

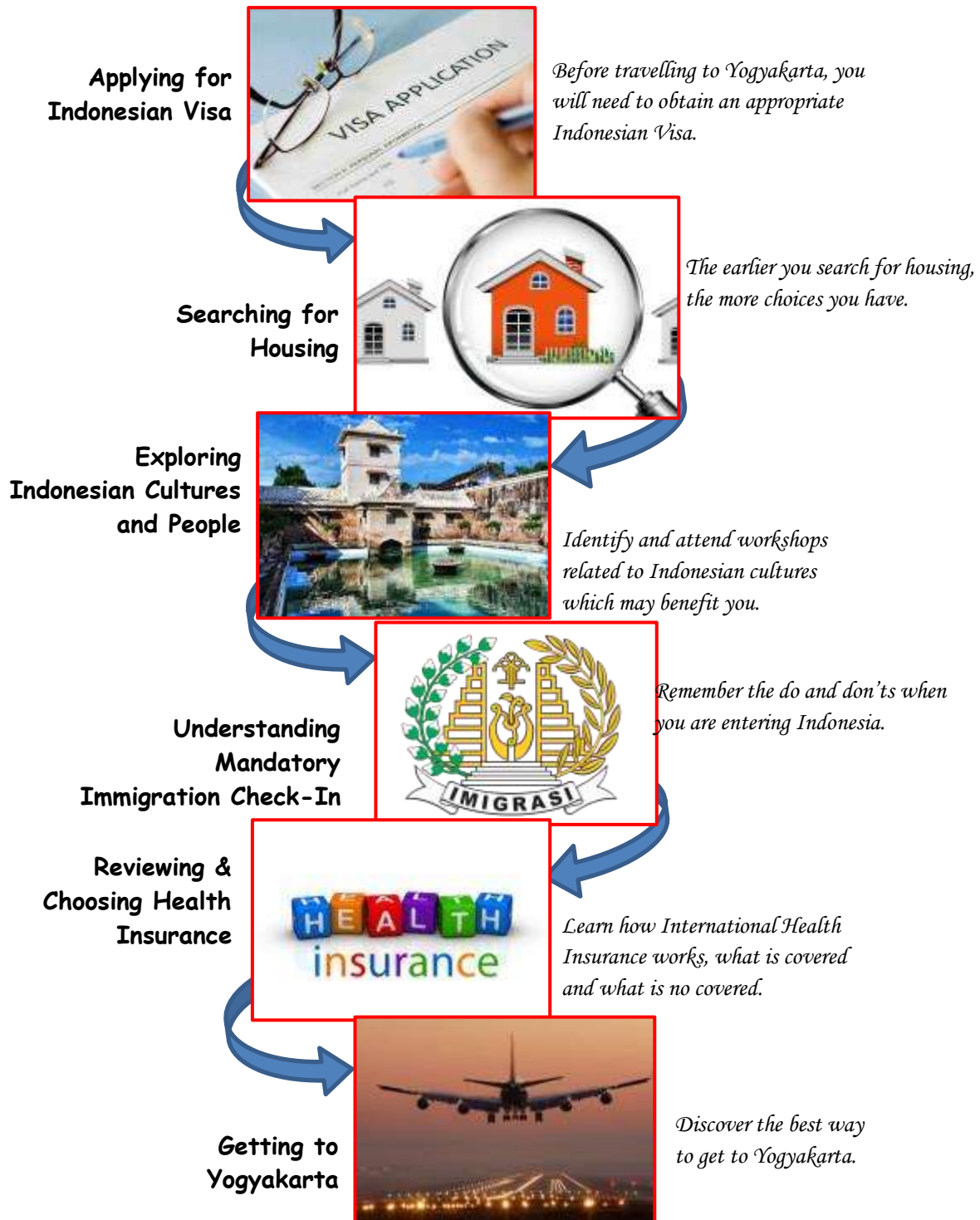


Arrival Guide **International Students**

YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY
2018

Congratulations on your admission to Yogyakarta State University! Before you arrive in Yogyakarta, there is a lot of information that you need to know. Being proactive will definitely help you have a smooth transition to your new home, Yogyakarta.

Here are few things you need to remember prior to your arrival in Yogyakarta, Indonesia:



Indonesian Immigration and Visa

Before making travel arrangements to come to the Yogyakarta State University, you will need to obtain an appropriate Indonesian visa.

Student visa for Indonesia

Please note that the visa application process and the list of the required documents may change at any time. Visit Indonesian embassy in your home country to get the latest information on the Indonesian visa regulations. Getting a visa to a foreign country should never be taken for granted.

Please note that the Indonesian visa application procedure may change in 2019 (certain exclusions apply to Autumn 2018). This page will be updated accordingly.

All international students accepted to study at Yogyakarta State University are required to get a student visa. We recommend all international students to start the application process for their visa as soon as they get the required documents.

Applying for a student visa

In Indonesia, a student visa belongs to the Limited Stay visa (**316**) which is meant for long-term studies only. Limited Stay Visa is valid from 6 months to 2 years. Please notice that **Social Visit visa** -category is not applicable if you intend to study for more than 6 months. The Indonesian Embassy grants single-entry **Social Visit visas** for the purpose of studying in Indonesia. This type of visa only applies to **exchange students**.

Here are some requirements for the visa 316 application:

1. A valid passport with at least one empty page for the visa (the passport must be valid for at least 6 months after leaving Indonesia)
2. Application and guarantee letter
3. Passport copy
4. Bank account copy

5. Recommendation from Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education. Guarantee letter may come from Yogyakarta State University.

Procedure

You can submit your Indonesian Visa application to Indonesia Representative Office overseas, or to Directorate General of Immigration in Jakarta, Indonesia in your home country.

Please note that when a Limited Stay Visa holders arrive in Indonesia, they are required to **report to Immigration Office** maximum 30 (thirty) days from the arrival date, to get a Limited Stay Permit Card that is valid as a legitimate stay permit in Indonesia.

Here is the procedure for applying a student visa

Option 1 : Application by Guarantor Limited Stay Visa / Permit	Option 2 : Application by Foreigner Limited Stay Visa / Permit
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guarantor submit visa application for foreigner in Directorate General of Immigration 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreigner submit visa application in Indonesian Embassy /Consulates
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Guarantor made payment (telex fee payment) 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Foreigner made payment (telex fee payment)
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Guarantor will obtain a copy of Visa Approval Letter, another copy will be sent to Indonesian Embassy/ Consulates 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Indonesian Embassy/ Consulates forwarding application to Directorate General of Immigration for approval
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Foreigner proceed to Indonesian Embassy/ Consulates to get visa issued (visa fee payment) 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. When Visa Approval granted, Indonesian Embassy/ Consulates will issue visa (visa fee payment)
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Foreigner proceed to Indonesia, Entry stamp will be obtained in the border 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Foreigner proceed to Indonesia, Entry stamp will be obtained in the border
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Foreigner reporting to Immigration Office, Having Biometrics captured (limited stay permit fee payment) 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Foreigner reporting to Immigration Office, Having Biometrics captured (limited stay permit fee payment)
 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Limited Stay Permit Card is issued 	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Limited Stay Permit Card is issued

Source: <http://www.imigrasi.go.id/index.php/en/public-services/limited-stay-visa#procedure>

Searching for Housing



Yogyakarta offers a very reasonable standard of living at a reasonably lower price compared to Jakarta and Bandung. The annual cost of living depends on student's lifestyle and the type of accommodation they choose to live in. Please note that students should also have extra funds to pay for initial establishment costs, textbooks, equipment, incidentals, local transport, temporary accommodation, and entertainment.

Please allocate extra costs in your budget, if you plan to do some traveling to places like Bali, Sumatra, or Papua while you are in Indonesia. The following table may give you a comparative indication of the type of expenses and average costs international students normally need to meet.

Expenses	Estimated cost in USD	Estimated cost in IDR
Housing (yearly)	\$ 500	7,250,000
Books & Supplies	\$ 50	725,000
Meals	\$ 150	2175,000
Transportation	\$ 45	652,500
Communication	\$ 25	362,500
Photocopies	\$ 10	145,000
Personal Daily Needs	\$ 50	725,000
Incidentals	\$ 15	217,500
Total		12,252,500

If you need guidance concerning your accommodation , please contact us at international office:

+62 274 520324

email: international.office@uny.ac.id

Indonesian People and Culture

People



With a total of around 260 million citizens, Indonesia is the fourth-largest country in terms of population size. Indonesian's ethnic composition is characterized by diversity, in fact wide diversity, as the country has hundreds of different ethnic groups and cultures. Surprisingly, more than half of the population can be categorized as belonging to two main ethnic groups, i.e. the Javanese (41 percent of the total population) and Sundanese (15 percent of the total population). Both groups come from the island of Java, Indonesia's most populated island, which contains almost sixty percent of the country's total population. When the island of Sumatra is included, this figure increases to approximately eighty percent of Indonesia's total population, representing a substantial population concentration in the western part of the country. The most populous province is West Java (with more than 43 million people), while the least populous province is that of West Papua in the far eastern region of Indonesia (home to around 761,000 people).

Indonesia's national motto "unity in diversity" (*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*) replicates the mass of ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversities that can be found within the borders of the world's largest archipelago. Indeed, when you imagine an animist Papuan (in the far east of Indonesia) meeting a Muslim from Aceh (in the far west) there are more variances - in terms of religion, clothes, lifestyle, tradition, native language, etc. - between both persons than there are similarities.

Religion



The government of Indonesia recognized six religions: Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist, Hindu, and Konghuchu. Mosques, churches, temples are found throughout the country. Though the majority of the people are Moslems, some

religious holidays of other religions are also celebrated as national holidays.

Climate



The main climate in Indonesia is not temperature or air pressure, but rainfall. Split by the equator, Indonesia has an almost entirely tropical climate, with the coastal plains averaging 28°C, the inland and mountain areas averaging 26°C, and the higher mountain regions, 23°C. The area's relative humidity is quite high, and ranges between 70 and 90 percent.

The extreme disparities in rainfall are associated with the rains. In a normal year, there is a rainy season (December to March), and a dry season (June to September). Western and northern parts of Indonesia experience the most rain, since the north- and westward-moving rainy season clouds are heavy with humidity by the time they reach these more distant regions. Western Sumatra, Java, Bali, the interiors of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya are the most probably moist regions of Indonesia, with rainfall measuring more than 2,000 millimeters per year.

Recommended clothing:



We recommend you wearing lightweight cotton clothing throughout the year, with an umbrella or raincoat for sudden cloudbursts. Yogyakarta is normally a bit warm and humid, so cotton-based clothing is strongly advised to wear throughout the year. A sweater is

needed in the mountainous inland areas. No matter where you go, be prepared for high temperatures and humidity.

Food



Many people say that Indonesian food is tasteful and hot. Spices and hot chillies are the ingredients of most culinary.

Typical meal: A typical Indonesian food normally consists of steamed rice and one or two main dishes made of chicken, fish, meat, or vegetables. This food sometimes includes soup, all of which are served together. Sambal is a common side dish.

Manner of eating: Food is eaten with the fingers or with a spoon and fork. When eating with the fingers, Indonesians use their right hand only. The left hand is used for less hygienic problems. They normally leave some food on the plate or drink in the glass to indicate that they have had enough.

Hawker food: For a fast bite, there are street vendors selling their food on their 3-wheeled carts. These stands are known as kaki lima. Many of these vendors have their own unique calls (a yell, a bell or a beat on a piece of bamboo) to announce their stuffs ranging from drinks, sweets, rice and noodle meals. Each kaki lima vendor normally sells only one dish and many sell meatball or bakso.

Favourite foods: A popular Indonesian dish is satay (pronounced sate) served with peanut sauce, ketupat (pronounced ke-too-paht), cucumber and onions. Other popular Indonesian dishes are gado-gado (half steamed vegetables salad dressed in a peanut sauce), nasi goreng (fried rice with shreds of meat and vegetables and topped with a fried egg), bakmi goreng (fried noodles) and Nasi Padang (hot and spicy cuisine of the West Sumatra cooked in thick curry of coconut milk).

Drinks



Please remember that tap water is not safe to drink. Water coming out of taps may contain bacteria and therefore must be boiled or sterilized before you drink it. Branded bottled water or water in gallons is readily available for sale in nearly all grocery stores and convenience stores.

Indonesian coffee is one of the finest in the world. You can enjoy the exotic taste of our coffee in the coffee shops commonly available in many entertainment centers or in any commercial areas of the cities.

Alcoholic drinks or local beers are available in major supermarkets and hypermarkets. Wine is sold only in major restaurants, night clubs, and hotels.

Time

Indonesia is divided into three time zones: WIB/Western Indonesia Time (Sumatra, Java, West and Central Kalimantan) is seven hours ahead of GMT. Central Indonesia Time (Bali, South and East Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara) is eight hours ahead of GMT. Eastern Indonesia Time (Maluku, Irian Jaya) is nine hours ahead of GMT.

Zone

Customs Regulations:



Prior to your arrival in Indonesia, you will be asked to complete a copy of the customs forms (it is only one page back and front). Please fill them out on the plane (when the flight attendant passes them out) in order to facilitate your passing customs quickly. You must

submit the signed customs declaration in order to clear customs inspection upon arrival. You will always find the customs officers quite friendly (no hassle types) so a quick smile goes along way.

You may bring a maximum of 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 100 grams of tobacco and a reasonable amount of perfume per adult. One litre of alcoholic beverage may be brought in per person 18 years of age or over. Personal goods up to a value of USD 250.- per passenger may be brought into the country.

Any person carrying cash into or taking cash out of the country in the amount of Rp.100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) or more, or other currency in equal amount, must declare it to the Customs.

Indonesian law prohibits visitors from carrying weapons, prohibited drugs or pornography into the country. Penalties can be severe and include death for weapons or drugs. Alcohol in excess of 1 litre per person 18 years or over is also prohibited to be imported.

Please note that the immigration law and rule in Indonesia are made to be obeyed by everyone who is interested to stay in Indonesia. The violation of the law can lead you to punishment. If you disregard the maximum length of stay in Indonesia, you will be fined for approximately Rp. 200.000 per day (around US\$ 20). The maximum fine is Rp. 25 millions and/or 5 years imprisonment. After you pay the fine, you will be deported.

Register in the Local Civil Registry Office and Report to the Local Police Station



It is required that every foreigner who holds KITAS to report to the local police station concerning his/her staying in a certain territory. In this case, you will get a Reporting Letter (STM/Surat Tanda Melapor).

In addition, every ITAS and ITAP holder must also record his/herself to the nearby Civil Registry office to get a Foreigner's ID card (*KTP Orang Asing*). **The process is easy and free. You only need to submit:**

1. A copy of your passport, a copy of your marriage certificate (if you are a married person), a copy of POA book (the blue book), a copy of your visa card stapled inside the POA book.
2. Passport size photographs (4×6 cm)

Holding this foreigner ID card will give you a lot of benefits. Some of them are:

1. You don't need to bring your KITAP or passport every time you travel across Indonesia. The ID card can be used as identification document in the national airport.
2. This allow you to have tittles on car ownership, open bank accounts, and Indonesian driving license (for 5 years and can be renewable).

Students Health Insurance



Finding a qualified provider for health insurance in Indonesia is essential to keep it as one of the first items on your to-do list when studying in Indonesia. You should obtain health insurance before commencing your

studies. If you already have health insurance, you should confirm that your current policy is valid for your stay in Indonesia. You will also be required to show your insurance certificate after you have arrived at Yogyakarta State University. We recommend that you use BNI Life Insurance to cover your health insurance in Indonesia.

Please visit <https://www.bni-life.co.id/id> for more detail information.