

STUDENT MOBILITY: POLICIES, IMPLEMENTATION AND PROBLEMS (A CASE OF INDONESIA)

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General Guidelines in National Education Development

STAGES FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

	Internal Focus		External Focus	
VISION 2025	SMART AND COMPETITIVE INDONESIAN			
PERIOD	2005-2009	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024
THEMES	Improving Capacity & Modernization	Strengthening Services	Regional Competitiveness	International Competitiveness

VISION 2014 :

“PROVISION OF PRIME SERVICES IN NATIONAL EDUCATION TOWARDS THE BUILDING OF INDONESIAN’ SMART AND COMPETITIVE”

MISION 2010-2014 :

- M1. Enhancement for Educational Services’ **Availability**
- M2. Enhancement for Educational Services ‘ **Accessibility**
- M3. Enhancement for Educational Services’ **Quality and Relevancy**
- M4. Enhancement for Educational Services’ **Equity and Equality**
- M5. Enhancement for Educational Services’ **Assurance/Guarantee**

STRATEGIC GOALS

CODE	GOALS
T1	Availability and Accessibility for Early Childhood Services at of good quality and equity at all provinces, districts/cities
T2	Assurance for Basic Education Services at of good quality and equity at all provinces, districts/cities
T3	Availability and Accessibility for Secondary Education Services at of good quality and equity at all provinces, districts/cities
T4	Availability and Accessibility for Higher Education Services at of good quality, relevance, international competitiveness and equity at all provinces.
T5	Availability and Accessibility for Adult Learner Education at of good quality, equity, relevance and sustainable in line with the society needs.
T6	Availability for Reliable Management System to assure the provision of prime services in national education.

General Strategy in Education Development

	Component	Strategies
1	Teacher and Education Personnel	Provision of competent and equal distribution of teachers.
		Provision of competent and equal management for each level of education.
2	Learning and Assessment	Provision of learning system in compliance with Education National Standards.
		Provision of data and information as well as accreditation process.
3	Facilities and Infrastructures	Provision and enhancement of facilities and infrastructures at of good quality and equal.
4	Finance	Provision of subsidy for enhancing the accessibility of formal education services' budget.
		Provision of finance subsidy for equal non-formal and informal education learning.
5	Accountability	Organizational restructure.
		Strengthening planning and documentation system.
		Strengthening control and supervision system.

Strategic Target for Higher Education (in MONE Strategic Plan)

STRATEGIC TARGET

GRE OF HEI and Religious HE of 19-23 years-old reaches 30%

100% Public HEI and 50% Public HEI are ISO 9001:2008-certified

At least 90% of total study programs at HEIs accredited and 63% of at least accredited-B

At least 3 HEIs in 300 world-ranking and at least 11 HEIs (accumulatively) 600-ranked of THES, and at least 12 HEIs of 200 ranking in Asia 'sTHES version

At least 85% of lecturers at S1 study program and diploma program with minimal Master qualification

At least 90% lecturers of post graduate programs holding S-3/Doctoral qualification

At least 75% of total lecturers are professional-certificate

Increased % of lecturers with national publications to be 50%

Increased % of lecturers with international publications to be 6.5%

Decreased of disparity in gender towards gender equity of 104%

HEIs implement teaching-learning process for character and entrepreneurship building

References for Student Mobility

Regulation

- **Government Regulation/Gazette No. 17/2010** concerned Management and Implementation of Education Paragraph 6 verse 90: “*HEIs may establish cooperation with domestic or overseas HEIs, companies and other parties in academic and/or non-academic;*”
- Academic cooperation may be conducted through the forms of educational-research-community service activities; twinning and double-degrees; credit transfer, lecturers/students exchange; joint-seminar; utilization of resources; publication of scientific works; other forms of cooperation as deemed necessary in accordance with the progress of development.

Regulation

- **National Education Ministerial Decree No. 26/2007** on “Cooperation between Indonesian Higher Education and International Higher Education and Other Institutions”
- Coverage of Cooperation: (1) management; (2) education, (3) research; and/or (4) community services;
- Forms of cooperation: management contract, twinning program, dual degree, credit transfer, exchange of lecturers/students in academic activities, utilization of resources; publication of scientific works; joint scientific activities.

Assumptions for Student Mobility

- **Improving the provision of human resources in the context of the enhancement of quality and academic conception;**
- **Improving the utilization of resources to be more effective and efficient**
- **Improving the flow of the transfer of knowledge, technology and information.**

IMPLEMENTATION

Initiatives to Attract More International Students (1)

- Indonesia encourages foreign academics and foreign programs and institutions to come to Indonesia. Indonesia has made legal provision for locally based co-operation with foreign universities to "improve and enhance the performance of higher education" and to "maintain, develop, empower and expand science, technology and/or arts" (Directorate General of Higher Education, 2010)
- In the framework of Asian-African Conference for Capacity Building of Palestine, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, through the Ministry of National Education in the year of 2009, provides Palestinian students to study in Indonesia for any discipline of subjects through the scholarship program (**Beasiswa Unggulan**).

Initiatives to Attract More International Students (2)

- **The Tenth Conference of Heads of States of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries commenced in Bandung from 1st – 6th September 1992 concluded, among others, the idea of scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, which is now the Ministry of National Education (MONE). In 1993 the Government of the Republic of Indonesia started offering postgraduate (master degree) scholarships to students from the NAM member countries.**
- **Due to the international political development, the use of the term “NAM” was considered irrelevant, which has resulted into the change of the program to the so called Beasiswa Kemitraan Negara Berkembang (KNB) or “Scholarship on Developing Countries Partnership (DCP)”.**
- **The scholarship is provided for Master Degree at one of the 13 universities in Indonesia for 3 years, consisting of one year of the Indonesian Language and Preparatory Programs and two years for Master Program on various study programs.**

Initiatives to Attract More International Students (3)

- The Ministry of National Education offers the so-called “Beasiswa Darmasiswa Republik Indonesia” (**Darmasiswa Scholarships**) for international students to learn Bahasa Indonesia, music, traditional dance and other study program in Indonesia higher education institutions. This scheme is the response of the Government of Indonesia to different schemes of scholarships offered by other countries.
- The scheme is for the period of 2007 to 2015. The target of students is increased from year to year consecutively 500, 750, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 7,500 and 10,000 students from 2007 to 2015.

Initiatives to Attract More International Students (4)

- With the purpose to give international view points and get the acknowledgment from other universities in ASEAN, on November 23rd 2009, three countries within SEAMEO RIHED, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand launched the **M-I-T Pilot Project on Promoting Student Mobility in Southeast Asia**.
- This program will be held starting from the year of 2010 by conducting students exchange among the three countries in the subject areas of Agriculture, tourism, language and culture, food technology, and international business. At present, Indonesia prepares to involve 11 universities (both state, and private). The tuition fee will be aided by each of the beholder university, while the transport and the stipend will be given by their own government.

Total Number of Foreign Students in Indonesia Public and Private HEIs (2007-2008)

No	Countries	2007		2008	
		Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Malaysia	2,502	320	2,026	201
2	Timor Leste	51	1,629	160	2,097
3	China	23	154	13	107
4	Korea	29	10	97	72
5	Japan	63	15	91	21
6	Germany	71	86	63	8
7	Australia	37	12	48	2
8	Thailand	2	27	4	19
9	Turkey	43	29	1	24
10	Vietnam	14	8	11	16
11	Other countries	87	98	168	139
	Sub-total	2,922	2,388	2,682	2,706
	Total	5,310		5,388	

Total of International Students in Indonesia (2010)

Total of International Students in Indonesia as of January - December 2010									
No	Country	No	No	Country	No	No	Country	No	No
1	Malaysia	1,980	31	Brasil	14	61	Afrika Selatan	1	
2	Timor Leste	2,618	32	Swiss	12	62	Meksiko	1	
3	Korea Selatan	447	33	Ceko	10	63	Papua Nugini	1	
4	China	363	34	Pakistan	9	64	Rusia	1	
5	Amerika	176	35	Italia	9	65	Iran	1	
6	Jepang	148	36	Belgia	8	66	Sudan	1	
7	Australia	127	37	Myanmar	6	67	Suriname	1	
8	India	123	38	Selandia Baru	6	68	Mali	1	
9	Turkmenistan	94	39	Norwegia	6	69	Tunisia	1	
10	Lybia	89	40	Denmark	5	70	Sri Lanka	1	
11	Jerman	77	41	Polandia	5	71	Argentina	1	
12	Thailand	75	42	Finlandia	3	72	Bergia	1	
13	Turki	74	43	Swedia	3	73	Ukraina	1	
14	Vietnam	74	44	Mesir	3	74	Palestina	1	
15	Philipina	73	45	Slovakia	3	75	Hongkong	1	
16	Belanda	65	46	Gambia	3	76	Republik of Seira Leone	1	
17	Perancis	40	47	Kamerun	2	77	Yordania	0	
18	Inggris	36	48	Aljazair	2	78	Austria	0	
19	Kanada	35	49	Laos	2	79	Ekuador	0	
20	Somalia	31	50	Bosnia	2	80	Kazakhstan	0	
21	Tajikistan	26	51	Ethiopia	2	81	Losta Rica	0	
22	Irak	24	52	Kolombia	2	82	Syria	0	
23	Taiwan	20	53	Rumania	2	83	Maldives	0	
24	Nigeria	20	54	Uzbekistan	2	84	Fiji	0	
25	Spanyol	20	55	Islandya	2	85	Kenya	0	
26	Singapura	16	56	Romania	2	86	Maroko	0	
27	Yaman	16	57	Lithuania	2	87	Mongolia	0	
28	Azerbaijan	15	58	Namibia	2	88	Pantai Gading	0	
29	Kamboja	15	59	Hongaria	1	89	Uganda	0	
30	Madagaskar	15	60	Afghanistan	1				
Total		6,932	Total		131	Total		16	
TOTAL					7,079				

Source: Directorate of Institutional Affairs & Cooperation, DGHE, MONE (2011)

Institutions and number of awardees of “Scholarship on Developing Countries Partnership (KNB)”

No.	Names of Institutions	KNB										AUN-SEED/Net			JICA			
		S1					S2					2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009							2010
1	UGM				2	1			10	10	6	8		7	5		5	5
2	UAJ Yogya			2						4	3	4						
3	UNY						3		7	5	3	7						
4	UNS				1				5	7	5	6						
5	UM					1				3	5	5						
6	UNAIR								7	6	5	7						
7	ITS	1						1	4	3	3	3						
8	UNPAD			3	1	1			7	5	5	6						
9	ITB								5	8		2			7		4	5
10	UNPAR				1	1				3	3	4						
11	UPI				2	2	2			3	3	4						
12	USAKTI				2	1	1			3	4	4						
13	IPB				1				6	5	6	5						
	Total	1		5	10	7	6	1	51	65	51	65		7	12		9	10

Source: Directorate of Institutional Affairs & Cooperation DGHE, MONE (2011)

Types and Total of Cooperation (February 2010)

Types	Numbers
Double Degree	44
Twinning Program	103
Credit Transfer	31
Exchange of Lecturers/Staff	422
Exchange of Students	476
Joint-Research	412
Others	659
Total	2092

Source: Directorate of Institutional Affairs & Cooperation, DGHE, MONE (2011)



students from Adgers University, Norway, join KKN-PPM UGM



students from Hanseo University, Korea, join KKN-PPM UGM

PROBLEMS

Problems (1)

- **Visa Arrangement**

- To be eligible students to apply for visa
- Two types of visa: short-visit visa (VITAS) and social-visit visa (VKSB)
- VITAS must be conversed to get the Stay-Permit(ITAS) for 1 (one) year through the local immigration office
- VKSB as an alternative visa used and be conversed to get the Stay-Permit (ITAS0 for 1 (one) year through a facility of the State Secretariat and a local immigration office;
- *Long-process* a letter of acceptance from the host Indonesian university; sent to the Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation, the Ministry of National Education; passed on to the State Secretariat, the Directorate General of Immigration and a local Immigration Office for processing.

Problems (1)

- **Visa Arrangement**
 - In many cases, students revealed that they have spent extra times to follow the process. This especially experienced by students who entered Indonesia using VKSB. While this would not happen for those with VITAS where they need only 3 (three) days for stay permit to be issued. If they fail to meet the deadline for this process there will be administrative sanction.
 - The Immigration Office will issue the student visa under the condition that the total number of international students reach 10,000 students; whereas at the moment is around 7,000 students (news in a number of national and local newspapers, 2010 and 2011)

Problems (2)

- **The Government Regulation No. 17/2010 states that the recognition for students/lectures' exchange program or double-degree will be endorsed by the Directorate General of Higher Education (DGHE) Indonesia as long as the study program(s) at Indonesia HEIs has been accredited A by the National Board of Accreditation (BAN-PT) Indonesia;**
- **In fact out of 18,424 study programs available in more than 3000 public and private universities, only 64.03% are accredited;**
- **Only 1,411 study programs are with A status in the accreditation process. With this, it seems very few higher education institutions in Indonesia have the opportunity to initiate student mobility (BAN-PT, 2011)**

Problems (3)

- **Most of Indonesian higher education institutions have not yet achieved the level of quality required to enter global institutions;**
- **These institutions, especially private-owned institutions were understaffed and were lacking in resources and became second or third grade institution compared to better funded state leading universities and institutes;**
- **Many of small and localized institutions faces severe loss in the last several years. This may speed the demise of these institutions with the dynamic mobility of higher education.**

Future Directions/Recommendations

- **Simplify the process in visa arrangements**
- **Simplify the procedure for higher education institutions to cooperate with overseas higher education institutions in terms of accreditation status**
- **Provides more budget allocation for student mobility activities**

THANK YOU