



STUDENT HANDBOOK

Academic Year 2015-2016
Graduate Program, Faculty of Medicine
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Welcome	3
II.	Introduction a. Faculty b. Vision and Mission	4
III.	Calender Academic	5
IV.	Academic Information a. General Requirement b. Post Graduate Program Selection c. Registration Procedures d. Registration Time e. Re-Registration f. Course Duration and Course System g. Course h. Facilities	6
V.	Admission a. Pre Arrival b. Candidate Requirements	9
VI.	Learning Activities a. Study Loads b. Subject Classification c. Study Leave and Temporary Terminatio d. Semester Credit System and Assessment Standard e. Remedial Examination f. Evaluation of StudyPrediction of Graduation g. Regulation on Proposal Submission, Seminar Results, and Thesis Examination h. Research Seminar Rules i. Thesis Examination Rule Graduation Rules j. Guideline For Supervisor and Student	13
VII.	Regulations on Proposal Submissions, Seminar Results and Thesis Examination	17
VIII.	Ethics, Integrity and Academic Regulations	22
IX.	Financial Programa a. Tuition b. Scholarship c. Houseing and Dining	26
X.	Academic Program	28
XI.	Life in Yogyakarta	32

I. WELCOME

The Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada (FM UGM), which is established on March 5, 1946 as the oldest Faculty of Medicine in Indonesia, has grown rapidly over the years and positioned itself to become the leading institutions in Indonesia and in the Region. Supported by 555 lecturers, 33 Professors, 537 supporting staff, 26 departments, 15 research centers and working groups, FM UGM offers three undergraduate programs, six master programs, 20 residency training programs, and a doctoral program. Every year, over 500 undergraduate students and 600 graduate students (consisting of 150 residencies, nearly 400 master students and 50 doctoral students) are enrolled.

Extensive number of research and its innovations are also produced for the advancement of understanding and solving health problems faced by the country and global community. These studies ranged from the biomedical aspect to policy analysis of particular health agenda, thus providing comprehensive and collaborative approaches in dealing with health problems. Improvement in building the curriculum and master student as well as the management system in the organization is a continuous endeavor in the undergraduate and graduate education program to meet the Indonesian and global competency standards, and to be able to compete at a global level in addressing health agenda and health care delivery. Continuous research endeavors and high quality study programs would have not been achieved without distinguished faculty members, visionary leadership and an unparalleled network of partners, funding agencies and the alumni.

Located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta with the magnificent Merapi Mount in the background, FM UGM offers dynamic academic atmosphere and innovations to best serve the interest of the nation and humanity. We gladly welcome you to explore and experience our programs and to enjoy our campus life which depicts a blend of cultural power, professional life and technological advance.

Warm regards,
Prof. Dr. Teguh Aryandono SpB(K) Onk, Surgical Oncologist

II. INTRODUCTION

a. The Faculty

The Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada (FM-UGM) has grown rapidly over the years and positioned itself to become the leading institutions in Indonesia and in the Region. Supported by 555 lecturers, 33 Professors, 537 supporting staff, 26 departments, 15 research centers and working groups, the Faculty offers three undergraduate programs, seven master programs, 20 residency training programs, and a doctoral program. Every year, over 500 undergraduate students (consisting of 150 residencies, nearly 400 master students and 50 doctoral students) are enrolled. Extensive number of research and its innovations are also produced for the advancement of understanding and solving health problems faced by the country and global community. These studies ranged from the biomedical aspect to policy analysis of particular health agenda, thus providing comprehensive and collaborative approaches in dealing with health problems. Continuous research endeavours and high quality study programs would have not been achieved without distinguished faculty members, visionary leadership and unparalleled network of partners, funding agencies and the alumni.

b. Vision and Mission (UGM)

Vision To be excellent and innovative world class university, imbued with nation's cultural values based on Pancasila as the state ideology and dedicated to the nation's interest and humanity.

Mission To carry out education, research and community service as well as preservation and development of knowledge that is excellent and useful for society

III. DRAFT 2015-2016 ACADEMIC CALENDAR – UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

FIRST SEMESTER

10 – 31 August 2015	Re-registration and Course Registration Period
18 – 20 August 2015	Registration and Course Registration Period for New Students of Graduate Program
24 August 2015	Commencement of First Semester Academic Activities
26 August 2015	Welcome Ceremony and Stadium General for New Students of Graduate Program
18 September 2015	Deadline for Tuition Fee payment for Class of 2014 and previous year Students applying for postponement/review of Tuition Fee
21 – 25 September 2015	Payment of Education Operating Cost for Class of 2012 and previous year Students
7 December 2015	Announcement of 2015-2016 Even Semester Re-registration
14 – 18 December 2015	Reading Week
25 December 2015	Deadline for Tuition Fee Postponement Application for Class of 2015 and previous year Students for 2015-2016 Even Semester
21 December – 8 January 2016	Final Examination Period
11 January 2016 -5 February 2016	Semester Break/Announcement of Examination Results
January 2016	Second Semester Starts

SECOND SEMESTER

18 – 31 January 2016	Student Plan Card and the re- registration period
January 2016	Second semester starts
18 – 20 January 2016	Registration and Course Registration Period for New Students of Graduate Program - 2015-2016 Second Semester
1 March 2016	Deadline for Tuition Fee payment for Class of 2015 and previous year Students applying for postponement/review of Tuition Fee
April 2016	Operational Activities of Even Semester Community Service
27 June – 29 July 2016	Semester Break/Announcement of Examination Results
27 June 2016	Announcement of 2016-2017 First Semester Re-registration
15 July 2016	Deadline for Tuition Fee Postponement Application for Class of 2015 and previous year Students for 2016-2017 First Semester

Third Semester

1. Elective Courses
2. Proposal defense
3. Filed work

Fourth Semester

1. Data Analysis
2. Thesis writing
3. Thesis Examination

IV. ACADEMIC INFORMATION

a. General Requirement

Candidates who can be admitted as students of Post Graduate Program in Master Student are those who have Undergraduate Diploma (S1), Indonesian Citizen (WNI) or Foreign Nationals (WNA) who have obtained licenses according to valid regulations.

b. Post Graduate Program Selection

Registration system for postgraduate student in 2015 through 3 (three) ways:

1. Regular
For those with the tuition fee by his/herself, who get the scholarship from his/her own institution, or general applicant who still apply for the scholarship from any ministry in Indonesia. For those who applying BPPDN scholarship belong to this category.
2. Cooperative
For those who work for the institution under MOU with UGM
3. International
For foreign student

c. Registration Procedures

Indonesian Student

Applicant should pay the registration fee as much as Rp. 500,000. The payment can be transferred to the Bank Account of the Rector UGM through the Bank BNI in Indonesia. Applicant will get the password and username to complete the online application form in www.um.ugm.ac.id.

d. Registration Time

Indonesian Student

Registration for the prospective student who applies for BPPS (Beasiswa Pendidikan Pascasarjana) scholarship is from the beginning of December until April each year.

International Student

Deadline

Class commencement : September 2015

Application : 1 November 2014-31 March 2015

Class commencement : February 2015

February : 1 April 2014-31 August 2014

For more information you can click here :
<http://um.ugm.ac.id/v.2015/foreign/idx.php>

e. Re-Registration

All the students should re-registration in every semester, that is on the end of July and August every year. The date of tuition fee payment will be published at the website in the academic calendar webpage. It is t r student responsibility to pay the fees and complete the enrolment by the published dates. If the fees remain unpaid, the student will be considered as an inactive student.

f. Course Duration and Course System

Regular Program in Graduate Program of Master student UGM takes 2 years / 24 months, divided into four semesters. Academic year begins in September. For more details, the course system and its implementations are as follows:

Course System and Its Implementation in Graduate Program of Master Student

Program	Implementation
Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Course Duration : 2 years/24 months ▪ Time on campus: 6 months/semester ▪ Courses/Practical from Monday to Friday, morning until noon (± 7 hours/day). ▪ Saturday is available for reference study in the library. ▪ At the end of second semester, students must finish their research proposal, discuss it and present it as a pre-proposal. ▪ Early in the third semester, students present Proposal Seminar, if approved then does research. ▪ Mid of fourth semester, students present result seminar. ▪ At the end of fourth semester, students take thesis examination.

g. Course

1. Study Plan Card

After re-registration, the student will be given a registration sheet and Study Plan Card.

The procedures of filling Study Plan Card are as follows:

- a. Study Plan Card is filled one week prior to each semester academic activities.
- b. Study Plan Card is declared valid if the person concerned can show proof of re-registration.

- c. Study Plan Card signed by the Chairman of the Study/Academic Advisors consists of 4 copies, one is for the student, the second is for the Chairman of Study, and the third is for Administrator of the Program and the last one is for Secretariat of Studies Program.
- d. Any changes in Study Plan Card must be approved by the Chairman by affixing his signature in the space provided in Study Plan Card, no later than two weeks after the courses begin.

2. Course System

Graduate Program of Master student in Faculty of Medicine UGM is using Semester Credit System (*SKS*), an education system using Semester Credit Units (*Satuan Kredit Semester*) to indicate students' workloads, workloads of lectures, learning experiences, and program loads.

3. Study Result Card(*KHS*)

Study Result Card (*KHS*) is a card that contains a list of courses taken by a student along with score achieved. Study Result Card is issued by MASTER STUDENT Graduate Program based on data from the study.

4. Attendance

Students must sign the attendance list every time they attend the lecturers and practicum. Attendance of lectures is required to reach at least 75% to have rights taking examination of the related subject in the end of semester

h. Facilities

Educational facilities available in Post-Graduate Program of Master student are as follows:

- a. Central Library of Master student, Faculty of Medicine UGM.
- b. Library of the Faculty of Medicine.
- c. UGM Graduate Library.
- d. Library of Dr.Sardjito Hospital.
- e. Teaching hospital Dr.Sardjito and hospital network spread in Yogyakarta and Central Java.
- f. Air-conditioned classroom equipped with LCD, OHP Projector and Screen.
- g. Laboratory
- h. Wi-Fi
- i. Canteen, photocopy shop and worship place.

V. ADMISSION

International Student

Pre-Arrival

Those who come to Indonesia using VITAS (6/12/24 month's visa) should be aware of your 'arrival stamp' in your passport and white landing card (departure card). The stamp from Immigration Officer at your first arrival of Indonesian Airport must have the following words written: ***"Permitted to enter and due to report at Immigration Office in Yogyakarta within 7 (seven) days from date hereof..."***

You should, then, go to the Office of International Affairs of UGM (Kantor Urusan Internasional) to do the following steps:

- 1). Register at Office of International Affairs,
- 2). Ask the sponsor letter from UGM to be brought to local immigration office to get KITAS, the required documents for KITAS:

- UGM sponsor letter (including Warranty Statement Letter)
- Copy of Curriculum Vitae
- Copy of passport of the relevant pages.
- Copy of visa/VITAS
- Copy of white landing card (departure card)
- Copy of study permit from the Ministry of National Education
- Copy of Visa Authorization
- 6 photos of 3×4 cm and 6 photos of 2×3 cm
- Immigration forms that has been completed

- 3). Pay the tuition and student service fee at Mandiri Bank;

AccountName : Rector UGM

Account Number : 137.000.225.8586

Bank Name : Mandiri Bank, Branch Magister UGM

Swift Code : BMRIIDJA

- 4). Go to the program/faculty bringing the copy of Registration Form and tuition fee payment receipt;

5). As soon as you finish reporting yourself in local immigration office (usually after two weeks you will get KITAS) then you should go to the police for STM (Police Report) & SKLD (Self Residing Report) , to get an STM & SKLD from the police you need the following documents (3 copies of each item, except the photos):

- UGM sponsor letter
- Copy of passport of the relevant pages, including the new stamp from immigration office.
- Copy of visa
- Copy of white landing card
- Copy of KITAS (yellow card from immigration office)
- Copy of 'buku mutasi' (a blue book from immigration office)

- Copy of study permit from the Ministry of National Education
 - 5 color photos in red color background of 4×6 cm and 5 photos of 3×4 cm.
 - Police forms that has been completed
- 6). The last step will be the sub district report for you as a temporary resident of Jogja inhabitant, commonly called SKPPS (Surat Keterangan Pendaftaran Penduduk Sementara/Letter of Temporary Resident), along with the following documents:
- UGM sponsor letter
 - Copy of passport of the relevant pages, including the new stamp from immigration office.
 - Copy of visa
 - Copy of white landing card
 - Copy of KITAS (yellow card from immigration office)
 - Copy of buku mutasi (a blue book from immigration office)
 - Copy of STM/SKLD from the police (you should also bring the original one)
 - Copy of study permit from the Ministry of National Education
 - 4 color background 4×6 cm

Note:

We advise you to prepare 15 photos for each size 2x3cm, 3x4cm and 4x6cm (red background)

Important! The processing of your KITAS in Indonesia can take up to four weeks. During this time YOU WILL NOT HAVE YOUR PASSPORT and of course you will temporarily not be able to go abroad, open a bank account, and obtain a local driving license. Please bear in mind to always have a copy of your passport with you.

Once you have your KITAS and *buku mutasi* (a little blue book used to register changes of sponsor/location of associated office of immigration), you better keep them in a very safe place along with your passport. If you are going to another city/town please always bring your KITAS with you.

Remember, KITAS and buku mutasi are very important. If they are lost you should report immediately to the nearby Police station. If it is lost in Bali for example, you must report to the nearest Police station in Bali and get *Surat Keterangan Kehilangan Barang (SKKB)* or lost report. This SKKB is needed to be brought with you when you come to the Immigration Office in Jogja to get your replacement card. In this case you will also need a letter from OIA UGM as your sponsor. So please report your loss also to Office of International Affairs UGM to get the letter.

Important: As a student and or researcher in Indonesia with the limited stay visa, your visa requires you to give legally binding commitments as follow:

- Being able to give evidence of adequate financial support;
- Abiding by all Indonesian laws and university regulations;
- No use of illegal drugs;
- No paid work in Indonesia;
- It is prohibited for you to participate in political activities, protest, and public demonstrations;
- Please give notification of any change of address.

Those who wish to stay in Indonesia for less than 4 months you may use **Social and Cultural Visa (VKSB)** and shall also come to Office of International Affairs to report your arrival and do registration at our Office. Our staff will then explain how to extend your Social and

Cultural Visa. Please always keep a copy of your passport, photos (15 for each size 2x3cm, 3x4cm and 4x6cm with red background), and other documents with you for your stay permit needs.

Note: Please contact our admission officers at admission@oia.ugm.ac.id for further information for your visa arrangements.

Candidate Requirements

Indonesian Student

1. Graduated from undergraduate program with GPA as follows:
 - a. ≥ 2.50 at scale 4 or its equivalent, for applicants from study program with A-level accreditation, or;
 - b. ≥ 2.75 at scale 4 or its equivalent, for applicants from study program with B-level accreditation, or;
 - c. ≥ 3.00 at scale 4 or its equivalent, for applicants from study program with C-level accreditation.

Accreditation of study programs is the current accreditation and a copy of the certificate of accreditation that has been legalized must be attached. Without any document that can prove the qualification, it will be assumed that the previous study has C-level accreditation, and therefore the candidate must submit the following documents:

- a. Proof of publication of scientific paper in accredited journal, or;
 - b. Affidavit from direct supervisor confirming that the candidate has a minimum position equivalent to echelon III (for those who are working).
2. GPA mentioned in point (1) for candidate from professional programs (doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and veterinarians) is the cumulative GPA of undergraduate degree and professional program;
3. Candidate graduated from foreign university must submit documents of diploma equivalency issued by Higher Education Office;
4. Candidate must have a valid (2 years after the date of issuance) certificate of Test of Academic Potentials (*TPA*) from BAPPENAS or Test of Academic Potential for Graduate Program (*PAPs*) UGM;
5. Candidate must submit valid (valid for 2 years after the date of issuance) certificate of English Proficiency:
 - a. Certificate of Academic English Proficiency Test (*AcEPT*) issued by UGM, or;
 - b. Certificate of International English Testing System (*IELTS*) issued by institution recognized by IDP, or;
 - c. Certificate of Internet-Based (*IBT*) TOEFL issued by institution recognized by [IIEF](#), or;
 - d. Certificate of Institutional Testing Program (*ITP*) TOEFL issued by Institution recognized by IIEF.
6. Eligible candidate may apply to Graduate Program in the same field study of his/her previous program, or other program approved by program administrator.
7. The application document consists of:
 - Proof of online registration with photograph

- Recent photographs
- Valid diploma of previous program
- Academic record
- Valid certificate of accreditation of the last education program
- Valid certificate of Test of Academic Potential for Graduate Program (PAPs) or Test of Academic Potentials (TPA) from BAPPENAS.
- Valid certificate of English proficiency issued by recognized institutions:
 - Certificate of Academic English Proficiency Tes (AcEPT) issued by UGM, or;
 - Certificate of International English Testing System (IELTS) issued by institution recognized by IDP, or;
 - Certificate of Internet-Based (IBT) TOEFL issued by institution recognized by [IIEE](#), or;
 - Certificate of Institutional Testing Program (ITP) TOEFL issued by Institution recognized by IIEF.
- Recommendation letter from of 2 (two) concerned lecturer at previous level, preferably from previous Academic Advisors (format can be downloaded here).
Faculty of Medicine Specialist Program: Recommendation from IDI
- Statement of good health
Faculty of Medicine Specialist Program: SKCK
- Personal statement (format can be downloaded here)
- Permit for study from applicants institution (format can be downloaded here)

Applications submitted to:

Administration of Graduate Program

Directorate of Academic Administration UGM, 1st Floor

Sayap Selatan, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta – 55281

Telp: (0274) 6492116, 6491920

Fax: (0274) 552132

Website: <http://daa.ugm.ac.id>

VI. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Learning activities include:

Face to face lectures

Lecturers are designed based on competence and interests. Interactive learning includes clarification and confirmation of study objectives.

Guestlecture

Inviting guest lecture is a routine practice in the Faculty of Medicine. Guest lectures are experts brought in from outside UGM agencies, or from abroad. Guest lectures are integrated with other departments in the Faculty.

Laboratory practicum

This program is implemented to reinforce the students' knowledge of the theory they have learned from independent study and lecturers.

Field learning experience

Field activities are intended to give the students idea about the scope of Master student science in society.

Bed site teaching at Hospital

The students of Tropical Disease Study, NID and Zoonosis are required to join so that they learn about infectious diseases assessment.

Field-based teaching

This program is conducted in health care or the Health Centers with the aim that students can learn management of infectious diseases eradication.

Seminar Discussion

Students are required to conduct seminars in order to submit thesis proposal, thesis result, and thesis examination.

Special assignments/independent learning

During the training, the lectures often give students assignments to find the latest information and Journal Review over the internet which is provided for free within the Faculty of Medicine.

Research

Research can be conducted by the student after the proposal is approved by the Main Supervisor and second Supervisor, and it is presented on seminar.

Reporting Student Activities

All learning activities should be reported in a log book. The log book summarizes students' activities that will be recapitulated by Department Administrator and reported to the DAA.

a. Study Loads

Graduate Program of Master Student is scheduled to complete within 24 months (4 semesters). Total number of study loads is 48 Semester Credit Unit, consisting of 40 credits of lecturers and 8 credits of research/thesis.

b. Subject Classification

1. Compulsory subjects are specific subject which are required for students to take as basis for further studies and are requirements for Master student Studies.

2. Optional subjects are subjects that students can choose to support their thesis according to their studies and interests.

c. Study Leave And Temporary Termination

Students can apply for study leave or temporarily inactive due to urgent reason. Academic leave may be granted for one semester and a maximum of two semesters.

Students can apply for academic leave after completing at least two semesters (1 year) and has paid first term and the second term of tuition fees. Academic leave requests should be submitted at the beginning of the semester. The procedures are the same as extension of study procedures. The application is submitted to Chief Manager of Master student Post-Graduate Program before the semester begins, and submitted 3 months before. Academic leave is not calculated as the used study period.

If during the study period the student is not legally registered as a student, then a period of time during being unlisted is not taken into account. In the event of temporary termination due to the actions and/or academic sanction, such as suspension, the time of action and/or penalties are taken into account. Temporary termination is calculated as the used study period.

d. Semester Credit System And Assessment Standard

1. Credit Semester System.

Post-Graduate Program of Master student in Faculty of Medicine UGM is using Semester Credit System (SKS). One credit for lecturer is equivalent to 50 minutes face to face lecturers scheduled weekly, 60 minutes structured academic activities (doing homework and reading reference books) while one credit for practicum is equivalent to 3 x 50 minutes (150 minutes) laboratory work scheduled weekly. One credit for field work is equivalent to 4-5 hours per week in field for one semester. One credit for research is equivalent to research load 3-4 hours a day for one month (25 days).

2. Assessment Standard.

In line with the competency-based curriculum, the assessment standard is based on established criteria. The standard is called the Penilaian Acuan Patokan (PAP) or Penilaian Acuan Baku (PAB). PAP system is used to assess the ability of students in absolute terms against a standard that has been set in advance which is called passing grade. Lecturers have set this standard before teaching begins. Students who can achieve or even exceed the standard will pass and those who are not will fail. First, passing grade is set, and then those who pass will be grouped into groups rated.

Students' progress can be assessed from several aspects: mid-term exam, final exam, laboratory exam, field work report, and specialized tasks.

The assessment standards are as follows:

- A If score $\geq 80,00$
- B If score $\geq 65,00$ and $\leq 79,99$
- C If score $\geq 55,00$ and $\leq 64,99$
- D If score $\geq 45,00$ and $\leq 54,99$
- E If score ≤ 45

3. Remedial Examination

Regulation of the Graduate Program in UGM states that examination is only once or there is not any re-examination. However, Graduate Program of MASTER STUDENT takes a policy in which students whose exam results are less satisfactory (grades C, D & E), may apply for re-examination to the Lecturer coordinator.

The re-examination can be performed with the following requirements:

- a. Before submitting the examination grade to the Graduate Program Academic Division or examination is conducted at the same semester.
- b. Those who are eligible for re-examination are students with grade under B, because the highest grade given for the re-examination is B.
- c. The opportunity is only given once in the semester, and if the results of re-examination failed (below C), the students are given the opportunity to repeat the subjects and take examination in the following semester and could get a maximum grade of A.
- d. Class attendance required: attendance at lectures > 75%, and lab > 75%.

e. Evaluation Of Study

Evaluation of study is grouped into the final evaluation of the semester and the final evaluation of training. Evaluation is done by calculating grade point average (GPA) in the end of the semester and cumulative grade point average obtained until the end of the semester. The students who have GPA less than 3 at the end of the first semester will be given a written reprimand. If at the end of the second semester, his/her cumulative GPA is less than 3 which is calculated from the best 16 credits (minimum score C), the student will be declared incapable to follow the training and not allowed to continue the study.

GPA for the entire academic performance is calculated from the grade of the subjects' examination and thesis examination. Student who earns GPA less than 3 will be notified to remove the deficiency. The students who have completed the credits will be evaluated. Students will be declared succeeded if they meet the following requirements:

1. Have passed thesis examination.
2. Have submitted thesis and publication manuscript that have been approved by thesis supervisor.
3. Grade Point Average (GPA) of at least 2.75 without any D and E. Cumulative GPA is calculated based on the grade of all the courses you have taken and the grade of the thesis examination.

Every three months the administrator holds a meeting to discuss the progress report of every student in every interest, which was attended by students, Chairman of the program, secretary of the program, Chairman of Interests and Supervisors involved in the preparation of students' thesis. The purpose of this meeting is to evaluate the development and progress of each student, especially after the second semester. The administrator will help to resolve problems. It is done as an attempt to encourage the students to finish their study on time.

f.Prediction Of Graduation

The following are results given to graduates with certain grade averages.

1. 3.75 < GPA <4.00: With Praise/ distinction (Cum Laude)
2. 3.50 < GPA <3.75: Highly Satisfactory
3. 3.25 < GPA <3.50: Satisfactory

Graduated with honors (Cum Laude) is only given to students who can complete their study load with GPA 3.75 to 4.00 in the maximum of 1,5n study (n = number of normal semesters), 36 months.

Graduation ceremony is conducted four times a year : January, April, July, October

VII. REGULATIONS ON PROPOSAL SUBMISSIONS, SEMINAR RESULTS, AND THESIS EXAMINATION

a. Pre Proposal Rules

1. Students are obliged to follow pre-proposal seminar according to the schedule from the Graduates Program, which is usually at the end of second semester.
2. The seminar is intended to choose thesis supervisors and to construct the pre-proposal into a thesis proposal.

b. Regulations On Proposal And Seminar Proposal

1. General Regulations

If the Academic Committee of Graduate Program in MASTER STUDENT UGM deems that it's necessary to have research proposal, students must obtain Ethical Clearance from the Commission on Ethics, Faculty of Medicine. The procedure to get Ethical Clearance as follows:

- a. Student application for Ethical Clearance to Graduate Program of MASTER STUDENT is accompanied by a research proposal which has been approved by the thesis supervisors, the first supervisor and the second supervisor, as well as a letter from the supervisor concerning to the importance of the Ethical Clearance.
- b. The Graduate Program will provide an introduction letter to Faculty of Medicine Dean and will be forwarded to the Chairman of Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine.
- c. The students bring a letter of introduction from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and it will be forwarded by the Graduate Program to Ethics Committee of Faculty of Medicine for Ethical Clearance and pay the administrative fee in advance.
- d. After the Ethical Clearance is completed, the Graduate Program will assign it to the student after the student pays the administrative cost.

2. Proposal Seminar

- a. Student is obliged to have seminar proposal according to the scheduled by Program Management Study, which is usually at the beginning of Semester III (after the 2nd semester).
- b. The seminar have to be attended by the Chairman of Study Program Management or appointed chairman of the board of examiners, the main supervisor, assistant supervisor, and the lecturers that are related with the title of the research to be conducted.
- c. In the proposal seminar, the students will get feedback and suggestions from the supervisors and the lecturer. Therefore, the proposal can be revised so that the student is able to conduct the research. Active communication between the student and the main supervisor and

assistant supervisor is needed. So there will not be any predicament during the research.

3. Requirements for thesis submission
 - a. The student ought to submit a research proposal to Graduate Program of Master student that have been approved by the main supervisor and assistant supervisor of the thesis.
 - b. The research proposal has to be stapled.
 - c. The student must settle the tuition of the first and second semester.
 - d. The student must be enrolled at the time of the student thesis submission.
 - e. The student is obliged to prepare the copies of power point presentations that will be distributed to the participants of the seminar.
 - f. The student has to fulfill all requirements and the proposal draft must be submitted to the Study Program a week before the seminar.
4. The Procedure of Seminar Proposals Implementation
 - a. The Seminar proposal is led by the Head of Graduate Program of Master student or the appointed chairman of the board of examiners.
 - b. The time allotted for the seminar presentation for each student is 2 hours.
 - c. The time for student proposal presentation is 20-30 minutes maximum.
 - d. The time for proposal examination is 90-100 minutes.
 - e. The Head of Graduate Program will decide whether the title and the proposal are viable or still needs revision. If the seminar forum participant has approved it, the student can continue to the research.
 - f. Students may also be recommended to do re-seminar when the research title should be altered. Therefore, the student must re-consultation with the main supervisor and assistant supervisor.

d. Research Seminar Rules

1. The seminar on research results is implemented after the student has conducted research, has finished preparing the thesis manuscript and publications, and has received approval from the main supervisor and assistant supervisor.
2. The seminar is led by the Head of Graduate Program or the appointed chairman of board of examiners and it is attended by the main supervisor, assistant supervisor and also associated lecturer as the source person and the students.
3. The time allotted for the implemented research seminar for each student is 2 hours.
4. The time for research results presentation is 20-30 minutes maximum.
5. The time allocation for research results presentation is 90-100 minutes.

e. Thesis Examination Rule

1. Thesis examination is conducted after student implemented the research results seminar and revised the thesis based on feedback and suggestions during the research results seminar.

2. Thesis examination can be held after the thesis manuscript and the publication manuscript have been approved by both thesis supervisors.
3. The number of the board of examiners member is at least 3 people and a maximum of 5 people. If one of the boards of examiners is not available, the thesis exam has to be postponed.
4. The main supervisor and assistant supervisor have to be available. If one the supervisors cannot attend the seminar, then the thesis examination has to be postponed.
5. If the student cancels the thesis examination without any acceptable reasons, whereas the thesis exam schedule has been decided at the time of the research results seminar, the test will be re-scheduled in one month. The written adjournment reason must be submitted to the Head of Graduate Program.
6. The time allotted for the Thesis Examination for every student is 2 hours.
7. The time for thesis presentation is 20-30 minutes maximum
8. The time for thesis examination is 90-100 minutes.

f. Graduation Rules

Students who have passed the thesis examination are required to attend the Graduate Graduation Ceremony at UGM, to receive a certificate. The requirements are as follows:

1. Latest black and white photograph of 3 x 4 and color (each 2 pieces off)
2. ORIGINAL graduate student card, as evidence that the student is still listed as UGM graduate student, or student card (ATM) which is already blocked off at BNI.
3. Submission evidence of Thesis & CD in PDF format from the Graduate Library (1 sheet)
4. The proof of graduation payment Rp.700,000.00, (Rp.500,000.00: for the graduation ceremony, Rp. 150,000.00: graduation release, and Rp. 50,000.00: Legalized certificate and transcript) to Faculty of Medicine account No. 0039226923 in BNI UGM on behalf of the Graduate Program of Faculty of Medicine. Prospective graduates do not need to use a deposit slip and account number, just write the UGM student number.
 - a) For graduate program student class of 2007 and earlier, (the student card of UGM Graduate School version) hereby need to write the numbers before the letter "/" the first of student number and add the number "666" in front of it.
 - b) For graduate program students class of 2006 and before, just write the numbers after the character "/" the las student number and add the number "666" in front of it.

After that Bank BNI teller will record the payment to system (Host To Host), then the payment will be stored automatically in the UGM database.

5. The attendance list sheet of BBPPS elucidation (1 sheet)
6. The order of free-books lending from UGM library (unit II, Sekip)
7. The order of free-books lending from UGM undergraduate library
8. The order of free-books lending from UGM graduate library
9. Form of Writing Graduate Certificate Data (2 sheets, attached black and white pas photo)
10. Form of Personal Data of Graduates (2 sheets, attached colored pas photo)

11. Form of Graduate data for the commencement
12. Form of Graduate - 14 (Thesis Examination letter) - (1 original sheet)
13. Form of Graduate - 15 (Thesis Examination letter) - (1 original sheet)
14. Form of KAGAMA Member Registration (1 sheet, attached colored pas photo)
15. TOEFL Certificate (2 copies), for TOEFL-Like has to be legalized by PPB – UGM
16. Thesis Ratification sheet (1 sheet, original and photocopy)
17. Thesis Abstract sheet (1 sheet)
18. Thesis Summary sheet (1 sheet)
19. The manuscript publication approved by the Supervisor (2 pieces)
20. The soft copy (CD) of Manuscript Publication (1 piece)
21. Fill in the Thesis Title on a computer that has been provided by the UGM Graduate School
22. Fill in the form of Toga lending
23. For the BPPS students that will submit homecoming reimbursement, please take a SPPD form and confirm the homecoming plan to UGM Financial Directorate at the latest of the deadline graduates file entrance that have predefined previously, in Graduate Program of Master student. UGM Financial Directorate will help to book the ticket by submitting legalized SPPD by the student's institution officials.
24. Submit the evidence of publication submission to the scientific journal publications in accordance with thesis title.

Note: Regulation of graduation ceremony can be changed any time according to UGM policy.

g. Guideline for Supervisor And Student

Establishing A Research Topic

1. The idea research proposal should be thought as early as possible, even at the beginning of the course; students are expected to have a scheme of thesis topic will be taken.
2. In order to be able to be punctual with study period, the development / presentation of a research idea will be associated with research methodology courses in the second semester, so that at the beginning of the third semester, students are prepared for the thesis proposal seminar.
3. Once the students have completed the seminar and it is approved by the supervisors at the beginning of the third semester, the research for thesis can be conducted immediately.
4. At the library study stage and preliminary studies, the students are expected to understand further and develop the research problems that will be completed.

Choosing The Supervisor

1. The function of thesis supervisor is supervising and guiding also giving feedback and suggestion during the process student thesis arrangement. Not less important is to motivate students to have a passion for completing their thesis.
2. The main thesis supervisor are those who have a doctoral degree (S3) or academics with a minimum position as Associate Professor (Gol.IV-a). If the academic title is

Graduate (S2) then the advisor have to meet with certain requirements according to his position, such as (1) have been conducted 5 research as the main researcher for Associate Professor, (2) have six years teaching experience in graduate level (3) have experiences to supervise 10 students as the second supervisor and (4) have the appropriate expertise in accordance with thesis title.

3. When a lecturer doesn't meet with the requirement above, then the lecturer is only entitled to a second supervisor, with the following requirements: (1) graduate education background (2) have conducted 5 researches, and (3) have the appropriate expertise in accordance with thesis title.
4. Thesis supervisor rights are: (1) accept / reject the appointment as thesis supervisor. (2) established the proposal seminar and seminar results (3) signed / postpone the signing of the thesis if it's not eligible (4) accept / reject the inclusion of his/her name in publication manuscript (5) demand research results evidence
5. Thesis supervisor Obligations are: (1) provide time and place for the consultation (2) monitor the process of proposal development, the research process to writing a thesis (3) reading student papers carefully and critically (4) prevent violations of ethics of research and thesis writing (5) assist the process of preparing a thesis run efficiently and (6) give examination

VIII. ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

Graduate students are considered mature enough therefore it is expected that they have understood the proper attitudes and behaviors during the master student. The master student will run well if all the parties that involved are upholding the values of ethics. In the academic life, the thing that must be guaranteed is maintaining academic integrity. The entire academic member must maintain an attitude that reflects the academic integrity.

a. Students Ethics

Students as well as other academic faculty are expected to understand and apply some ethics that have been agreed in the Faculty of Medicine

a. Dress code:

- Students shall dress neatly, modest, polite and did not provoke the attention of others negatively.
- Students must wear shoes, wearing sandals / slippers are prohibited, shirts without a collar, jeans or pants 3/4 during the learning activities on campus and in the practice place of the study.
- Male students are not allowed to have long hair or wearing earrings in the ear or in any other undue places (piercing).
- Female students who wear Muslim dressing should be easily recognized by others (without veils).

b. Electronic communications (email) Ethics:

Students must use the formal communication language using electronic communication via email and include:

- The subject of the email,
- The letter of introduction,
- the destination's name and the sender's name,
- create a link file naming (name of file attachments) by stating the identity of the student and the type of assignment in the file name link.
- Do not use all capital letters or exclamation mark showing the expression of emotion the author.

c. Communication with short message service (SMS) Ethics:

- Use the formal communication language, include the name of the receiver and the sender's name

d. Verbal communication Ethics:

Each student should be polite in communicating with fellow students, education staff and administrative staff, lecturers and managers in a variety of situations and expressing proper body language that doesn't show negative emotions.

e. Internet access Ethics:

- Internet access is only used for the sake of learning.
- Students are not allowed to use a computer or iPad (or other electronic device) during learning activities take place, unless it's requested by the lecturer.
- Students are not allowed to use any communication device during learning activities take place.

- Students are not allowed to access pornographic sites on campus and are not allowed to use the facebook, BB, WA, Twiter (or similar to it) during the master student.

b.Unexpected Behavior

Impersonation: make a statement about something that is not true, imitating speech, movement, and actions of others with the purpose of taking advantage for certain individual. For example: stated that a group work should be done by certain student.

Harassment: degrading actions of others can both intellectual and sexual abuse, to fellow students, non-academic staff and the lecturers. The example of intellectual harassment is a student stating negative statements about other students in group discussions or in the course. Sexual harassment can be done verbally or through specific actions.

Smoking: Faculty of Medicine is a non-smoking area; the entire academic community is not allowed to smoke at Faculty of Medicine campus, both during and outside working hours.

The use of narcotics, psychotropic, and other addictive substances: all graduate students and academicians are not allowed to use narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances at Faculty of Medicine campus.

Excessive Behavior: excessive praise, fights, threats to academic faculty (bullying). **Larceny, vandalism or other criminal acts:** involving and stealing and damaging the campus facilities.

c. Academic Integrity

In the master student in Graduate Program in Master student academic integrity is necessary by this institution to produce accurate, reliable, respected and accountable graduates. The product of the graduate study program is integrated graduates, research results, student theses, scientific publications, and so on. Academic integrity is an action based on the values of honesty, trust, fairness, honor, courage, and responsibility in the process of learning, teaching, and researching,”

Violations of academic integrity in the process of learning or research will lead to public distrust of the institution c and to the individual perpetrators of fraud. There are two classes of academic integrity violations:

- e. Academic misconduct is dishonest conduct in carrying out the tasks of learning, attendance, and other actions that do not correspond to the reality, these actions constitute a violation of academic standards. The examples of academic misconduct is fudging signature of attendance list, plagiarism, cheating, cooperating during the exams, falsifying, altering research data, eliminating another student files intentionally, facilitating another student to commit acts of academic misconduct, and so on.

Absent: absence in learning activities with or without reason can be proved. The reason that can be proved only covers three reasons, namely: illness (with doctor or general practitioner letter, execute the instance duty (with a official document from the employer or institution) or the tasks assigned by

the Study Program / Faculty of Medicine or UGM (with official document from the assignor), and catastrophe experienced by the immediate family member (i.e. severe illness which is confirmed by doctor or general practitioners letter and the dead of family member).

Cheating: Every effort that is done dishonestly by the student or others aimed at taking unfair advantage in the process of learning or assessment. The examples of fraudulent behavior are: copying answers or helping other students in the exam, using the academic material belonging to the University or a part of the University's unit for public interest without any permission from the institution to create such material.

Collusion: Working together with other students to prepare or work assignment that will be assessed. For example: finishing the individual tasks together.

Deceit: statement, action, tool or device that is used dishonestly for the purpose of lying or give a negative impression, such as giving a false statement about his/her illness as a reason to postpone the assignment submission, even though the student is in healthy condition.

Gratification: The act to please others who can provide benefits to the students. For instance, give a gift to the examiner before the exam.

- f. Research or scientific misconduct are fabrication, falsification or plagiarism that committed in doing the task, preparation of research proposals, conducting research, reporting research

Plagiarism: using ideas, processes, results, or writings of others, whether it is published or not, without giving recognition by mentioning the complete reference source. Plagiarism is a serious academic integrity issues. For example: appropriate the writings of others without mentioning the reference source thus recognize it as his/her own writings.

Fabrication: fabricate data or the research results or in documenting or reporting the research results.

Falsification: manipulating the material, tools, or research process, or change / delete the data or the results of the study so that the results are not documented accurately.

Ghosting: enlist the services of others (with or without incentives) to write or work on assignments for a particular student, for instance, assignment, report, or thesis writing by others (ghost writer).

d. Violations of academic ethics and academic integrity regulations

Reporting Process

Reporting of violations of academic integrity can be done by all parties, both professors, students, or education staff. The occurrence of violations may be reported immediately to the higher management. The anonymity of the complainant will be guaranteed by the manager, reporting will be used for the benefit of the follow-up discussion only.

Violations of Academic Integrity Handling

Every incident of academic violations that is reported to the manager. Reporting can be gained from various stakeholders (students, faculty, non-academic staff, and

managers) or other parties outside the course. In general, students have four rights in the academic integrity.

Student violators of academic integrity rights

There are rights of student violator that have to be respected. Those rights are the right to express cause or reason conduct violation of academic integrity, the right to ask about academic integrity, the right to know the sanctions and violation of academic integrity evidence, the right to refuse the sanctions and the right to submit a rebuttal.

Follow-up Process

- a. The management will investigate the incident and follow up by asking the student to complete the incident academic integrity report.
- b. Manager sends the report to the Integrity Team Studies Program, to be discussed in a special discussion.
- c. Academic integrity and team managers follow up with relevant parties for clarification, formulate appropriate actions, and communicate the decision to the student / violator.
- d. The students are given the right to agree or to disagree to all decisions regarding the actions taken. After the students agreed with the follow-up process, then the manager will bring the case to the Faculty of Medicine level, therefore it will be acted upon by the commission at the Faculty level. Once, when an there is agreement on the sanctions, the Faculty will provide information to officers of Graduate Program of Master student.

Violations of Academic Integrity Sanctions

In each Academic Integrity violation, a sanction will be imposed as an attempt to prevent the violations repetitions by the violator or other students on another time. Thus, the sanction is relatively fair based on the violation. The form of sanction will be given based on violation and the number of violations.

Levels of sanctions in violation of academic integration in general, as follows:

- from no sanction at all
- given verbal warning, written warning
- given warning with mandatory counseling
- given warning with counseling and additional tasks and do not pass for a certain course
- Expelled from the university with an opportunity to take the entrance test after one year
- Expelled from the university without the opportunity to take the entrance test,
- Reported to the professional institutions or other institutions outside the university.

Drugs use violation

When the students and academics staff are proved using or engaging activities related to narcotics, psychotropic and other addictive substances abuse, the persons may be dismissed at any time by the Graduate Program of Faculty of Medicine UGM and expelled from the university.

IX. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

a. Tuition Fee

Information	Total USD
Registration Fee	100
Tuition Fee	5400
Filed Study (ASEAN Region)	Range 1500 – 1750 USD (depending on the destination country)

b. Scholarship

1. Australian Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowship Presentation @UGM
2. GKS Scholarship (Kyung Hee University)
3. NIDA MSc in FIRM Program
4. Tokai Cool Japan 2014
5. Exchange Students for Fall Semester 2014 @ Chung-Ang University
6. 2014 Human Science Summer School @Kyushu University
7. Tokyo Tech-AYSEAS Program 2014

for more information about scholarship you can visit website here :

<http://oia.ugm.ac.id/interface/?cat=1>

c. Housing and Dining

Student housing in UGM is managed by UGM Residence comprising four boarding houses which are Darma Putera, Bulaksumur Residence, Putra Cemaralima, and Putri Ratnaningsih. UGM Residence is founded to facilitate UGM academicians including students, lecturer, university or faculty guests. Since the four of them only provide 369 rooms, most of students live in boarding houses outside the campus, within ten minutes (on bike or motorcycle) of the campus area.

- **Wisma MM UGM**

<http://housing.mmugm.ac.id/content/view/13/32/>

- **Bulaksumur Residence**

Jl. Fauna 4, Kampus UGM Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281

Telephone : +62 274 710 34 98

Bapak Nyoto S : +62 274 715 26 37

- **Cemara Lima Residence**

Jl. Weling, Karanggayam, Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman , Yogyakarta (selatan Ring Road Utara)

Telephone : +62 274 830 86 37

Bapak Arif S : 081 578 387 940

- **Dharmaputra Residence**

Jl. Andung No 1, Baciro, Yogyakarta

Telephone : +62 274 549 021, +62 274 549 023

Faximilie : +62 274 549 023

Bapak Dedy : +62 274 926 03 79

- **Ratnaningsih Residence**

Jl. Kartini No. 2, Sagan, Yogyakarta

Telephone/Fax : +62 274 586 584

Ibu Nurzani : +62 81 579 019 74

X. ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The faculty of Medicine UGM continuously strives to be the leader as well as an advanced medical institution strives to be the leader as well as an advanced medical institution in the country not only in providing undergraduate study programs but also in producing leaders with higher educational qualification at master and doctoral level. This evident as the intake of graduate students exceed the undergraduate programs.

Master Program

At the master level, the Faculty offers seven programs :

- Public Health
- Tropical Medicine
- Biomedical Science
- Clinical Medicine
- Medical Education
- Nursing

Master in Public Health

Among graduate programs offered, the master program in Public Health is the largest in terms of programs and number of students enrolled. It offers eleven majoring within the public health field namely :

- Field Epidemiology/Training Program
- Health Promotion and Behaviour
- Maternal and Child Health
- Nutrition
- Health service management
- Hospital management
- Health financing and insurance
- Drug policy and management
- Health Information System
- Enviromental health, and
- International Master Program in International Health

The program aims to produce graduates who have leadership capacity in public health, to develop new concepts and theories through research for public health development, to implement public health development, to implement public health principles in advocacy and health policy at the national and global settings. To cater the large population of Indonesia and wide geographic area of the country, the program offers different learning strategies suitable for meeting the demand. These are program for those who are able to study on a full-time basis and part time basis as well as IT-supported program for those who work in far-reaching areas coupled with limited human resources available to replace the positions of those taking study leaves. The duration of study thus varies, i.e. 18 months of

full time study. After fulfillment of all requirements, students are awarded MPH degree (Master in Public Health)

www.ph.fk.ugm.ac.id

Master in Tropical Medicine

Magister in master student provides graduate education to support the development of new knowledge, tools, intervention and strategies to control major tropical diseases in endemic areas. It consists of four majorings :

- Clinical Tropical Diseases
- Immunology and biology Molecular of Tropical Diseases
- Tropical Health
- Medical Entomology

This program is designed to be completed in 24 months (or four semesters), starting in September. The first two semesters are dedicated for lectures and practical works; followed by research and thesis final examination in the last two semesters. The Total number of Credit Semester Unit is 48, and students are awarded MSc (Master of Science) after completing all requirements.

www.fk.ugm.ac.id/S2-ilmu-kedokteran-tropis

Master in Basic Medical Science and Biomedical

Graduate Program in Basic Medical Science and Biomedical is determined to become an internationally standardized magister program, with high-qualified graduate students capable of competing individually, regionally an globally by applying research approach in Basic Medical and Biomedical Science field. Upon completion, the graduates will be awarded Master of Science (M.Sc)

Started in 1980 , the program aims to produce graduates who are : (1)competent in applying basic medical and biomedical science in order to help solving individual or public health problems using scientific principles; (2)able to develop knowledge and eager to pursue higher academic degree at the doctoral level; and (3) recognized at national and international level.

www.ikd.ugm.ac.id

Master in Medical Education

Upon completion of this program, participants in this master program have basic competences as medical educator, including being a medical teacher, medical education researcher and medical education innovator.

In order to perform these three roles, learners shall master the competencies based on the following professional attitudes:

Develop learning instruction and facilitate master student in various setting in class, clinic and community :

- Develop learning sources which qualified, efficeient and affordable.
- Develop system of student's learning assessment which can stimulate learning.
- Develop learning curriculum and instruction which is contextual and based on problems in society.
- Develop and apply quality assurance system of medicine and health education program.
- Develop and apply quality assurance system of medicine and health education program
- Conduct educational innovation and manage changes to solve problems.
- Manage higher education in medicine and health

www.s2ipk.fk.ugm.ac.id

Master in Nursing

Starting in 2011, this master program aimed at producing ethical, humane and high quality graduates who master scientific theoretical approach, have curiosity, spirit to learn and managerial ability to contribute to development of nursing science, research and service independently or by collaborating with other professions as well as graduates who are able to demonstrate the uniqueness of nursing profession. Such objectives are achieved through conductive learning method and atmosphere, and supported by collabroatiob with domestic and foreign institutions.

The master program has the vision to be a leading education center in the field of master in nursing through continous ionnovation in creating life-long learning environment in order to develop science and technology, leadership and excellent nursing service that contributes to comprehensive problem solving at national, regional and international level in the next 10 year period. The mission is to produce graduates of master in nursing through the implementation of a quality higher education in nursing, research and community service and always improve towards achiving of international standard with democratic, national and international perspectives in the frame of nation's problem resolution in health care issues. Currently, the master program offers two majoring, i.e. pediatric nursing and maternity nursing.

www.keperawatan.ugm.ac.id

Master in Clinical Medicine

The master program in clinical medicine is developed for the medical professionals to meet the following three objectives : (1) To compete in providing high quality care through applying evidence-based knowledge and medical-health technology; (2) To be able to monitor and evaluate professionalism and quality in delivering care to the patients; and (3)

- Pediatric
- Internal Medicine
- Psychiatric

- Dermatoveneorology
- Neurology
- Radiology
- Medical Forensic
- Eye, and
- Ear, Nose and Throat

S2klinik@indosat.net.id

Clinical Speciality (Residency) Training Program

The faculty of medicine UGM has offered educational program for medical doctor to become specialist in various clinical areas since 1960. Historically, the program started with a vocational education held by senior specialist, through apprentice to a professor on individual basis. Currently, this program enters an institutional phase as the program becomes a formal education as part of clinical medicine graduate program in collaboration with the professional organizations.

This program aims to produce specialists who have knowledge, skills and professional attitude to enable them to solve medical health problems using scientific approach, and to apply their knowledge in delivering care to the public using the highest standard of care possible in their field specialization. A number of 20 study programs are offered :

1. Anesthesiology
2. Pediatric Surgery
3. Orthopedic Surgery
4. Medical Forensic
5. Surgery
6. Psychiatry.
7. Pediatrics
8. Dermatology and venereology
9. Internal Medicine
10. Ophthalmology
11. Neurology
12. Obstetrics and Gynaecology
13. Pathological Anatomy
14. Clinical Pathology
15. Radiology
16. Otorhinolaryngology
17. Clinical Microbiology
18. Urology
19. Cardiovascular
20. Neuro-surgery

www.ppds.fk.ugm.ac.id

Doctoral Program in Medicine and Health Science

Doctoral Program is the highest level of formal education in higher education institutions. University of Gadjah Mada is the one of the pioneers in the implementation of the Doctoral Program in Indonesia. Applying a research-based doctoral program equivalent to PhD degree, the program is well-structured and monitored to enable the participants to complete the degree within four years on average. The program is nurtured by distinguished professors and lecturers with national and international reputations in teaching and research, and supported by competent administrative staff and convenient educational facilities.

The doctoral program offers four programs, i.e. doctoral program in Basic Medical Science, Public Health, Clinical Medicine, and Medical Education. Doctoral program participants are required to have master qualifications or medical specialist qualifications. To further stimulate research interest, doctoral program develops number of research clusters, led by recognized scientist leader in the field.

The research clusters are but not limited to :

- Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
- Bacterial Infection
- Cardiovascular disease
- Digestive System Disease
- Drug Development
- Endocrinology and infertility Eye Disease
- Genetic Disease
- Health Care Economics and Financing Health Care Quality
- Health Policy and Management
- Health Promotion
- Herbal Medicine
- Hospital Management
- Immune System Disease
- Information Science
- Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
- Investigative Techniques and Surgical Procedure
- Maternal Health and human Reproduction Procedure
- Maternal Health and Human Reproduction
- Medical and Health Professional Education
- Molecular Genetics
- Neoplasms
- Nervous System Disease
- Nursing Management
- Nutritional and Metabolic Disease
- Occupational Health
- Parasitic Disease
- Population and Family Health
- Psychiatry and Sociopsychology

XI. LIFE IN JOGJA

Welcome to Yogyakarta!

Yogyakarta often also called Yogya, Jogja, Jogjakarta) is known as Neverending Asia for its endless attractions and appeal. As one of Indonesia's 34 provinces, this city is one of the foremost cultural centers of Indonesia. Many say that a single visit to Jogja is never enough. The list of things you can experience in Jogja may seem overwhelming, ranging from natural splendors, art and tradition and heritages to culinary adventure. This is why Jogja is the second most visited destination in Indonesia, next to Bali.

History

A thousand years ago, Yogyakarta was the center of ancient Mataram Kingdom which was prosperous and high civilized. This kingdom built Borobudur Temple which was the biggest Buddhist temple in the world, 300 years before Angkor Wat in Cambodia. The ancient city of Yogyakarta has emerged as the most important city in the field of culture, education, and tourism in the country. Various art events such as exhibitions and performances as well as cultural dialogue and exchange have been taken place in the city in high frequency. Conducive social and cultural atmosphere is the reason for many to study and grow in the city and to communicate their works to public in Yogyakarta. The city is the home for the arts and artists, students, and intellectuals.

However, by some mysterious reason, ancient Mataram Kingdom moved its central government to East Java in the 10th century. The magnificent temples were abandoned and partially buried by the eruption material of Merapi Volcano. Slowly, Yogyakarta region went back into the dense forest.

Six hundred years later, Panembahan Senopati established the Islamic Mataram Kingdom in the region. Once again, Yogyakarta became the witness of human history of a great Kingdom that ruled Java Island and its surrounding area. Islamic Mataram Kingdom was leaving a trail of ruins of fortress and royal tombs in Kotagede which recently is known as silver handicraft center in Yogyakarta.

Giyanti agreement in 1755 divided the Islamic Mataram Kingdom into Kasunanan Surakarta be based in the city of Solo and Yogyakarta Sultanate which founded in Yogyakarta. Kraton (Sultan's palace) still exists until today and is functioned as the residence of Sultan and his family as well as hundreds of abdidalem (the servant of the palace) who faithfully serve the palace voluntarily and run the tradition in the midst of changing times. At the palace, there are many cultural performances such as wayang kulit (puppet shadow play), gamelan (Javanese orchestra), and Javanese dance etc.

After the independence of the Republic of Indonesia was proclaimed, Yogyakarta Special Region and was given provincial status in 1950 in recognition of its important role in the fight for Independence. The area is now a self-governing district answerable directly to Jakarta and not to the governor of Central Java.

Yogyakarta at present is a place where tradition and modern dynamics are going on together continuously. In this city, there is a palace which has hundreds of loyal servants to run the tradition, but there is also UniversitasGadjahMada that is one of the leading universities in South East Asia. Almost a hundred universities and colleges are also built in Yogyakarta. Some of its residents live in a strong agrarian culture and a very Javanese way. On the other side, there are also students who live with pop life-style. At the same time, it is the melting pot of different Indonesian cultures.

Tugu Monument: The Landmark of Yogyakarta

Tugu monument, the landmark of Yogyakarta, is located right in the center of the crossroad between Jl. Mangkubumi, Jl. Soedirman, Jl. A.M. Sangaji, and Jl. Diponegoro. The monument has been there for almost 3 centuries old and has a very deep meaning for Yogyakarta.



The monument was built around a year after the construction of Yogyakarta Kingdom. In the beginning of its construction, it described the philosophy of the unity of God's creatures, meaning the spirit of togetherness of lay people and authorities to fight colonials. In Javanese term, the spirit of togetherness is called *golonggilig* that is depicted from the construction of the monument: the pole was of cylindrical (*gilig*) form and the top part was rounded (*golong*). The preliminary height of the monument was 25 meters. Everything changed when on June 10th, 1867, a big earthquake in Yogyakarta ruined the monument. The collapse of the monument was the transition time when the unity was not really reflected on the monument.

The situation changed totally when in 1889, the Dutch government renovated the monument. It was actually the tactic used by the Dutch to erase the philosophy of togetherness between lay people and the king. However, the effort did not seem to be successful. The monument was constructed as a square with each side being decorated with a kind of inscription containing the names of people who were involved in the renovation. The top portion is no longer rounded but a pointed cone. The height of the monument is also lower, namely 15 meters. Since then, this monument was also called as *De Witt Paal* or *Tugu Pal Putih* (white pole monument).

Weather

Yogya is warm and humid. Its annual average temperature is 27° Celsius (65° Fahrenheit); the warmest is 35° Celsius (95° Fahrenheit) while the coolest is 18° Celsius (65° Fahrenheit). Humidity is in the range of 75%, so it is a humid place. June, July and August are when it is coolest to visit, while April and December are the warmest.

Yogyakarta features a tropical monsoon climate. The city features a lengthy wet season running from October until June and a short dry season that only covers the months of July, August and September. The city averages roughly 2200 mm of precipitation annually. Yogyakarta experiences particularly heavy rainfall from November through April. Temperatures remain relatively constant throughout the course of the year, with average high temperatures at around 30 degrees Celsius and average lows at around 22 degrees Celsius.

There are clear rainy seasons in Yogya. September to April is when the monsoon brings more rain, with the heaviest rainfall in December, January and February. Despite this, rainfall is mostly intermittent and there's still ample sunshine in these months. Best months to travel are from May to August during the dry summer season.

Currency

The rupiah (IDR) is the official currency of Indonesia. Banknotes are issued in denominations of 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 rupiah, while coins come in 50, 100 and 500 sen. Coins are not especially common in tourist areas as most prices are multiples of 1,000 rupiah.

ATMs are available in many parts of Yogyakarta - ensure you inform your bank before travelling abroad, and be aware you may be charged for cash withdrawals. It is advisable to exchange some cash before arriving in Yogyakarta.

ATMs are prevalent in Yogyakarta and accept most international cards. Credit cards such as Visa, AMEX or Diner's Club are accepted at some establishments. Currency exchange bureaux are available at a number of locations including hotels, though hotels invariably offer the worst rates. Banks are the best places to exchange cash and traveller's cheques as they offer the best rates without the hefty commission fees that other places may charge.

Electricity

Yogyakarta and the rest of Indonesia uses 220V, 50Hz power and the standard electrical plug is a two-prong round type, either Type C or Type F. Although you might see lots of Type F outlet around, the power supply are usually not grounded.

Traditional markets and handicraft centers are numerous in the city where some of them located by the malls which are no less hectic.

Shopping centers



traditional handicrafts.

Malioboro Street

Malioboro is located in the center of Yogyakarta and within walking distance from Stasiun Tugu (Tugu Railway Station). It is the most famous street in Yogyakarta. Located in the heart of Yogya, this is the city's main street, and was once the ceremonial avenue for the Sultan to pass through on his way to and from the Keraton. Along this street, we can find many stores sell primarily batik, accessories, and



Festival in June to July, and the Chinese New Year (Imlek).

During particular occasions, Malioboro would be festively decorated with flowers. Some say that the name Malioboro" derives from the name of the British governor Marlborough from the era when Britain ruled the archipelago, between 1811-1816. Carnival and the events taking place in the area of Malioboro are normally incidental to the performance time that is uncertain. But there are some activities that are regularly held every year such as Jogja Java Carnival that is always held every October, the Yogyakarta Arts Cultural Week held close to the celebration of



Beringharjo Market

Beringharjo market becomes part of Malioboro that is worth visiting. This market has been the center of economic transaction since the foundation of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Kingdom 1758. Its existence has philosophical meaning. The market that had been renovated several times symbolizes stages of human life that is busily engaged in its economy fulfillment. Furthermore, Beringharjo is also one of the "four

in one” poles (consisting of South Square, the Palace, North Square, and Beringharjo market) symbolizing economy functions.

The area where current Beringharjo market lies used to be forest of banyan trees. In 1925, the transaction place had a permanent building. The name “Beringharjo” was given by HamengkuBuwono IX meaning that the place where banyan tree (bering) used to grow is expected to bring welfare (harjo). Now, tourist define this place as an enjoyable shopping place.

If you want to buy batik, Beringharjo is the best place because of its complete collections; ranging from batik cloth to batik clothes made of both cotton and silk materials, with the prices ranging from tens thousands to millions. It also offers merchandises, traditional snacks, Javanese herbs, to Buddha figures.

Mirota Batik

Mirota Batik is a local souvenir shop just across Beringharjo Market. It’s a 3-level building that is always crowded with shoppers. There are many stuff you can find here, such as art craft made from wood or silver, batik clothing, bags in batik motive, house decorations, shoes and sandals, unique hats, mats, ash tray, aromatic scent incense, tea leaves, and snacks. You can find almost any souvenir you need from Yogyakarta to bring home. They are all in fixed reasonable price. So, when you are too lazy or not good in bargaining, it is a highly recommended place for shopping.



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Interesting places

Yogyakarta Palace (Kraton)

Kraton or the Palace where the Sultan and his family live is located in the center of the axis stretching from the north to the south, and in the secondary axis from the east to the west. It is encircled by row of the mountains called the Horizon as the border of the universe.

KeratonKasultananNgayogyakartaHadiningrat or now better known by the name of Yogyakarta Palace is the center of Javanese culture living museum that is in the Special Region Yogyakarta (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta). Not just becomes the place to live for the king and his family, the palace is also a main direction of cultural development of Java, as well as the flame guard of the culture. At this place tourists can learn and see directly on how the Javanese culture continues to live and be preserved.



Yogyakarta Palace was built by Prince Mangkubumi (Sultan HamengkuBuwono I) in 1755, several months after the signing of the Giyanti agreement. Banyan forest

(Hutan Beringin) was chosen as the place for building the palace because the land was between two rivers that were considered good and protected from possible flooding. Although already hundreds of years old and were damaged by the massive earthquake in 1867, Yogyakarta Palace buildings still stand firmly and well maintained.

The Water Castle

The water castle which is known as Taman Sari is the center of imaginary line connecting Parangtritis Beach and Mount Merapi. To respect his wives because of their help in the war time, Prince Mangkubumi asked Demak Tegis, a Portuguese architect, and Madiun major, as the foreman, to build the castle. The sound of water splashing, the beauty of its ancient architecture, and its wonderful view, make Taman Sari becomes very enchanting. Its alleys and buildings have many secrets to be revealed.



Borobudur Temple

About 60 minutes from Yogyakarta city, there's the famous Borobudur Temple which is the biggest Buddhist temple in the ninth century measuring 123x123 meters. It was completed centuries before Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia.

The Borobudur Temple is one of the greatest Buddhist monuments in the world, and was

built in the 8th and 9th centuries AD during the reign of the Syailendra Dynasty. The temple's design in Gupta architecture reflects India's influence on the region, yet there are enough indigenous scenes and elements incorporated to make Borobudur uniquely Indonesian. The monument is located in the Kedu Valley, in the southern part of Central Java, at the centre of the island of Java, Indonesia. The main temple is a stupa built in three tiers around a hill which was a natural centre: a pyramidal base with five concentric square terraces, the trunk of a cone with three circular platforms and, at the top, a monumental stupa. The walls and balustrades are decorated with fine low reliefs, covering a total surface area of 2,520 m². Around the circular platforms are 72 openwork stupas, each containing a statue of the Buddha.



The vertical division of Borobudur Temple into base, body, and superstructure perfectly accords with the conception of the Universe in Buddhist cosmology. It is believed that the universe is divided into three superimposing spheres, kamadhatu, rupadhatu, and arupadhatu, representing respectively the sphere of desires where we are bound to our desires, the sphere of forms where we abandon our desires but are still bound to name and form, and the sphere of formlessness where there is no longer either name or form. At Borobudur Temple, the kamadhatu is represented by the base, the rupadhatu by the five square terraces, and the arupadhatu by the three circular platforms as well as the big stupa. The whole structure shows a unique blending of the very central ideas of ancestor worship, related to the idea of a terraced mountain, combined with the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana.

Prambanan Temple

About 30 minutes from Yogyakarta, there's an extraordinarily beautiful building constructed in the tenth century which is known as Prambanan temple. It was built during the reigns of two kings namely RakaiPikatan and RakaiBalitung. Soaring up to 47 meters (5 meters higher than Borobudur temple), the foundation of this temple has fulfilled the desire of the founder to show Hindu triumph in Java Island. This temple is located 17 kilometers from the city center, among an area that now functions as beautiful park.



Prambanan Temple Compounds consist of Prambanan Temple (also called LoroJonggrang), Sewu Temple, Bubrah Temple and Lumbung Temple. All the mentioned temples form the Prambanan Archaeological Park and were built during the heyday of Sailendra's powerful dynasty in Java in the 8th century AD. These compounds are located on the border between the two provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java on Java Island. Prambanan is known locally as RoroJonggrang, coming from the legend of the 'slender virgin'.

This temple compounds cover 39.8 hectares. Prambanan Temple itself is a complex consisting of 240 temples. In the main yard, there are the three main temples, as well as three Wahana temples, two Apit temples, and eight Patok temples surrounded by fences. In the second yard, there are another 224 Perwara temples. The biggest temple is dedicated to Shiva –



the destroyer, and the two smaller ones which sit on its right and left are dedicated to Brahma – the creator and Wishnu – the sustainer. The tallest temple of Prambanan is



a staggering 47 meters high.

On four nights during each full moon between May and October (dry season), an open-air theater inside the park performs the Javanese ballet dance of the great Hindu epic Ramayana. The performance involved 200 artisans; dancers and gamelan musicians, and only performed on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. This performance, set against the starry sky and the lit back drop of Prambanan.

Mount Merapi

Mount Merapi, which is situated within a straight line connecting the Yogyakarta Palace and the Indian Ocean, holds an important role in Javanese society. The three places are believed to be a cosmologic trinity which are closely connected to each other. Merapi is believed to symbolize fire, Indian Ocean to symbolize water, while the Palace it the balance between the two.

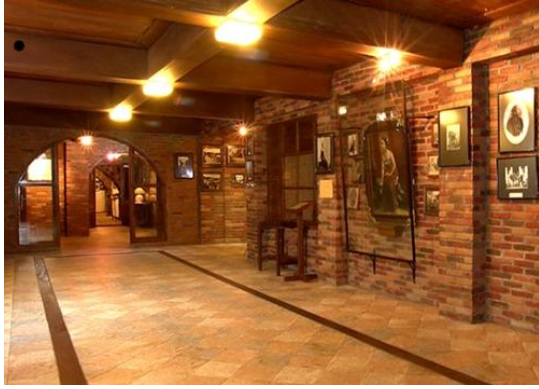
Mount Merapi stands proudly almost as high as 10,000 feet. This mountain is one of the most active volcanoes in Indonesia. The trace of its malignant of the 2006 eruption can be witnessed in the Village of Kaliadem, 30 km from the city of Yogyakarta. Sceneries of green rice fields with Mount Merapi in the background can still be seen in the suburb area of Yogyakarta.

Tembi House of Culture

Tembi village was one of the places where the servants taking care of the Sultan's children and families. This village is specializing for handicrafts, which was launched by the Sultan on August 31st, 2007. Located on JalanParangtritis Km 8.4, Tembi, Timbulharjo, Sewon, Bantul, there stands this Tembi House of Culture. This museum provides information about the Javanese culture. It has various collections such as traditional Javanese kitchen equipments, weapons, farming equipments, musical instruments, batik, old photographs and poster, antique motorbike as well as libraries with more than 5,000 transcripts. There is also performances of national dance and puppet show every month. This place

also provides showcase room, meeting room, restaurant, swimming pool, and even a place to stay overnight.





UllenSentalu Museum

UllenSentalu Museum which is located at Jl. BoyongKaliurang, Sleman, Yogyakarta is a private museum that was initiated by Haryono family and now is managed by UlatiingBlencong Foundation. It was established in 1994 and officially inaugurated on March 1st, 1997, coinciding with the date commemorated every year as a historical day for Yogyakarta City. The inauguration was done by KGPAА PakuAlam VIII, who was at that time the Governor of Yogyakarta. The museum stands in a new paradigm that gives more meaning to an intangible cultural heritage. One of the reason is because the Islamic MataramDinasty tended to produce culture which is intangible rather than tangible. Intangible heritage, which covers all expressions, knowledge, representation, practice and skills, is prone to extinction. And it could extinct even faster because of globalization. One of the effort to visualize the



intangible heritage is to use interpreting media in the form of Conceptual and Imaginary Narrative Paintings.

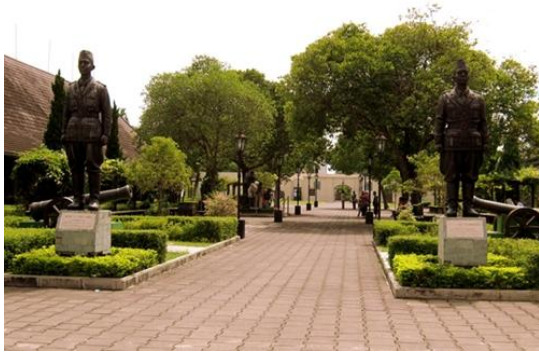
This place is worth visiting because with only IDR 30,000 for local visitors and IDR 50,000 for international visitors, you can see many beautiful collections and galleries, get an educative tour for about 50 minutes and a welcome drink made from a special traditional recipe. For more information, please visit <http://www.ullensentalu.com>.

Vredeburg Museum

Vredeburg Fortress Museum is a museum was established in a former Dutch fortress. located in front of GedungAgung, one of seven presidential palaces in Indonesia, and Palace. In 1760, after the foundation of the KratonNgayogyakartaHadiningrat, the Dutch colonial regime had barracks erected on a close to the new palace. Between 1765 and 1788 they extended the buildings and converted it into a fort. The original name *Rustenberg* became *Vredeburg*. The building served the Dutch colonial administration for various purposes. In 142, during the Japanese colonialism, the fortress was took over by their army and made it into their new headquarters and war prison. Since Indonesian indepenence in 1945, Fortress Vredeburg served the Indonesian army as a military command post, barracks, and prison for suspected members of the communist party.



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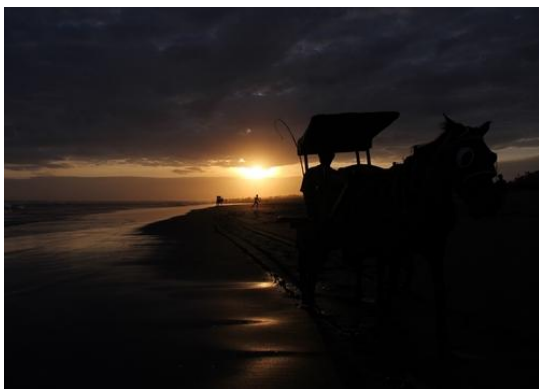


In 1947, Ki Hajar Dewantara, the father of education, expressed the idea of converting the fortress into a cultural institution. Then in 1984, Nugroho Notosusanto, the former head of army's historical service had an intention to create a *Museum Perjuangan* (literally "National Struggling Museum") with dioramas. The museum was then opened on March 11th, 1987. It contains collection of photographs, historical objects and replicas. The dioramas cover events during the period of 1830 to 1949. All incidents

depicted in the showcases took place either in Yogyakarta or in the surrounding region.

Tourists' Kampongs

In Yogyakarta, there are several kampongs for tourists, particularly for international tourists. These kampongs offers lodgings and hotels at affordable prices and other interesting facilities from old hotel building to batik course. Some of the famous kampongs are Prawirotaman, located about 5 kilometers from the center of Yogyakarta city, and Sosrowijayan, about 200 meters south from Tugu Railway Station, along Malioboro Street.



Parangtritis Beach

Parangtritis is located 27 km south of Yogyakarta and easily accessed by public transportation that operate up to 5 pm as well as private vehicles. It is the best tourist place for enjoying the sunset while having fun conquering sand dune with ATV or walking along the beach. The afternoon before sunset is the best time to visit this most popular beach in Yogyakarta. If we arrive sooner, we can go to Gembirawati cliffs to see the whole

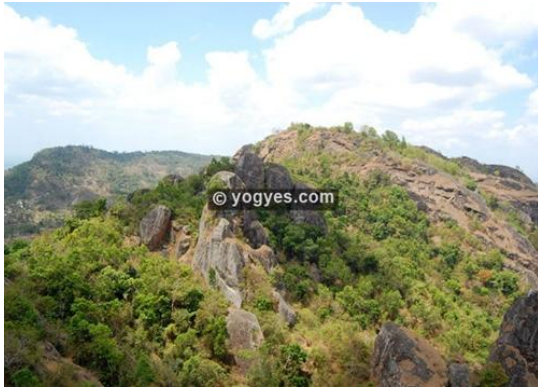
area of Parangtritis Beach.

Indrayanti Beach

Indrayanti beach is known as a clean beach lots of cafés and restaurants. Located on the coast of Sundak Beach, the beach that is lined by rocky cliff is one of the beaches presents different views with other beaches Gunung Kidul Regency. Not only decorated white sand, rocky hill, and the clear blue water, Indrayanti beach is also equipped a row of restaurants and cafes and inns that spoil tourists. A variety of menu ranging from seafood to fried rice can be ordered in restaurant facing the beach. At night, gazebos at the beach will look pretty as lit by flickering lights. Enjoying dinner at the café accompanied by the sound of the wind and the waves will be an unforgettable romantic experience.



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Mount Nglanggeran

Mount Nglanggeran is an ancient volcano that used to be active million years ago. It is located on Baturagung karst area, Patuk, GunungKidul. It has two peaks, western and eastern with a caldera in the center. To reach the top of this mountain, we don't need to deal with difficulties like the extreme route, hard track, and long distance such as in other mountain climbing. It only takes 1-1.5 hours of tracking to reach the

western peak. From the top, we are able to watch the sunset and sunrise as well as sparkling Yogyakarta at night. Nowadays, Nglanggeran is a range of huge rocky mountain which has exotic view, unique shape and names, and also history behind it.

About Yogyakarta

Sri Gethuk Waterfall

Located in Bleberan village between Oyariver, Sri Gethuk water fall flows without being influenced by the weather. Its thunderous sound seems breaking the silence in GunungKidul that is well-known as a dry region. Based on the legend, the falls was used to keep *kethuk* (one of music instrument of gamelan, a Javanese music instrument) belonged to AnggoMeduro, who was a kind of genie. Sometimes, the people living near the falls still could hear the sound of the instrument and that was why it was later called Sri Gethuk.



RancangKencono Cave

RancangKencono is a cave that contains stories from the pre-historic period until the struggle of Mataram people. A giant klumpit tree (*Terminaliaedulis*) has been the witness of every story happening there. It had been a place for Mataram people and soldiers to make strategy for expelling the Dutch from Yogyakarta. Since it was used to *rancang* (plan) something for good thing, so this cave was named RancangKencono. This is one of the caves where we are safe to get in without any special equipments.



Further information

For more detail information, please visit these pages:

www.yogyes.com/en

www.tripadvisor.com

www.indonesia.travel/en