

EDUCATION FOR ALL: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES
(*The focused at Poverty, Literacy and School Life Expectancy on Indonesia*)

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Abstract : Education For All not new program in Indonesia, but it's action program for connection and integration the program by the all of agency-organization and non- government organization. This paper focusing of prospects and challenges how to managed human resources and specially at discussion of prospects and challenges: poverty, literacy, and finally of School Life Expectancy case study at Indonesia. Background this paper, why we choose focusing this matter ? Because, the matter is one of program of Education for All, and the other hand when 100 years Indonesia freedom 2045, the human resources is keys for landing. When Indonesia miss-management human resources, as well as to be done demographic disaster. Aim of writing this paper is discussion about prospects and challenges of: 1) poverty; 2) literacy and 3) School Life Expectancy on Indonesia. Finally at this paper I will to describe about condition human resources at Indonesia after Education for All in action, specially to discussion about: poverty, literacy and School Life Expectancy

Keyword : *education, prospect, challenge*

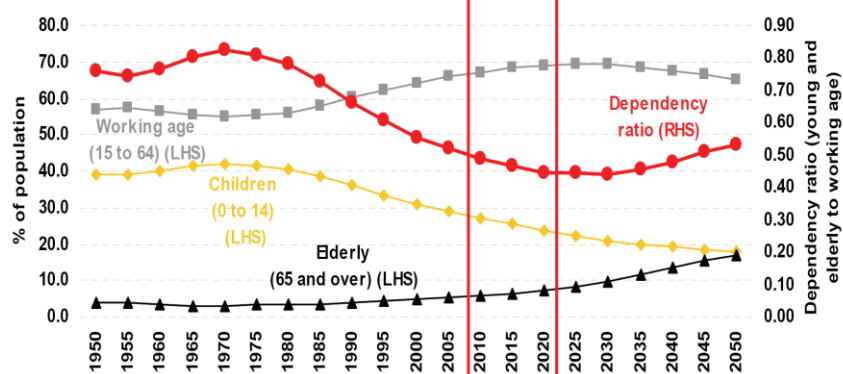
A. BACKGROUND

Experiences to shown that stupid and proverty is big enemy every country for to developing it. Stupid and poverty as well as always interlaced. Stupid can be sources of poverty, and so poverty to be sources of stupid.

To celebrate the 100th year of Indonesian independence in 2045, the country is aware of its huge potential – an abundant of human resources, which means high productivity and prosperity

– thus the key to its future economic growth.

Demographic devide higher potensial productivity, and higher welfare. But when Indonesia to be done miss-management human resources, as well us to be make demographic disaster. At diagram below, we known projection position demographic of Indonesia until 2045.



Reality, globally must be every one have competence. Futhermore, when we be going at free market, we must to make program of education and free for porverty.

Indonesia has participated in Education for All (EFA) Forum since 1986 at Asia Pacific Meeting in Bangkok and agreed to join Asia Pacific Programs of Education for All (APPEAL). Indonesia became one among countries that committed to run 3 EFA programs: basic education, literacy program, and sustainable education (Team of Education For all at Education and Cultural Office of East Java Provincial . 2006. Education For All 2006-2010. Surabaya : Education and Cultural Office East Java)

Indonesia has been familiar with EFA programs and taken efforts to improve them. Up to the year of 2012, Indonesia focused on how to decrease poverty and illiteracy, and improve *School Life Expectancy*

B. AIM OF THE STUDY

Considering the problems Indonesia, this paper aims at discussing prospects and challenges, particularly in:

1. poverty;
2. literacy; and
3. *School Life Expectancy* in Indonesia

C. PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

1. Challenges

a. Poverty

Post-EFA-program data show Indonesia's population was 243 million people with 12.49% of them lived in poverty in 2012. Papua remained in the lowest position of all provinces with 31.98% poverty level, whereas Jakarta placed in the first position with only 3.75%.

When you want to see about condition of poverty level Indonesia, you can see table below :

Seminar on Medan State University, 2013

life expectancy is similar, is 13-16 years old.

When we are use reference of Unesco, this position Indonesia at school

Position Indonesia at School Life Expectancy

Income level	4 to 7	8 to 12	13 to 16	17 to 21
Low	Central African Republic Eritrea Niger	Burundi Ethiopia Malawi Mozambique Guinea-Bissau		
Low-middle	Djibouti Pakistan Chad Senegal Burkina Faso	Cambodia India Gambia Ghana Guinea	Mongolia	
Middle-high		Armenia China El Salvador Guatemala Paraguay	Algeria Serbia Brazil Colombia Indonesia	
High		Oman Turkey Trinidad and Tobago Botswana	Saudi Arabia Poland Argentina Mexico Greece	Australia Denmark Finland Iceland Norway

Sumber: UNESCO and World Bank, 2013 in World Atlas of Gender Equity in Education

2. Prospected

a. Indonesia concern at Program of Human Development Program

Base on Human Development Report 2013, “Indonesia to prediction is 1).Rise of the South” and “High

Achievers” in East Asia; 2). Indonesia is one of Asian Countries at forefront “Rise of the South”; and 3). Indonesia will be “the high achievers” in East Asia along with China.

Human Development Report 2013

Strictly embargoed until 14 March 2013, 12:00 PM EDT (New York), 4:00 PM GMT (London)

Asia-Pacific to comprise two-thirds of global middle class by 2030, Report says

2013 Human Development Report says Asian countries at forefront of 'Rise of the South' must address ageing, environment, inequality to sustain current progress

Mexico City, 14 March 2013— The rapid human development progress of China, Indonesia, Thailand and many other nations of East Asia and the Pacific is helping drive a historic shift in global dynamics, with hundreds of millions of people lifted from poverty and billions more poised to join the South's fast-growing middle class, according to the 2013 Human Development Report, which is being launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) here today.

“The South as a whole is driving global economic growth and societal change for the first time in centuries,” the Report says, providing a detailed overview of this change and its significance:

- The high achievers in East Asia include not only China, but also Indonesia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei.

Source: HDR 2013: The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diversified World (UNDP, 2013)

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The other hand Gross National Product (GNP) Raise at Indonesia.

Year	GNP	% raise
2009	IDR 23,900,000	11,6
2010	IDR 27,100,000,-	13,3

b. Supported By Policy Program of the Indonesian Government

How to Stop Student's Drop-out and Increasing of School Life Expectancy

- 1) National Policy
 - a) Increasing motivation of people to further education
 - b) Integrating program for poor students from basic up to higher education levels
 - c) Providing various scholarship for poor students
 - d) Broadening the targeted area of poor students to obtain financial aids, e.g. BIDIK MISI in Indonesia
- 2) Role of Provincial and District Education Office
 - a) Identify junior and senior secondary students to support the program
 - b) Plan budget needed for the financial aid
 - c) Identify students who are likely to drop out, particularly those who come from poor families

- d) Provide the targeted students with scholarships and other forms of financial aid.

c. Effacing Illiteracy Program

Based on President's Instruction No.5 in 2006 on "Accelerating Nine-Year Compulsory Education Movement and Illiteracy Effacement. Now, at several provincial at Indonesia was declaration 12 year compulsory Education. For example East Java and Jakarta was declaration 12 years compulsory education.

d. School Life Expectancy

By program at Ministry of Education and Culture on May 2, 2013 to build "Command Center against Student's Drop-out" is prospected. Because, this program has run in 173 districts which unsuccessfully ran nine-year compulsory education in Indonesia.

D. CONCLUSION

By discussing the action program education for all, particularly at prospects and challenges, in: poverty; literacy; and *School Life Expectancy* in Indonesia, we have conclusion :

1. Action program of education for all at Indonesia not yet same the other province. Papua always at bottom level and Jakarta at upper level.
2. Indonesia with GNP raising, this indicator program action education for all to be successfully.

3. By governmental institutions in collaboration with and non-government organization the challenges of education for all decreasing

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