

# GUIDELINE

## INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL MEDICINE SUMMER SCHOOL 11<sup>TH</sup>



11<sup>th</sup> itmss  
INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL MEDICINE  
SUMMER SCHOOL



# 2015







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## Welcome to ITMSS

**International Tropical Medicine Summer School (ITMSS)** is an annual event organized by Muhammadiyah Medical Students' Activities (MMSA) in Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY). MMSA is non-political and non-profit organization and it has an affiliation with CIMSA (Center for Indonesian Medical Students' Activities) and IFMSA (International Federation Medical Students' Associations). MMSA produced the first medical summer school and now become the biggest one in Indonesia which we called International Tropical Medical Summer School (ITMSS).

ITMSS is a unique summer school program combining the academic and student's activities. The aims of the summer school are to broaden the students' knowledge in the emerging tropical medicine diseases, able to perform physical examinations, laboratory findings, diagnose and treatments in the modified Problem Based Learning (PBL) system. ITMSS was first held on the year 2005, as the **first ever summer school has been held in Indonesia** and is currently the **leading** and the **biggest**. This year it will be the **11th ITMSS** and as usual, it will be held at the **Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta** around the period of **10th until 27th of August 2015**. Approximately **40 students** from worldwide are welcome to participate in ITMSS 2015, though each country's quota is limited.

ITMSS has **two main activities: academic and tourism** (social programs). For the academic activities, the main topics are **Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Malaria, and Tuberculosis (TBC)**. Participants will be given lectures by experts, have tutorials, plenary discussions, hospital visits to affiliated hospitals, laboratory works, and endemic/non-endemic area visiting. As for the social programs, participants will be able to go to cultural places in Yogyakarta such as the Sultan Palace, Taman Sari Water Castle, Borobudur Temple, Prambanan Temple, Ramayana Ballet performances, and many more.

Throughout the program, participants will stay with host families whom are students from the Faculty of Medicine and Health Science of University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. They will be given meals twice a day, and also transportation for the activities. This way, participants are able to know about the people and culture of Indonesia, especially Yogyakarta.

Many participants have said that ITMSS is an experience that cannot be forgotten. Something different that every medical student from all around the world should try.

Regards,

Committee of ITMSS 2015

## About University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) is a university located in Yogyakarta, one of the most beautiful cultural cities in Indonesia. UMY is one of university owned and controlled by “Center of Muhammadiyah Council”, one of the most significant mass organizations in Indonesia. UMY was built on 26th March 1981 based on Letter of Information number. A-1/01.E/PW/1981, and under controlled of Center of Muhammadiyah Council based on Letter of Decision Center of Muhammadiyah Council number E/1/1996/1982. On 2012, UMY has had 7 faculties: Faculty of Islamic Religion, Faculty of Economy, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Technology, and Magister Program.

As a great university, UMY offers so many facilities for its students and civitas academica:

- ❖ Knowledge Learning Center (KLC) Library of UMY with journal collection from PROQUEST and EBSCO
- ❖ Center of Language Training of UMY which has center for learning English. It releases qualified English programs: English for Public Speaking, English for Learning Purpose, English for Paper Writing, and TOEFL Preparation.
- ❖ UMY First which will allow you to connect with internet in a simple way with hotspot and wifi facility
- ❖ Futsal indoor and jogging track along university area

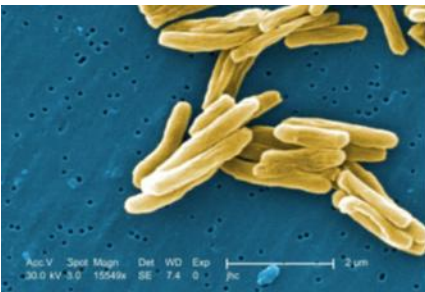
University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta is one of the best private universities in Indonesia, according to Webometrics, July 2011. With its tagline: Muda Mendunia, UMY is ready to be a qualified university to think globally and act locally.



## TROPICAL DISEASE: WHY DOES THE WORLD SHOULD KNOW?

Tropical diseases are all diseases that occur solely, or principally, in the tropics region. In practice, the term is often taken to refer to infectious diseases that thrive in hot and humid conditions. Etiology of tropical disease is infection of parasite (bacterium, virus, and fungi). There are so much kind of tropical diseases. Tuberculosis (TB), Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), and Malaria are some examples of tropical diseases.

### TB



Tuberculosis (TB) is an infection, mainly on respiratory system, that caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is spread through inhaling tiny droplets from the coughs or sneezes of an infected person. Spread of tuberculosis is facilitated by several factors like overcrowding and living in close quarters.

As said before, Tuberculosis mainly affects the lungs where it is called pulmonary tuberculosis. But, It can also affect any part of the body including bones, brain, womb or the uterus, skin, lymph nodes etc. or may spread widely to other organs as seen in miliary tuberculosis and disseminated tuberculosis.

### DHF

Dengue (pronounced den' gee) is a disease caused by any one of four closely related dengue viruses (DENV 1, DENV 2, DENV 3, or DENV 4). The viruses are transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected mosquito. DHF is a more severe form of dengue infection. It can be fatal if unrecognized and not properly treated in a timely manner. DHF is caused by infection with the same viruses that cause dengue fever. With good medical management, mortality due to DHF can be less than 1%.



### Malaria

Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease caused by a parasite. People with malaria often experience fever, chills, and flu-like illness. Left untreated, they may develop severe complications and die. Although malaria can be a deadly disease, illness and death from malaria can usually be prevented.

Indonesia is a country located in a tropical area. In Indonesia itself, tropical disease is an endemic disease. From WHO survey, Indonesia is included into five countries with the largest number of TB incident cases in 2011. Approximately 230 million people live in Indonesia. Each year Indonesia's 230 million people collectively suffer at least several million cases of malaria caused by all four known species of human *Plasmodium*. Since 1968, DHF first appeared in Indonesia and then the affected areas have enlarged. The areas affected by the disease in 1994 included 237 districts (78% of the total number of districts in the country). This number shows us that tropical diseases are still being a health problem in Indonesia.

So, because of this problem, Indonesia, as the endemic country of tropical diseases, always grows the study about tropical medicine. Indonesia is included on one of Tropical Disease Research and Study Center among other centers.



Nowadays, tropical diseases are not only belong to tropical country, but also belong to the world. Tropical disease was studied broadly by doctors around the world since seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This was happened because many infections which now fall under the "tropical" umbrella were widely distributed in northern Europe and northern America during those centuries. Indigenous *Plasmodium vivax* infection remained present in southeast England well into the twentieth century. Plague, cholera, typhus, and smallpox were major health hazards in Britain, London included, during Victorian era.

In 1978, WHO and UNICEF held an International Conference about "Primary Health Care". The result of this conference is called "Alma Ata 1978 Declaration". The Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978 emerged as a major milestone of the twentieth century in the field of public health, and it identified primary health care as the key to the attainment of the goal of Health for All. Primary health care have a major role to make the world health, not only primary health care in developed country but also in developing country. So, all countries in the world have to take this role. This principle also applies to eradicate tropical diseases. This is a duty of the world, not only a duty of the tropical countries, to eradicate tropical disease. Let the world help each other to make healthy world.

## Who can enroll in ITMSS 2015?

Student of Faculty of Medicine at Pre-Clinic and Clinic Stage with various knowledge about Tropical Medicine can enroll in International Tropical Medicine Summer School (ITMSS) 2015 which is held by Muhammadiyah Medical Students' Activities (MMSA), Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY).

ITMSS is a summer school which will make you learn about tropical disease, especially Tuberculosis (TBC), Malaria, and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF). ITMSS is not about collecting score, but it's about gaining knowledge and experience about tropical medicine.

So it's ok when you're a 1st semester student of Faculty of Medicine who still have no idea about what is tropical disease. ITMSS will be a perfect opportunity for you to learn about tropical medicine. ITMSS also welcome you, the clinical student, who may have had knowledge about tropical medicine and still want to gain your knowledge.

You can see more information about the application form, documents, term and condition, and other things you should prepare if you want to enroll in ITMSS 2015. In short, ITMSS is available for medical student pre-clinic or clinics, who want to learn about tropical medicine, especially tropical medicine in Indonesia.



## Program of ITMSS 2015

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

#### A. COMMUNITY BASED

1. Hospital and Community Health Center visit  
This program has a goal to point out tropical diseases in Yogyakarta directly, especially in the endemic area.
2. Community Work  
Social activity based on community, as a bridge and a tool to make the participant become care to people in endemic area.
3. Mosquito and feces hunting in endemic area  
Mosquito and feces hunting in endemic area in Yogyakarta and the environs. The mosquito and feces will be identified.
4. Community medicine intervention  
The goal of this activity is the community will get knowledge about tropical disease, and can apply it.

#### B. CAMPUS BASED

1. Tutorial  
This discussion consists of some participant, to gain one perception between the participants, and between the participant and the lecturer. This discussion is based on a problem that has been lectured. And the result of discussion is to bring concrete think of the problem in handling tropical diseases.
2. Lecture  
Lecture with some newest subject related to tropical disease and given by the experts.
3. Focus Group Discussion  
Discussion about a topic that got by participant after analyzed the laboratory result from mosquito hunting. The participant divided into some group with one expert of tropical disease.
4. Skills Lab  
Activity that emphasize in skill of doing supporting examination. It is the beginning of taking right diagnose, and then to take next strategy to handling for the cure of patient.

5. Laboratory activity  
Laboratory activity, where the participant do supporting examination, to strengthen the imagine of tropical diseases in diagnose.
6. Plenary Discussion  
A big discussion that discuss the results of the discussion of small tutorial groups, and facilitated by a mini lecture from expert physicians in their respective fields, determined in accordance topic.
7. OSCE and MCQ  
Examination as a measure of material that has been gained by participants for about 18 days at the ITMSS. Exam form of MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) and the OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination).

## NON EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

1. Opening ceremony  
A welcoming ceremony for students of ITMSS. This event focuses on providing information about the event ITMSS activity interspersed with other events as the introduction of the culture of Indonesia.
2. Optional Session (dance class, music class, bela diri class)  
Extra activities that facilitate the participants to learn one of the Indonesian cultures through dance, music, or bela diri (Indonesian martial arts), either individually or in groups. The results will be displayed at the Closing Ceremony.
3. International Night  
ITMSS facilitate cultural exchange of each country of the participants through the introduction of special food. The event was held in the evening is designed to be a warm event and is expected to strengthen the relationship between the participants and between the participants and the committee.
4. Tourism  
It is part of the social program, which we will travel to recreation places in Yogyakarta.
5. Rafting  
Adventure activities in the water by using a rubber boat that has goal they can enjoy the natural beauty of the area around Yogyakarta.
6. Closing Ceremony  
Closing ceremony for ITMSS participants. The final activity after participants have done both educational and non-educational activities.
7. Cooking Time  
Extra activity for participants to cook Indonesian delicious dishes and they could eat the dishes they made.

## SUPPORTING PROGRAM

### 1. Training Human Resources

It is a support program that aims to improve the quality ITMSS 2015 through increased competence parties concerned in it (the committee, lab assistants and teachers) through several activities such as English language training, cultural, as well as the introduction of tropical diseases, especially Tuberculosis, DHF, and Malaria.

### 2. Home stay

Participants ITMSS 2015 will stay with medical student of UMY, expected strong relationship between students and the hosting.

## Place of Execution

- Hospitals, community health centers and health agencies that have concern for tropical diseases, and has a wide experience of clinical cases related to tropical diseases. This year, we want to work with hospitals, community health centers and local health agencies where are in endemic to several tropical diseases with the main topic of Malaria, DHF, and Tuberculosis.
- Faculty of Medicine and Health Science UMY as a venue for campus-based events (lectures, tutorials, lab skills, lab work, and exams)
- Some of the recreation place that become the characteristic of the city of Yogyakarta and Indonesia as one way to get to know the culture and natural beauty, and also to avoid boredom in learning activities.





## How to Apply

1. Download the Application Form within this invitation package or in our website, [itmss.ums.ac.id](http://itmss.ums.ac.id)
2. Fill in the Application Form in every textbox we provided .
3. Make sure you fill in its entirety, and sign it with written signature.
4. Send a color scanned document of the form to: [itmss.indonesia@gmail.com](mailto:itmss.indonesia@gmail.com)
5. You will receive the email confirmation from the Official ITMSS 2015 at maximum 48 hours after we received the email.
6. We will send you the Letter of Acceptance and the document requirement.
7. In Letter of Acceptance, there will be Bank Account to transfer the fee of ITMSS 2015 as much as 405 euro (without social program) or 545 euro (with social program)
8. After you completely transfer the fee, we will give you an Invitation letter to state that you are officially accepted as 11th ITMSS student

## Fee & Payment

You have to send us the digital copy of payment no longer than 10 days after you receive the Letter of Acceptance.

International Tropical Medicine Summer School (ITMSS) 2015 Fee is 405 EURO (without social program) and 545 EURO (with social program).

### **\*Fee includes:**

- Summer School academic activities
- Summer School merchandises
- 18 days stay at host family
- Transportation (arrival from airport to home stay, home stay to venue, any transportation needed during arranged educational and non educational programs, and departure from home stay to airport)
- One cultural program (cooking/dancing/music class)
- 2 times daily Indonesian meals

### **\*Fee does not include:**

- Tour and social programs (for participants whom not join social program)
- Health Insurance
- Visa and travel
- Bank transfer and/or correspondent bank charges

## Details of Payment

- a) After you accept Letter of Acceptance, you will be given bank account of ITMSS 2015, then you have to pay ITMSS fee as much as 405 euro or 545 euro
- b) After you pay the fee, inform us via [itmss.indonesia@gmail.com](mailto:itmss.indonesia@gmail.com) immediately
- c) Scan the Application for Fund Transfer/ Proof of Payment [the paper you get from bank as the proof that you've done the payment (405 euro or 545 euro) to ITMSS's bank account number].
- d) Send the scanning or digital copy (.jpeg) of Application for Fund Transfer / Proof of Payment for fund transfer to email [itmss.indonesia@gmail.com](mailto:itmss.indonesia@gmail.com) in 10 days.
- e) If you don't send the scanning in 10 days, we will remind you to send it in the next 5 days.
- f) If after those 5 days you still don't send us your Application for Fund Transfer / Proof of Payment via email, we will list your name as waiting list for ITMSS 2015
- g) If you've transferred the fee but you cancel your application as participant of ITMSS 2015, there will be NO REFUND.

## Housing

As the participant of ITMSS 2015 for 18 days, you will stay with your host family. The host family live in Yogyakarta, especially near University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta where ITMSS 2015 will be held. The host families are students from Faculty of Medicine and Health Science of University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta which have been selected by Committee of ITMSS 2015.

As your host family, you will live with them for 18 days and you'll get these general facilities:

- Bedroom for 18 days as long as you stay as participant of ITMSS 2015
- Meals twice a day
- Transportation which includes:
  - o Arrival from airport to home stay
  - o Home stay to venue of ITMSS 2015
  - o Any transportation needed during arranged educational and non educational programs ITMSS 2015
  - o Departure from home stay to airport

Living with your house family will be an interesting experience for you, and offers you a perfect chance to see, feel, and understand a little part of Indonesian culture presented by your house family. Furthermore, by living in house family, you'll feel the real atmosphere of the Indonesian friendliness and warmth.



## IMPORTANT DATES

<b>Application Form Deadline</b>	<b>March 24th 2015</b>
<b>Payment Deadline</b>	<b>10 days</b> after you get Letter of Acceptance as Participant of ITMSS 2015. Plus <b>5 days to remind</b> you if you haven't paid & send the proof of payment in 10 days
<b>Opening Date of Batch 3*</b>	<b>April 4th 2015</b>
<b>Payment Deadline Batch 3*</b>	<b>10 days</b> after you get Letter of Acceptance as Participant of ITMSS 2015. Plus <b>5 days to remind</b> you if you haven't paid & send the proof of payment in 10 days

\*Note : we will open the Batch 3 on **April 4th 2015** if there is any cancellation from participant.

## ITMSS Participants' Testimony

ITMSS was a unique and unforgettable event I was lucky to experience and one of the greatest moment of my life ever! The activities you organized were amazing. You did such a great job! Congratulations and keep on track!

To the Indonesian students:

I'll never forget your friendliness and generosity! Indonesia is a wonderful place to live, a place full of the most hospitable people ever. I was happily overwhelmed by your friendliness. I'll come back to France my heart full of warm memories and inspiring values.

To the participants:

I am delighted to have met you. I spent such beautiful moments surrounded by your happiness and energy. We shared such enriching discussions as well as laughs and jokes. Hope you'll go back home with smiling memories! Safe travels!

Love you all, guys! Call me whenever you come to Paris!

*Jannet Achour, France, University of Paris-Sud: 3rd Pre Clinic*



The committee organized the best program in the world - good job!! Everyone should join this program because it's such a nice experience! So interesting to learn about tropical medicine and besides that: see the real Indonesia! We went to amazing places and saw beautiful things! Now I've got friends from all over the world (Indonesia, Canada, Switzerland, South Korea, France, Latvia, United Kingdom, Portugal, Czech Republic, Poland and Italy) and hope to see you again some day. I really enjoyed my time; it was soooo special. I will never forget you!

Terima Kasih - Thank you - Dankjewel!

*Valery van Velsen, Netherland, Radboud University Nijmegen: 1st Pre Clinic*

Malioboro was great experience we could see how most crowded city in Yogyakarta look like, we could see colorful people shop with batik and traditional sculptures are beautiful.

*Olaf Fuchs, Netherland, Medical University of Wroclaw: 6th Clinic*





I'm Omar from Canada, for me, being a participant of ITMSS 2012 in Yogyakarta is so fun, interesting, and unforgettable experience. Start from the culture, I love batik, traditional dance, music, it seems like they have all of beautiful cultures in this world! Yogyakarta has amazing path of history which i can see for real when I visit Kraton and Vrederburg Castle. The history mixed beautifully with modern living of Yogyakarta, in Malioboro the most crowded street in Yogyakarta-the interesting one-you can see and feel the friendly and warmth Indonesian, well as i said before, they have all great things here.

*Omar Benryane, Canada, McGill University: 1st Pre Clinic*

I just want to say that all of you have done a wonderful job :)  
The experience will definitely change my life. Not just only on a medical student and a professional but also a person. And I do not believe that we will not see each other again. Because I am very sure that we will sooner or later we will meet each other again! ☺  
Cause I love you all guys, even if I don't remember all your names.  
Emotions are more to say. I wish I could explain it more, but I can not.  
You are all amazing and you have definitely changed my life and my way of seeing things. If you come to Latvia, just give me a call, I will be more than welcome. All the best!

*Laila Plakane, Latvia, University of Latvia: Pre Clinic*





## How to get Indonesian visa

In accordance with the Regulation of Minister of Law and Human Right of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26, 2013, citizen from 61 countries and 1 region are eligible for obtaining Visa on Arrival (VOA).

This visa can be obtained directly when you are landed at the certain airports and seaport in Indonesia regardless of the purpose of your visits (Business, Tourist, Social). The Visa on Arrival is not a work visa nor a visitation visa. Therefore, it can not be converted to obtain other immigration permits. The maximum stays permitted for the visa on arrival is 30 days. If you plan to stay longer than 30 days, you need to mention your intention to stay longer. Visa on Arrival can be extended for another 30 days.

The general requirements for Visa On Arrival are:

- Expiration date of the applicant's passport must be at least 6 (six) months at the date of entry.
- At least one blank visa page
- Round-trip airplane ticket
- Visa on Arrival fee (refer below)

The fees for Visa On Arrival are:

- a) Visa for stay up to 7 (seven) days in several Special Economic Zones (SEZ)= US\$ 15,-
- b) Visa for stay up to 30 (thirty) days = US\$ 35,-
- c) Extension of stay for up to 30 (thirty) days = US\$ 35,-

Those 61 countries and 1 region are as follow:

1. Argentina	32. Maldives
2. Australia	33. Malta
3. Austria	34. Mexico
4. Algeria	35. Monaco
5. Bahrain	36. New Zealand
6. Belgium	37. Netherlands
7. Brazil	38. Norway
8. Bulgaria	39. Oman
9. Czech Republic	40. Panama
10. Canada	41. People's Republic of China
11. Cyprus	42. Poland
12. Denmark	43. Portugal
13. Estonia	44. Qatar

- |                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 14. Egypt         | 45. Romania                  |
| 15. Fiji          | 46. Russia                   |
| 16. Finland       | 47. Saudi Arabia             |
| 17. France        | 48. Slovak Republic          |
| 18. Germany       | 49. Slovenia                 |
| 19. Greece        | 50. Spain                    |
| 20. Hungary       | 51. South Africa             |
| 21. India         | 52. South Korea              |
| 22. Iceland       | 53. Suriname                 |
| 23. Ireland       | 54. Sweden                   |
| 24. Italy         | 55. Switzerland              |
| 25. Japan         | 56. Taiwan PRC               |
| 26. Kuwait        | 57. Timor Leste              |
| 27. Latvia        | 58. Tunisia                  |
| 28. Libya         | 59. Turkey                   |
| 29. Lithuania     | 60. Uni Arab Emirates        |
| 30. Liechtenstein | 61. United Kingdom           |
| 31. Luxembourg    | 62. United States of America |
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## About Indonesia and Yogyakarta

Republic of Indonesia (RI) or Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia, located on the equator and located between the continents of Asia and Australia and between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Because it lies between two continents and two oceans, Indonesia is also known as the Archipelago Islands (AP). Consists of 17,508 islands, Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. Indonesia is an archipelago that stretches from Sabang to Merauke. Indonesia is passed by The Equator line which makes Indonesia has tropical climate with two seasons; the dry season and rain season. This tropical climate makes Indonesia has one of the greatest biodiversity in the world, the second one after Brazil. Start from rain forests, great lakes, long rivers, high mountains, amazing under-water coral, until endless savanna, you can find them all in Indonesia. Every corner in Indonesia has a thing.

With a population of 260 million people in 2010, Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world and the most populous Muslim country in the world, although it is not officially an Islamic state. Indonesia is a republic form of government, the House of Representatives and the president is elected directly. Jakarta is the country's capital. Indonesia borders Malaysia on Borneo Island, with Papua New Guinea on the island of Papua and East Timor on the island of Timor. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, Philippines, Australia, and the union territory Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

From Sabang to Merauke, Indonesia consists of distinct ethnic, linguistic and religious groups. The Javanese are the largest ethnic group and most politically dominant. Indonesia's national motto, "Unity in Diversity" ("Different but remains one"), articulates the diversity that shapes the country. Indonesia has 34 provinces including, Yogyakarta (or Ngayogyakarta in local language) in Java Island. Yogyakarta is one of the most famous provinces in Indonesia which is well known not only by Indonesian but also tourists from worldwide because of its beauty of its nature and culture.

Ngayogyakarta or we called Yogyakarta, founded by Prince Mangkubumi (Sultan Hamengkubuwono I) in 1755 Giyanti result of the Agreement, later it grew into a city rich in culture and arts of Java. That was a centerpiece of the development of art and culture is the empire. A variety of classical Javanese arts such as dance, song, geguritan, gamelan, painting, literature and carvings, developed from the palace and later became folklore. Then, the unity of the community with artistic values so ingrained as Yogyakarta with 395,604 inhabitant's soul like never run out of trained artists. Besides the charm of culture, ancient architectural treasures also have its own magic for the tourists. Such as Water Castle, Sultan Palace, Palace Pakualaman, Prambanan, and various museums. Considering the wealth of the culture which Yogyakarta has, Yogyakarta became the Primary Regional Tourism Destination in Indonesia.



## A little sneak peek of Yogyakarta



Yogyakarta is a relatively small city, so travelling around town should not be too expensive. If you are traveling on foot, note that a street sign facing you at a corner indicates the name of the street you are entering, not the cross street. The Tourism Authority has maps in English that can be obtained from its offices next to Hotel Mutiara on Jl. Malioboro, at the airport and the train station. Beware that these maps are not to scale.

### By taxi

Yogyakarta's taxis are metered and nowadays most taxi drivers are trustworthy. Flagfall is Rp 6,000 and most trips around the centre of town should not cost more than Rp 15,000. After dark the minimum fare for a taxi is Rp 10,000 even if the meter reads less than Rp 10,000. If by chance you find a taxi driver that you feel comfortable with and trustworthy, ask for his cellular phone number so that next time you need to travel you can call directly to his cell phone and arrange your travel needs. Most taxi drivers will be more than happy to do this. Virtually everyone has a cell phone which is called a "hp" (hand phone) throughout Indonesia, and everyone including all adults use text messaging (sms) extensively. It is best to use text messaging to communicate with drivers e.g. "sudah siap" when you are "ready" to be picked up. "Tolong jemput saya di Hotel XXXX jam XXXXX" = Please pick me up at hotel XXXX at XXX o'clock. Note: "jam" in Indonesian = time, not the sweet jelly you put on your toast.

### By Thrisaw

Traditional three-wheeled and pedal-powered cart, known as becak (pronounced beh-chak), which can be found in most part of Yogyakarta. Haggle furiously before getting into the becak. Be sure to determine whether the price is for a one-way or return (pulang) trip and if you

want the driver to wait whilst you conduct your shopping or business. A ride from within the city to the Malioboro shopping precinct should not cost more than Rp 10,000.

### By Horse Cart

Traditional horse-pulled carts, known as andong, or dokar, wait for tourists outside hotspots like the train station, the Kraton and Mal Malioboro. Haggle furiously. The traditional route is from Jl. Malioboro to Keraton, and this is where you'll find most andong. Usually, andong opt to take you to shop for fake Dagadu t-shirt in Ngasem area with hefty prices. Then, andong will take you back to your initial journey. The cost for one round trip for andong is Rp 20,000. Usually they ask for Rp 30,000 but they may settle for less. Andong can accommodate up to 5 adult passengers.



### By Bus

#### TransJogja Bus Stop

There are two kind of bus: regular and patas. Patas buses, known as TransJogja operate from 6AM to 10PM and stop only at designated shelters. Unlike regular buses, TransJogja is air-conditioned and generally safer. Tickets can be purchased directly at the shelters and cost for single trip is Rp 3,000. Passengers may purchase regular trip cards which cuts per tip cost to Rp 2,700, and allows transit to other shelter. There are six routes, and route maps can be downloaded [\[here\]](#).

Be aware that the bus stops are quite far apart, (1-2kms) and not very numerous, and often the bus stops for opposite directions are not opposite each other. If you are planning on travelling this way, expect to still do a fair amount of walking to and from the stops to your destination.

Regular buses normally operates from 6AM to 5PM, and some long routes extend their operation until 9PM. Please never bring anything valuable on public buses, pickpockets in buses are now more common than ever before. Cost for single trip is Rp 2,500 regardless of distance (within the city). Usually on a bus there will be one driver and one helper who will hang from the side of the bus and handle money and try to get passengers. The helper will usually tap you on the shoulder to indicate you should pay him. If there is no helper you can pay the driver directly. When you are ready to get off a





bus, tell the driver or helper "Kiri," which means left. Animated bus route maps are available at Transportation Agency of Yogyakarta website.

### By Car or Motobike

There are several car and motorbike rental agencies just outside Tugu Station near Jalan Pasar Kembang on the street that runs east-west just south of the station. A near new semi-automatic (clutchless) motorbike can be rented for Rp 50,000 per 24 hr; older bikes may come for less, and fully automatic bikes such as a Honda Vario or Yamaha Mio may sometimes cost Rp 5,000-10,000 more.

Cars can be had rented for around Rp 350,000 for 24 hr, or Rp 225,000 for 12 hr. A driver can be hired along with the car for another Rp 50,000-Rp 200,000/day. Prices may vary due to fuel inclusion for a set distance or itinerary. Prices are always subject to negotiation and may increase or decrease due to local demand, type and age of vehicle and your individual requirements at the time. Cars are usually rented with drivers and it is strongly advised for foreigners as the roads are extremely busy with all the hundreds of thousands of higher ed students driving motorcycles recklessly around the city. I think you can get a better price than quoted here. In my experience, driving yourself in Bali is fine but not recommended for cities in Java like Yogya or Jakarta. Price of rental doesn't include petrol (gas), parking, entrance fees etc. It is customary to give your driver 15,000 rps during any mealtime stops but he won't expect to eat with you.

### Shopping and dine places in Yogyakarta



Malioboro street



Beringharjo market



Kasongan pottery craft



Gudeg Yu Djum



Via Via cafe and resto



Dowa Bag



## CONTACT INFORMATION

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