

1. Description

1.1 Name of society, language, and language family

Java/Javanese, people of Java's first language is Javanese with Indonesian a second

1.2 Location:

Indonesia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans, just north of Australia and south of Asia, most populated island in the world

1.3 Brief history:

Originally settled by Buddhists and Hindus, it has been colonized by the Dutch, French, and English. Occupied by the Japanese during WWII.

1.4 Influence of missionaries/schools/governments/powerful neighbors:

1.5 Ecology:

2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s):

Mostly rice, with bread and other grains uncommon, sometimes noodles and potatoes replace rice

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources:

Not really specific, but since about 90% of Java is Muslim, pork is omitted from diet.

2.3 Weapons: Bow and arrow, blowguns?:

Swords (Keris), spears (Tumbak) and machetes (Golok), with specialty weapons for women

2.4 Food storage:

2.5 Sexual division of production:

Some women make pots (mostly mothers), but do not work in field where pots are used. They believe that their pots will crack in firing if they work in the field. Other women do participate in fieldwork since males do not harvest rice.

2.6 Land tenure

There is evidence of land tenure with poor farmers who have more land than they can cultivate. Leasers lease for more than one season since it is more economically viable (*JC* p. 162).

2.7 Ceramics:

See sexual division of production

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

2.9 Food taboos:

Mostly pork, see protein lipid source

2.10 Canoes/watercraft?

Outrigger canoes

3. Anthropometry

3.1 Mean adult height (m and f):

5 ft. 4 (Males) 4 ft. 11 ½ (Females)

3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

55.19 kg (Males) 52.61 (Females)

4. Life History, mating, marriage

4.1 Age at menarche (f):

4.2 Age at first birth (m and f):

~20 yo

4.3 Completed family size (m and f):

Average 6-8

4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):

"Short"—never given a number

4.5 Age first marriage (m and f):

In the example in the book, *Javanese Lives* the woman was 20 on her wedding day, never said specifically how old her husband was, but in each case in *Javanese Lives* the husband was substantially older. (~10-15 years). Village girls are arranged for marriage between 12 and 15 (*JC* p. 120).

4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce:

Highest it has ever been 1.8% of population in 1960, has steadily declined since with the almost absolute conversion to Islam

4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously:

Rare in rural Java, about 2% (*Javanese Culture*) Higher in more urban area's at about 6% (*Javanese Culture* p. 139). These are only non-Muslim Java males.

4.8 Arranged marriage, bride purchase/service, dowry:

In more traditional households, there are arranged marriages, but there are examples of women marrying for love if their parents allow.

4.9 Inheritance patterns: For divorce, ratio of 2:1 males to female (*JC* p. 146). With the majority of Java's people poor farmers, there is usually very little to leave to the nuclear family and the item is often lost after 2 generations (*JC* p. 151). Usually Bilateral (*JV* p. 438)

4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:

Old custom of the parents giving their first born to the grandparents when the parents moved out of their parents homes. Child is raised by grandparents, (fed, school, arrange marriage), until they die. Child always knows who his parents and grandparents are, and titles remain the same. (*JC* p. 146) Children tie together their parents' separate property rights and social and ritual ties to each other that are so strong they remain even in cases of divorce or death. (*JV* p. 67)

4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:

Some cases of transvestites never associated with homosexuality.

4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy):

Exogamy often the case with arranged marriages, to bring in more money from richer potential husbands and to greater prevent incest. Endogamy occurs when parents allow children to marry for love.

4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized?

No partible paternity with any evidence of polygamy. Other "fathers" are recognized but are grandfathers (*Reference above*)

4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows")

With the exception of pregnancy taboos, such as hair washing and certain foods eaten, there were no explanations of the mother's role.

4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?

Rural Javanese belief rituals must be performed in the third trimester, eating fruit salad, giving offerings, and preparing the birthplace (*JC* p. 101).

4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape

No statistical data found

4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin)

Arranged marriages, usually prevent this, but there are examples in poor villages of cross cousin marriages (*JC* p. 124).

4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms?

None, if they are living with families. Prostitution involves being ostracized.

4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring

Only evidence shows the giving of gifts before and after birth of a child. (*JL* p. 144)

4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?

They would live with the grandparents, and the father would move into the grandparents home (*JC* p. 155)

4.21 Adult sex ratio: number of adult males divided by number of (reproductive) females

4.22 Evidence for couvades

None

4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)

Father's often much older than the mother

4.24 Kin avoidance and respect?

Much respect given to elders, learned at a very early age with understanding the hierarchy of siblings (*JC* p. 134).

4.24 Joking relationships?

Sex is never openly discussed, but is often joked about with close kin groups such as the nuclear family's aunts and uncles (*JC* p. 101).

4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations

Bilateral (*JV* p. 438).

4.26 Incest avoidance rules

2nd cousins are not allowed to marry, but 1st and 3rd are allowed, the reason never discussed. (*JC* p. 124)

4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony?

Yes (*JC* p. 126-146).

4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name?

4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?)

See question 4.12

Warfare/homicide

4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:

4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:

4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:

4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations):

Could not find a thing on modern or past warfare, other than rebel groups in WWII.

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:

population density 1500 per square mile (*JV* p. 2).

5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality):

Permanent residence (*JC* p. 132).

5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes):

elected committees in each village (*JL* p. 362).

5.4 Post marital residence:

Never officially designated, families can live matrilocally and patrilocally or on their own (*JL* p. 201).

5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):

5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):

Social interaction expressed by gestures, verbal and nonverbal messages between genders and age groups effect social rank (*JL* p. 240).

5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships:

See question 4.24

5.8 Village and house organization:

5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses):

Men live with spouse unless work takes them away (*JC*)

5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere?

In home

5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc:

5.12 Trade:

between villages and urban inhabitants

5.13 Indications of social hierarchies?

Yes, indicated as social rank, based on interactions between genders and age, and monetary value of one's possessions (*JL* p. 241).

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

6 Time allocation to RCR:

There are daily calls to prayer, but the amount of time is not specified (*JC* p. 398).

6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine):

There are some examples of shamans healing after a birth, but with modernization of medicine, these are not preferred

6.2 Stimulants:

Alcohol strickly forbidin by Islam, but youths often drink in bars (*Guinness*, p. 134).

6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal):

Other then birth mentioned above, some have weapons kept in their house to protect themselves from 'death' (*JL* p. 143).

6.4 Other rituals:

6.5 Myths (Creation):

6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games):

regardless of each groups cultural differences, puppet theatre is very common (*JC* p. 246).

6.7 Sex differences in RCR:

6.8 Missionary effect:

The Dutch brought Christianity, but Islam is the most popular

6.9 RCR revival:

6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs:

Go to heaven if you have not sinned, hell if you have (*JL* p. 143)

6.11 Taboo of naming dead people?

None

6.12 Is there teknonymy?

No

7. Adornment

7.1 Body paint:

7.2 Piercings:

None, Islam preaches against it

7.3 Haircut:

Always short

7.4 Scarification:

None

7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.):

None

7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment:

7.7 Sex differences in adornment:

7.8 Missionary effect:

7.9 Cultural revival in adornment:

8. Kinship systems

8.1 Sibling classification system:

Age hierarchal (*JC* p. 134).

8.2 Sororate, levirate:

None

8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):

9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):

Numbered references

1. Weapons of java: <http://www.nikhef.nl/~tonvr/keris/keris2/keris08.html>
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3. Guinness, Patrick. 2009 *Kampung, Islam and State in Urban Java*,
4. Williams, Walter L. 1991 *Javanese Lives (JL)*
5. Koentjaraningrat, R. 1985 *Javanese Culture (JC)*
6. Jay, Robert. 1969 *Javanese Villages (JV)*