

Education for Sustainable Development: Reorientation of National Education in Coping with Challenges in Globalization Era

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Abstract

This article aims at describing the strategy of national education in coping with globalization. Globalization has changed the mindset of policy maker in Indonesia to reform the education system and governance with desentralization, marketization, and internationalization in order to enhance their education competitiveness. National education needs change in order to adapt with global and international challenges. Indonesia has to reform the education system and governance in terms of regulation, provision and financing. There are three steps to overcome the problem of national education: (1) reviewing and reforming the old legal framework of national education: (2) improving of the processes of education which improve the teaching and learning skills of teachers and developing fun, active and collaborative learning : (3) building the citizenship culture and developing the learning awarness of communities.

Keywords: *national education, state competitiveness, education system and governance*

Background

Education is one of the key elements of human asset. It is also one of the principal sources of increased economic growth, development, and enhanced welfare of an individual and a household in the process of economic transformation, increased labour productivity, effective used of land and other physical assets. And improved sosio-economic empowerment.

To coping the globalization also the challenges, the government should strenghten the internal and external competitiveness which reform the education system. Education believed s “*The Agent of Change*”

Education is life long process for the betterment of human well being. Education for sustainable development is fundamentally about the links between the awareness of the human as whole in the nature and its supporting social systems and the health of the planet which we inhabit with responsibilities of present and future words. Based on the book "Foundation Education" Ornstein 2011 explains, the changes should begin with repairs the teachers profession. Professional teacher will produce quality learning so it will create a great quality student. Next the reformation of education system has to be hold in all elements. Based on the book "education Reform and Education Policy in East Asia" Ka Ho Mok (2006) explains, one of the main key policy to to prepare the human resources to compete in globalization is to change the education system through determination policy which is realized in regulation, provision and education funding. For example, Singapore, they prepare the qualified human resources by doing the academic culture changes. They announced *thinking school*, learning nation, a blue print for reforming the education system. The concept of *Thinking School* entails education institution developing future citizens who will be capable of engaging in critical and creative thinking. The concept of *learning nation* emphasizes that education is a continuum starting with the early childhood years and continuing throughout one's life. Education reform require a change in mindset among Singaporeans to bring out the spirit of innovation, learning by doing, and self improvement in order to achieve the ambition of national excellence (Gob 1997). Realizing that future economic competitiveness depends very much upon creativity and innovation, Indonesian government should attempt to change people's mindset through the reform of its education system. Therefore, various government initiatives to promote independent thinking skills and creative expression in recent years (Fitz Patrick 2003) dalam Mok (2006 : 138).

Indonesian government have to reviewing some of irrelevant policy with global changes. Reinforcement of "education core" according to National culture seems to need priority. According to Nuryanta (2014). some of the core Value of national education is the value of religious, justice, freedom, equality, nationality, suitability, independence, culture, humanity, family value, mutual cooperation, hospitality, discipline, differences appreciation,

maritime country and citizenship, which must be cultivated from the very beginning of education specially starting pre-school.

Several factors that influence the failure of national education

- a. The unequal opportunity to get education and lack of access to education.
- b. The quality and relevance of education is still in the low category, proved by the average of Indonesian workforce skill is still low. Even includes the poor or very poor category.
- c. The difficulty of changing the Indonesian culture society, the awareness of Indonesian people with challenges, discipline, hard work, long life learning and the legal compliance are still low.
- d. National identity crisis such as, the decline of national authority, weakening the joint of national economy, the spread of intolerance and national identity crisis.

Solution

Reforming national education and adopting some foreign policies especially from developed countries, especially concerning about education management. Decentralization, privatization, corporization are very feasible to apply for national education. International strategy and benchmarking are necessary needed in the universities combined with education quality assurance. Cooperation with foreign universities must be strengthened to improve the international acknowledge. Otherwise it can also begin with the educational process by improving the teacher's quality. With assumption with qualified teacher will produce quality learning and finally will produce good output. The last but not least is to solve the education problem by implementing and improving the ten strategies of education with a strong compliment from all education stakeholders internally or externally

Conclusion

After examining and evaluating national education, the conclusion is the national education system have not been able to produce human resources in accordance with their objectives. Therefore it needs to be reviewed and even reformed to strengthen Indonesia's competitiveness. The educational process is improved by improving teachers or educators who are able to understand the educational process from a philosophical, epistemological and practical perspective. Cultural reform and developing Indonesian citizen's learning awareness are solution to various factors that influence the national education policy. Reform policies in the national education system and the implementation of education need an in-depth and intensive study involving policy reviewers and researchers including Indonesian education practitioners. This effort is necessary to accelerate the nation's competitiveness by sticking to local wisdom.

Daftar Pustaka

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