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SUPPLEMENT TO
GUIDELINES ON
BEASISWA
UNGGULAN

FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS



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**SUPPLEMENT TO GUIDELINES ON BEASISWA
UNGGULAN FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS**

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**BEASISWA UNGGULAN PROGRAM
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Preface



In order to develop international cooperation in education, Indonesian government has declared the Beasiswa Unggulan Program for foreign students.

The main purposes of the Beasiswa Unggulan Program for foreign students are to contribute to human resource quality development in other countries, promote higher education and Indonesian culture, and to help strengthen and bring Indonesia's relationship and educational cooperation with other countries to a better level.

This Supplement to Guidelines on Beasiswa Unggulan for foreign students is intended to provide adequate information for both foreign students and the host university.

Jakarta, February 2012

Director
Bureau for Planning and International Cooperation
General Secretariat, Ministry of Education and Culture
Republic of Indonesia

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**SUPPLEMENT TO GUIDELINES ON SCHOLARSHIP
FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS
BPKLN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
BEASISWA UNGGULAN PROGRAM**

Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Senayan – Jakarta 102770

A. INTRODUCTION

Beasiswa Unggulan is a program initiated by the Indonesian Government, providing grants for the best students – national or international - to finance their study. Depending on cooperative agreement, source of funding can be either the Indonesian Government or other parties.

The Beasiswa Unggulan will be distributed to the national and international best students through referring organizations or institutions such as: universities, research institutions, public organizations, industry, and other governmental institutions with the purpose of preparing students to be smart and competitive Indonesians (Perfect Individuals), in line with the national education vision 2025.

The definition of Unggulan in this program lies in the focus on learning system development, candidate achievement, and program study development at the host university.

In order to promote and extend international cooperation in education with other countries, the Indonesian Government has developed the Beasiswa Unggulan Program intended for foreign students.

The Beasiswa Unggulan Program for foreign students is specifically designed and intended for Palestinian students. This is based on the New Asian – African Partnership (NAASP) Convention on Capacity Building for Palestine, where Indonesia reaffirmed its commitment to fully support human resource development in Palestine as well as the country's development.

Furthermore, the Beasiswa Unggulan Program aims at implementing comprehensive international cooperation between universities in Indonesia and those in other countries, under double/joint degree scheme. More to the point, the program also takes aim at developing Indonesia's international cooperation with other countries in the field of education and culture.

The Beasiswa Unggulan Program for foreign students offers opportunities for Palestinian students as well as students from other countries to study in Indonesia, in accordance with the above mentioned purposes.

B. PURPOSES

1. To contribute to the human resources quality development in Palestine and other countries.
2. To strengthen international relationship and cooperation between Indonesia and Palestine and/or with other countries.
3. To promote higher education and understanding of Indonesian culture.
4. To improve cooperation in education with partner countries like Palestine, Japan, Australia, USA and European Union countries.

C. STUDY PROGRAM

The Beasiswa Unggulan is available for undergraduate (S1), master (S1), and doctoral (S3) programs at some universities in Indonesia. At the end of the study, participants are expected to be able to communicate using Indonesian language. Language course will be held for 3 months, where students can follow the course while taking classes either in undergraduate, master, or doctoral programs.

1. Duration of Study

Each program may have a different study duration. Examples of study period and duration of language courses can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Duration of study (including language program) for undergraduate (S1), master (S2), and doctoral (S3) programs.

No.	Level	Program/Course	Duration
1.	Undergraduate (S1)	Indonesian Language Course	3 months
		Undergraduate Program Courses/Classes	48 months
2.	Master (S2)	Indonesian Language Course and Matriculation Program	6 months
		Master/graduate Program Courses/Classes	24 months
3.	Doctoral (S3)	Indonesian Language Course and Matriculation Program	6 months
		Doctoral Program Courses/Classes	36 months

The following are examples of institutions/universities offering study programs using English as the language of instruction (Table 2 and 3).

Table 2. Examples of universities offering undergraduate programs (S1) for foreign students.

No.	Field/Faculty	Department/ Program	University*
1	Humanities	Linguistics	STBA LIA
		Tourism	STP SAHID
2	Economics	Accounting, Economics	UNPAD
			UII
		Business Administration	UNIBRAW
3	Agriculture	Agricultural Engineering	UNPAD
			POLTEK JEMBER
		Marine	UNDIP
4	Politics	International Relations	UI
			UGM
5	Science	Biology	ITB
		Chemistry	ITB
		Physics	ITB
		Psychology	UI
6	Engineering	Engineering Faculty	UI
7	Tourism	Hotel Management	STP TRISAKTI

* given only as examples of universities which provide programs for foreign students. There are a number of other universities providing the same programs.

Table 3. Examples of universities offering master/graduate programs (S2) for foreign students.

No.	Field/Faculty	Department/ Program	University*
1	Engineering	Transportation System	UGM
		Human Resources Engineering	UGM
2	Economics	Accounting	UNPAD, UNIBRAW
		Business Administration	UNIBRAW
3	Agriculture	Agro-industry Biotechnology	UNIBRAW
		Marine	UNDIP, UNIBRAW
4	Politics	Public Administration Politics	UNDIP, UNIBRAW
5	Science	Biology	UKSW. ITB
		Chemistry	ITB
		Physics	ITB
		Remote Sensing	UGM
		Coastal Areas and Watershed Management	UGM
		Game Technology	ITB
6	Medicine	Health Promotion	UNDIP
7	Social Sciences	Psychology	UI

* given only as examples of universities which provide programs for foreign students. There are a number of other universities providing the same programs.

Majors in the doctoral programs (S3) will be based on interests of study.

2. Research

- a. Research must be conducted in Indonesia.
- b. Research conducted outside Indonesia are not covered by the Beasiswa Unggulan. Students must bear responsibility for the expenses, should there be research conducted outside Indonesia.

3. Language

Classroom activities as well as written assignments (paper, thesis/desertation) are brought up/presented in Indonesian and/or English.

D. SCHOLARSHIP FOR PALESTINIAN STUDENTS

The grant for foreign students includes living expenses, research (necessity-based and fund-availability), textbooks, tuition, insurance, and return tickets (economy class). Money covering living expenses and tuition will be given during study in Indonesia.

The amount granted to cover living expenses and tuition will be adjusted, taking into account the local standard where the student studies and stays.

The scholarship covers a return ticket to the country of host university (economy class), including the local transportations.

For students from other countries, grant will be given based on cooperative agreement, selection, or discussion (there might not be full scholarships).



Figure 1. Students-Recipients of Beasiswa Unggulan ask a question and discuss it with BPKLN team and host university.

E. ELIGIBILITY AND REQUIREMENTS

The following are eligibility for the scholarship and its requirements:

1. Undergraduate Program (S1)

1. Maximum age of 20.
2. Curriculum vitae (resume/personal data).
3. Having passed from high school or equivalent education level.
4. Min. TOEFL score of 450 or equivalent test score.
5. Completing and submitting application documents, along with a letter of admission from the host university.
6. Documents to be submitted:

- Registration documents
- A copy of passport
- A letter of recommendation from lecturer at universities in Indonesia
- Passing score of 3 (on a 4 scale) or 7.5 (on a 10 scale)
- TOEFL certificate or equivalent test
- A statement of good health from a trusted doctor in the country of origin
- A statement of motivation

2. Master/Graduate Program (S2)

1. Max. age of 35.
2. Curriculum vitae (resume/personal data).
3. Having passed an undergraduate program or any equivalent level.
4. Min. TOEFL score of 500 or equivalent test score.
5. Completing and submitting application documents, along with a letter of admission from the host university.
6. Documents to be submitted:
 - Registration documents
 - A copy of passport
 - A letter of recommendation from lecturer at universities in Indonesia
 - A copy of legalized undergraduate program graduation certificate and academic transcript/records (in English)
 - Min. Cumulative GPA of 3.00 on a 4 scale
 - TOEFL certificate or equivalent test
 - A statement of good health from a trusted doctor in the country of origin

- A statement of motivation
7. Research Proposal

3. Doctoral Program (S3)

1. Max. age of 42.
2. Curriculum vitae (resume/personal data).
3. Having passed a master program or any equivalent level.
4. Min. TOEFL score of 500 or equivalent test score.
5. Completing and submitting application documents, along with a letter of admission from the host university.
6. Documents to be submitted:
 - Registration documents
 - A copy of passport
 - A letter of recommendation from promoter candidate / dissertation supervisor candidate
 - A copy of graduation certificate and academic transcript/records of undergraduate (S1) and master (S2) studies (in English)
 - Min. Cumulative GPA of 3.00 on a 4 scale
 - TOEFL certificate or equivalent test
 - A statement of good health from a trusted doctor in the country of origin
 - A statement of motivation
7. Research Proposal

F. REGISTRATION

Completed registration forms and documents shall be sent to the host university and to the Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia, with the following address:

**Head of Bureau for Planning and International
Cooperation
Ministry of Education and Culture
Republic of Indonesia
C Building, 6th Floor
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman – Senayan, Jakarta 10270
Tel/Fax : (62-21) 573 9290, 572 4707
Website: www.beasiswaunggulan.kemdiknas.go.id**

with a copy to

**Director of Public Diplomacy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jalan Taman Pejambon No. 6, Jakarta
Telp. (62-21) 3813480
Fax. (62-21) 3858035**

The documents should be submitted through the Indonesian Embassy (KBRI) in the candidate's country of origin.

Candidates should enclose the scanned version of the required documents. Subsequent to documents submittance, candidates are to inform the Indonesian Embassy (KBRI)/General Directorate in the home country.

G. SCHEDULE

Registrations are open twice a year.

Activity	Study Period February	Study Period September
Registration	August	March
Selection Process	September	April
Announcement	October	May
Student's Arrival	January	August



Figure 2. Students-Recipients of Beasiswa Unggulan get together and have discussion with BPKLN team and host university.

H. STAY PERMIT

Students are expected to have a passport valid for at least 18 months. Those who wish to study in Indonesia can use the following visas:

1. Limited Stay Visa (VITAS)

The appropriate visa for students applying for this program is the Limited Stay Visa (VITAS) which can be obtained at the Indonesian Embassy in their country of origin. Upon their arrival in Indonesia, the students should request for conversion of VITAS into KITAS (Limited Stay Permit) to the local Immigration Office, not more than seven (7) days following their arrival. KITAS has a validity of one year and can be extended annually at the local immigration office.

2. Socio-Cultural Visit Visa (VKSB)

Should the students not be able to obtain VITAS, they are recommended to use VKSB upon arrival.

Students enrolling in a non regular program with duration of 6 months can use Socio-Cultural Visit Visa (VKSB). The length of stay for a Socio-Cultural Visit Visa is 30 – 60 days. The visa can be extended until five times at the local Immigration Office.

It is not recommended to use Tourist Visa or Visa on Arrival. They cannot be converted into KITAS.

3. Stay Permit Procedure:

Below are procedures for foreign students to obtain stay permit (Figure 3):

- a. The institution/university (provider) sends an offer of admission to the foreign student.
- b. Bureau for Planning and International Cooperation (BPKLN) announces the selection result to Indonesian Embassy (KBRI)/Embassy of the student's country of origin.

- c. BPKLN sends the student's scholarship application documents to State Secretariat for approval.
- d. State Secretariat issues approval for the student.
- e. BPKLN then requests for VITAS to Directorate General of Immigration in Jakarta.
- f. Directorate General of Immigration approves VITAS application and informs the student through the Indonesian Embassy in the student's country of origin (TELEX/CALLING VISA).
- g. The student then requests for visa to the Indonesian Embassy, following information from the Directorate General of Immigration.

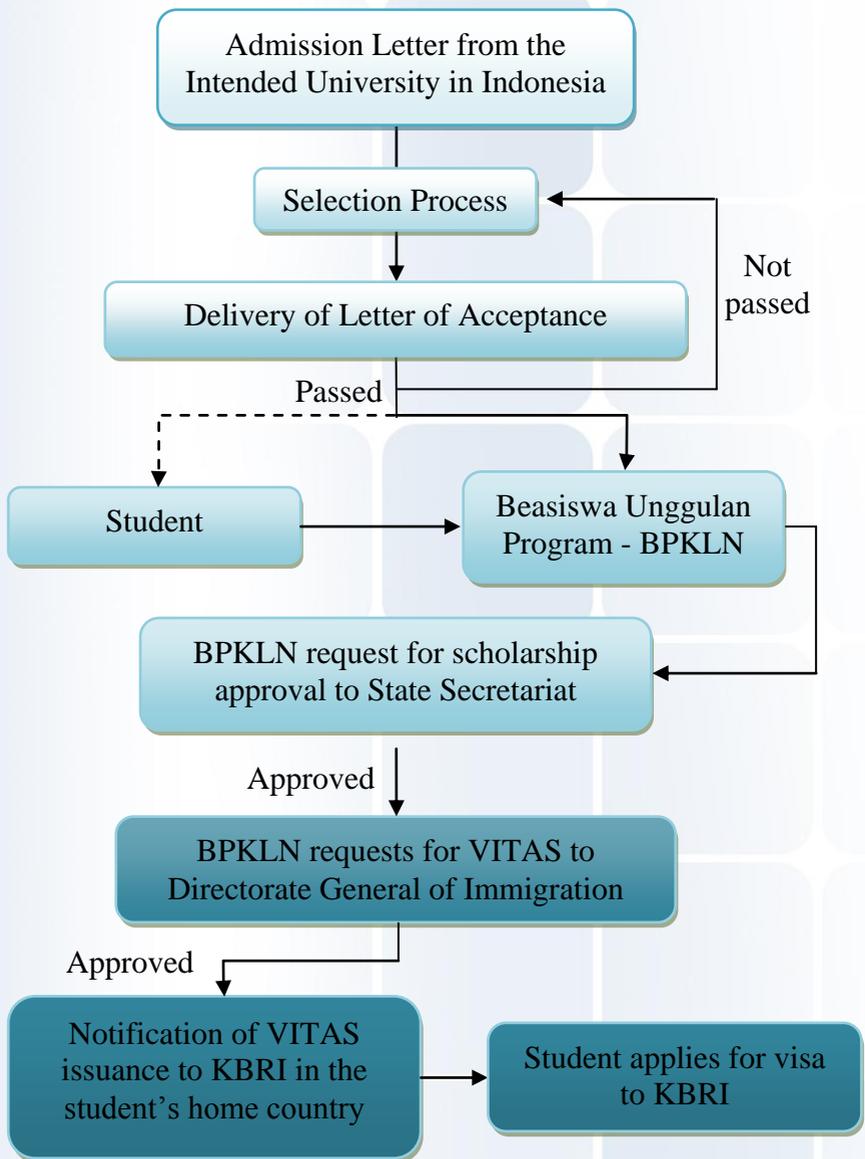


Figure 3. Diagram of stay permit procedure in Indonesia.

4. Arrival in Indonesia

After obtaining VITAS or VKSB from Indonesian Embassy (KBRI)/Directorate General in the country of origin, students are expected to leave for Indonesia without delay. They must pay great attention to information recorded in the visa (the data recorded should match the actual). Thus they need to keep in mind the following (Figure 4):

- a. Prior to the arrival, student should inform arrival schedule to BPKN, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia and host university. This will enable BPKN and the host university to make necessary arrangements with regard to the student's arrival in Indonesia.
- b. It is strongly recommended that the student only travels alone, not bringing any family member along. The scholarship only covers one person (the student) (especially for VITAS's user).
- c. Upon arrival at the airport in the city where host university lies, the visa will get stamped, as a proof of arrival in the city (especially for VITAS's users).
- d. The student should make sure that the airport officer gave the appropriate stamp. There should be no mistakes in the name of the city.

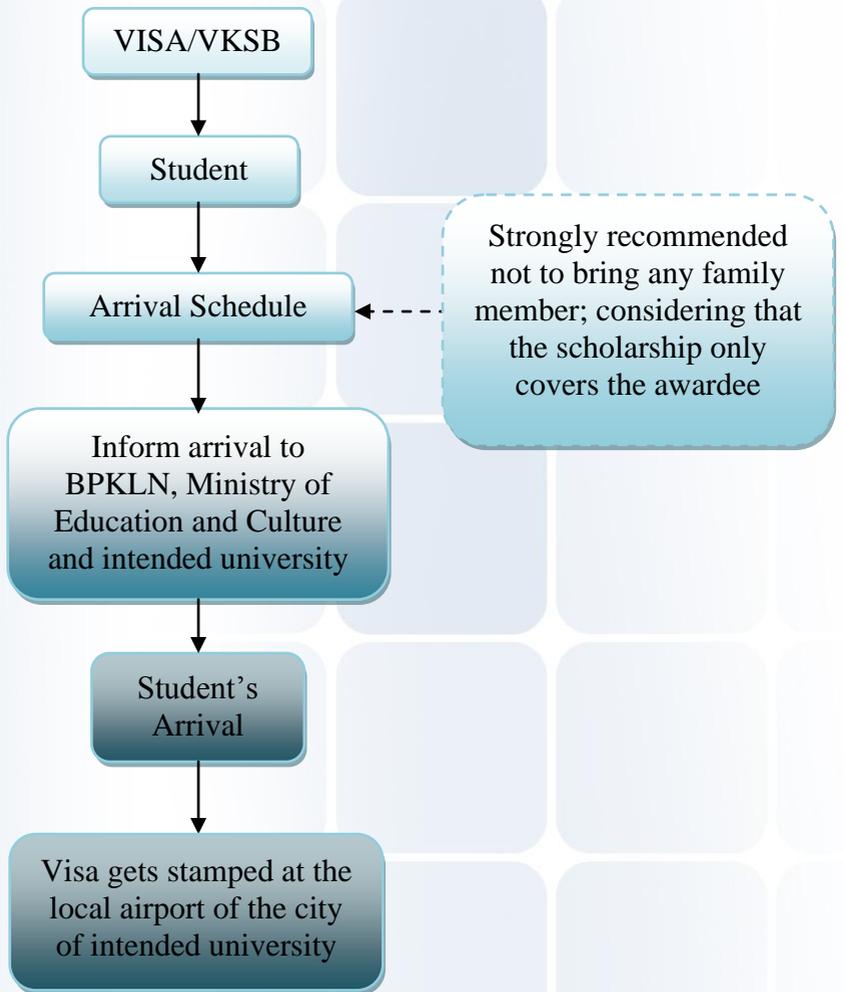


Figure 4. Process of Arrival in Indonesia.

5. Arrival Procedure using VITAS

Arrangement of VITAS/VKSB is handled by the host university during registration at BPKLN. Passport, visa and arrival stamp must be prepared/shown. The requirements are subject to conversion of VKSB into KITAS (arrangement for legal status and human rights). Meanwhile, the documents that should be prepared and sent to BPKLN for VITAS arrangement are a copy of passport, a copy of host's university tax identification number (NPWP), official university/institution registration, guarantor Identification Card (Dean/Institution), request for guarantee letter.

Below is the procedure for arrival in Indonesia by using VITAS (Figure 5):

- a. The host university is responsible for the arrangement of KITAS for the student within 7 days after the student's arrival in Indonesia.
- b. The host university issues a letter of admission for the student.
- c. After the selection process, BPKLN approves the application and informs the student through the Indonesian Embassy in the student's country of origin
- d. At the Immigration Office, the student will be asked to:
 1. fill in a form,
 2. give fingerprints
 3. submit original passport to process KITAS
- e. Immigration Office will process the documents and issues KITAS for the students in 3 weeks after document submission.
- f. Once the student has obtained KITAS, the host university is responsible for assisting the student

in obtaining police registration card from the local Police Station.

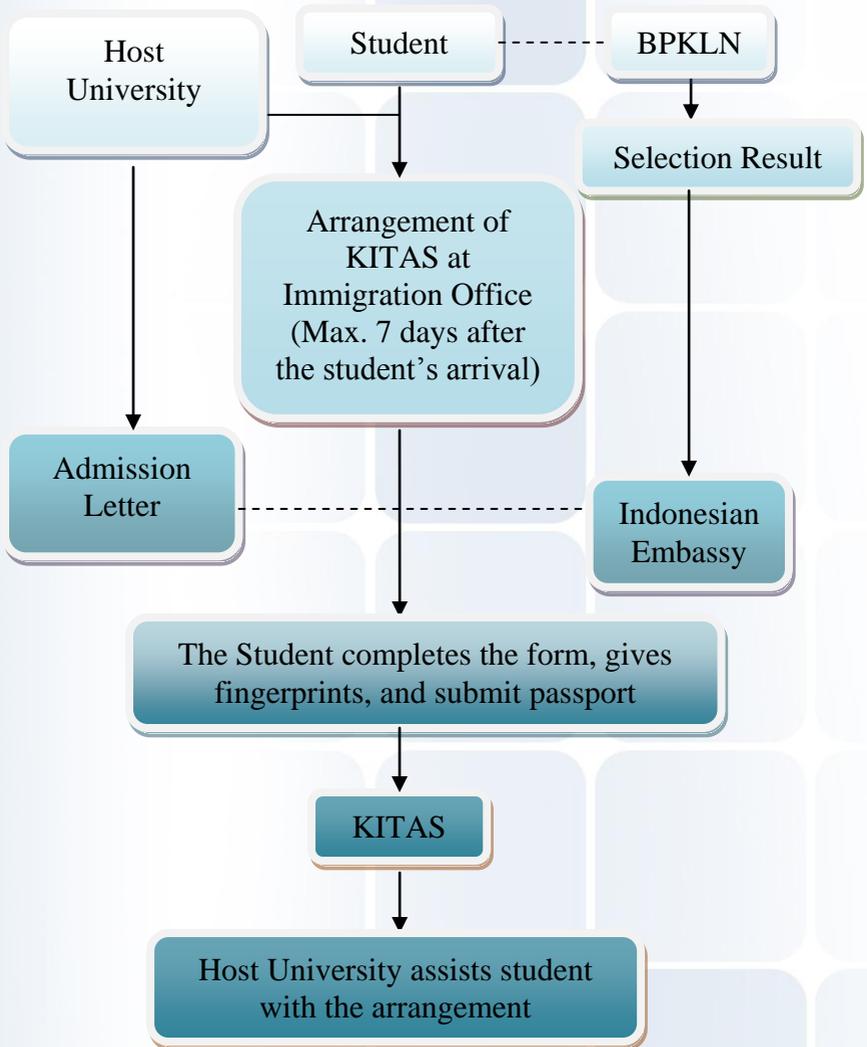


Figure 5. Arrival Procedure using VITAS.

6. Arrival Procedure using VKSB and Conversion of VKSB into KITAS

If foreign students use VKSB to enter Indonesia, they should immediately apply for conversion of VKSB into KITAS. Here is to give you an idea of the procedure (Figure 6):

- a. KBRI issues Socio-Cultural Visit Visa (VKSB).
- b. The student enters Indonesia through the international airport of intended city.
- c. Host university sends request for the conversion to BPKLN to get approval from State Secretariat and Directorate General of Immigration, enclosing:
 - 1) A copy of passport's first page
 - 2) VKSB
 - 3) Arrival Stamp
- d. BPKLN requests for conversion to State Secretariat and Directorate General of Immigration.
- e. After attaining approval from the Directorate General of Immigration, host university is responsible for the arrangement of VKSB conversion into KITAS at the Provincial Office of the Department of Law and Human Rights, ahead of process at the local Immigration Office.

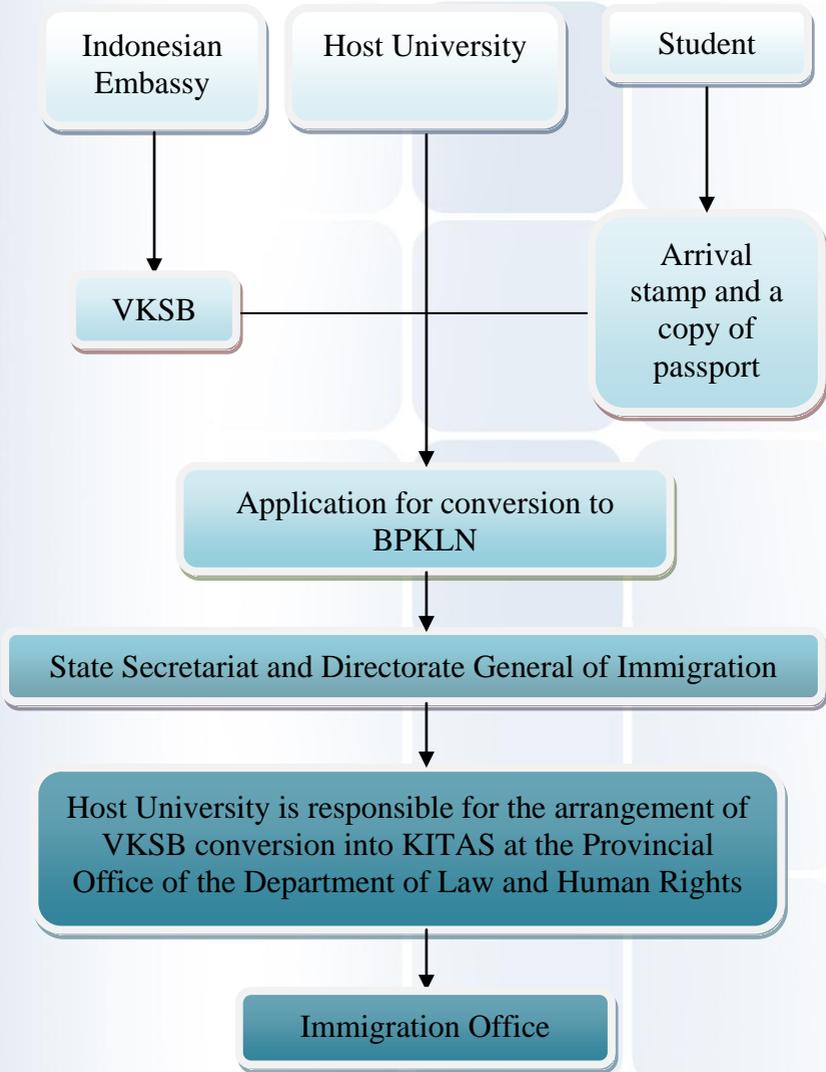


Figure 6. Arrival Procedure using VKSB

7. Extension of KITAS during Study Period

Things to be paid attention to:

- a. KITAS is only valid for 12 months and can be extended annually during the student's study period in Indonesia.
- b. Application for KITAS extension should be submitted to BPKLN by the host university no later than a month before expiry of KITAS.
- c. Documents to be prepared:
 - 1) A copy of passport's front page
 - 2) A copy of KITAS (both sides); original KITAS should be shown
 - 3) A covering letter from the host university
- d. Procedure (Figure 7):
 - 1) Host university sends documents for KITAS extension to BPKLN, to be reviewed for approval by the State Secretariat.
 - 2) Following approval from State Secretariat, host university must request for KITAS extension through BPKLN at the local Immigration Office.

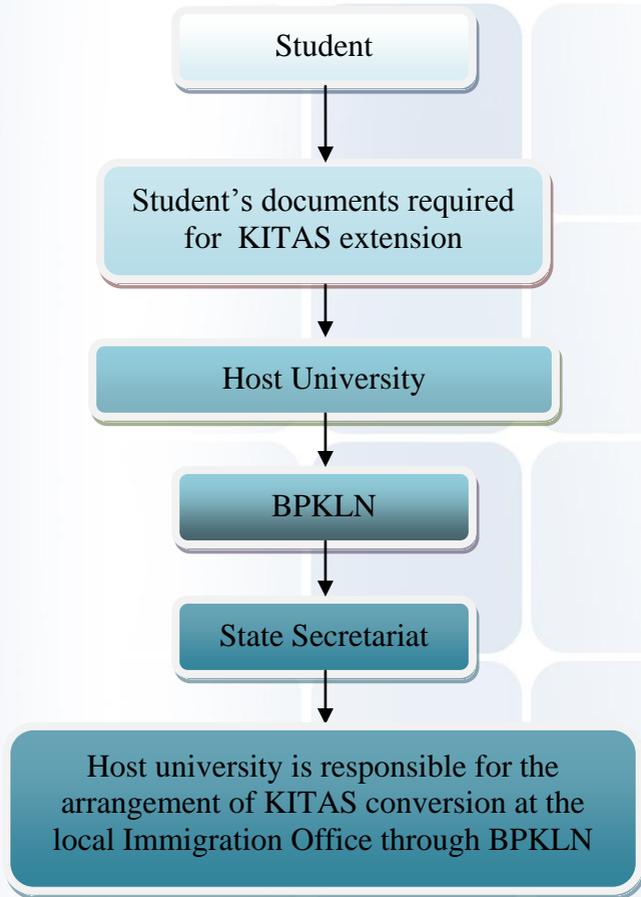


Figure 7. Extension of KITAS during study period.

8. Extension of Study Permit

Several things to consider (Figure 8):

- a. When the study permit from the State Secretariat is no longer valid but the student has not finished his/her study, the host university must apply for extension of study permit to BPKLN, not less than 2 months before the expiry of KITAS.

- b. BPKLN sends a request for study permit extension to State Secretariat.
- c. Following approval from State Secretariat, BPKLN sends the approval letter to host university.
- d. Host university is responsible for the arrangement of KITAS extension at the local Immigration Office.

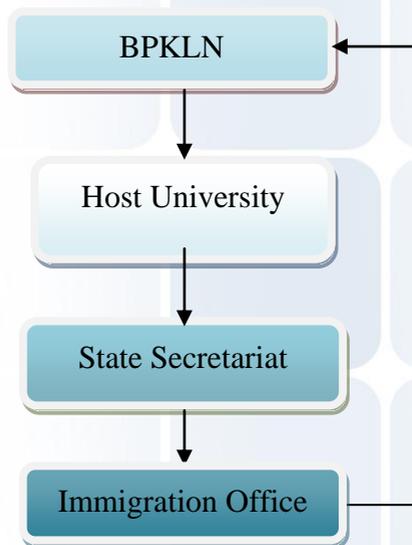


Figure 8. Procedure for Study Pemit Extension.

9. Extension of Scholarship (to Higher Level of Education)

Students who wish to continue their study to a higher level will get an opportunity from the Beasiswa Unggulan Program. Study permit can be obtained by taking the same steps as explained before.



Figure 9. Discussion among students-ipients of the Beasiswa Unggulan.

I. RETURNING HOME

1. Returning Home after End of Study

After finishing study, students should contact the host university 30 days prior to returning home schedule, to prepare all necessary documents.

2. Excess Baggage

The Indonesian government is not held responsible for any excess baggage fees or other costs spent for related matters.

3. Temporary Exit

Should the student leave the country temporarily for personal reasons, they must complete the following documents:

- a). a letter of recommendation from the host country
- b). flight itinerary (return ticket)
- c). a statement of being responsible for the expenses.

The scholarship does not cover the flight costs or other expenses of the student's temporary exit.

4. Returning Home During the Study Period

If the foreign students that studying in Indonesia will return to their home, especially in the context of research, field work and data collection, they must pay attention to:

- a). The students must ensure that they still have a valid study permit when going back into Indonesia
- b). If the student study permit will be expired before the student returned to Indonesia, then before going to home, they must extend their study permit in advance through the submission to BPKLN
- c). Students must ensure that their KITAS are still valid when they will return to Indonesia
- d). If their KITAS will be expired before they returned to Indonesia, then before going to home for research, they were required to extend their KITAS in advance through BPKLN
- e). However, it is not advisable to return to home during the study period, either in the context of research, data collection and fieldwork. Research carried out should be implemented in Indonesia
- f). Any costs incurred as a result of the activities back to home in order to research, data collection and field work is the responsibility of the students concerned

Process submission for renewal KITAS is as follows:

- a). Submit the application to the SETNEG through BPKLN

- b). SETNEG will issue a memorandum for the extension of KITAS, addressed to the local immigration office
- c). SETNEG will issue a letter to the head of the local Immigration through BPKLN
- d). BPKLN will submit memorandum to the University, and then university will take care of KITAS extension and also for exit and re-entry permit to the local immigration office with bring the note from SETNEG

5. Expulsion/Drop out

Should the students return to their country of origin due to personal reasons or following their failure to complete their study (for instance, not being able to reach the study target or breaking host university's rules), they must:

- a). report to the host university.
- b). report to Indonesian government through the Department of Foreign Affairs
- c). make written report to the consulate of their country of origin, stating the reason(s) causing them to leave their study.
- d). be responsible for the costs of flight taking them back to their country of origin.

J. OTHERS

1. Accomodation

The government of Indonesia is not responsible for any accommodation for the students. The host university will assist them in search for a place to stay/accommodation during their study in Indonesia.

2. Holidays

Apart from the scholarship, Indonesia government does not provide any other fund for the students. The students should take full responsibility for holidays, recreation, entertainment or other expenses.

3. Clothes

Students are expected to wear appropriate clothes when being in public places, showing at campus or any offices, and during classes.

4. Working Hours

In Indonesia, working starts at 7.00 or 7.30 a.m. and ends at 3.30 or 4.00 p.m., Monday to Friday.

K. INDONESIA AT A GLANCE

1. Geography

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world, lying between Asian and Australian continents. Its position along overland trade routes was irrefutably the growing influence in the politics and economy of the country.

Indonesia has an area of 1,905,443 Km² (735,354 mil²), with 13,677 islands, stretching from west to east, covering an area of 5,152 km. (3,200 miles) and 1,770 km (1,100 miles) from north to south.

The main islands of Indonesia are Sumatera with an area of 473,606 Km²; Java and Madura, with an area of 421,981 km², the most densely populated and fertile area; Kalimantan with an area of 539,460 Km², Sulawesi with an area of 189,216 Km² and Irian Jaya with a size of 421,981 Km² (Figure 10).

The Island of Java is considered central to the country, as the capital city – Jakarta - belongs to the island, which affects landuse and contributes to constant increase in the number of people occupying the island. Java makes up about 63% of the total population of Indonesia and becomes the most populous island in the country.

One of the islands making up Indonesia is Bali, which is frequently chosen as the main tourist destination. Bali covers an area of 5,623 km² (2,170 sq. miles), with a number of people living on the island,

constituting only about 2% of Indonesia's total population.



Figure 10. Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

2. People

As of the 2010 census, the total population of this country was 237.6 millions. In 1990, it was only 179.3 millions. Following the collapse of Russia in 1991, Indonesia has become the fourth most populous country in the world, right after China, India and USA.

During the period of 1970 – 1980, the population growth was 2.3%, which then fell into a decline in 1980 – 1990 (1.9%). It is highly predicted that the population will be much bigger in 2050, with 400 millions of people living in Indonesia.

The country is inhabited by mostly young people under the age of 20 (40%). A fascinating fact coming from the Islands of Java and Madura, in which 70% of the

country's total population is found, when in fact its area only makes up 7% of the country's total land.

3. Climate

Positioned on the Equator, Indonesia has a tropical climate with little variation in temperature, high humidity, and high rainfalls. On a certain altitude, the temperature can reach 21 to 33 degrees celsius or 70 to 90 in degrees Fahrenheit. Meanwhile its humidity is between 60% - 90%.

The highest average rainfalls along the equator occur between November and February, whereas the driest period occurs from June to September.

4. History

Over 1,000,000 years ago, Indonesia was already inhabited, proven by the discovery of Javanese Fossil (*pithecanthropus erectus*) in 1890, in the village of Trini, West Java. Another historical discovery was also made. It was the Chinese migration which became an evidence of the ice age civilization which was then believed to occur between 3,000 to 5,000 BC.

Arab people arrived in North Sumatera for the very first time in 846 AD which then led to the spread of Islamic Kingdom around the 16th century and followed by spread of Islam all over the island.

During expeditions they undertook, in search for spices, the Portuguese arrived in Maluku in the 16th century, soon after followed by the Dutch East India Company (*VOC/Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie*) in 1605, which then dominated the area and earned them the highest power to control spices and coffee trade.

5. Flora dan Fauna

Indonesia is home to various kinds of animals and plants, those living either on lands or in water. As land comprises of islands and mountains, most species on Indonesia's land are quite widespread and have large ranges. They come from and live either in certain islands or can commonly be found in big islands.

Physically, Indonesia can be divided into three distinct zoological zones. Based on research, it has been evidently believed that hundred years ago the Islands of Sumatera, Java and Kalimantan were once one stretch of land and shared Sundaland with the main land of Asia, while Irian Jaya lied on Sahul Shelf.

As a conscious effort to protect its endangered species, the Indonesian government established natural conservations in all parts of the country. Among a number of Indonesia's endangered species, there is Orangutan, an almost extinct primate inhabiting Sumatera and Kalimantan. Others are Komodo (Giant Lizard), found on a remote island located to the west of Flores beach, Rhinoceros *sundaicus* in West Java, and Babi Rusa (pig deer) and

Anoa, breeding in Sulawesi. Also, there are numerous birds and monkey species residing all over Indonesia.

6. Administration

Indonesia consists of 33 provinces. Sumatera comprises ten provinces: The Special Region of Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Riau, The Island of Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatera, Bangka Belitung and Lampung. Jawa comprises of six provinces: Banten, Special Region of Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, and East Java. Whereas Kalimantan, with the least-dense population, is divided into four provinces: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan. And, Sulawesi comprises of five provinces: North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and Gorontalo.

The other provinces are Bali, the Lesser Sunda (Nusa Tenggara) (Lombok and Sumbawa), East Nusa Tenggara (Sumba, Timur, Flores, Solor, Alor and Wetar), Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, Central Papua and East Papua.

Each province is ruled by a Governor, appointed by the central government.

7. Culture

Indonesia is proud of its cultural diversity, derived from its old traditions and has now plays significant role in

its people's way of life. Indonesian culture incorporates many aspects, including birth and death.

Unity of Indonesian people is a product of history, while diversity in cultures emerge from diversity of tribes, spreading all over Indonesia. These groups hold their tradition, language, customs and dialects.

Indonesian culture has developed since traders and missionaries arrived from India, China, Saudi Arabia and Europe, bringing their own beliefs and ways of life. Western influence stroke Indonesia in the 16th century, when Portuguese came in search for spices in the early of the 16th century. Following their footsteps were the Dutch and England.

Hindhu cultures dominated early Indonesian history. Ramayana and Mahabarata Epics played significant role and heavily influenced the cultures of the country and provided a framework for some of Indonesia's cultural traditions.

Traditional customs and culture of Indonesia have been both manifestated in ceremonies and festivals, making the concepts of "Gotong Royong" (cooperation among many people to attain a shared goal) and "Musyawarah Mufakat" (group consensus) the spirit of not only the people but the country as well.

8. Social Ethics in Indonesia

People are not expected to visit Bali on the “Nyepi” day (Balinese Holiday). On this day, Balinese remain at home and no work is done.

Before entering a mosque or church, learn about the rules applied there – most likely the guard will inquire somebody’s religion before letting them in. Women are to wear veils when being in a mosque.

It is strongly recommended not to be easily offended when being asked about religion, marital status or number of children one’s has. In Indonesia, such questions are very common.

It is considered a crime to own pornographic reading matters. Being naked in public places is also against the norms accepted in the society.

Do not drink tap water.

Indonesian Police Department has coordinated routine operations to catch traffic violators. Fine for driving without a seatbelt can be up to US\$ 1,500.

9. International Airport in Indonesia

There are several international airports in Indonesia, i.e.:

a. Sumatera

- BTH - International Airports of Hang Nadim, Batam
- BTJ - International Airports of Sultan Iskandar Muda, Banda Aceh
- KNM - International Airports of Kuala Namu, Medan
- MES - International Airports of Polonia, Medan
- PDG - International Airports of Minangkabau, Kota Padang
- PKU - International Airports of Sultan Syarif Kasim II, Pekanbaru
- PLM - International Airports of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II, Palembang

b. Java

- BDO - International Airports of Husein Sastranegara, Bandung
- CGK - International Airports of Soekarno-Hatta, Cengkareng, Jakarta
- JOG - International Airports of Adi Sucipto, Yogyakarta
- SOC - International Airports of Adisumarmo, Solo
- SRG - International Airports of Achmad Yani, Semarang
- SUB - International Airports of Juanda, Surabaya

- c. Bali and Nusa Tenggara
 - DPS - International Airports of Ngurah Rai, Denpasar
 - LOP - International Airports of Lombok, Lombok Tengah
- d. Kalimantan
 - BPN - International Airports of Sepinggan, Balikpapan
 - PNK - International Airports of Supadio, Pontianak
 - TRK - International Airports of Juwata, Tarakan
- e. Sulawesi
 - MDC - International Airports of Sam Ratulangi, Manado
 - UPG - International Airports of Sultan Hasanuddin, Makassar

“Always thinking out of the box, because we are facing
the extraordinary challenge”



Dr. *rer. nat.* AB Susanto, M.Sc

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