

State of Brunei Darussalam



Flag



Emblem

General Information

Karachi's official name :Negara Brunei Darussalam

Geographical location: Located east of the island of Borneo in the South China Sea area is divided into 4 districts Brunei-Muara District Belait District Tutong and Temburong District

Area:5,765 Square kilometer The land is 5270 square kilometers (about 70% of tropical forest area) and is 500 square kilometers of water Land boundaries: total 381 km of land border with Malaysia

All.Coastline: 161. Kilometers

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

Climate: climate is generally hot and humid. There were quite a lot of rain and warm temperatures. The average temperature is 28 degrees Celsius

Terrain: coastal mountains rise to the east. And low hills west

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, wood and

Natural disasters: earthquakes, typhoons and floods

Environment (Current issue):Smoke from forest fires in Indonesia

Environment (International Agreements):A member of biodiversity. The decline of Endangered creatures adaptation of environmental hazardous waste to protect the climate. Pollution from Ships

Population: 410,000people (2014 estimate)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 27.8% (male 53,512 female 50,529) , 15-64 years: 69% (male 130,134 female 128,488) ,65 years and over. Higher: 3.1% (male 5,688 female 6,226)

Nationality: Bruneian

Indigenous groups: Malay 67% ,Chinese 15% of native 6% Other 12%

Religion: religion is Islam 67% and other religions including Buddhist 13%, Christian 10%, other 10%

Languages: Malay or BahasaMelayu is the official language, followed by English and Chinese

Education: c92.7% of the total population literacy

Government

Coalition form of government: absolutism

Administrative district: divided into 4 districts. The Brunei-Muara, Belait, Temburong, Tutong

Constitution: September 29,1959 (last modified on January 1,1984)

Legal system: using English law. For Muslims, the Islamic Shari'a law the law in many fields

Executive : chief of state. His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Ronaldo Samuel Bolton John Moody Izzy someone beat him to the ground measured guess (His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji HassanalBolkiahu'izzaddinWaddaulah) He is the head of the country. On October 5, 1967

The head of government Majesty the King and the Prime Minister. Minister of Defence Finance minister

Cabinet : Appointed and chaired by His Majesty the King.

Election :No Majesty the King inherited the family.

Economy

Brunei is a free market economy. Under state care The country's main revenue comes from oil and natural gas, about 48%, about 43% of the nation's 4th largest oil producer in Southeast Asia. After Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia is about two hundred thousand barrels per day. And natural gas production is ranked 4th in the world is about 1.2 million cubic feet per day. The National Petroleum Corporation (Brunei National

Petroleum Company SedirianBerhad or Petroleum Brunei), which was established in November 2544, oil and gas agency policy. Our focus is to create wealth by taking the oil revenues to invest abroad. Or joint ventures with foreign The implementation of the Brunei Investment Agency (BIA) in the form of shares or bonds in Europe, US, Japan, Australia and Vietnam, the majority of Singapore's resident expert counselor .

Brunei's main exports are oil and natural gas. (Exports to 90 percent of total exports) make Brunei a trade surplus in the past. The products are mainly exported to Japan, England, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, the US and South Korea respectively, while imports, mainly from Singapore, Malaysia, UK, United States and is the product of cars, industrial machinery and electrical appliances. And agricultural products such as rice and fruit.

Brunei industries other than the oil and gas exist, including the production of food, and clothing for export to countries in Europe and America, the Brunei government seeks to develop the industry, food processing and manufacturing. beverages Clothing and Textiles Furniture made of wood Non-metallic building materials, Glass, but still faces challenges of labor shortages. The artisans This requires workers from foreign countries. And the domestic market is small.

Politics and Society

Brunei prosperous and well-known in the Christian Century, 15 and 16. When the occupied areas of the island of Borneo, and part of the Sulu Islands (Sulu) famous. Commercial Major export products include camphor, pepper and gold in those days, after the 15th century Brunei beginning to lose power down. While Spanish and Dutch were imperialistic, our territory and Brunei have to deteriorate much until the 19th.

Century in the year 1888, Brunei Darussalam has consented under British protectorate. Because of concern that need to waste land next to the year 1906 Brunei has signed a treaty with the British. Consent under British protectorate in full.

In the year 1929, Brunei explore oil and gas in Seria, Brunei has made a fortune in time to the year 1962. Brunei elections The People's Party of Borneo (Borneo People's Party) was an overwhelming victory. But were excluded from government. And it was an attempt to seize control of the Sultan in the future. The Sultan was aided by British troops Term legs straight from Singapore, Brunei has declared a state

of emergency after a renewed every 2 years until now. After being under British protectorate for over 95 years, Brunei gained independence on January 1, 1984

Political

Current constitution, which was last modified on January 1, 1984, he was assigned to the Sultan described the problem. Bay is the head of the country's Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, the Prime Minister will be the Brunei Malay origin. And must be a Sunni Muslim.

The country's main policy is to establish the national solidarity. And maintain the independence of the country. Brunei has a close relationship with Singapore. Although it is surrounded by Malaysia and Indonesia, a large Muslim country to the south. Since there is a similarity with the likes of Singapore is a small country. And is bordered by the large.

Muslim country after the attempted seizure of power since 2505, the government declared martial law. As a result, no elections Including the role of political parties is limited significantly the present political party Parti Perpaduan Kebangsaan Brunei (PPKB) and Parti Kesedaran Rakyat (PAKAR) no political role, too. The government is controlled by measures such as legislation Internal Security Act (ISA), which prohibits political community support. And may be withdrawn from the registration of a political party. The official ban Which amounted to more than half of the total population. The government also agreed that members of political parties. No need for a political party. The public can comment or ask for help from the government of Sultan has already

Economic policy

The government is trying to develop other sectors of the economy's dependence on oil and gas primarily to economic structures that are more diverse. Because it is expected that Confirmed oil reserves (proven reserve) of Brunei will be depleted in about 2558, with the recession in Asia since 2543, making Brunei accelerate economic reforms. And take measures to diversify the economy viz.

1. Establishment of the Council of Economic Advisors Led by Prince Mohamed's Bolton Kia's Minister of Foreign Affairs. The approach has been very active in promoting the private sector in economic development.
2. Economic restructuring The original policy was to provide welfare. To promote foreign investment and privatization. By allowing the private sector to participate more. And expanding the tax base
3. Modification of BIA strategic investment abroad by turning to invest in new areas of low risk, such as buying stocks in the information technology and telecommunications. Or the airline business
4. Planned Development No. 8 (The Eighth National Development Plan: 8th NDP), which was conducted during the years 2544-2548 Brunei government has targeted growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) at 5-6% by focusing on the creation. to better balance the budget And measures for sustainable economic development and regeneration. Create an expanded and strengthened to the oil and gas industry. Including the development of various industries. Economic and Social Development And human resources Including small and medium industries. Expand cooperation between the public and private sectors. Some of privatization And strengthen financial and monetary system is also based on the concept of Corporate Governance (Good Governance) and focus on the strengthening of the private sector.
5. Promote joint ventures with foreigners. Support for trade liberalization And create an investment climate to facilitate the investors, both domestic and foreign.
6. Developed into a center of trade and tourism (Service Hub for Trade and Tourism - SHuTT 2003 Vision) and set in the center of cargo in the region of Southeast Asia. The goal of the cooperation of the Brunei Indonesia Malaysia Philippines - East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA).
7. Strengthening of the financial system To revive the economy and contribute to the economic development and infrastructure. And formulate a development plan for the international financial hub (Brunei International Financial Center: BIFC) to develop an international financial services. Distribution of economic diversification And create job opportunities for the people.

The government has also encouraged the development of the private sector, which is the core of achieving economic goals of the country. The legislation Investment Incentive Act (1975) and has established

a Ministry of Industry and Resources (Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources) in 2012, the government aims to attract foreign investment. By providing incentives to businesses throughout the investment cycle. Since the inception During the growth and the expansion of the saturation. By industrial activity Can be classified into four categories.

1. Industries related to national food security.
2. Domestic industry
3. Domestic resource-based industries
4. Industry to export markets

Industrial policy with regard to manpower. Entrepreneurship Government support And facilities in Remain open and flexible for all types of industrial activity. And continue to guide the management possible. The policy of the owner Allow 100% foreign owned a majority stake. And minority interest As the types of industries and situations. Only events related to food security, national and local resources that still need to be a shareholder in the country. The domestic industry is not related to food security and national industry for export to foreign shareholders to 100%.

Brunei to focus on the stability of the natural environment, such as the area is free from pollution and ecological balance. Because the philosophy of sustainable development, so that polluting industries of all types will be banned. One of the selection criteria and the industry. The environmental impact

Culture

Identification. Brunei Darussalam is a multiethnic society in which one ethnic group, the Barunay, has a monopoly of political power. Variations in tradition among other ethnic groups are not regional but cultural, social, and linguistic. Indigenous Muslims usually are referred to as Brunei Malays even if they are not native speakers of the Malay language.

Speculations about the etymology include derivations from the Malay (baru nah ("there!")), a Sanskrit form, and the Kelabit name for the Limbang River.

Location and Geography. The original home of Brunei culture is the area around the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Settlements of Barunay and Kadayan also are found along the coasts of northern Sarawak and southwestern Sabah in Malaysia; Tutong and Belait settlements are found exclusively in Brunei. Bisaya, Iban, and Penan people also live in Sarawak and Dusun and Murut people in both Sarawak and Sabah.

Approximately 75 percent of the country is forested, although the exportation of whole logs has been banned. The country is covered with a wide range of mangrove, heath, peat swamp, mixed dipterocarp, and montane forests. There are numerous rivers, whose broad valleys contain most of the country's settlements. The southern portion of Temburong is mountainous and sparsely populated.

Demography. The 1998 population estimate was 323,600. Malays constitute about 67 percent of the total; Chinese, 15 percent; other indigenous peoples (Iban, Dayak, and Kelabit, all mainly from Sarawak), 6 percent, and others, 12 percent. In the late 1980s, 24,500 immigrants worked primarily in the petroleum industry. The population has increased more than twelve-fold since the first decade of the twentieth century. The distribution of population is Brunei-Muara, 66 percent; Belait, 20 percent; Tutong, 11 percent; and Temburong, 3 percent.

Linguistic Affiliation. Malay is the official language, but English is widely used in commerce. The Brunei dialect of Malay has many unique lexical items and a distinctive syntax. Malay is in the Western Malayo-Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian language family, which also includes the other languages spoken in Brunei. Various Chinese languages, English, and Philippine and mainland south Asian languages are spoken by guest workers. Many individuals are multilingual.

History and Ethnic Relations

Emergence of the Nation. The origins of the nation are only dimly known. Local traditions speak of a set of ancient local Bornean culture heroes, including HawangHalakBatatar, who adopted Islam and became the first Muslim sultan of Brunei, Sultan Muhammad (reigned 1405–1415), and his brother, PatihBarbai, who became the second sultan, Sultan Ahmad (reigned 1415–1425). These heroes gave rise to the Barunay nobles.

Many Barunay aristocrats trace their origins to the PagarUyung area of the Minangkabau highlands of Sumatra. The third sultan, Sharif Ali (reigned 1425–1433), who married a daughter of Sultan Ahmad, came from Arabia and was a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad, as were all the following sultans.

Chinese documents record the ruler of Brunei sending a mission to the emperor of China in 977 C.E. The Brunei Empire, stretching to Manila and the southern Philippines and the coastal areas of western and northern Borneo, reached its height in the sixteenth century; the nadir occurred in the nineteenth century. Two ultimately unsuccessful Spanish invasions from Manila occurred in 1578 and 1580. A twelve-year civil war occurred in 1661–1673. Brunei became a British protected state in 1888 and became internally self-governing after the promulgation of the constitution in 1959. After achieving full independent sovereignty in 1984, Brunei joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of Islamic Conference, and the United Nations. In 1992, Brunei joined the Nonaligned Movements.

National Identity. In 1990, a new state ideology was launched to promote the unity of the diverse groups within a plural society. Malayu Islam Beraja (MIB, or Malay Muslim Monarchy) is based on the idea of Brunei as a traditional Malay state, a long-established Islamic state, and a monarchy.

Ethnic Relations. All the ethnic groups in the nation have always been under the authority and rule of the sultan.

Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space

More than half the population lives in and around the capital. Other major towns include Tutong Town, seat of Tutong District; Kuala Belait, seat of Belait District; the small town of Bangar, seat of Temburong District; the deep-water port Muara, which opened in 1973 in Brunei-Muara District; and Seria, the center of the petroleum industry, in Belait District. There are also suburban developments around the capital and rural villages. The past two decades have seen a tremendous buildup around the capital. A network of roads and highways connects settlements in the three contiguous districts; Temburong is reached by boat from the capital area.

The architecture of the capital and its environs is dominated by the gold-domed Omar Ali Saifuddien Mosque (completed in 1958); the NurulIman Palace (1983), the largest residential palace in the world; the Royal Regalia Building (1992); the Royal Audience Hall (1968); and the Legislative Assembly (1968). The Tomb of the Fifth sultan is two miles downstream from the capital. The Royal Mausoleum has been used since 1786. The HassanalBolkiah National Stadium is the site of many large public celebrations. Numerous parks and recreation centers have been developed in the last decade.

Food and Economy

Food in Daily Life. The diet consists of rice and curries of vegetables, fish, shellfish, and fruits. Curries of water buffalo, chicken, and beef are consumed on special occasions. Game birds and animals (especially mouse deer, barking deer, and sambar) are eaten in rural areas. Many kinds of Malay rice cakes and confections are also eaten. Pork products are forbidden to Muslims. There is a wide range of open-air markets and restaurants in the main towns. A popular local drink is iced unripe coconut milk. Coffee is widely consumed; alcoholic drinks are forbidden to Muslims.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. At large Malay wedding feasts and the forty-day funeral feast, rice and coconut cream-based meat curries (santan) are served, often to a hundred or more guests.

Basic Economy. Since World War II, the state's economy has been based on the exportation of petroleum and liquified natural gas (LNG), which account for about 36 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Brunei is the third largest oil producer in southeast Asia and the fourth largest producer of LNG in the world, exporting mainly to Japan, the United States, and ASEAN countries. Brunei produces only about 1 percent of its domestic needs for rice, 11 percent for fruit, 65 percent for vegetables, and some livestock (cattle and water buffalo). In early 1998, approximately 36,345 wage earners worked for the government and 106,000 were in the private sector. In rural areas an unknown number are still primarily subsistence producers. There are no sales, personal income, or capital gains taxes, only a 30 percent tax on corporate income. The

workweek is Monday through Thursday and Saturday, with Friday and Sunday off. The national currency is known as the Bruneian dollar.

Land Tenure and Property. Before the land code of 1909, all land was either Crown Land, appanage land (held by high ranking nobles who were awarded "sacred" titles by the sultan), or private-heirloom land (held primarily by high-ranking nobles). Today any land not under private title is state land. Only citizens are allowed to own land. Rural villages have rights to state land for agricultural use.

Commercial Activities. Commerce is in its infancy. Local industry includes a water-bottling plant, a soft drink franchise, and garment companies. Foreign investment is encouraged but not highly developed. Priority is given to ensuring the stability of the natural environment, and all polluting industries are banned. Forest products and deep-sea fishing are not open to foreign investment. An international airport opened in 1974, and Royal Brunei Airlines began operation in 1975.

Major Industries. Commercial production of oil from land wells began in 1929. In 1963, production from offshore wells began. A major LNG production facility was completed in 1972.

Trade. The Bruneian economy is largely supported by exports of crude oil and natural gas, with revenues from the petroleum sector accounting for more than 50 percent of GDP. A 1990 study estimated that the commodities exported totaled approximately \$2.2 billion, with the main exports including crude oil, liquid natural gas and petroleum. Brunei's main trading partners include Japan, the United Kingdom, and South Korea. The same 1990 study accounted for \$1.7 billion in imported commodities. Brunei imports such goods as machinery and transport equipment, food, and manufactured goods. Singapore, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland are established as Brunei's main resources for these imported goods.

Social Stratification

Classes and Castes. The dominant ethnic group, the Barunay, is composed of four ranked ascribed social classes: the nobles, the aristocrats, the ordinary people, and the slaves, although slavery is no longer

practiced. Because class membership is strictly genealogical, a person assumes the class membership of his or her father and cannot rise or fall into any other class. There are no castes. The Kadayan have no social classes.

Symbols of Social Stratification. The only outward signs of social stratification are the prename titles of respect used in addressing or referring to nobles.

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Political Life

Government. Brunei Darussalam is an absolute constitutional monarchy. There are no political parties, elections, or legislature. Attempts to establish political parties in 1956 and 1985 did not succeed. In 1996, the first General Assembly of over a thousand elected village and mukim leaders met to give input to the Government. The first written constitution was promulgated in 1959, naming the sultan head of state, assisted by five councils (Religious Council, Privy Council, Council of Ministers, Legislative Council, and Council of Succession), with internal self-government and defense and foreign relations run by the United Kingdom. It was amended in 1971 to establish joint Bruneian-British responsibility for defense; in 1984, a cabinet-style government was introduced when Brunei resumed full sovereignty.

The sultan appoints judges to the Supreme Court, which consists of the high court and the court of appeals, and the Subordinate Court, which consists of the magistrate's courts. In 1991, an intermediate court was given civil and criminal jurisdiction. Syariah courts deal with Islamic law.

Leadership and Political Officials. There are two forms of government administration—a modern administrative bureaucracy and a traditional system of ritual offices—which are awarded to nobles and aristocrats by the sultan. Individuals can rise through the ranks in both systems. The traditional system includes for the nobles five offices of vizier and about sixty additional various offices, and for the aristocrats about seventy-three offices of minister (Pehin). All occupants are males. Not all these traditional offices are always occupied at any given time; offices are not inherited on the death of their occupants but remain vacant until a sultan appoints a new occupant.

Social Problems and Control. While the incidence of child abuse appears to be low, it is punished severely. Spouse abuse can be a cause for divorce. In general, Brunei is crime-free, especially in terms of violent crime.

Military Activity. The Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) was founded in 1961. The RBAF was restructured in 1991 into land forces, an air force, a navy, support services, and a training corps. Service in the RBAF is voluntary. The main purpose of the military forces is defense.

Social Welfare and Change Programs

Since 1955, citizens, permanent residents, and persons who have worked in Brunei for thirty years have been entitled to a monthly pension. Elderly persons with dependents below working age receive additional allowances.

Nongovernmental Organizations and Other Associations

Muslims in Brunei may not belong to international service organizations.

Gender Roles and Statuses

Division of Labor by Gender. Women have begun to assume positions of responsibility in government offices and departments. While women can be in the armed forces, they may not serve in combat.

The Relative Status of Women and Men. Compared to Islamic societies in the Middle East, women have very high status. Muslim women are encouraged to wear the tudong , a traditional head covering.

Marriage, Family, and Kinship

Marriage. Usually the parents of a young man arrange a marriage with the parents of a young woman. For a Muslim, the spouse must also be Muslim; thus, individuals, especially men, often convert to Islam in order to marry a Muslim. Interethnic group marriages are not uncommon. There is considerable minor variation in marriage ceremonies from group to group and within ethnic groups.

Domestic Unit. The domestic unit may be either a nuclear family or an extended family. This domestic arrangement is generated by a tradition in which a newly married couple joins the household of the bride's parents. After some time, young married couples may establish their own independent household.

Inheritance. Islamic inheritance law applies to Muslims. For non-Muslims, traditional practices apply.

Kin Groups. There are no descent-based kin groups. Malay kinship terminology is generational, with all "aunts" and "uncles" referred to as "mother" and "father," and Hawaiian, with all "cousins" referred to as "siblings." The kinship network of relatives may be very wide in the case of the Kadayan, who treat a relative by marriage the same as a blood relative, or narrower, in the case of the Barunay.

Socialization

Infant Care. Infants are watched over constantly by their parents, who often take them to the tasks in which they are engaged. Babies are fondly loved and appreciated by all.

Child Rearing and Education. Parents give young children responsibility for the care of their infant siblings at an early age, especially in rural areas.

Higher Education. The Universiti Brunei Darussalam opened in 1985 and offers a number of undergraduate degree programs, a few master's degrees, and a few certificate programs. Approximately two thousands government scholarship students study abroad, mainly in Commonwealth countries.

Etiquette

The following rules of etiquette are universal: pass items only with the right hand; refuse food by touching the container with the right hand, never verbally; use a thumb, never an index finger, to point; remove shoes whenever entering a home or public building, especially a mosque; shake hands gently and then gently touch the center of one's chest with the right hand afterward; never address a person by name alone; never consume items until specifically requested to do so; avoid public intersexual bodily contact; and never lose one's temper.

Ref :http://www.baanjomyut.com/library_2/asean_community/brunei/02.html

<http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Brunei-Darussalam.html>