

**Your Guide
to a Successful Campus Life
at Yeungnam University**

Center for International Programs

YEUNGNAM UNIVERSITY

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1. General Information

1) Yeungnam University

a. History

- Sep 1947 Foundation of Daegu College
- April 1950 Foundation of Chunggu College
- Dec 1967 Foundation of Yeungnam University through the merger of Taegu and Chunggu Colleges
- Jan 1968 Inauguration of Dr. Shin, Ki-Suk, the school's first President
- June 1968 Preparation of the 900-acre main campus in the Gyeongsan area
- July 1972 Moving the main campus from Daegu to Gyeongsan
- May 1983 Establishment of the medical service on the Taegu campus
- May 1986 Medical service upgraded/moved to the Yeungnam Medical Center
- Nov 1989 Opening of the University Museum on the Gyeongsan campus
- Oct 1990 Inauguration of the Yeungnam Regional Center in the Korean Institute of Industrial Technology
- Dec 1993 Opening of the Life-Long Education Center
- Aug 1994 Selected by the Korean Ministry of Education to be one of eight outstanding Korean universities to participate in a five-year government-sponsored educational project, "The Government Sponsored Innovation Program For Engineering Education"
- March 1996 Opening of the Regional Research Center (RRC)
- Nov 1997 Chosen as a "Government-Sponsored Program for Science Education" in the area of basic science and laboratory education
- Dec 1997 Selected as the site for the model "Technopark Project"
- Sep 1998 Selected by the Ministry of Information and Communication as a "University of Excellence"
- Sep 1998 GSIPEE is ranked #1 for the fourth consecutive year by the Korean government
- April 1999 Selected for the fourth consecutive year as the "University of Excellence for Educational Reform" by the Korean government
- Aug 1999 Chosen as a supervising university for the rearing local universities program in the Brain Korea project
- Jan 2000 13 colleges, 1 independent school(Textiles), 37 schools and departments, 1 evening program, 76 majors in undergraduate studies/1 graduate school and 7 professional schools

2) About CIP(Center for International Programs)

Center for International Programs has been established as a merger of the former Foreign Language Institute and the former Office of International Affairs since March, 2002. The Center has two subsidiaries. One is "International Education Team", and the other is "International Cooperation Team."

The main functions of the International Education Team are to offer the foreign language lectures such as English, Chinese, Japanese, etc., as well as the Korean Language Program for foreign students. The functions of the International Cooperation Team are as follows; 1) administering procedures of establishing academic relationships with foreign sister universities and educational institutes; 2) conducting exchange programs for students and faculty members; 3) developing new international cooperative programs, and arranging socio-cultural and cross-cultural activities with sister universities 4) offering counseling and welfare support for international students and faculties, etc.

a. Programs

① Study Abroad Program : Long-term Student Exchange Programs

The purpose of this exchange program is to provide opportunities for the students of each institution to gain international experience by completing a part of their education in the foreign host institution. The participants of this program could stay in the host universities for 6 months to 1 academic year, and the credits should be transferred from the student's host university to the home university.

Yeungnam University has been exchanging hundreds of students with sister universities from USA, Japan, China, Taiwan, Canada and Australia. CIP is expanding the numbers of sister universities joining this student exchange programs in order to give more opportunities to students who wish to study in foreign universities.

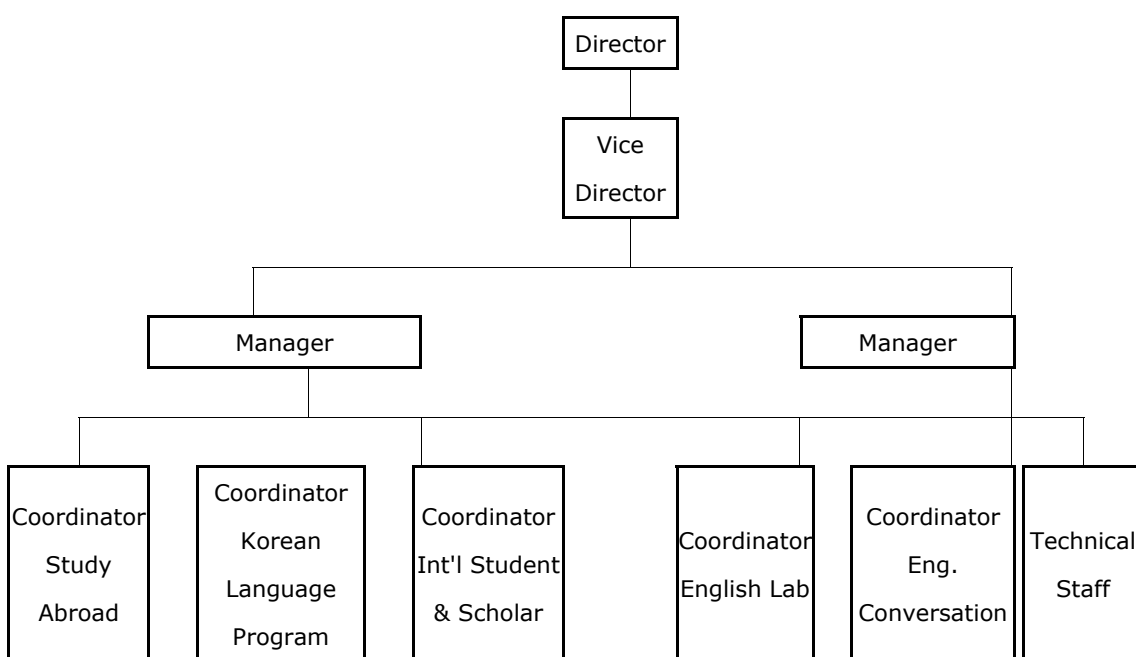
② Study Abroad Program : Short-term Student Exchange Program

The purpose of this program is to give more opportunities experiencing foreign culture to more students during summer and winter vacation. Throughout this program for one or two weeks, the participants could use the foreign language which they have learned by attending lectures and making friends with students from sister universities. Yeungnam University has been performing these programs with the universities from Canada, Kazahstan, Japan, USA and France.

③ Dual Degree Program with sister universities

In order to nurture more internationalized human resources, Yeungnam University has set up, and conducted the Dual Degree Program with foreign sister universities. If the participants of this program acquire half credits for graduation from both the home and the host universities, two bachelor degrees, one from each university, will be awarded to the participants.

b. Organization



* Directors of CIP

Position	Job Description	Phone	Fax
Director	general managing of the CIP plus in charge of international cooperation	+82-53-810-1620	+82-53-813-4016
Vice Director	assisting Senior Director plus in charge of international education	+82-53-810-1621	+82-53-813-4016

* International Cooperation Team

Position	Job Description	Phone	Fax
Manager	managing practical international programs & cooperative agreement with sister universities	+82-53-810-1626	+82-53-813-4016
Coordinator Study Abroad	conducting long/short term exchange programs	+82-53-810-1627 +82-53-810-1630	
Coordinator Int'l Student & Scholar	admission and visas related affairs for international students and scholars and visas for international students and scholars	+82-53-810-1628	
Coordinator KLP	conducting Korean Language Programs	+82-53-810-1639	

* International Education Team

Position	Job Description	Phone	Fax
Manager	managing practical English lab class and foreign language conversation class	+82-53-810-1631	+82-53-810-4729
Coordinator English Lab Class	arranging English lab class and employment of foreign instructors and employment of foreign instructors	+82-53-810-1632	
Technical Staff	arranging foreign language conversation class and maintaining all the audio and visual equipment, and apartments for foreign instructors	+82-53-810-1634	

* Address : Center for International Programs

Yeungnam University

214-1 Dae-dong, Gyeongsan, Gyeongbuk 712-749, Republic of Korea

* English Home page of YNU : <http://www.yu.ac.kr>

2. Academic Programs

UNDERGRADUATE & GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Yeungnam University (YU) has two campuses: which is the main campus (located on 900 scenic acres), and Daegu, located in Daemyung-dong in the City of Daegu, also the site of the YU Medical Center.

Currently, there are 13 colleges, one evening program, and two independent schools. There are about 5,300 full time freshman students, 850 faculty members, and 400 staff members. One of the leading private universities, YU has produced over 190,000 graduates.

1) Undergraduate Programs

College of Liberal Arts

School of Koreanology

School of Chinese, Japanese Language and Literature

Department of English Language and Literature

School of European Language and Literature

School of Humanities

School of Social Sciences

College of Sciences

School of Mathematics and Statistics

School of Natural Sciences

College of Engineering

School of Civil, Urban and Environmental Engineering

School of Architecture

School of Mechanical Engineering

School of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering

School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

School of Chemical Engineering and Technology

College of Law

School of Law

College of Political Science and Public Administration

School of Political Science and Public Administration

College of Commerce and Economics

School of Economics and Finance

School of Management

School of International Economics and Business

College of Medicine

The Premedical Course

Department of Medicine

College of Pharmacy

School of Pharmacy

College of Natural Resources

School of Biological Resources

School of Natural Resources

School of Bioindustry

College of Home Economics

School of Human Ecology

School of Physical Education

College of Education

Department of Education

Department of Korean Language Education

Department of English Education

Department of Archaic Sino-Korean Education

Department of Mathematics Education

Department of Early Childhood Education

Department of Special Physical Education

College of Art and Design

School of Fine Art

School of Design

College of Music

School of Music

School of Textiles

School of Biotechnology

Evening Programs

12 School & departments

2) Graduate Programs

Yeungnam University has one graduate school and seven professional graduate schools;

Graduate School

Graduate School of Architecture

Graduate School of Business Administration

Graduate School of Environmental and Public Health Studies

Graduate School of Public Administration

Graduate School of Education

Graduate School of Industrial Science & Technology

Graduate School Art and Design

3) Academic Calendar

Semester	Month	Date	Semester Timings
First Semester (Spring Semester)	March	First Week	Class Begins
	April	Eighth Week of the Semester	Mid-term Exams Period
	June	Sixteenth Week of the Semester	Final exams Period
		Last Week of June	Start of Summer vacation
Second Semester (Fall Semester)	August	Third Week of August	Registration Period
		Last Week of August	Classes Begin
	October	Eighth Week of the Semester	Mid-term exams Period
	December	Sixteenth Week of the Semester	Final exams Period
		Third Week of December	Winter vacation
	February	First Week of February	Accept students who returned to school and apply for re-admission
		Third Week of February	Registration and sign up for classes

3. Life on Campus

1) How to get to Campus

The closest major airport to YU is Daegu International Airport and closest station is Dongdaegu Station.

a. from Daegu International Airport, you may take

a) Taxi: It will cost you around \$20 from the airport to campus and takes around 30 min.

b) Deluxe bus #719(at across from the airport), getting off at Yeungnam University stop: It costs \$1.5 and takes about 60 min.

b. from Dongdaegu Station, you may take

a) Taxi: It costs around 20\$ and takes almost 30 min.

b) Regular bus #909 in front of the station, getting off at Yeungnam University stop: costs about 1\$ and 50 min.

2) Reporting Arrival & Departure

a. Pick-up service available

Upon informing the CIP of your arrival time at the airport or the train stations in the Daegu and Gyeongsan areas when your coming to Korea, the CIP will meet you at the airport or train stations.

b. Reporting arrival & departure

Please report your arrival on the next day after your arrival at Yeungnam University, and your departure to the CIP 15 days before your leaving Korea after finishing your study at Yeungnam University.

3) Academic Year, Semesters & Vacation

	begin	end
Academic year	March 2	February 28
Spring semester	March 2	Mid of June
Summer vacation	Mid of June	Late August
Fall semester	Late August	Mid of December
Winter vacation	Mid of December	February 28

4) Course Registration & Academic Advisor

Your designated academic advisor or the CIP will consult with you on academic affairs such as the choice of courses, difficulties in the class work, etc.. You will find the CIP and the academic advisor very helpful in sorting out your problems, so

it is advisable to keep them informed of all your activities both on and off the campus. Students are supposed to take 18 credits per semester.

5) Scholarship for Exchange & Foreign Students

a. Exchange Students

In accordance with the MOU for students exchange between sister universities and Yeungnam University, the exchange students are responsible for paying for tuition at their home institution, and the tuition at Yeungnam University will be waived. However, fees including the health insurance should be covered by each individual exchange student.

b. International Students

Yeungnam University provides a scholar (50% of tuition each semester) for all international students who are undergraduate if they maintain a GPA 2.0.

6) Grades

Grade	Average Point	Score
A+	4.5	95 - 100
A	4.0	90 - 94
B+	3.5	85 -89
B	3.0	80 -84
C+	2.5	75 -79
C	2.0	70 -74
D+	1.5	65 -69
D	1.0	60 -64
F	0	0 -59
P	admitted	PASS

4. Housing

1) On-Campus Housing

An accommodation service of the university aims to foster good quality residential life in the academic environment providing the residents with comfort and convenience. The accommodation is designed to embrace various needs of the students. All campus facilities are in walking distance from the residence halls and the residents can build their academic and personal competences by fully utilizing the accommodation at the university.

On-Campus Housing, or International House, is self catering apartment like housing with one or two rooms equipped with private bed, clothes chest, desk, etc. You can either cook in the house or buy meals at dormitory cafeteria by buying meal coupons at the dormitory office before having meals. You will share this building with Korean students as well as other international students who come from various countries. Expect its real international mood.

All international students will be eligible to apply for a place in a university-owned, leased or managed residence including on-campus accommodation unless you possess any epidemic diseases or any other diseases that can threaten public health and safety. If you are a returning student, you will be qualified to apply unless you have a bad residential record (higher than or equal to 6 penalty points).

You need to submit the required material (residents profile card, physical exam report, photos) by early December of every year. You can check the details from the web site of Yeungnam University (www.yu.ac.kr)

2) Off-Campus Housing

An alternative to accommodation on campus is studio apartment which is located near campus. One-room or two-room apartments are available. It is advised to share the studio apartment with other one or two students for fee saving.

5. Daily Life

1) Services for Students

Convenient facilities such as student cafeteria, convenient store, stationary, etc. are on campus for the students. Their business hours are as follows;

FACILITY	WHERE	WHEN
student cafeteria	4 places on-campus	07:00 - 19:00
convenient store	8 places on-campus	09:00 - 21:00
book store	1st floor in the Multi-complex welfare building	09:00 - 21:00
stationary	2 places on-campus	09:00 - 19:00

More private owned shops are in the Multi-complex welfare building. Here are what they are.

WHERE	WHAT	WHEN
Basement	computer & accessories, billiards, cafe	09:00 - 20:00 *Theater is closed at 23:00
1st floor	fast food restaurants	
2nd floor	opticians, cell-phone, cosmetics, florist, clothing, travel agent, convenient store	
3rd floor	barbershop, beauty shop, coffee shop theater & restaurant	

2) Health Care Center

The Health Care Center provides excellent health care for faculty, staff and students. The center is affiliated with Yeungnam University Medical Center at Daemyung Campus located in Daegu. It works specifically for the prevention, early detection, and first-aid treatment of disease, as well as for the improvement of public health on campus. It regularly conducts physical checkups for students, immunizations, hygienic, and health consultation. It is located on the first floor of the One-Stop Service Center. The working hours are 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

a. Location : 1st floor in the Student Support Center

b. Treatment schedule

Kind of treatment	Treatment schedule	Time
General treatment	Monday - Friday	09:30 -16:30
Internal treatment	Monday - Friday	09:30 -16:30
Treatment of skin diseases	Wednesday	13:30 -16:30
Ophthalmology	Monday	09:30 -16:30
Otorhinolaryngology	Friday	13:30 -16:30

Dental service	Tuesday & Friday	09:30 -16:30
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3) University Shuttles

The university provides safe and comfortable shuttle buses for faculty and students. There are various circular routes between Gyeongsan and Daemyung campuses, and the local bus stops and the campus. The main stop at Gyeongsan campus is in front of College of Commerce & Economics. The bus runs from 8:00 am to 10:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

4) One Stop Service Center

a. Location : 1st floor in the Student Support Center

b. Office Hours : (During the semester) 09:00 - 18:00, Monday - Friday

(During the vacation) 09:00 - 17:00, Monday - Friday

c. Contacts

① Phone : (053) 810-1230 ~ 5

② Fax : (053) 810-3880

③ E-mail : onestop@yu.ac.kr

d. Things to do :

① Issuing certificates : certificates related to students such as enrollment, transcript, etc..

*vending machines issuing the certificates are placed on the 1st floor in the center.

② Consulting campus life : The center consults with students who need help with general questions about campus life. It advises you in person and by using internet regarding academic and individual issues such as changing majors, military service, etc.

③ Lost & Found : The Center runs a Lost & Found system throughout the board on the internet. If you want to register and take back what you lost, please visit the Center with your student ID card.

e. Information Retrieval Service : Thirty-nine Pentium III personal computers and three printers are placed for the students in the Center.

f. Fax service : Students can easily use the facsimile in the Center.

5) Library Guide

a. About Library

Yeungnam University Library was founded in 1947. With more than 1,100,000 books, 5,000 journals and 2,000 electronic journals, the library has theses, maps, microfilms, audio/video materials, rare books & manuscripts and many other types of documents. The library consists of a main library (the University Library) and two branches (the Science Library and Medical Library) with a total of 6,000 seats.

The University Library (11,570 m²) contains collections in the humanities, social sciences and arts. The Science Library (9,983 m²) holds the pure sciences and technologies. These libraries are on the Gyeongsan campus. The Medical Library (1,484 m²) on the Daegu campus holds mainly medical materials.

The classification scheme of the University and Science Library is based on the KDC (Korean Decimal Classification). The Medical Library uses the NLMC (National Library Medicine Classification). The 50 librarians do their best to serve programs of study and research in many fields.

b. Library Hours

Rooms		Weekdays	Saturday
University Library	Korean General Books Room	09:00 ~ 22:00	09:00 ~ 13:00
	General Books Room	09:00 ~ 17:00	09:00 ~ 13:00
	Reference Materials Room	09:00 ~ 22:00	09:00 ~ 13:00
	Domestic Serials Room	09:00 ~ 22:00	09:00 ~ 13:00
	Foreign Serials Room	09:00 ~ 17:00	—
	Rare & Old Books Room	09:00 ~ 17:00	—
Science Library	Pure Science and Technology Books Room	09:00 ~ 22:00	09:00 ~ 13:00
	Serials Room	09:00 ~ 17:00	—
	Electronic Information Room	09:00 ~ 17:00	—
Medical Library	Medical Materials Room	08:30 ~ 19:00	08:30 ~ 13:00
General Reading Room		05:00 ~ 23:30	05:00 ~ 23:30

* Libraries are closed on national holidays and the university anniversary, December 22.

c. Library Services

① Circulation

	Book Limit	Loan Period
Undergraduate students	5 Books	14 Days
Graduate students & part-time lecturer	10 Books	30 Days
Staff	10 Books	60 Days
Faculty	30 Books	180 Days

② Reservation

Materials that have been borrowed by others can be placed on hold so that when they are returned, you will be given preference in checking them out.

③ Purchase Requests

The library welcomes purchase requests for materials that the library does not hold. The online purchase service(SLIMA-ST) can be used to make such request.

④ Information Service

The librarians provide reference assistance and general information concerning resources and facilities. They explain features of the library systems(SLIMA-ST) and how to search for information. They provide instruction in the use of CD-ROM databases.

6) On-Campus Cafeterias

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cafeteria at School of Science •Cafeteria at School of Liberal Arts •Cafeteria at Student Union 	Opening time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Special Meal 07:30 - 19:00 •Regular Meal 07:30 - 09:00, 11:00 - 14:00, 17:00 - 19:00
	Menu & Price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular Meal : 1500 - 2000won •Special Meal : 1800 - 2500 won

7) Computer Zone

Location	Institute of Computer & Information Technology
Opening time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monday - Friday 09:00AM - 10:00PM •Saturday

	09:00AM - 05:00PM •Sunday not available
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* Beside this, you can access to internet at computer room in every college.

8) Post Office

For the postal service, visit the post office which is on the first floor in amphitheater. Its opening time is 9:00AM to 5:00 PM during weekdays and from 9:00AM to 1:00 PM on Saturday.

9) Phone Calls

a. Public Telephones

There are three types of public telephones in Korea: blue coin telephones, grey coin telephones, and grey card telephones. All three types can be used for both local and long distance calls (D.D.D.). A local call costs ₩70 for three minutes.

Long distance calls cost considerably more. Time can be extended by depositing more money. Blue telephones accept ₩10 and ₩100 coins and grey ones accept ₩10, ₩50, ₩100 coins. Change from your call will not be returned. Card telephones may be used to make international calls as well as local and long distance calls. Telephone cards come in ₩3,000, ₩5,000, and ₩10,000 units and can be purchased in shops close to telephone booths, and in banks. Telephone charges are based on regional area and distance.

b. Overseas Calls

① Direct calls

To make an international call, first dial the international access code 001 or 002, then the country code, district code and finally the individual numbers.

② Operator-assisted calls & collect calls

Number : 0077

For more information on operator-assisted calls, dial 0074.

10) Insurance

We advise international students to prepare their future unexpected unfortune. We introduce medical insurance for the international students designed for their needs at low cost. Visit the CIP and get information on it after your arrival.

① Coverage Highlights

a. Accident

a) Death and Physical Impediment Indemnity

Pays full principal sum for accidental death and physical impediment indemnity for loss of part of insured body or loss of the bodily function.(losses must occur within a year from the date of accident)

b) Medical Expenses Indemnity

Pays the actual cost up to the amount selected for medical or, surgical treatment, including trained nurse expenses and hospitalization expenses included within 180 days from the date of accident and resulting from injuries sustained. (Includes car accident, travel accident, routine accident and exercise accident)

② Sickness Medical Expense Indemnity

Pays an amount of expenses up to 12,000,000 W which the insured actually paid out of expenses during the policy period in cases where the insured begins to get medical treatment within 30 days after the expiration of policy due to sickness (included the SARS, birds influenza etc.)

③ Rescuer's Expenses Indemnity Endorsement

Pays indemnity for expense (Search and rescue expense, Transportation cost including air fare, Hotel room charges, Repatriation expense, Miscellaneous expense) incurred by the insured or an heir at law of the insured for the rescue or researching disappearance or disaster of the aircraft of ship, in or on which the insured has got arose, of mishap causes to the insured in mountain-climbing, in the event of death directly from a bodily injury or hospitalization for over 14 days in the course of travel.

6. Various Procedures

1) Immigration

a. Alien Registration

① Object of Alien Registration

- A foreigner who wants to stay in Korea more than 90 days from the date of entry
- A foreigner who wishes to stay in Korea more than 90 days from the date of obtaining the status of sojourn owing to birth or getting another country's citizenship after his/her renunciation of Korean nationality
- A foreigner who obtained the permission for change of sojourn status and desires to stay in Korea more than 90 days from the date of entry.

Exceptions to the above rule; the following foreigners are exempted from an foreign registration.

A-1 :	Diplomatic missions of countries recognized by the Korean Government, consular office assigned to represent their countries in Korea, foreigners granted privileges equal to diplomatic mission in accordance with treaty or internationally accepted norms and practices, and their immediate families.
A-2 :	Foreigners who carry out official service of the countries or international organizations recognized by the Republic of Korea and their immediate families.
A-3 :	Foreigners who are exempted from foreign registration or deemed necessary to be exempt from it according to the agreement with the Republic of Korea and their immediate families.
Foreigners who are engaged in critical diplomatic, industrial and national defence services, and who are deemed necessary to be exempt from foreign registration by the Minister of Justice.	
Canadian nationals who wish to stay in Korea no longer than 6 months with the status of D-1(culture/art), D-6(religious workers), F-1(visiting and joining families), F-3(dependent families), or G-1(other)	

② Application

Application for foreign registration must be made ;

- Within 90 days from the date of arrival (Foreigners who desire to stay in Korea more than 90 (article 31-1) or
- On the spot (When a foreigner is permitted to acquire status of sojourn or change a status of sojourn).

③ Application Places

For foreign registration, the applicant should visit in person a district or branch office which has jurisdiction over his/her place of registration

④ Required Documents

- Passport or entry permit
- Application form
- 3 color photos (3 cm × 4 cm)
- Fee (₩10,000 won)
- Certificate of Enrollment

⑤ Foreign Registration for dependants

Foreigners under 17 years of age are allowed to apply for it on the same certificate of foreign registration of his/her parents or by proxy(optional, independent certificate is possible)

b. Extension of Period of Stay

① Object of Permission

If a foreigner desires to remain in Korea under the same status of sojourn beyond his/her authorized period of stay, it is necessary for him/her to apply for and obtain an extension of period of stay.

A foreigner who wishes to extend his/her period of stay should make an application for an extension of period of stay no later than the expiration date of the authorized period of stay. An application for extension of period of stay will be accepted from about one month prior to that date.

Exceptionally, when an applicant goes abroad on business, he/she can apply for it earlier than one month prior to that date by presenting materials indicating the reasons.

② Application Places

For this permission, an applicant should visit in person a district or branch office which has jurisdiction over his/her place of registration

③ Required Documents

- Passport
- Foreign registration card(the holder)
- Application form
- Statement of reasons for making an application
- Substantiating Materials for the Application(Documents)
- Fee (₩30,000 won, provided F-2: ₩20,000 won)

※When a person responsible for a foreigner under 17 years of age applies for on Object of Permission it is not required to submit a reference

c. Re-entry Permit

① Object of Re-entry Permit

A registered foreigner who wishes to leave Korea temporarily and re-enter within the authorized period of stay may apply to the immigration office for a re-entry permit before his/her leaving Korea instead of obtaining a new visa from a Korean embassy or consulate abroad. While a re-entry permit is, in general, valid only once, multiple re-entry permits may be given to a person who needs to make trips outside Korea frequently.

A foreigner whose country is subject to exemption from a re-entry permit according to mutual agreement does not have to get a re-entry permit.

- ※ Countries subject to exemption from re-entry permit (as of Dec. 1999) Surinam, The Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxemburg, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland(including Liechtenstein), France, Finland, Canada.
- ※ The holder of a multiple visa does not have to get a re-entry permit when he/she re-enters within the valid date of a visa.
- ※ When an overseas Korean resident reports his/her stay to the immigration office, he/she does not have to get a re-entry permit for temporary travel during his/her stay in Korea

② Kind & Period of Re-entry Permits

There are single and multi re-entry permits.

The period of a re-entry permit is limited to the expiration date of stay and the maximum term is one year for a single re-entry permit

- ※ Exception: two years for the holder of an F-2(residence) status for the purpose of study abroad or employment. A maximum term for a multi re-entry permit is two years.

③ Application Places

For re-entry permits, applicants should visit in person a district or branch office which has jurisdiction over his/her place of registration with the following documents. Also, the applicant can apply to the immigration office for permission on the date of departure on international airport or port (only for single re-entry permit. exception: D-8 multi re-entry permit is possible).

④ Required Documents

- Passport
- Foreign registration card(the holder)
- Application form
- Fee (₩30,000 won for single re-entry permit, ₩50,000 won for multi re-entry permit)

2) Student ID Card

Please visit the One-Stop Service Center or Daegu Bank on campus, and fill out the application form for Issuance for Student ID card. Submit the form and your personal ID card to the bank. Student ID cards are issued by the Center two weeks later. The ID card is a multi-purpose, an ID card itself, library service, and ATM card.

3) Opening a Bank Account

When you enroll as an international student, you are asked to open a bank account. Please bring your alien registration card, passport, and 1 photo with you. Daegu Bank is located on the first floor in Welfare Hall and opens from 9:30AM to 4:30 on weekdays.

ATMs (Automatic Teller Machines) on campus or off campus are open from 9:00 am to 10:00 pm every day for the whole year. Banks in Korea are closed on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

7. FACTS ON DAEGU & GYEONSAN

1) Climate

It is very dry and the difference in temperature through out the year is extreme in Daegu. It rains a lot in summer, and the change of seasons is very rapid.

- Annual Average Temperature: 14.2 °C
- The hottest month (August): average temperature 26.3 °C
- The coldest month (January): average temperature 0.8 °C

2) Attraction

a. Mt. Palgongsan

Mt. Palgongsan is located in the north eastern region of Daegu and serves as a backdrop for the city. Citizens frequent the mountain "like a garden at home". The highest peak of this grand mountain is 1,192m above sea level and the total area occupies 122.08 km². The shape of the mountain looks like that of a great eagle. The main peak, Birobong Peak, spreads its powerful wings to its eastern and western ridges. The total length of the mountain ridges reaches 20km.

b. Donghwasa Temple

If you drive along the straight access road to Mt. Palgongsan, you will find a slow curve. This means you are on the right track for Pagunjae Pass. The entrance to Pagunjae Pass is a fork which divides into the directions of Pagyesa Temple and Donghwasa Temple. At this point, the altitude gets higher and the panoramic view of the mountains begins to unfold. After about a 30 minute drive, you will arrive at Donghwasa Temple.

c. Gatbawi

Gatbawi is a great stone Buddha with a stone hat on his head sitting on top of Gwanbong Peak, which is 850m above sea level. Gwanbong Peak is at the east end of the Palgongsan Mountain ridges. A parking lot, restaurants, and other facilities are prepared for visitors. From the parking lot, a long trail of stone

steps leads to the top of the peak. The walk along the steps takes about one hour.

d. City Tour

When you get out of the plaza of the Daegu Railroad Station, the most bustling downtown quarter of downtown Daegu opens before you. Department stores, bakeries, coffee shops, restaurants, book stores, movie theaters, hospitals, business offices, and various shops can be found in this area, the center of the city.

The streets of this area are full of lively young people, look young and new. However, they have a long history. Since the time when the governors office of Gyeongsang-gamyeong moved to this area about 400 years ago, it has been the central area of Daegu. The south eastern part of the peninsula, Gyeongsang-gamyeong Park, is close to Jungangro Street the old site of the governor's office. Because the governor's office was located in the center, inns, military offices, government warehouses, judicial courts, etc. were stationed in this neighborhood. In Gyo-dong, not far from the governor's office, a Confucian Academy was built for the education of the youth. Namsan-dong village is located a bit farther southward.

e. Gukchaebosang Memorial Park

Located between the Jungang Municipal Library and an underground parking place, the Gukchaebosang Memorial Park was built to retain the spirit of the National Debt Repayment Movement, which took place at the end of the Daehan Empire. There is a 22.5 ton Dalgubeol Grand Bell located here.

f. Mangu Park

This park is located in the Eastern Gate of Daegu, and is dedicated to General Gwak Jae-u (pen name: Mang-udang) who fought against the Japanese army during Hideyoshi's Invasion. General Gwak was the first militia leader who stood against the Japanese army during Hideyoshi's Invasion. His tactics and strategies were so excellent that he achieved great military feats in several battles. He was known for wearing red costumes and riding a white horse in battle. He was called the 'Red Robe General'.

g. Suseong Resort

Suseong Resort is a lake surrounded by trees and benches. Young couples like to come here to take a walk or enjoy the beauty of the reservoir. Middle and high school students often come here to practice sketching landscapes. On the lake, people enjoy boating or wind surfing. On the west side of the reservoir, there is a merry-go-round area illuminated by colorful lights that is often crowded until late at night.

h. Duryu Park

This park occupies an area of about 410 acres in Seongdang-dong. It is a comprehensive park for recreation, sports and cultural activities. The most popular area in this park is the lake. Groves of trees on the shore and the fountain create a beautiful view. The lake shore extends to the wide plaza of the Culture and Art Hall of Daegu.

i. Ubang Tower Land

The 202m high Daegu Tower is the highest in the nation and was built in 1992. The shape of the tower is an imitation of the Dabotap Pagoda (Silla Kingdom) and has an octagonal base. The observatory of the tower commands a view of the entire city at a glance. Along with the observatory, the tower houses a science room, a communication and PR room, a small performance hall, etc.

3) Shopping

a. Department Stores

① Daegu Department Store

This Department Store is located in Dongseongro 2-ga, Jung-gu, Daegu.
Opens at 10:30 a.m. and closes at 20:30 p.m.

② Debec Plaza

This Plaza is located in Daebong-dong, Jung-gu, Daegu.
Opens at 10:30 a.m. and closes at 20:30 p.m.

③ Dong-A Department Store

This Plaza is located in Dongmun-dong, Jung-gu, Daegu.

Opens at 10:30 a.m. and closes at 20:30 p.m.

④ Dong-A Shopping Center

This Shopping Center is located in Deoksan-dong, Jung-gu, Daegu.

Opens at 10:30 a.m. and closes at 20:30 p.m.

b. Open Air Markets

① Seomunsijang Market

This market is the oldest traditional market in Daegu, and its other names are Keunjang (Great Market) or Daesindongsijang. The market is divided into six areas, and it is best known for its textile related products. Farm products, marine products, industrial products, and other daily commodities satisfy customers' desire and demands. The abundant amount of goods and their inexpensive prices are a real attraction to customers.

② Chilseongsijang Market

Fresh fruits and vegetables are abundant and inexpensive at this market. This market is situated in the Chilseong-dong area and is composed of seven small markets. They are Gyeongmyeong Market which was formed during the Japanese colonial period, Chilseong, Daeseong, Samseong, and three other markets which were formed after the 1970s.

c. Discount Markets

There are several discount markets in Daegu. These markets offer one-stop shopping, which enables you to shop for food and non-food items under the same roof. There are discount prices and extensive item choices for your convenience. Sometimes you even get free things "service" with your purchase.

① Carrefour

This market is located in Dongchon-dong, Dong-gu.

Opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 24 p.m.

② Homeplus

This market is located in Chilsung 2-ga, Buk-gu.

Opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 24 p.m.

③ Walmart

This market is located in Shinmae-dong, Suseong-gu.

Opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 23 p.m.

④ E-Mart

This market is located in Manchon-dong, Suseong-gu.

Opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 23 p.m.

8. FACTS ON KOREA

1) Climate

Korea has four distinct seasons. Spring and autumn are rather short, summer is hot and humid, and winter is cold and dry with abundant snowfall.

Temperatures differ widely from region to region within Korea, with the average being between

6 °C (43 °F) and 16 °C(61 °F). The average temperature in August, the hottest period of the year, ranges from 19 °C(66 °F) to 27 °C(81 °F), while in January, the coldest month, temperatures range from -8 °C(17 °F) to 6 °C(43 °F).

Early spring weather is somewhat unpredictable, with frequent rain and gusty winds carrying "yellow sand dust" from the deserts of northern China. But in mid-April, the country enjoys balmy weather with the mountains and fields garbed in brilliant wild flowers. Farmers prepare seedbeds for the annual rice crop during this season.

Autumn, with its crisp air and crystal blue skies, is the season most widely loved by Koreans. The countryside is particularly beautiful, colored in a diversity of rustic hues. Autumn, the harvest season, features various folk festivals rooted in ancient agrarian customs.

2) People and Population

Koreans are one ethnic family and speak one language. Sharing distinct physical characteristics, they are believed to be descendants of several Mongol tribes that migrated onto the Korean Peninsula from Central Asia.

In the seventh century, the various states of the peninsula were unified for the first time under the Silla Kingdom (57B.C.-A.D.935). Such homogeneity enabled Koreans to be relatively free from ethnic problems and to maintain a firm solidarity with one another.

At the end of 2000, Korea's total population was estimated at 47,275,000, with a density of 476 people per square kilometer. The population of North Korea is estimated to be 22,175,000.

Korea saw its population grow by an annual rate of 3 percent during the 1960s, but this trend slowed to 2 percent over the next decade. Today, the growth rate stands at 0.89 percent, and is expected to decline further to 0 percent in 2028.

A notable trend in Korea's demographics is that it is growing older with each passing year. Statistics show that 7.0 percent of the total population of Korea was 65 years or older in 1999, and this generation made up 7.1 percent of the total in 2000.

In the 1960s, Korea's population distribution formed a pyramid shape, with a high birth rate and relatively short life expectancy. However, the structure is now shaped more like a bell with a low birth rate and extended life expectancy. The young population (under the age of 15 years) will make up a decreasing portion of the total, while senior citizens (over 65 years) will account for some 19.3 percent of the total by the year 2030.

The nation's rapid industrialization and urbanization in the 1960s and 1970s have been accompanied by a continuing migration of rural residents into the cities, particularly Seoul, resulting in heavily populated metropolitan areas. However, in recent years, an increasing number of people have begun moving to suburban areas.

3) Language

All Koreans speak and write the same language, which has been a decisive factor in forging their strong national identity. Koreans have developed several different dialects in addition to the standard used in Seoul. However, the dialects, except for that of Jeju-do province, are similar enough for native speakers to understand without any difficulties.

Linguistic and ethological studies have classified the Korean language into the Ural-Altaic language group, along with Turkish, Hungarian, Finnish, Mongolian, Tibetan and Japanese.

The Korean alphabet, called Hangeul, was created by a group of scholars under the patronage of King Sejong the Great during the 15th century. Before its creation, only a relatively small percentage of the population could read the Chinese characters due to their difficulty.

In attempting to invent a Korean writing system, King Sejong and his scholars looked to several writing systems known to them at the time, such as Chinese old seal characters, the Uighur scripts and the Mongolian scripts.

The system that they came up with, however, is predominantly based upon their phonological studies. Above all, they developed a theory of tripartite division of the syllable into initial, medial and final phonemes, as opposed to the bipartite division of traditional Chinese phonology.

Hangeul, which consists of 10 vowels and 14 consonants, can be combined to form numerous syllabic groupings. It is simple, systematic and comprehensive, and is considered one of the most scientific writing systems in the world. Hangeul is easy to learn and write, which has greatly contributed to Korea's high literacy rate and advanced publication industry.

4) History

The beginning of Korea dates back to 2333 B.C., when Dangun, the legendary son of the Heavenly God and a woman from a bear-totem tribe, established the first kingdom. Historians refer to this earliest era of Korean history as the Gojoseon (Ancient Joseon) period.

Ancient Korea was characterized by clan communities that combined to form small town-states. The town-states gradually united into tribal leagues with complex political structures, which eventually grew into kingdoms. Among various tribal leagues, Goguryeo (37 B.C. - A.D.668), situated along the middle course of the Amnokgang River (Yalu), was the first to mature into a kingdom.

Goguryeo's aggressive troops conquered neighboring tribes one after another, and in 313, they even occupied the Lo-lang area in China. Baekje(18 B.C. - A.D. 660), which grew out of a town-state located south of the Hangang River in the vicinity of present-day Seoul, was another confederated kingdom similar to

Goguryeo. During the reign of King Geunchogo (r. 346-375), Baekje developed into a centralized and aristocratic state.

The Silla Kingdom (57 B.C. - A.D. 935) was located in the southern most part of the peninsula, and was initially the weakest and most underdeveloped of the Three Kingdoms. However, because it was geographically removed from Chinese influence, it easily adopted foreign non-Chinese practices and ideas. Its society was markedly class-oriented and later developed the unique Hwarang (Flower of Youth) Corps as well as an advanced Buddhist practice.

B.C.	KOREA	CHINA	THE WEST
5,000	Paleolithic Age		
2,000	Neolithic Age		
1,000	Bronze Age		Early Mesopotamia
500	Gojoseon	Bronze Age	Egyptian Kingdoms
200		Shang Dynasty(1766-1122)	
100		Zhou(1122-256)	
A.D.		Spring and Autumn Era (770-476)	Greek Civilization
200			Founding of Rome (735)
300		Iron Age	
400		Warring States Era(475-221)	Socrates (469-399)
500	Iron Age	Qin Dynasty (221-206)	Alexander the Great (356-323)
600	Buyeo	Western Han Dynasty	First Punic War (264-241)
700		(206 B.C.-A.D.25)	Second Punic War (219-201)
900	Confederated Kingdoms of		
1,000	Samhan (three Han States)		Jullius Ceasar (101-44)
1,100	Three Kingdoms:		
	Silla(57B.C.-A.D.935)		
1,300	Goguryeo(37B.C.-A.D.668)		Birth of Jesus Christ
1,400	Baekje(18 B.C.-A.D.660)		
	Gaya(42-562)	Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220)	
1,500			
1,600			
1,700		San Guo (Three Kingdoms)	

Era (220-280)

1,800 1,900		Jin Dynasty (265-420)	
			Christianity established as state religion of Roman Empire (392) Roman Empire split in two (395)
		Nan Bei Chao Dynasties (420-589)	Anglo-Saxon established in Britain (449)
		Sui Dynasty (581-618)	Mohammed (570-632)
	Unified Silla Kingdom (668-935) Balhae Kingdom(698-926)	Tang Dynasty (618-907)	Hegira (662) and beginning of Islamic era
			Charles the Great crowned first Holy Roman Emperor
	Goryeo Dynasty(918-1392)	Wu Dai Dynasties (907-960) Song Dynasty (960-1279)	
			First Crusade (1096-99)
		Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368)	Magna Carta (1215) Marco Polo (1254-1324)
	Joseon Dynasty(1392-1910)	Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)	The Hundred Year's War (1334-1434)
			Gutenberg's Press (1434) Columbus discovered America (1492)
			Martin Luther launched reform of the Church (1517)
		Qing Dynasty (1616-1911)	The Thirty Year's War (1618-48)
			American Independence (1776) French Revolution (1789-1793)
	Daehan Empire		American Civil War (1861-65)
	Annexation by Japan(1910) Establishment of the Republic of Korea (1948)	Establishment of the Republic of China (1912) Establishment of the People's Republic of China (1949)	World War I (1914-18) World War II (1939-45)

5) Transportation and Communications

a. Transportation

① Subway Systems

Daegu's Line No. 1, opened in 1997, runs 24.9 kilometers through 29 stations. The subway systems of Seoul and Busan feature the most up-to-date facilities, with stations designed in a combination of traditional motifs and contemporary themes.

② Railway Systems

As of 1996, the railway system of Korea encompassed 61 routes totaling 3,120 operational kilometers. The railway plays an important role in inter-city passenger and freight transport. On the rails are some 4,159 passenger trains and 13,395 freight trains. The super-express train, Saemaeul, runs between Seoul and the port city of Busan in about four hours.

③ International and Domestic Air Transportation

Major International airlines now offer over 800 scheduled direct or non-stop flight per week between Seoul and major cities in North America, South America, Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Korea has air service agreements with 74 countries.

The government has made significant investments to improve its airport facilities. A new international air terminal has been built on Yeongjongdo Island near the Incheon Port to serve as a transportation hub for the entire Northeast Asian region. Gimpo Airport, capable of handling 25.5 million passengers and 4.9 billion freight ton kilometers of cargo annually, will exclusively serve domestic flights as Incheon International Airport becomes fully operational. Other International airports include the Gimhae, Cheongju, and Jeju International Airports.

Domestically, Korean Air and Asiana Airlines serve 16 major cities : Seoul, Busan, Jeju, Daegu, Sokcho, Gwangju, Jinju, Wonju, Cheongju, Yeosu, Ulsan, Mokpo, Gunsan, Gangneung, Yecheon, and Pohang. In 2000, the two carriers transported more than 40 million people on routes within Korea.

b. Communications

① Mobile Communication Services

Mobile communication services in Korea began in 1984 with the establishment of the Korea Mobile Telecommunications Corporation. It first provided car phone and pager services, and commenced cellular phone services in 1988. The number of mobile service subscribers grew slowly during the 1980s. However, since the beginning of the 1990s, mobile telephone communication began to expand at a very rapid rate.

The number of pager users increased from 417,650 in 1990 to about 9 million in late 1998, while cellular phone service subscribers jumped from 80,000 in 1990 to about 25 million in 2000.

International transmissions are handled via three satellite systems, a microwave communication system, and a submarine coaxial cable system between Korea and Japan. These will be reinforced in the future by an additional satellite system and global fiber-optic communication networks.

6) Family Life

In traditional Korea, the typical family was large with three or four generations usually living together. Because infant mortality was high and a big family was thought of as a blessing, having many children was desired. However, the rapid industrialization and urbanization of the country in the 1960s and 1970s were accompanied by an effective birth control drive, and the average number of children in a family has been dramatically decreased to two or less in the 1980s.

Having a long Confucian tradition under which the eldest son takes over as head of the family, a preference for sons was prevalent in Korea. To tackle the problem of male preference, the government has completely rewritten family-related laws in a way that ensures equality for sons and daughters in terms of inheritance.

Industrialization of the country has made life more hectic and complicated. Young married couples have begun to separate from their extended families and start their own homes. Now almost all families are couple-centered nuclear families.

7) Names

Korean names have almost invariably consisted of three Chinese characters that are pronounced with three Korean syllables. The family name comes first, while the remaining two characters form the given name.

However, this old tradition no longer remains intact. Of course, the majority still follow this tradition, but more and more people make their children's names in pure Korean words that cannot be written in Chinese characters. But the family names remain unchanged in most cases. Changes are more varied for given names.

There are about 300 family names in Korea, but only a handful make up the vast majority of the population. Among the most common names are Gim or Kim, Lee or Yi, Pak or Park, An, Jang, Jo, Choe or Choi, Jong or Chong, Han, Gang, Yu or Yoo and Yun or Yoon.

Korean women do not change their family name upon marriage. When Americans call a woman Mrs. Smith that means she is the wife of a man named Smith. In Korea, when a married woman says she is Mrs. Kim, it usually means that her surname at birth was Kim.

Some women call themselves by their husbands' family names but this is very rare. Koreans do not refer to others by their given names except among very close friends. Even among siblings, the younger ones are not supposed to address their elders by given names but rather eonni, meaning elder sister, or oppa, meaning elder brother.

8) National Holidays

Date Mo/Day	Holidays	Description
1/1	New Year's Day "Seol"	The first day of the New Year is a public holiday. The first day of the first month by the lunar calendar: two days around this day are public holidays.
3/1	Independence Movement	This day marks the day when a large-scale independence movement was waged against Japanese colonial rule in 1919.
4/5	Arbor Day	A day when trees are planted throughout the country.
5/5	Children's Day Buddha's Birthday	A day of various celebrations for children. The eighth day of the fourth month by the lunar calendar. Solemn rituals are held at Buddhist temples. The day's festivities are climaxed by a lantern parade in downtown Seoul.
6/6	Memorial Day	The nation pays tribute to its war dead. Memorial services are held at the National Cemetery.
7/17	Constitution Day	This day commemorates the promulgation of the Republic of Korea's Constitution in 1948.
8/15	Liberation Day Chuseok	On this day in 1945, Korea was liberated from Japan's 35-year-long colonial rule. The day also marks the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea in 1948. The 15th day of the eighth month by the lunar calendar. This is one of the biggest national holidays of the year. Families hold memorial services at home or at family graves. Viewing the full moon and making a wish is an important feature of the evening.
10/3	National Foundation Day	This day marks the founding of the first nation of Korea by Dangun in 2333 B.C.
12/25	Christmas Day	Both Christians and non-Christians alike celebrate this day, as in the West

9) Korean Cultural Features

a. Hanbok : Traditional Korean Dress

The women's hanbok comprises a wrap-around "chima" skirt and bolero-like "Jeogori" jacket. The men's consists of a short "Jeogori" jacket and "baji" pants. Both ensembles may be topped with a long coat of similar cut called "durumagi". Today, people wear hanbok mostly on festive days or for ceremonies like a wedding or funeral.

b. Kimchi and Bulgogi: Health Food

Bulgogi, which literally means fire meat, is a popular dish among Koreans, while kimchi, a fermented vegetable dish, provides a spicy contrast. Bulgogi can be made of any kind of meat, although beef and pork are the most popular.

c. Hangeul: The Korean Alphabet

Created in the 15th century by Joseon King Sejong, Hangeul consists of 14 consonants and 10 vowels. The combination of a consonant and a vowel forms a syllable and thus, Hangeul is capable of creating thousands of words and expressing virtually any sound. Because of its simplicity and relatively limited number of characters, Hangeul is easy to learn. Illiteracy is almost non-existent in Korea thanks to the ease of learning this alphabet.

d. Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto

Bulguksa, one of the largest and most beautiful Buddhist temples in Korea, is located in Gyeongju, once the capital of the ancient Silla Kingdom (57 B.C.-935). Bulguksa originated as a small temple that King Beopheung (r. 514-540), the first Silla monarch to embrace Buddhism, had erected in order to pray for the prosperity and peace of his kingdom.

The temple's present structures date back to 751 when they were rebuilt. The temple was previously comprised of more than 80 buildings, 10 times the number surviving today. Situated high up on the mountain behind Bulguksa is Seokguram, a man-made stone grotto widely regarded as one of the world's finest Buddhist grottos.

Seokguram comprises a rectangular antechamber and a round interior chamber with a domed ceiling connected by a rectangular passageway. Seokguram and Bulguksa were registered on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List in 1995.