

KNB Scholarship Application Guidance



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Higher Education Institutional Affairs
Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education
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A. Forewords

The Kemitraan Negara Berkembang (KNB) Scholarship was first introduced by Ministry of Education and Culture in 1992. It initially serve the Ministry's higher education development strategic plan to embrace the higher education globalization by providing financial assistance (scholarship) to the selected Universities to recruit potential International students to get their master degree in those Universities. However, considering how this program has been significantly contribute in the human resources development in our neighboring developing countries, we were then decided to expand the program coverage and the number of scholarship offered has been significantly increased. Up to 2016, we have been admitting more than 954 students coming from 78 developing countries around the world.

We know that most of future applicants might be thinking: is spending 3 years in Indonesia to obtain their master degree worth it? And the answer is a resounding yes, getting the KNB scholarship and going to a master degree program in Indonesia is strategically worth it. Their master degree will be one of the most lucrative investments they will make and that KNB scholarship can be vital to their post-college success while engaging in the most diverse and vibrant society in the world. Moreover, the program is very important not only to advance their knowledge and develop their competencies but also in certain degrees will strengthen the relationship between Indonesia and its neighboring developing countries by helping them nurturing their future leader.

Considering the recent development and potentials, we have adjusted the KNB scholarship guidance to give the potential applicants as much information as possible on how to apply for the scholarship, and also highlight the best ways to boost their chances of receiving this scholarship. We do hope that this scholarship guidance will adequately assist the potential applicants to apply for the scholarship and to understand and comply with the scholarship rules and regulations.

Thank you,

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B. Brief Introduction to KNB Scholarship Program

The Kemitraan Negara Berkembang (KNB) Scholarship is a financial assistance offered by the Indonesian Government to International students coming from developing countries to pursue their master degree in Indonesian Universities. Initially, the idea of offering scholarships by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia for the student coming from the NAM member countries was mandated in the 10th Conference of Heads of States of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries commenced in Bandung from 1st – 6th September 1992. Following that mandate, in 1993 the Government of the Republic of Indonesia started offering postgraduate (master degree) scholarships to students from the NAM member countries.

Since 2002, due to the substantial change in the international political constellation, the use of the term “NAM” in this program was considered irrelevant. The program name then changed to **Kemitraan Negara Berkembang (*Developing Countries Partnership*) Scholarship** or **KNB Scholarship**. Consequently, the program have been widely offered to students, not only to the NAM member countries, but also to other developing countries such as Thailand, Fiji, Gambia, Senegal, Nigeria, Madagascar, Suriname, Pakistan, Guyana, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, and Vanuatu.

In 2015, the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia took over the KNB Scholarship management. Some improvements have been made to better the scholarship management, both administratively and operationally. There are a couple of significant adjustments have been made so far: the scholarship coverage and quota were expanded and 2 prominent Universities were added to host the program (it makes a total of 16 host Universities).

C. Program Objectives

1. To contribute in the human resource development in the developing countries;
2. To promote deeper cultural understanding between developing countries;
3. To strengthen the relationship and cooperation between developing countries.

