governmental, population, economy, the relationship Korea with Indonesia. Table 2.

Table 2. Korea Geography on Textbook of Junior High School in Indonesia

Author	Name & year Publisher	Title of textbook	Description of material
Prathama Rahardja	PT Intan Pariwara 1989	Social Science Geography and Population	South Korea; Location, History, Population, Economic, The relationship South Korea with Indonesia
Tajuddin Noer Effendi, dkk	Widya Utama 1992	Geography 3 International Relationship	South Korea; Introduction, Climate, Population, Agriculture, Mining, Communication, The relationship South Korea with Indonesia
Prathama Rahardja	PT Intan Pariwara 1994	Social Science Geography 3	South Korea; Location, Governmental, Economic, The relationship South Korea with Indonesia

Description of Korea Geography material by Tajuddin Noer Effendi is more than Pratama Rahardja. Next description was written by Tajuddin Noer Effendi et al., 1992. Geography 3 International Relationship. Widya Utama, Jakarta.

Introduction: Peninsular Korea occupies a central position in East Asia, be hemmed in by China on the west side and Japan on the east side. It length is 1000 km from north - south side. After Korea war in the 1950 – 1953, Korea has been divided into two countries, north Korea and south Korea. North Korea with its capital Pyongyang has a communist governmental, where as South Korea has democrat governmental. Demarcation line separated both of them on the latitude 38 ° N.

Even though divisible, but the culture, tradition and their language isn't different. They have the same background too. For five of century, within 1392 – 1910, Korea is arranged by Choson empire governmental which united all of Korea area. Choson empire also advanced the culture and art. Choson empire kings are dynasty Yi descent who are from China. This dynasty power ended in 1910, when Japan occupied Korea and make into its colonial. After Korea independent in 1945, they are war each other, which caused Korea separated become two country.

The area of South Korea about 95,000 sq. km and total population in 1990 are 42.4 million. Its capital Seoul has population about 10 million persons. Successfully in economic, has become South Korea go forward in Asia. South Korea together with Singapore, and Taiwan are new industrial countries in Asia. In the 1990, its income per capita was 5569 US\$ for a year. The Olympic game 24th was held in Seoul in the 1988.

Relief: Peninsular Korea is mainly an upland region of mountain ranges or approximately 70 % of Korea consists of hill and mountains. Lowlands are limited to coastal plains, cover about 20 % and can be planted. The most of lowland are on the south side and it's the biggest producer rice plant with another crop agriculture. South Korea has many river. Rivers are very important for the industrial and the society life. Naktong-gang or Naktong river (521 km) and Han-gang or Han river (514 km) are the most important river. Both of them are used for irrigation and water supply for industrial. Han river flows through the Seoul.

Climate : South Korea lies on the temperate climate and has 4 season. The dry season is very hot and dumb, with temperature 36 ° C. Rainfall happened on June, July and August. Its very long for winter, dry and very cold, with temperature until – 12 ° C . Winter occurs during in the end of November until march. In this month the weather is influenced by wind exhale which is came from Siberia. The beginning in a spring, the weather is uncertain. Sometimes its rain and the wind exhale bring yellow ash from north China. In the middle of April, the weather is very good.

Population: In the 1987, the population density was 427 persons per sq. km. Family planning success has been decreased the number of birth. In the 1990, the natural population growth has reached 0.9 % per year. Urbanization will continue, especially was caused by the attraction of industrial in the city. The population who lived in the city reached 65 %. To solve this problem, the government has long-term planning to develop human resources. The majority of population in Korea is descent from Korea. There almost no new comers; except 30,000 people who from China, and has been lived for along time. Most of them lived in the city. It is about 46.8 % in the South Korea population chose Buddha as their religion, 34.7 % Protestant, 10,8 % Catholic and 2.8 % Confucius. The freedom of religion in South Korea is guarantee by law.

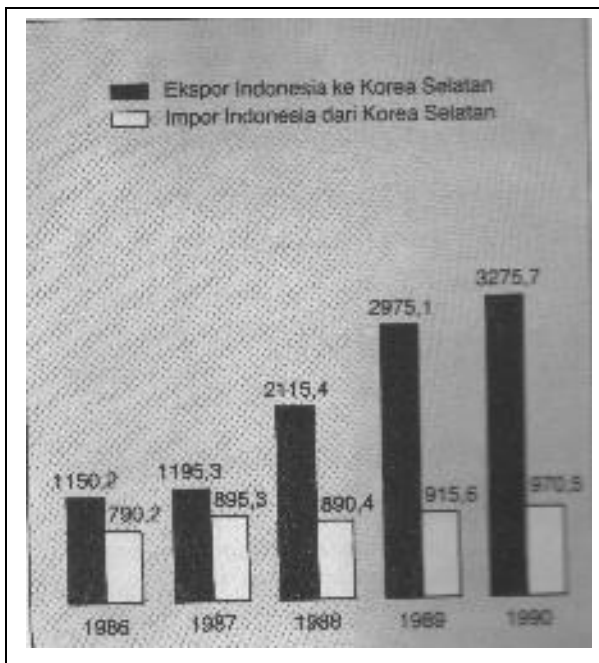
Agriculture : even though the industrial growth rapidly, agriculture is the most important economic activity in South Korea. The agriculture of Korea can be classified into permanent agriculture, where the land is cultivated year after year (continuously). The land is well – defined and regularly tended. Crop yield are kept high by the constant use of fertilizers and manure and the availability of drainage and irrigation facilities. The principal crop grown in Korea is rice and the mainly of cash crops are ginseng, tobacco, and cotton.

Mining and Industry : South Korea can be considered relatively poor in mineral wealth. Wolfram and coal are the important mineral mined. Event though poor of mining, Korea's industrial growth rapidly. In the 1990, contribution of industrial sector for income more than 40 %. Industrial development was begun during five years, 1962 – 1966. The first step in industrial development are absorb so many labor, among others textile industrial. In the latest, chemical industry is developed South Korea. Chemical industry area located all along the beach plain , in surrounding Pusan and Seoul. South Korea is on 10th place of biggest producer iron and steel.

Communication : Road transportation and train was newly develop after 1969. In that year, the first modern road was build. Toll road has 130 km length, connecting between Seoul and Inch'on, a harbor city which located in west side. In the next year, free way

was build all along 428 km, which connecting between Seoul and Pusan, the second biggest city and the biggest harbor city in South Korea. In the end 1989, the free way has been built along 1551 km, all of the road connects the main cities. Beside build the road, government also developed the modern underground railway in Seoul. It length about 886 km and it can carry 1.6 million people every day. Underground railway also built in Pusan in 1981 and the first route was operated in 1985. The airport located in Seoul, capital of South Korea. This airport can also service 8,864,000 people and 540.000 ton goods every years.

The relationship South Korea with Indonesia: South Korea has diplomatic relationship with Indonesia. The contractor from South Korea has been ever joined to build road in Indonesia. On trading, Indonesia exports to South Korea continuing increase. Import isn't as big as export. Petroleum, natural gas and plywood become the biggest export of Indonesia to South Korea. Iron, steel, and machine industry are the main import from South Korea to Indonesia.



KOREA GEOGRAPHY ON TEXKBOOK OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN INDONESIA

Being valid the 1994 curriculum Korea Geography is taught in senior high school on 2nd grade (11th grade), but in the junior high school that material wasn't suggested. The main criticism or this Korea Geography material is including region of The East Asia (China, Korea, Japan). Description of Korea Geography in the textbook of senior high school envelop; location, landform, history, population and economy.

Table 4. Korea Geography on Textbook of Senior High School in Indonesia

Author	Name and Year Publisher	Title of textbook	Description of material
Wardiyatmoko	Erlangga Jakarta 2000	Geography 2	Location, land form, population, economic
Ginting , dkk	Erlangga Jakarta 1996	Geography 2	Location, history, population, economic
Kuswardoyo	PT Pabelan 1995 Surakarta	Geography 2	Location, history, agriculture, economic, population
Mamat Ruhimat	Ganeca Excat Bandung 1995	Geography 2	Location, climate, population, economic
Abdul Rochim, dkk	Galaxy Puspa Mega 1995	Geography 2	Location, history, land form, climate, economic, population
Tim Geografi SMU DKI	Erlangga Jakarta 2000	Geography 2	Location, land form, economic, population

Next description was written by Wardiyatmoko, 2000. Geography SMU 2. Erlangga Jakarta.

North Korea



Location: North Korea is a republic country and lies in the north of peninsular Korea, The area of North Korea about 122,098 sq. km. The boundary are

North side: China

South side: South Korea

West side: Yellow sea

East side: Japan sea.

Land form: The most of North Korea area are mountain range. The lowland lies in the south side and west Pyongyang. In the north region there are Tuman mountain and Paektu mountain as the highest mountain. In the Chang Bai Shan mountain there are some river. Tuman river which flow to the west of slope Paektu mountain. The famous mountains in North Korea are Kwanmo mountain, Myohyang mountain, and Puksubaek mountain. Taebaek mountain lies on the along of east coast. The west coast of Korea has many island, but in the east coast of Korea has few island. In the dry season, temperature reached 20° C until 24 ° C. In the winter, temperature reached – 10° C. Rainfall usually occurred on summer. Mount of rainfall revolve 600 – 1300 mm/year. In January, the temperature reached to freezing point. Less then 70 % in the North Korea are forest.

Population: The population of North Korea more or less 26.246.000 people, 61 % people lived in the city. Number of urbanization increase since industrialization was done in 1945, until the labor for agriculture decrease. Most of population in North Korea included into Korea Ethnic. Korea formal language is Korea language included Altai language and related to Agglutinative language. Regime Communist that hold the power in North Korea make the freedom religion constitution. Atheist or non-religion is the biggest in North Korea. Besides that, there are Buddha and Christen.

Economic : In 1959, government has erased the old system of agriculture. Irrigation recovery and maximize the useful of machine made the agriculture increase of North Korea. Agriculture sector produce many yield crop. There are corn, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and fruits. Mining sector also produce many kind of crop. There are coal, iron, nickel , magnesium. The main coal mine located in North Pyongyang. Ore mine located in Musan, Kaesong. On trading, government usually took over. The main import are: coal, machine, transportation tool, chemical material, food and so on. For the export are: iron, steel, and yield of crop.

South Korea



Location: South Korea is a republic and lies in south peninsular Korea. The area of South Korea about 98,915 sq. km. The boundary are

North side: North Korea

South side: East China sea

West side: Yellow sea

East side: Japan sea.

Land form: Most of South Korea area are mountain range. Taebaek mountain occupied on southwest. The famous mounts are Halla mountain, Chili mountain and Taebaek mountain. Its river lies in west side, one of them are Naktong (9,525 km) and Han river. South Korea has a hot climate and it is influenced by monsoon climate. In dry season, rainfall is concerned at 500 mm – 1500 mm per year. In January, the lowest temperature is – 5° C. In July, temperature reached 25°C. In winter, dry wind blowing from Siberia. Most of South Korea (67 %) is forest.

Population: South Korea area isn't too large, but its population is more than the population of North Korea. In 2001, the population reached 47,174,000 people. Many people move and live in the south, because of Korea war. That's why South Korea has a big population. Korea people include the Mongol race. Korea language is South Korea formal language. Many kinds of religion were in South Korea. There are Buddha, Confucius, Protestant, Catholic, Chundokyo and Tao.

Economic: South Korea economic has been ever gone down, was caused by Korea war, but USA and United Nation gave some help, so it economic could move up. It is about 22% of agriculture area located in west and south coastal. Most of lands are planted by rice, fruits, vegetables. The most important produce from agriculture are rice, potato, onion and fruits. Sea crop produce sea weed. South Korea doesn't have coal reserves, so South Korea couldn't fill its necessity. Industrialize showing that there is an increase. Electric industrial, computer, and motorcycle are as supporting factor. South Korea import goods are; material of industries, petroleum, etc. USA and Japan are its main partner.

SUMMARY

The Geography textbook in Indonesia is being written appropriate with the curriculum. The curriculum has been changed many times and it is processing to be perfect today. Based on the new curriculum, geography of the foreign country is being taught in Elementary school at 6th grade, junior high school at 3rd grade (9th grade) and Senior High School at 3rd grade (12th grade). Especially, Korea Geography is being taught in Senior High School at 3rd grade (12th grade). If we learned it further, Korea was getting more develop in economic because of its industry, whereas Indonesia has much natural resources than South Korea. If we compare both of Indonesia and Korea, every country has their own strengthens and wideness, they can cooperate to fulfill every sector and their relationship become more powerful.

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The differences of Indonesia textbook and Korea textbook

No	Textbook of Indonesia	Textbook of Korea
1	The area of South Korea : 98,915 sq km	The area of South Korea : 99,299 sq km
2	The boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East side: Japan Sea - South side: East China Sea 	The boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - East side: East Sea - South side: Korea Strait and Dongjina Strait
3	Taebaek Mountain (1549 m)	TaeBaek Mountain (1567 m)
4	Rivers : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yallu River - Jong Jon River 	Rivers : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abruk River - Chong Chon River
5	Position : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Latitudes : 32° N - 38° N - Longitudes : 26° W – 130° W 	Position : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Latitudes : 33° N - 38° N - Longitudes : 124° W – 132° W
6	Rainfall : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Korea: 500 – 1500 mm/year 	Rainfall : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Korea: 1100 – 1700 mm/year
7	Center of Industry : South Korea : Seoul and Pusan	Center of Industry : South Korea : Seoul, Incheon and South East Coast.
8	The main export of South Korea : electric, textile, machine, food. The main import of South Korea : Car, raw material, medicines.	The main export of South Korea : Textile, shoes, car, electric, iron, machine. The main import of South Korea : LNG, ore, material of industries, corn, wheat.