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รับ 1570 วันที่ 28 ก.พ. 2556  
ส่ง 10.564



KEDUTAAN BESAR REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
BANGKOK

059 1570 15000  
19 February 2013

No.: 059 /II/2013/ATDIKBUD

President  
Thanksin University  
140 Moo 4, Karnchanavanij Road  
Songkhla 90000

Dear Sir,

It is a great pleasure to inform you that the Directorate General of Higher Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia is offering "Developing Countries Partnership (KNB) Program Scholarship" which is provided to Master Degree program at one of 13 prominent universities in Indonesia to students across the world including those in Thailand. The program is very important as not only a generate future leaders in those specific regions but also to tighten the relationship among developing countries.

The scholarship will be provided for a maximum of 36 months period of study, the successful candidates are expected to arrive in Indonesia by the end of August 2013. The KNB scholarship will cover monthly allowances, health insurance, tuition fee, a round-trip economy class air ticket from the international airport of the student's home countries to Indonesia and etc.

The application form can download from KNB Scholarship website: [www.knb.dikti.go.id](http://www.knb.dikti.go.id) and the completed application should arrive to the Indonesian Embassy not later than end of April 2013 and should be addressed to:

**Education Division  
The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia  
600-602 Petchburi Road  
Rajthevi, Bangkok 10400, Thailand**

Please find the documents in particularly for the KNB Scholarship students to understand and comply with the KNB scholarship policy and regulation which attached herewith.

Sincerely yours



Dr. Yunardi  
Education and Culture Attaché

พ่วง ๖๖๐๕๓๖๖๕ (๖๗.๑๖.๕๑๐ ๖๓๖)  
เพื่อโปรดทราบและพิจารณา  
๑. แฉกส่วนงาน อธิการบดี  
๒. เคยแพร่ไปฉบับให้ ศ.งานวิจัยสังคม พันธุ์  
เพื่อทราบโดยทั่วกัน

Ben Nimmo

600-602 Petchburi Road, Payathai, Bangkok 10400  
Telp. (66-2) 2523135-40 Fax. (66-2) 2551267

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Directorate General of Higher Education  
Ministry of Education And Culture  
Republic of Indonesia



# Kemitraan Negara Berkembang

Program on Scholarship



Guide Book



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Directorate General of Higher Education  
Ministry of Education And Culture  
Republic of Indonesia



## Forewords

Directorate General of Higher Education Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia has been running the Developing Countries Partnership (KNB) program on scholarship since 2006. The program is considered very successful since hundreds of students from neighbouring developing countries in Africa, South East Asia, East Europe and also South America had been awarded a Master Degrees in various fields from 13 major universities in Indonesia.

The program is very important as not only to generate future leaders in those specific regions but also to tighten the relationship among developing countries. We believe that good relation among the countries is started with good relationship among the people. To support the continuous success of the KNB scholarship program, we proudly publish this guide book. The book contains most useful information for every potential students interested in applying this program.

We hope this book will be in handy particularly for the KNB Scholarship students, both on-going and new students, to understand and comply with the KNB scholarship policy and regulation.

Thank you

Achmad Jazidie  
Director of Institutional Affairs and  
Collaboration



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## 1. Background

The Tenth Conference of Heads of States of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries commenced in Bandung from 1<sup>st</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> September 1992 concluded, among others, the idea of scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture. In 1993 the Government of the Republic of Indonesia started offering postgraduate (master degree) scholarships to students from the NAM member countries.

Since 2002, after the cold war ended, the program had been offered not only to the NAM member countries, but also to the developing countries such as Thailand, Fiji, South Korea, Suriname, Guyana, Turkey, Vietnam, and Vanuatu. In fact, this program has attracted more applicants, and by 2012, 597 students from 49 countries had been awarded this scholarship.

Due to the international political escalation, the use of the term "NAM" was considered irrelevant. Therefore, the program had been changed to Beasiswa Kemitraan Negara Berkembang (KNB) or Developing Countries Partnership program on Scholarship.

## 2. Objectives

The objectives of the scholarship are:

- a. Promoting deeper cultural understanding among developing countries;
- b. Strengthening the relationship and mutual cooperation among the participating countries;
- c. Contributing to the development of human resource quality.

## 3. Study Program

In 2013 the scholarship is provided for foreign students to do their Master Degree programs in one of 13 prominent universities in Indonesia on study programs as listed below:

### a. Fields of study

(Be advised that not every university offers the following fields of study)

HUMANITIES	
1. Literary studies	4. Philosophy
2. Linguistics	5. Anthropology
3. History	6. Cultural studies



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### ENGINEERING

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Chemical Engineering          | 6. Geological Engineering* |
| 2. Civil Engineering             | 7. Informatics Engineering |
| 3. Architectural Engineering     | 8. Environmental           |
| 4. Electrical Engineering        | 9. Engineering             |
| 5. Naval Architect & Marine Eng. | 10. Mechanical Engineering |

### SOCIAL SCIENCES

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Public Administration       | 7. Communication & Media Studies |
| 2. Political Science           | 8. International Relations       |
| 3. Sociology                   | 9. Accounting                    |
| 4. Psychology                  | 10. Management                   |
| 5. Law                         | 11. Community Empowerment        |
| 6. Economics/Development Study |                                  |

### MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Performing Arts & Arts Studies | 3. Comparative Religious Studies |
| 2. Tourism Studies                | 4. Bio Technology                |



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EDUCATION	
1. Indonesian Education	7. Applied Linguistics
2. Educational Science	8. History Education
3. Social Science Education	9. Instructional Education
4. Natural Science Education	10. Educational Management
5. Primary School Teacher Education	11. Educational Research & Evaluation
6. Out of School Education/ Informal Education	12. Vocational & Technology Education

SCIENCES	
1. Biology	8. Statistics
2. Physics	9. Environmental Sciences
3. Geography	10. Public Health
4. Chemistry	11. Sports sciences
5. Remote Sensing	12. Pharmacy Studies
6. Computer	13. Nursing
7. Mathematics	



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### Agricultural Sciences

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Plant Pathology           | 8. Veterinary Science              |
| 2. Agronomy                  | 9. Agricultural Engineering        |
| 3. Soil Sciences             | 10. Marine Science                 |
| 4. Forestry                  | 11. Fisheries                      |
| 5. Entomology                | 12. Animal Science                 |
| 6. Agricultural Economics    | 13. Estate Crop Product Technology |
| 7. Food Science & Technology |                                    |





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**b. Period of study**

No.	Program	Period
1.	Indonesian Language	8 months
2.	Master Preparatory Programs	4 months
3.	Master Programs	24 months (4 semesters)

#### 4. Learning Process

**a. Lecture**

Language instruction in lectures is recommended in Bahasa Indonesia.

**b. Thesis**

Thesis should be written in Bahasa Indonesia unless the university suggested otherwise.

**c. Research**

Research should be carried out in Indonesia.

#### 5. Scholarship coverage

The KNB scholarship will be covering:

- a. Settlement Allowance of Rp.1.000.000,- will be given upon arrival in Indonesia;
- b. While taking the Indonesian language course and preparatory programs, a student will receive Rp. 1.650.000,-/month (Living allowance only);
- c. During their Master Program, the students will receive monthly allowances as follow:
  - (1) Living Allowance = Rp. 1.650.000,-
  - (2) Research Allowance = Rp. 400.000,-
  - (3) Books Allowance = Rp. 350.000,-
- d. The scholarship will be provided for a maximum of 36 months period of study (In case of early program completion, the scholarship will be stopped soon after the student set off for their home country);
- e. A health insurance with a maximum of Rp.200.000,- monthly premi (In case of the cost of medical services exceeded to those covered by the health insurance, the difference should be borne by the student);
- f. A round-trip international airfare (economy class) from the international airport of the student's home countries to Indonesia, including local transport to the host university;

\* Note: Other expenses beside those mentioned above will be borne by the students.



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### 6. Requirements

- a. Maximum age is 35 years old;
- b. Possess a bachelor degree;
- c. Not a Master Degree Holder;
- d. Have a TOEFL score of 500 or equivalent;
- e. Complete the on-line application form;
- f. He/she must be recommended by the Indonesian Embassy in the respective country;
- g. He/she must be in a good health proved by an official medical statement from authorized medical practitioner;
- h. Prior to the departure to Indonesia, the Successful candidates will be required to sign a statement letter provided by the KNB Scholarship management.

### 7. Application Procedure

#### a. Required Documents:

- (1) Recommendation letter from the Indonesian Embassy in the respective country;
- (2) Nomination letter from the respective government official;
- (3) 2 Academic Recommendation letters;
- (4) Scanned passport (personal data page only) or birth certificate;
- (5) Scanned bachelor certificate and academic transcripts (in English);
- (6) Scanned TOEFL score certificate obtained within the last 2 Years;
- (7) Scanned Medical Statement.

#### b. Procedure:

- (1) Download Invitation letter from the KNB Scholarship website ([www.knb.dikti.go.id](http://www.knb.dikti.go.id));
- (2) Bring the Invitation letter, Passport or Birth Certificate, Academic Certificates and Academic Transcripts to the Indonesian Embassy to acquire the recommendation letter;
- (3) Complete the on line application process ([www.knb.dikti.go.id](http://www.knb.dikti.go.id));
- (4) The Selection Process will be conducted based on on-line application data;
- (5) The Selection Results will be published in the KNB Scholarship Website ([www.knb.dikti.go.id](http://www.knb.dikti.go.id)) and through the Indonesian Embassy publication channel;

### 8. Schedule

- a. The application process must be completed no later than end of April;
- b. Selection will be conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> week of May;
- c. The selection result will be announced on 1<sup>st</sup> week of June;
- d. The students should have arrived in Jakarta by the end of August;
- e. Orientation will be organized in September;
- f. The Indonesian language course will be starting in early September.



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## 9. Arrival in Indonesia

### a. Visa Arrangement

#### (1) Short-Visit Visa (VITAS)

Prior to the departure to Indonesia, the successful candidates will be using a Short-Visit Visa (VITAS) that can be obtained from the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the candidate's home country. Soon after the arrival in Indonesia, the visa should be conversed to the Limited Staying Permit (ITAS) for 1 (one) year through a Local Immigration Office where the candidate will study.

Please be advised that the successful candidates must report to the Local Immigration Office within 7 days upon the time of arrival to get the Stay-Permit (ITAS).

#### (2) Social-Visit Visa (VKSB)

Social Visit Visa (VKSB) can also be used to entering Indonesia. It can be obtained from the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia where the student lives. Soon after the arrival in Indonesia, the visa should be conversed to get Limited Staying Permit (ITAS) for 1 (one) year.

While studying in Indonesia, students or KNB scholarship holders may go overseas as long as they obtain an Exit Re-Entry Permit (ERP) or Exit Permit Only (EPO) stamped on their passport by the Local Immigration Office.

Please be advised the successful candidates are prohibited to use the Tourist Visa to study in Indonesia, since it will cause a problem while processing the Stay-Permit.

(3) The student is expected to have a valid passport for a minimum of 2 (two) years.

### b. Departure to Indonesia

- (1) The successful candidates are expected to arrive in Indonesia by the end of August;
- (2) As soon as the visa is obtained and the date of departure is confirmed, the Directorate General of Higher Education will handle the travel arrangements for the successful candidates;
- (3) Ministry of Education and Culture will deliver the necessary arrangements to meet all the arriving students at the Soekarno-Hatta International Airport;
- (4) Students are strongly advised not to be accompanied by any family member since the KNB Scholarship monthly stipend is basically estimated for only one person for a proper living in Indonesia.



## 10. Returning Home

### a. Return home after finishing study

Student who has accomplished their study should contact the host university no more than 30 days prior to their departure so as to allow time for preparing necessary documents and travel arrangement. The day of departure should not exceed either the period of their scholarship or one month after yudisium (not the graduation day).

### b. Excess Baggage

The Indonesian government does not provide additional money for excess baggage and book transportations.

### c. Temporary return

When the student wishes to leave Indonesia temporarily for a personal reason, he/she must:

- (1) have a letter of recommendation from the host university;
- (2) have a round-trip international ticket;
- (3) cover the exit re-entry permit cost.

During the leave, he/ she will not receive any monthly allowance.

### d. Drop-out / Aborting study

In case students return home due to personal reasons or because they cannot complete their study (e.g. inability to complete the study or violating the Indonesian government or university regulations), the following points apply:

- (1) Students should inform the Director of Graduate Program of the host university;
- (2) Students must inform their government official/representative in written to explain the nature of the problems that have forced them to quit from the study;
- (3) Students must bear the cost of the International airfares.

## 11. Other Matters

### a. Accommodation

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will not provide any lodging or board. However, the host university will assist them in finding a suitable boarding house/accommodation.

### b. Holiday/Study Leave

Any other costs for personal reasons or vacations will be the responsibility of the student's responsibility.

### c. Dressing Decency

Students are advised to wear decent/appropriate clothes when they visit government offices and public places, and attend classes in campus.



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## 12. Contacts

1. Directorate of Institutional and Collaboration Affairs  
Directorate General of Higher Education  
Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia  
Building D, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Senayan, Jakarta 10270  
Phone : +6221 57946063  
Fax : +6221 57946062  
Email : beasiswaknb@dikti.go.id
2. Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation  
Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia  
Building C, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Senayan, Jakarta 10270  
Tel/Fax : +6221 5738181, 5709446/45, 5724707
3. Director of Public Diplomacy  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia  
Jalan Taman Pejambon No. 6, Jakarta  
Phone : +6221 3813480  
Fax : +6221 3858035



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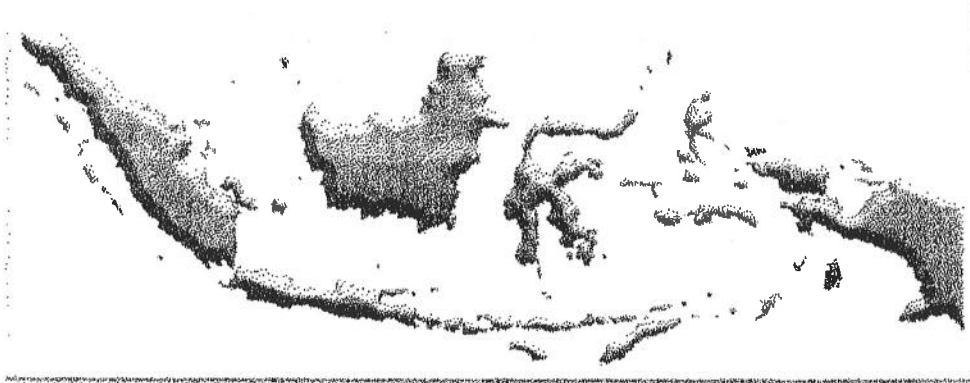


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## Living In Indonesia

Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia comprises of 17,508 islands. With a population of around 230 million people, it is the world's fourth most populous country, and has the world's largest population of Moslem. The nation's capital city is Jakarta. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor, and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

An exciting experience is waiting across a tropical island chain that stretches from east to west. Indonesia is home to an array of diverse cultures, endless beaches, tantalizing cuisines, warmest amity and scenic panorama that will surely captivate your mind and soul.

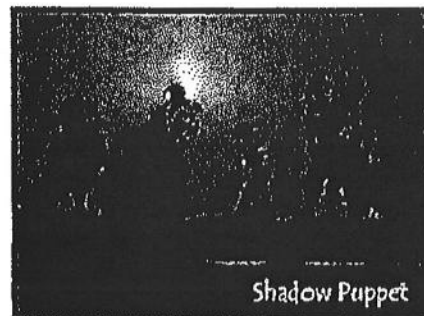


### A. The Climate

Indonesia has two seasons along the year-the dry season takes May to September and the rainy season takes October to April. The average daily temperature range is between 24°C to 30°C (78°F to 90°F) while the humidity is from 65% to 85%. Generally, there is no rain falls from May to August and the weather is a little bit hot and humid on the day and cool in the night and early morning.

### B. Art and Culture

Across its many islands, Indonesia has around 300 ethnic groups, each with cultural identities developed over centuries, and influenced by Indian, Arabic, Chinese, Malay and European sources. Traditional Javanese and Balinese dances, for example, contain aspects of Hindu culture and mythology, as do wayangkulit (shadow puppet) performances. Textiles such as batik, ikat and



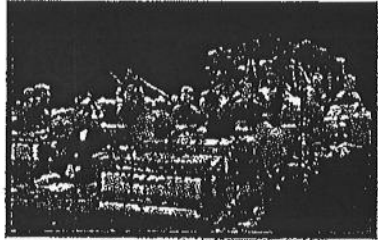
Shadow Puppet



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songket are created across Indonesia in styles that vary by region. The most dominant influences on Indonesian architecture have traditionally been Indian; however, Chinese, Arab, and European architectural influences have been significant.



Indonesia has developed a shared identity defined by a national language, ethnic diversity, religious pluralism within a majority Muslim population, and a history of colonialism including rebellion against it. Indonesia's national motto, "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" ("Unity in Diversity" literally, "many, yet one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country.

Indonesian traditional music includes gamelan and keroncong. Dangdut is a popular contemporary genre of pop music that draws influence from Arabic, Indian, and Malay folk music.

### C. Money Matters

The currency is Rupiah which is mostly used in daily transaction. Most daily dealings are in cash. Personal checks are almost unheard and credit card fraud is still on from time to time. If you want to change US dollars to Rupiah for transactions or want to have some on hand for emergencies, be sure that you have mint-condition bills, meaning that US dollars are easily exchanged **ONLY IF** they are without any mark, fold or imperfection of any kind. You'll be hard pressed to be able to use the non-mint-condition bills you bring to Indonesia.

### D. Accommodation

1. Some Universities provide dormitory/residential accommodation for foreign students. The rates will vary depending on the University's policy.
2. Boarding houses are also available near the University campus. The University will assist the foreign students to find suitable ones. The cost will be ranging between US\$ 40 - US\$ 110/month.

### E. Communication Matters

Recent years have shown enormous development in the infrastructure and usage of cellular telephones (cell phones/mobile phones) in Indonesia, known in Indonesia as hand phones. A wide variety of hand phones and the latest models with all the new features are available for purchase in Indonesia. Internationally known brands predominate the market with shares for those Chinese brands. The hand phones can be easily found in kiosks or shops in the major malls or sell their wares through counters in electronics goods stores. Prices range from US\$35 to US\$599.



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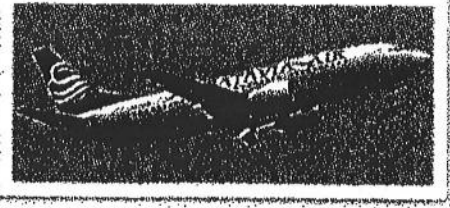


Some hand phones purchased abroad will work in Indonesia, as long as you subscribe to the operator that utilizes that phone system in Indonesia. For example, if you own a GSM phone, you can subscribe to Telkomsel (Simpati, Kartu As, karto Halo), Excelcomindo(XL), Three, Axis or Indosat (Mentari, IM3). For CDMA phones, subscribe to Smart Telecom (Smart), Telkom Flexi, StarOne, Fren, or Bakrie Telecom (Esia). Purchasing a phone number is as simple as buying a new "kartu telepon" or sim card at phone booth/kiosks. The products vary regarding costs of domestic and international calls and SMS, as well as costs for minimum "top up" and international roaming.

## F. Public Transportation

The public transportation in Indonesia comprises of bus, taxi, train, airways, waterways, and so on. The public transportation (Angkot) in Indonesia is easily available. Train is one of the popular transportation between big cities in Indonesia. Beside the train, the transportation between cities in Indonesia is bus.

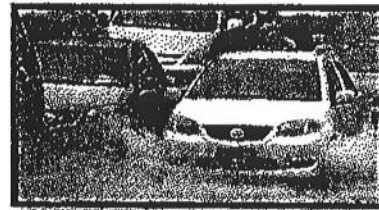
### 1. Airways



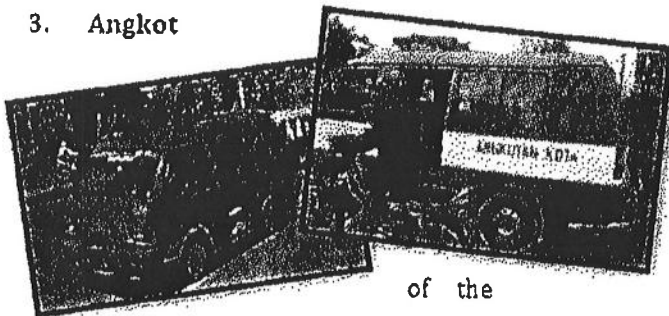
Connecting major cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Medan, Padang, Surabaya, Denpasar and others, 5 airlines are ready to serve you. Most airlines have already operated the on line reservation services with the credit card payment.

### 2. Taxi

Taxis are common in the big cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and Yogyakarta. Most of the Taxi uses taxi meter to set the charge. There are several reputable taxi companies, ones you can be sure, offer good service and safer drivers. These include Blue Bird, Express, Gama, Vetri, Centris, Citra, Putra and others.



### 3. Angkot



Angkot are minivans car type operated as public transportation connecting various areas within the cities that are commonly used in Indonesia. Each route usually marked by the different colors fleet or through route

of the





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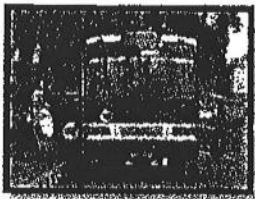
number. Angkot's fares are usually determined through the government regulation, but it became common that the short distance traveller or student usually pay below the fares.

#### 4. Becak

Cycle rickshaws in Indonesia are called becak. Not like in Jakarta, becak existed in most cities all over Indonesia, such as; Bogor, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Surabaya, Malang, etc. The models of becak are different in each city. Please be advice that you should bargain before getting in.



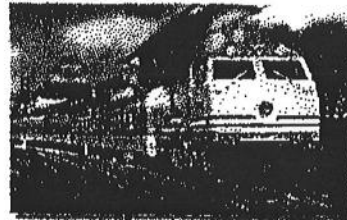
#### 5. Bis (bus)



Buses are the most common mass transportation. All buses have set routes (both inner city or to other cities) and set fares, but not necessarily set the schedules. The beginning and end points of each bus route are found on the front and back of each bus, along with a route number.

#### 6. Rail Transport (Train)

Most rail transport in Indonesia is located on the island of Java, which has two major rail lines that run the length of the island, as well as several connecting lines. In Java, most trains connect Jakarta and the hinterland. Passenger trains run during daytime and evenings. As the distances are not too great, there are no sleeping cabins provided.





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## G. Indonesian Cuisine

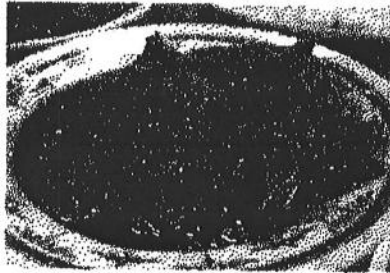
Indonesian cuisine varies by region and is based on Chinese, European, Middle Eastern, and Indian precedents. Rice is the main staple food and is served with side dishes of meat and vegetables. Spices (notably chili), coconut milk, fish and chicken are fundamental ingredients. Everything is coming in a reasonable price, between US\$1 to US\$5.

### 1. NasiGudeg

A plate of warm rice served with a variety of dishes including chicken, boiled egg, tofu and tempe cooked in thick coconut sauce, very sweet and slightly spicy. For the additional flavor, gudeg is served with SambelGorengKrecek which is very spicy and hot.



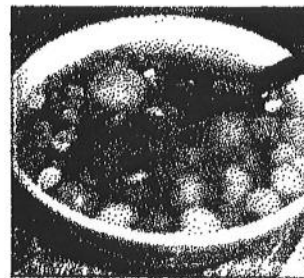
### 2. Rendang



Rendang is considered to be the most popular Indonesian cuisine that commonly made of stewed beef ground meat. In 2011, Rendang received an award as the most scrumptious delicacy in the world referring to the 2011 CNN polling of the World's 50 Most Delicious Foods. Originally from Western Sumatera, the distinct spicy flavor of Rendang comes from the perfect mixture of coconut milk and special seasonings such as: chili, garlic, onion, ginger, lemon grass, galangale, turmeric and other secret spices.

### 3. WedangRonde

Often served at night this warm ginger flavored drink is mixed with peanuts, tapioca cake, and kolang-kaling. This hot beverage is great for extra warmth at night. Also try: Bandrek or Bajigur and Wedangjahe,





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#### 4. Nasi Timbel (Timbel Steam Rice)



Nasitimbel consists of timbel steam rice, lalapan, sambaldadak, a piece of chicken (fried or roasted Sundanese style), fried bean curd, fried tempe, and slice of jambal (salted fish). If you want to, you can add gepuk (slices of beef, mixed in traditional herbs, then fried), pepes (main ingredients such as fish, chicken, mushroom, etc. mixed with crushed and blended herbs, folded into a banana leaf, then steamed until they are ready to eat), sauteed greens, and others.

#### 5. Pecel

Pecel is a typical Indonesian Salad made of boiled spinach, bean sprouts, long beans, basil leaves and other vegetables producing a lip smacking flavor that comes from genuine peanut sauce.



#### 6. Gado-gado



Gado-gado is part of a wide range of Indonesian dressing & salad combinations, along with *lotek*, *pecel* and *karedok*. In many places, to retain authenticity in both the production and flavor, the peanut sauce is made in individual batches, in front of the customers. Compared to Western and Indonesian salads, Gado-gado has much more sauce in it. Instead of being used as a light dressing, the vegetables should be well coated in the sauce.

#### 7. Sate (satay)

Satay or sate is a dish of marinated, skewered and grilled chicken, goat, mutton, beef or other meats, served with a specific sauce made of peanut, brown sugar, soya ketchup and other genuine Indonesian spices. The more authentic assortment uses skewers from the midrib of the coconut leaf, although bamboo skewers are often used.





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## H. Place of Interest

These are amongst the popular spots in Indonesia worth visit:

### 1. Dago Street Bandung



If you want to feel as if you were in the cities of Europe, just come and enjoy this atmosphere in Dago Street, Bandung. The nuance of Dago Street offers much coolness and beautiful scenery which has millions of enchantments and puts in order, so that make the street more beautiful.

Walking along the street, you will find

a lot of big trees which has function as the shelter especially in the day lights. The street is also completed with sidewalk for pedestrians to walk along in shady and pleasure. Nowadays Dago has become a business center and place for teenagers to hang out. There are many shopping facilities and hotels in this street, such as Dago Plaza, Cafe, Book Store, numbers of FO, Dago Tea House Culture Park, various hotels, etc.

### 2. Borobudur Temple

Borobudur Temple is a thousand years old Buddhist sanctuary recognized as one of the greatest Buddhist work of art in the world and a World's wonder of its kind in the world. Borobudur's architects and sculptors designed it to serve the purpose of veneration, worship and meditation, though Borobudur is not a temple as such. To date, it is the center of tourist attraction in Central Java. The name *Borobudur* is believed to have been derived



from the Sanskrit words, *Vihara Buddha Ulu*, meaning the Buddhist Monastery on the hill. Borobudur temple is located in Muntilan, a District 42 kilometers north side of Yogyakarta city.



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### 3. Malioboro Street



Located in the heart of Yogyakarta City, Malioboro street is a busy meeting place for students, tourists and street dealers. Exploring the nearly 1.200 meters walking alley surrounded by hundreds of genuine Javanese vista we will be enjoying the sightseeing, shopping or having a meal in a warung (Javanese for a food

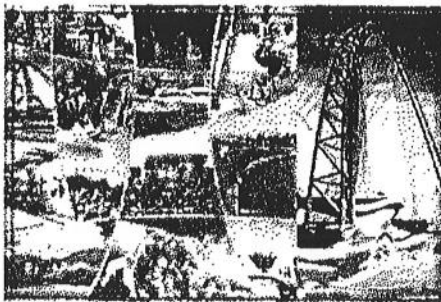
stall). In the evening, another kind of food stalls called lesehan invades Jalan Malioboro offering delightful authentic cuisines with a friendly and familiar ambience. Less obvious to the tourist, but more for the local population, side streets, lanes and structures that lead on to Malioboro are as important as the street itself.

### 4. Tawangmangu

Tawangmangu is a mountainous tourist attraction at the slopes of Lawu Mountain that makes it cool and often foggy. It is located approximately 50 kilometers to the east of Solo, through a series of beautiful natural scenery of green paddy field and the shady trees. This beautiful getaway spot is marked with the number of lodging such as a villa or guesthouse, as well as restaurants (with Satay as the special menu) or street traders. Tawangmangu is surrounded by two dazzling tourist sites: Grojogan Sewu which is a waterfall with a height of about 100 meters and the lake Sarangan.



### 5. Taman Impian Jaya Ancol



Taman Impian Jaya Ancol is a tourism site in North Jakarta. Established in 1985, Taman Impian Jaya Ancol changed its name to Ancol Jakarta Bay City in 2006. Operating in an area of 552 hectares, Ancol Jakarta Bay City has become the largest recreational site with various attractions in Indonesia. In Ancol Jakarta Bay City you can find: Dunia Fantasy (the biggest amusement park in Indonesia),

Gelanggang Samudera, Beach Carnival, Art Market, Gondola, SeaWorld, Ice World, and the Atlantis Water Adventure.



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#### 6. Taman Safari Prigen, Surabaya



Taman Safari Prigen is a national tourism and wildlife conservation site which spans over 400 acres at the foothill of mount Arjuna. It is blessed with a tropical mountain view and the amazing collection of thousands of wildlife from 150 world races and endangered species such as Komodo dragon, European Bison, Himalaya Black Bear and White Tiger etc. Taman Safari is located at Jatiarjo village Prigen district.

It's about 50 km drive from Juanda International Airport Surabaya - Gempol Highway. And it only takes 60 minutes and just 45 km drive from Malang Town.