The Indonesian education system described and compared with the Dutch system
This document provides information about the education system of Indonesia. It also includes the Dutch comparison of qualifications obtained in Indonesia.

Except where expressly stated otherwise and with the exception of images and illustrations, this publication is subject to the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 3.0 Unported (CC BY-NC 3.0) Licence. For more information about the reuse of this publication please visit https://www.nuffic.nl/en/home/copyright.
Education system Indonesia

Diploma IV

- Diploma III
  - Diploma II
    - Diploma I
      - Ijazah Madrasah Aliyah
        - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)
          - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Pertama
            - Sekolah Dasar

- Magister/ Sarjana II (university education)
  - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)
    - Ijazah Madrasah Aliyah
      - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Pertama
        - Sekolah Dasar

- Doktor/ Sarjana III (PhD)
  - Doktor/ Sarjana III (PhD)
    - Magister/ Sarjana II (university education)
      - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)
        - Ijazah Madrasah Aliyah
          - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Pertama
            - Sekolah Dasar

Seluk Beluk Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri / Other entrance examinations

(entrance examinations to state institutions / entrance examinations to politeknik or private institutions)

- Postgraduate
  - Doktor/ Sarjana III (PhD)
    - Magister/ Sarjana II (university education)
      - Sarjana I (university education)
        - Sekolah Dasar

- Undergraduate
  - Diploma IV
    - Diploma III
      - Diploma II
        - Diploma I
          - Ijazah Madrasah Aliyah
            - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)
              - Ijazah Madrasah Aliyah
                - Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Pertama
                  - Sekolah Dasar
Evaluation chart

In the following chart, the left part lists foreign qualifications. The right part lists the Dutch comparisons, with corresponding levels in the Dutch and European qualifications frameworks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign qualification</th>
<th>Dutch equivalent and NLQF level</th>
<th>EQF level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK)</td>
<td>MBO diploma (qualification level 2 or 3)</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)</td>
<td>HAVO diploma*</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma I (D I)</td>
<td>1 year of HBO</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma II (D II)</td>
<td>2 years of HBO</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma III (D III)</td>
<td>3 years of HBO</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma IV (D IV)</td>
<td>HBO bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarjana I (S I)</td>
<td>HBO bachelor’s degree or approximately WO bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarjana II (S II)</td>
<td>WO master’s degree</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB

• The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
• NLQF = Dutch Qualifications Framework. EQF = European Qualifications Framework.
• The evaluation of a foreign qualification in terms of the EQF/NLQF does not necessarily mean that all of the learning outcomes associated with these levels have been achieved.
• Information on the Dutch equivalent qualifications is available in the Netherlands Education System. See: www.nuffic.nl/en/library/country-module-netherlands.pdf
• Information regarding international study programmes at VMBO and MBO level are provided by SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market.

* The evaluation of this qualification has been changed compared to version 2, March 2013.
Introduction

Indonesia is a nation of islands with around 13,700 islands. Amongst those, the islands of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua (or Irian Jaya) are the most significant. Indonesia has a population of 242 million, encompassing major linguistic, religious and cultural differences.

One of the first steps taken in terms of education following the foundation of the Republik Indonesia in December 1949 was the introduction of Bahasa Indonesia (literally: language of Indonesia) as the language of education. A 6-year period of compulsory education was introduced in 1950, and the Pancasila state philosophy was introduced as the foundation of education.

The Ministry of National Education (Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional) is responsible for secondary and higher education, and operates at various levels: central, provincial (propinsi), regional (kabupaten) and at district level (kecamatan). The Ministry of the Interior is primarily responsible for the organizational aspects of primary education. The Ministry of Religious Affairs carries responsibility for all Islamic education institutions, and the Ministry of Agriculture manages the agricultural schools at (senior) secondary level. Some ministries run schools at secondary and higher levels (Diploma programme) for the training of their own staff.

Private education plays a prominent role, particularly in secondary and higher education. Sixty-six per cent of all higher education institutions are privately owned. In recent years, private schools started receiving some financial support from the government, particularly through the provision of teachers. Tuition fees are still a major source of income for schools and institutions, causing the quality of schools to vary greatly.

In 1994, compulsory education was extended to 9 years: 6 years of primary education (pendidikan dasar) and 3 years of junior secondary education (Sekolah Menengah Pertama, SMP).

The academic year runs from September until June.
Primary and secondary education

Pre-school education lasts between 1 and 3 years, and is not compulsory. It is followed by primary school (Sekolah Dasar) and junior secondary school, both of which are compulsory. Primary education lasts for 6 years and the medium of instruction is officially Bahasa Indonesia, although regional languages are also used during the first 3 years.

Secondary education starts with 3 years of junior secondary school, upon completion of which students are awarded the certificate Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP). Senior secondary school also lasts for 3 years, and is divided into a general track (Sekolah Menengah Atas, SMA) and a vocational track (Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan, SMK).

From the second year onwards, students in the general track can choose between the following subject clusters: natural sciences, social sciences, and languages. Students participate in the school examination for a large amount of subjects including those belonging to the chosen subject cluster. Students must also sit a state examination (only for the subjects included in the chosen subject cluster), upon completion of which the Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional certificate is issued. An average score of 6.0 (on a scale of 1-10) is required in order to pass the state examination, with a minimum score of 4.26 for each subject. The certificate of graduation of the senior secondary education is the Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (Ijazah SMA).

In terms of level, the Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) is comparable to a HAVO diploma in the Netherlands.

Islamic education is provided at primary and general secondary level. In addition to a core curriculum from the Ministry of Education, these schools also follow a curriculum of Islamic subjects. Upon completion of senior secondary school students receive the Ijazah Madrasah Aliyah. The state examination is the same as for general education, as is the name of the certificate.

All other candidates, e.g. those who are schooled through non-formal education, partake in the state examination Paket C. Successful candidates receive the Ijazah and Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional with a mention of the chosen subject cluster and the partaken examination (Paket C).
Senior secondary vocational education

Instead of continuing on in the general track after junior secondary school, pupils can take 3-year technical and vocational education programmes. The most common types of schools for senior vocational education are:

- **Sekolah Teknik Menengah (STM)**, offering a wide variety of programmes;
- **Sekolah Menengah Ekonomi Atas (SMEA)**, offering programmes in commercial sciences;
- **Sekolah Menegah Kesejahteraan Keluarga (SMKK)**, offering home economics programmes;
- **Sekolah Menengah Teknologi Pertanian**, offering agricultural programmes.

At the end of secondary technical/vocational education, pupils are awarded the *Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan*. Pupils also sit a state examination for this type of education, upon completion of which the *Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional* certificate is awarded.

In terms of level, the *Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan* (SMK) is comparable in the Netherlands to an *MBO diploma* at qualification level 2 or 3, depending on the specialisation.

Admission to higher education

The Senior Secondary School Certificate (*Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas*, SMA) and the state examination (*Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional*) are both required for admission to higher education.

State universities require students to pass an entrance examination (*Seleksi Nasional Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri*), which tests mathematics, English, Indonesian and the subjects relevant to the student’s chosen specialisation. Successful candidates may be admitted to the state universities, depending on the number of available places.

The *Politeknik* and *Akademi* have their own admission requirements. In addition, private institutions also conduct their own admission examination.
Higher education

Higher education is provided at five different types of institutions: universities (universitas), academies (akademi), colleges (sekolah tinggi), polytechnics (politeknik) and institutes (institut). Universities and institutes provide both academic and higher professional education, whereas academies, colleges and polytechnics only provide the latter.

Graduates from university programmes receive a degree, whereas graduates of higher professional education programmes are awarded a diploma.

University education

Indonesia currently has 51 state universities and an Open University. In 1998 the government stopped issuing permits for the founding of private universities. Nowadays, private universities can only be established under certain strict conditions.

The Open University (Universitas Terbuka) was founded in 1983 by the Ministry of Education. Although the most important reason for its establishment was to reduce the shortage of study places for secondary school leavers, the majority of students turned out to be workers. The Open University primarily provides written distance education.

Sarjana I

Universities always provide education at the level of Sarjana I (Sarjana Stratum satu, S I), usually referred to only as Sarjana. These programmes have a nominal length of 4 years. Students are allowed to extend the study duration to a maximum of 14 semesters or 7 years). The S I in Medicine, Pharmacology, Dentistry and Veterinary Science includes an internship.

A credit system was introduced in 1979, in which nominal 4-year S I study programmes require 144-160 credits.

In terms of level, the Sarjana I degree is comparable in the Netherlands to an HBO bachelor’s degree or approximately comparable to a WO bachelor’s degree, depending on the type of study.
Sarjana II
Education at a level higher than S I was not developed properly until the 1980s, and was initially only offered by state institutions.

The S II (Sarjana Strata/stratum dua) Magister was introduced in 1990, and requires a minimum of 2 years/39-50 credit points following the S I, including research and 8-10 credit points for a final paper. The programme requires a nominal duration of 2 years (4 semesters). The maximum allowable length for the programme is 5 years (10 semesters). Admission is granted based on an S I with a final paper in the same or related subject area, demonstrable academic ability (evinced by a GPA of at least 2.50 – 2.75) during the S I programme, entrance examination, and letters of recommendation. Proficiency in English is sometimes also a requirement.

In terms of level, the Sarjana II degree is comparable in the Netherlands to a WO master’s degree in a similar specialisation.

A number of private institutions offer MBA (Master in Business Administration) programmes that are not recognised by the Ministry of National Education. Some MBAs are provided by prominent institutions; others set completion of secondary education as the only admission requirement. This means that the MBA is available at various levels.

State universities offer something similar: the Magister Manajemen. This programme is recognised by the Ministry and placed at the level of S II. These programmes are much in demand, require large tuition fees and only admit five percent of all applicants.

Another type of postgraduate qualifications in Indonesia is the ‘specialist diplomas’. These qualifications are more professional than academic. Specialis I is at S II level, and is a practically-oriented programme that is mainly offered in medical specializations. The programme involves 40-70 credits and a final paper. There are plans to develop Specialis II programmes.
Sarjana III
S III programmes lead to the title of Doktor. Admission is based on an S II diploma (Magister or Specialis) with a GPA of at least 3.25, and entrance examination. The programme includes research and a doctoral thesis. The programme requires 40-52 credits with a nominal duration of 2-2½ years (4-5 semesters) for candidates holding a master’s degree. For candidates holding a bachelor’s degree, the required amount of credits is 76-88 with a nominal duration of 4-4½ years (8-9 semesters). Although the minimal duration is regulated centrally, the actual nominal duration (often 3-4 years following the Sarjana II) is set individually by each higher education institution. The level reached in Dutch terms must be determined for each programme.

Higher professional education

Politeknik (polytechnics)
These institutions were created in the 1980s and are linked to universities. Students are admitted following 12 years of education and completion of the Ujian Masuk Politeknik (UMP) entrance examination. Politekniks mainly provide D II and D III-level programmes (see under Diplomas), and very rarely D IV programmes. This type of education provides a professional qualification, yet graduates can also continue on to higher-level education. The curriculum is very practical in nature, with a minimum of 45% of the programme being devoted to practical (including simulations) and training.

Akademi (academies)
These are usually small institutions with a single specialisation up to D II and D III level. Many academies were established in order to educate ministry staff. Many others are private academies. Students are admitted following 12 years of education (for most programmes) and an entrance examination.

Sekolah Tinggi (colleges)
These institutions are sometimes also called ‘colleges’. They usually comprise of a single faculty with only a few hundred students, and provide both diploma programmes and programmes at Sarjana I level. Their number has increased tremendously over the last 20 years, with the majority being private institutions. The programmes usually have a professional focus; however, there are also colleges that offer programmes in areas such as Law or Dentistry.
Institut (institutes)
Institutes usually provide education in a single specialisation, at both diploma and S I level. Some institutes also provide education at post-graduate level (S II and S III). There are both private and government institutes. Most institutes provide teacher training programmes.

In recent years, the number of private institutes has grown enormously. This also includes the Instituts Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN), or State Institutes for Islamic Religion, which fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. These private Islamic institutions have their own entrance examination, designed to match the programmes of Islamic secondary schools.

Diplomas
The 5 types of higher education institutions named above (universities, academies, colleges, polytechnics and institutes) all provide programmes that award graduates a diploma at the following levels:

Diploma I (D I) programme
D I programmes are 1 year full-time (40-50 credit points) and lead to the qualification Ijazah (D I). Currently only a few D I programmes still exist. This level will probably disappear completely in the future.

In terms of level, the Diploma I is comparable in the Netherlands to 1 year of higher professional education (HBO) in a similar specialisation.

Diploma II (D II) programme
D II programmes are 2 years full-time (80-90 credit points). Graduates are awarded the Ijazah (D II).

In terms of level, the Diploma II is comparable in the Netherlands to 2 years of higher professional education (HBO) in a similar specialisation.

Diploma III (D III) programme
D III programmes are 3 years full-time (110-120 credit points). Graduates are awarded the Ijazah (D III)
In terms of level, a *Diploma III* is comparable in the Netherlands to 3 years of higher professional education (HBO) in a similar specialisation.

**Diploma IV (D IV) programme**

D IV programmes are 4 years full-time (144-160 credit points). Graduates are awarded the *Ijazah (D IV)*. This diploma is awarded without a degree.

In terms of level, the *Diploma IV* is comparable in the Netherlands to an HBO bachelor's degree in a similar specialisation.

## Assessment systems

After 1987, the following assessment system was introduced into higher education in which the grade 1/D is the lowest possible pass mark and grade 4/A is the highest score obtainable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In numbers</th>
<th>Letter grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td><em>Istimewa/baik sekali</em></td>
<td>Outstanding/very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td><em>Baik</em></td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td><em>Cukup/sedang</em></td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td><em>Kurang/lulus bersyarat</em></td>
<td>Barely satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>E/F</td>
<td><em>Gagal/tidak lulus</em></td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High averages are very uncommon.
Qualification frameworks

Indonesia has not established a national qualifications framework.

Quality assurance and accreditation

Since 1994, accreditation of higher education programmes has been carried out by the Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi (BAN-PT), the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education. BAN-PT falls under the Kementarian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, the Ministry of Education and Culture. The accreditation body began accrediting programmes in 1996; first of all the Sarjana I programmes, then Sarjana II, and after that Sarjana III. In 2001 the accreditation process extended to Diploma III programmes, and in 2002 to the remaining Diploma programmes. The first accreditation results were published in 1998.

The accreditation process consists of the following steps:

1. The institution conducts a self-evaluation, and draws up a report.
2. The assessors evaluate the report.
3. The evaluation is directly followed by a site visit by the same assessors.
4. The assessors’ report is submitted to the board of the BAN-PT for a final decision.
5. The result of the accreditation is communicated to the stakeholders.
6. The accreditation certificate is issued with recommendations for further development and programme improvement.
7. The accreditation process is repeated every 5 years.

Each programme is assigned a category: A (very good), B (good), C (satisfactory) or D (unsatisfactory)

The following guideline applies to programmes pre-1998: Government accreditation was not necessary for programmes offered by state institutions (PTN), these programmes were accredited automatically. Programmes at private institutions had to be accredited, and could be assigned one of the following 3 statuses by the regional Kopertis:

- *Terdaftar* (registered);
- *Diakui* (recognised);
- *Disamakan* (equal).

*Disamakan* indicated that the quality of the programme was equal to that of a state institution. *Diakui* and *Terdaftar* meant that the quality of the programme was not equal to that of a state institution, hence students had to complete a state examination. A stamp from the regional Kopertis on the certificate indicated that the student had successfully passed the state examination. The accreditation status was valid for either 5 years (*Terdaftar*, registered), 4 years (*Diakui*, recognised) or 3 years (*Disamakan*, equal).
The following guideline applies to programmes after 1998 and before 2003: If the accreditation status was not changed as a result of the request for accreditation during this period (e.g. upgraded from terdaftar (registered) to diakui (recognised), then the pre-1998 status was maintained.

The following guideline applies to programmes from 2003 onwards: All programmes must be accredited. The BAN-PT website contains an overview of all higher education programmes, with their current accreditation status (categories A-D). See under Addresses. Programmes with a ‘D’ ranking in the list are not accredited. A note on the terminology used: tidak terakreditasi means ‘not accredited’ and SK refers to ‘decree’. The database can also be viewed in English. However, to find a particular programme or institution, only the official Indonesian names can be used.

There is a separate accreditation board for the non-formal education sector, the BAN-PNF. More information can be found under Addresses.

Addresses

www.nesoindonesia.or.id
Website of the Nuffic Netherlands Education Support Office (NESO) in Indonesia.

https://www.kemdikbud.go.id
Website of the Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, the Ministry of Education and Culture.

https://banpt.or.id/direktori/prodi/pencarian_prodi
Database of BAN-PT (the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education) with an overview of the most recent status of accredited education programmes offered by all higher education institutions.

www.dikti.go.id
Website of the Kementarian Riste Teknologi Dan Pendidikan Tinggi, the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, with an overview of wrecognised higher education institutions.

http://web.banpnf.or.id/
Website of the national accreditation board for non-formal education, BAN-PNF.

http://www.seameo.org/SEAMEOWeb2
Website of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization with information on Indonesia’s education system amongst others.

www.s-bb.nl
Website of SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market.

## Composition of file

As for secondary school graduates, a complete file consists of the *Ijazah Sekolah Menegah Atas* (a double sided document with a list of marks on the backside) and the *Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional* (the national examination certificate), all in the original language and with a translation. Both documents are issued by the *Departemen Pendidikan Nasional* and share the same format.

Higher education qualifications such as the *Sarjana* degree are issued by the educational institution. A file is complete if the student also submits a list of marks from all 4 years and translations of the list of marks and *Sarjana*. The same file composition applies to *Diploma I, II, III*, and *IV*, as well as to the *Magister* (*S II*) and *S III*.

## List of higher education institutions

The Ministry of Education website includes a database with an overview of recognised institutions. See under *Addresses*. Select *Direktori PT* on top of the page for an overview of the 13 lists of higher education institutions. To view the list of state institutions (*Perguruan Tinggi Negeri*), select *Daftar Perguruan Tinggi Negeri*. To view the list of private institutions per region, select the list of 1 of the 12 regional offices, *Kopertis* (*Koordinasi Perguruan Tinggi Swasta*: coordination of private higher education).
**Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas** - diploma senior secondary education

![Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas](image-url)
Diploma Islamic Senior Secondary Education

[Image of a diploma certificate]

No.

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
REPUKLIK INDONESIA

SURAT TANDA TAMAT BELAJAR

SEKOLAH MENENGAH UMUM TINGKAT ATAS
(SMA)

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Kepala Sekolah Menengah Umum
Tingkat Atas ____________________________________________
di ____________________________________________________
merangkap bahwa

.................................................................

lahir pada tanggal ____________________________

Annak ____________________________ telah

berhasil

dalam evaluasi belajar tahap akhir guna memperoleh Surat Tanda Tamat Belajar
Sekolah Menengah Umum Tingkat Atas, yang diselenggarakan berdasarkan
Keputusan Kepala Kanwil Wilayah Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
Propinsi

Nomor ____________________________ tanggal ____________

(Vide Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah
Nomor 297/C/Kep/1994 Tanggal 20 September 1994), sehingga yang berangkat
dinyatakan tamat belajar sekolah menengah umum tingkat atas.

Penerima Surat Tanda Tamat Belajar ini terpaksa bercerai hubungan dengan
Sekolah Menengah Umum Tingkat Atas ____________________________________________
di ____________________________________________

Nomor ____________ dengan Nomer Induk

1995

Kepala Sekolah.

[Signature]

DRS. MUH. DAIM
Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan - diploma senior vocational education

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
REPUKLIK INDONESIA

IJAZAH

SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN 3 TAHUN
Bidang Keahlian: Teknik Mesin
Program Keahlian: Teknik Mesin Pemekas

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2004/2005

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Kepala Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri 2 Pamekasan menerangkan bahwa:

nama

tempat dan tanggal lahir

nama orang tua

nomor induk

sekolah asal

LULUS

Ujian Sekolah dan Ujian Nasional berdasarkan

Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Propinsi Jawa Timur

Tanggal

Pamekasan

Kepala Sekolah,

Drs. Sudarsono

NIP

No PN: 05

MK
Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional - state examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mata Pelajaran</th>
<th>Angka</th>
<th>Huruf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bahasa Indonesia</td>
<td>8,60</td>
<td>delapan koma enam nol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bahasa Inggris</td>
<td>8,40</td>
<td>delapan koma empat nol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ekonomi</td>
<td>7,60</td>
<td>lujuh koma enam nol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jumlah</td>
<td>23,60</td>
<td>dua puluh tiga koma enam nol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sarjana I

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

Program Sarjana Ilmu Hukum,

SARJANA HUKUM (S.H.)

REKTOR

DEKAN
FACULTE HUKUM

DEKAN
FACULTE HUKUM

Dr. ARIF HIDAYAT, S.H., M.Si.

NIP. 197606051998021002
Sarjana II / Magister
D III
Qualification Indonesia

Ijazah Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)

- senior secondary education diploma
- issued together with the Surat Keterangan Hasil Ujian Nasional
- grants access in Indonesia to the state examination for higher education programmes

This qualification is comparable to a HAVO diploma in the Netherlands.

This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification Indonesia

Sarjana I (S I)

- first cycle higher education diploma
- grants access to master’s programmes in Indonesia
- has a nominal duration of 4 years

This qualification is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree or approximately comparable to a WO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands, depending on the type of study.

This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification Indonesia

Sarjana II (S II)

- second cycle higher education diploma
- grants access in Indonesia to PhD programmes provided additional entrance requirements, where applicable, have been met
- has a nominal duration of at least 2 years

This qualification is comparable in the Netherlands to a WO master’s degree in a similar specialisation.

This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification Indonesia

Diploma III (D III)

- first cycle higher education diploma
- grants access to the labour market in Indonesia
- has a nominal duration of 3 years

This qualification is comparable in the Netherlands to 3 years of higher professional education (HBO) in a similar specialisation.

This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.