

THE CHALLENGES OF THE 2020 – 2035 INDONESIAN EDUCATION ROADMAP TOWARDS ACHIEVING WORLD-CLASS HIGHER: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia's 2020-2035 education roadmap towards the achievement of world-class higher education is currently dealing with the covid 19 pandemic. So that government policies are needed so that the achievement of world-class higher education can be implemented. This article discusses new policies related to the achievement of world-class higher education from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. In 2035, it is hoped that universities in Indonesia will not only be able to compete with other world universities, but also play an optimum role in producing superior human resources, democratic future leaders and developing sustainable research.

Keywords: Indonesian Education Roadmap, Universities, World-Class Universities, National Education Policies, Merdeka Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher Education is a higher education unit consisting of several types, namely: higher education that provides undergraduate and/or postgraduate programs directed at the mastery and development of branches of science and technology (science and technology); vocational education which is a higher education diploma program in preparing students for jobs with certain applied skills up to applied undergraduate programs; and professional education which is higher education after a bachelor's program that prepares students for jobs that require special skill requirements.[1]

The vision of Indonesian education 2035 formulated by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) is: "Building the Indonesian people to become lifelong learners who excel, continue to develop, prosper, and have noble character by cultivating Indonesian cultural values and Pancasila" is a reference for education policy National Skills Achievement for the 21st Century [2]

2 METHODS

Literature review was chosen in this article. A literature review is a comprehensive review of previous research on a particular topic. Literature review aims to develop knowledge information that has been previously researched. Literature review focuses on summarizing and synthesizing the arguments and ideas of others without adding new contributions.

The stages of the literature review are: (1) choosing the topic to be chosen (2) looking for articles related to the topic, collecting articles related to the topic (3) analyzing each article (4) synthesizing, integrating and identifying articles in the form of a conclusion.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. National education law

Article 4 of Law no. 12/2012 states, higher education functions to: (a) develop : ability and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of the intellectual life of the nation; (b) develop an innovative, responsive, creative, skilled, competitive, and cooperative academic community through implementation

Tridharma; and (c) develop Science and Technology by taking into account and apply Humanities values. [1]

Furthermore, in Article 5 it is stated, Higher Education aims (a) to develop the potential of students to become good human beings have faith and fear of God Almighty and have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, skilled, competent, and cultured for the benefit of the nation; (b) the production of graduates who master the branches of science and/or technology to fulfill the national interest and increase the competitiveness of the nation; (c) it produces science and technology through research that pays attention to and applies values humanities to be useful for the progress of the nation, as well as the progress of civilization and the welfare of mankind; and D. the realization of community service based on reasoning and research work that is useful in advancing welfare. [1]

3.2. National education policies

There are 10 national education policies contained in the Indonesia Education Roadmap 2020 – 2035, namely : (1). Collaboration and coaching between schools (TK – SD – SMP – SMA, informal); (2). improving the quality of teachers and principals; (3). Building a technology-based national education platform (4). National curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment; (5). photo collaboration with local government to ensure even distribution; (6). Building the school/learning environment of the future; (7). Contribute to the contribution and collaboration of the private sector in education; (8). Promote industrial ownership and vocational education autonomy; (9). Creating world-class higher education; (10). Simplify accreditation mechanisms and provide more autonomy. [2]

In Point 9, the establishment of world-class higher education is one of the national policies in the national education roadmap by differentiating the mission of higher education as centers of excellence and strengthening relations with industry and global partnerships. Shaping world-class higher education through thriving partnerships, industrial relations and autonomy with strong results-based governance with world-class academic and vocational higher education principles. [2]

Higher education is an educational unit that provides higher education, which does not only carry out educational tasks but also carries out

other tasks set out in the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely research and community service. [3]

There are three targets of university mission differentiation: (1) As a Research university (National Center of Excellence): Build a world-renowned university in every field as an innovation center for the nation's competitiveness; (2) Higher Education Education (Excellent in Education): Build 1 superior university in each province as a regional & national development motor; (3) Open University & MOOCS: Expanding access to higher education and forming a life-long learning ecosystem. [4]

3.3. Freedom to explore knowledge

Each college group is not more important than the others. Students have the freedom to explore knowledge across the groups above through Merdeka Learning. [4] Opportunities are open to every individual who wants to develop themselves and their potential through cross-group roaming.

Academic and vocational universities are expected to play an optimum role in preparing: (1). Superior human resources who are competent and have the spirit of Pancasila; (2). The future leader who will lead a democratic society; (3). Research and Development to shape the knowledge economy and sustainable development. [4] Each individual is expected to have adequate competence when in the field of work and be able to become a leader in the community and develop research with the provisions obtained in universities and vocational training with the spirit of Pancasila.

Industry support is one of the supporting elements in the 'pentahelix' to accelerate development by: (1). Engage in curriculum teaching/student project assessment; (2). Increase funding contributions through donations, lab equipment assistance; (3). Collaborating in research, commercial; (4). Internship placement and graduation absorption. [4] Industry support is very helpful in realizing world-class universities that can compete with support for involvement in learning, funding and absorption of graduation

3.4. Government support

Government support in the form of: (1). Giving autonomy to Higher Education with data-based supervision and quality assurance; (2). Encourage the achievement of minimum scale in order to meet minimum quality standards and become independent; (3). Provide incentives for global and

domestic collaborations/partnerships and industrial relations; (4). Provide space for local governments to be more involved in higher education funding.

The policy of independent learning at universities with the name "Kampus Merdeka" has the following policy points: (1) Opening of new study programs (2) Higher education accreditation system (3) Legal Entity State Universities (4) Right to study three semesters outside the program studies. The description in point one gives the autonomy of state universities and private universities to open new study programs with easy requirements and partner recommendations. In point two with a faster reaccreditation system and the choice of international accreditation at recognized universities, it will be determined through a Ministerial Decree. In point three, it is easy for state universities to become state universities with legal entities. In point four there are 3 semesters of study outside the study program with the definition of Semester Credit Units (*Satuan Kredit Semester / SKS*) which is defined as "hours of activity" not "hours of study". [5]

3.5. Educational transformation through Merdeka Learning .

The Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) consistently carries out educational transformation through Merdeka Learning. Indonesia faces the future with confidence through quality education, the vision of Indonesia Forward must be in hand. The Ministry of Education and Culture takes four steps to improve Education transformation : (1).Improvements to infrastructure and technology; (2).Improvement of policies, procedures, and funding, as well as granting more autonomy to education units; (3). Improvement of leadership, society, and culture; (4). Improve curriculum, pedagogy and assessment.[6]

The Ministry of Education and Culture Transforms Education through Independent Learning through 10 episodes. In episode 2, the Merdeka Campus program was launched, namely the opening of new study programs, a higher education accreditation system, state universities with legal entities, the right to study for three semesters outside the study program. This policy provides flexibility for both universities and students to move forward to support improving the quality of lectures.[6] Episode 2 is in line with the statement of the Minister of education and culture

in point 10 "Indonesian education roadmap 2020-2035".

In episode 6 The Ministry of Education and Culture transforms government funds for higher education.[6] This gives universities the flexibility to innovate to advance education.

Episode 9 The Smart Indonesia Card (*Kartu Indonesia Pintar / KIP*) Merdeka Lecture Policy is given to ensure the continuity of college for students from underprivileged families.[6] So that students from underprivileged families are expected to continue their education up to university level.

In episode 10, it is an expansion of the Education Fund Management Institution (*Lembaga Pengelola Dana Pendidikan / LPDP*) scholarship program [6] It is hoped that this scholarship program can motivate each individual to develop himself so that it helps increase his knowledge and skills in finding jobs that match his abilities.

In improving the quality of higher education, the Minister of Education and Culture sets eight main performance indicators for determining the distribution of financial assistance for State Universities, including:

1. Graduates Get Decent Jobs.
2. Students Get Off-Campus Experience.
3. Lecturers have activities outside the campus.
4. Practitioners Teach On-Campus.
5. Lecturer's Work Results are Used by the Community.
6. Study Program in Collaboration with World Class Partners.
7. Collaborative and participatory class
8. International standard study program [7]

It is hoped that with the issuance of the determination of the main performance indicators, universities can improve their quality on a world scale.

Data from PDDikti number of lecturers is 293,967, students 8,835,897, universities 4,574, study programs 35,886. Achievement of Higher Education Main Performance Indicators as seen from the PDDikti report in 2020 for graduates getting decent jobs 57.38%, students getting experience off campus 161.81%, lecturers doing activities outside campus 21.58%, teaching practitioners on campus 42.23%, lecturers' work is used by the community and gets international recognition 6.14%, study programs in collaboration

with world-class partners 57.49%, collaborative and participatory classes 38.48%, international standard study programs 5.34%. [8]

Mr. Nadiem's new policies in the 2020 Indonesian education roadmap to make public and private universities into world-class universities is a very drastic leap. Support from all sectors is needed, including government policies, industry, society, and financial support so that universities in Indonesia can become world-class universities

4 CONCLUSION

The challenges of Indonesia's 2020-2035 education roadmap towards achieving world-class higher education can be realized with the support of the entire community, especially from the educational sector and industrial institutions.

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