

# Prosiding 2

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## **ROLE OF EDUCATION IN DEALING AFTA 2015**

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### **Abstract**

Education is a milestone in the progress of the nation. Become a developed nation of the goals to be achieved by each country in the world. Education is the process of printing the next generation of quality. In 1945 stated that the purpose of the state is "the intellectual life of the nation" which should be the axis of prosperity and cultural development of the nation's development. The low quality of education hinder the provision of resources Man whose expertise and skills to meet the nation's development in various fields. Less than one year, the countries which are members of ASEAN, will enter free trade in Southeast Asia or the Free Trade Area (AFTA), which came into force in 2015. In general, many advantages to be gained Indonesia when the enactment of AFTA 2015. One Indonesian society is going to facilitate the work in the ASEAN countries. This is on condition that HR Indonesia has a 'ready-made' as foreign workers with an adequate level of expertise. One of the biggest challenges that Indonesia faces AFTA in education. Therefore, the government should make policies in education that can answer the challenge and prepare Indonesia entered AFTA 2015. The government should create a plan that is focused on improving the quality of human resources through education. The curriculum should be designed carefully for that purpose, not just mutually curriculum at a huge cost. For education in the College of government policy can be seen in Permendikbud 49/2014 on the National Standards for Higher Education. For the Bachelor level study load is 144 credits and students must be completed within 4-5 years or 8-10 semesters, with a competency-based curriculum with reference to the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI). The policy was created to produce quality graduates with HR standards have competitiveness and meet the labor demand of multinational companies that will invest in Indonesia when AFTA in 2015.

### **Introduction**

Education is a milestone in the progress of the nation. Become a developed nation of the goals to be achieved by each country in the world. It has become an open secret that the advance whether or not a country is influenced by educational factors. Education is the process of printing the next generation of quality. Indonesia is one of the developing countries in the world that still has major problems in education. In 1945 stated that the purpose of the state is to "educate the nation" which should be the axis of prosperity and cultural development of the nation's development. We feel now is the lag in the quality of education. The low quality of education hinder the provision of resources Man whose expertise and skills to meet the nation's development in various fields.

Less than one year, the countries which are members of ASEAN, will enter the implementation of free trade in the region, called the Asean Free Trade Area (AFTA), which

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## 2. Low Quality Teachers

State teachers in Indonesia is also very alarming. Most teachers do not have sufficient professionalism to carry out their duties as referred to in article 39 of Law No. 20/2003 that the learning plan, implement learning, assessing learning outcomes, coaching, training, conduct research and perform community service.

Although the quantity of teachers in Indonesia is quite adequate, but in the quality of the quality of teachers in this country, are generally still low. In general, teachers in Indonesia are less able to play its function optimally, because the government is still less attention to them, especially in an effort to improve professionalism.

Although teachers and teachers are not the only determinants of educational success, but teaching is the central point of education and qualifications, as a mirror quality, teachers provide a very large contribution to the quality of education which they are responsible. The quality of teachers and teaching low also affected by low levels of teacher welfare.

## 3. Low Teachers' Welfare

The low welfare of teachers have a role in making the low quality of education in Indonesia. With low income, frankly many teachers had to do a second job. There are taught again at another school, tutor in the afternoon, motorcycle taxis, traders boiled noodles, booksellers / LKS, pulses traders phones, and so on. With the Law on Teachers and Lecturers, perhaps the welfare of teachers and lecturers (PNS) somewhat tolerable. Article 10 of the law already provides a guarantee viability. In the article it is mentioned teachers and lecturers will receive appropriate and adequate income, among others, include basic salary, allowances attached to the salary, allowance, and / or special allowances and other income related to their duties. They are appointed by the local government / district for special areas are also entitled to the home office.

However, the gap in private and public welfare of teachers into other problems that arise. In the neighborhood of private education, welfare problems are still difficult to achieve an ideal level. Mind reported January 9, 2006, as many as 70 percent of the 403 private universities in West Java and Banten not able to adjust the welfare of lecturers in accordance with the mandate of Law Teachers and Lecturers.

## 4. Low Achievement Students

With such circumstances (lack of physical facilities, quality of teachers, and the welfare of teachers) students' achievement becomes unsatisfactory. For example, physics and mathematics achievement of students of Indonesia in the international world is very low. According to Trends in Mathematic and Science Study (TIMSS), 2003 (2004), Indonesian students only ranks 35th out of 44 countries in mathematics achievement and ranks 37th out of 44 countries in terms of scientific achievement. In this case our student achievement is far below Malaysia and Singapore students as neighboring states.

In terms of achievement, September 15, 2004 for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also announced the results of the study of human qualities simultaneously around the world through its report entitled Human Development Report 2004. In this annual report Indonesia only occupy the position-111 from 177 countries. When compared with neighboring countries, the position of Indonesia is far below.

In a study of political economy, the perspective is very thick liberalism in 2015 AFTA policy. Based on the concept of liberalism, in 2015 many AFTA policy emphasizes the concept of manufacturers, companies, and consumers as a most actors who play a role in the trade. This would weaken the role of the state in regulating the trade, but rather emphasizes the role of actors in the trade (producers, consumers, and companies) which of course will open up opportunities massive investment by foreign companies in Indonesia. The education system is a major factor in preparing the HR (Human Resources) in Indonesia, it is in line with Article 31 paragraph 1 and 2 of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth amendment. In the article stated that every citizen is entitled to education and every citizen is obliged to follow basic education and the government is obliged to finance it. From the above points, the high responsibility of the government to every citizen to education.

Education is a major cornerstone in the development of a nation. In the era of globalization is increasingly complex, there is no doubt that education is the cornerstone of early citizens to acquire skills and knowledge that are used to compete with other citizens. In other words, the competitiveness of a country, can be seen with the ability and knowledge of its human resources. Indonesia certainly has policies in education in the face of free market competition which will take effect 2015. The relationship between the education system with the readiness of Indonesia as a nation of free market competition will certainly be an interesting discussion. The influence of the free market will and carrying 2015 in the Indonesian education system already can sense these days, in which the government's role will be weakened in the era of free trade. It will be a big challenge for the government to make education policies to prepare Indonesia through the challenges of AFTA 2015. The government should create a focused plan to improve the quality of human resources through education. The curriculum should be designed carefully for that purpose, not just mutually curriculum at a huge cost. Moreover, if the curriculum is only a test for specific interests. For education in the College of government policy can be seen in Permendikbud 49/2014 on the National Standards for Higher Education. For graduate level study load is 144 credits and students must be completed within 4-5 years or 8-10 semesters. When up to 5 years does not go pass, students threatened in the drop-out (DO). It would be very odd to some people, who could ask what the ministry regulation anatara with AFTA in 2015.

However, this relationship will be obvious when we look at Indonesia's readiness to face the AFTA in 2015, especially the readiness of the HR (Human Resources) Indonesia in the free trade scheme. Students, especially the prospective undergraduate students (S1) is the highest labor force in Indonesia, it can be seen in the number of scholars in Indonesia which can reach about 360000-500000 per year (based on data from 2010-2013) and the problem of graduate employment which is still lacking in Indonesia. Then education minister's policy can be called as one of the policies to face the challenges of human readiness to AFTA in 2015.

AFTA in 2015 itself will become an arena in which foreign investors will be vying to be able to invest in the ASEAN region. Indonesia as one of the members of AFTA also be a target for foreign investors to invest. With the growing foreign investment, it will be a lot of multinational companies that need a local workforce with the quality of qualified human resources in the field. Therefore, the policy Permendikbud 49/2014 on the National Standards for Higher Education created to meet the labor demand of multinational companies that will invest in Indonesia when AFTA 2015, it is also affected due to lack of employment rate in the country. With the pemendikbud 49/2014, it is expected in the years 2017 to 2019 Indonesia has sufficient human resources with the skills to compete in the AFTA 2015. But in addition to improving the quality and quantity of Indonesian human resources to compete in the AFTA in 2015, this policy

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