Higher Education in Indonesia: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract. Higher education In Indonesia is a level of education after secondary education which includes diploma, bachelor, master, specialist, and doctoral education programs organized by higher education. Advanced education organizations have the independence to deal with their own foundations as the middle for the execution of the tri dharma. The autonomy of higher education management is carried out based on the principles: accountability, transparency, non-profit, quality assurance, effectiveness, and efficiency. The National Education System Law expresses that training is a common obligation between the public authority, guardians, and the local area. So that from the point of view of managing higher education institutions in Indonesia, they are grouped into two Private Higher Learning institutions and public higher learning Institutions.

Keywords: Higher Education in Indonesia; Private Higher Learning Institutions; Public Higher Learning Institutions

1. Introduction

The implementation of higher education is the regulation, planning, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation as well as the guidance and coordination of the implementation of pathways, levels, and types Higher Education by the Minister to achieve the goals of Higher Education. Furthermore, it is stated that the management of higher education is an activity of implementing paths, levels, and types of Higher Education through the establishment of Higher Education by the Government and/or the Organizing Body to achieve Higher Education goals. The role of universities is now extended from an educational provider to a body that is entrusted in efficiently managing public funds in delivering every means of education[1].

2. Method

In this section, the literature review is carried out using the Systematics Literature Review method by adopting [2]. The following is an overview of the research stages:
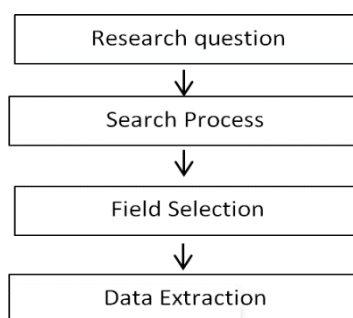

Figure 1. Research Stages

The following is an explanation regarding the stages of the research carried out:

2.1 Research Question

The research questions that hope to find the research objectives while the research questions are:
2.1.1   How is the condition of Higher Education in Indonesia?
2.1.2   What are the forms of Higher Education in Indonesia?
2.1.3   How is the Development of Higher Education in Indonesia?

2.2 Search Process

Search literature according to topics that discuss higher education in Indonesia.

2.3 Field Selection

The author selects relevant articles based on the appropriate literature [3]. Where the articles taken must describe higher education in Indonesia based on existing rules and data. The regulations used are regulations that are still in use until the year the research was conducted, namely based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning the implementation of Higher Education and Management of Higher Education. Meanwhile, the data used is data sourced from the statistical catalog of universities in 2020.

2.4 Data Extraction

Based on the literature and the data obtained, an analysis related to the condition of higher education in Indonesia was carried out on the contents of the literature and further classified higher education into three; namely in the portrait of universities based on provinces in Indonesia, classify higher education based on the form of universities in Indonesia, and the development of universities based on the number of universities themselves, the number of

study programs and the number of students.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 Higher Education and in Indonesia

Advanced education is a degree of schooling after optional instruction which incorporates recognition, single guy, expert, trained professional, and doctoral schooling programs coordinated by advanced education [4]. Advanced education is a degree of schooling after optional instruction which incorporates certificate, single man, expert, trained professional, and doctoral training programs coordinated by advanced education which is given the option to freely deal with its establishment as a middle for carrying out the tridharma. Article 63 states that the independence of advanced education the board is completed in light of the standards: responsibility, straightforwardness, non-benefit, quality confirmation, adequacy and proficiency. The Public School System Regulation communicates that guidance is a typical commitment between the public power, gatekeepers, and the neighborhood. This implies, Private Universities will be Universities spread out or possibly planned by the neighborhood [4].

The association of advanced education did by the local area is helped out through organizations that are social administrations or establishments that have gotten acknowledgment from the public authority. This open door is appropriately used by the local area, so confidential colleges are expanding wherever which brings about extremely high rivalry. The undeniably furious rivalry in the ongoing time of globalization, by implication brings about associations to constantly attempt to keep up with their reality amidst society [5]. Many variables influence the frailty of these confidential colleges including: 1) Opportunity of State Universities (PTN) to open various divisions and study programs with the objective that the presence of Private Universities (PTS) is dynamically subverted.

Concerning Advanced schooling, which requires tertiary associations to be authorized, the two establishments and review programs that they care for. This urges private colleges to contend to keep up with and even further develop their authorization status. 3) People will generally share their youngsters with learn at State Universities (PTN) instead of Private Universities (PTS). Confidential Universities (PTS) will generally just acknowledge spills over from forthcoming understudies who are not acknowledged at State Universities (PTN), which are likewise not such countless in numbers. 4) As article 11 Ministerial Decree no.

Obviously, it's anything but something simple for a confidential college (PTS) to have the option to rival state colleges (PTN) which have offices, framework and a financial plan that is completely upheld by the public authority. In the mean time, Private Universities (PTS) are generally restricted, where the advancement costs just come from understudy installments, so obviously the circumstance is altogether different when contrasted with State Universities (PTN). To manage the different issues referenced above, confidential colleges should have suitable techniques to manage them. The system essentially can give guidance to the association to confront the difficulties and dangers that emerge as of now and in the future by thinking about its assets and shortcomings. Endeavors to streamline the nature of PTS administrations as per inward and outside requests should be made. The improvement of the PTS association should encounter a change in help quality, be overseen appropriately and straightforwardly, created in light of an unmistakable vision and mission, and be followed and carried out by each individual engaged with the administration of the PTS.

3.2 Forms of Higher Education In Indonesia

3.2.1 University

University is an advanced education foundation that puts together scholastic schooling and can give professional training in different science as well as innovation groups and assuming it meets the prerequisites, the University can give proficient training [1];[6].

3.2.2 Institute

An Institute is a College that sorts out scholastic training and can give professional schooling in a specific number of science or potentially innovation bunches and in the event that it meets the necessities, the Institute can give proficient schooling [1]; [7].

3.2.3 Higher School

Higher School is an advanced education establishment that coordinates scholarly training and can give professional training in a specific science or potentially innovation bunch and on the off chance that it satisfies the prerequisites, a higher school can give proficient instruction [1]; [8].

3.2.4 Polytechnic

Polytechnic is a college that sorts out professional schooling in different science as well as innovation bunches and assuming it meets the necessities, the Polytechnic can give proficient instruction [1]; [9].

3.2.5 Academy

Academy is an advanced education establishment that coordinates professional schooling in one or a few parts of specific science as well as innovation [1].

3.2.6 Community Academy

Community Academy is a college that gives professional training at the degree of confirmation one or potentially certificate two out of one or a few parts of science as well as innovation in view of neighborhood greatness or to address unique issue [1];

3.3 Development of Higher Education in Indonesia;

The development of higher education in Indonesia continues to increase [9]. Currently, there are 4.593 tertiary institutions in Indonesia, a decrease of 0,01% from the previous year due to the data updating process and improving the quality of higher education. Which are spread across all provinces in Indonesia as shown in Figure 2 below ;
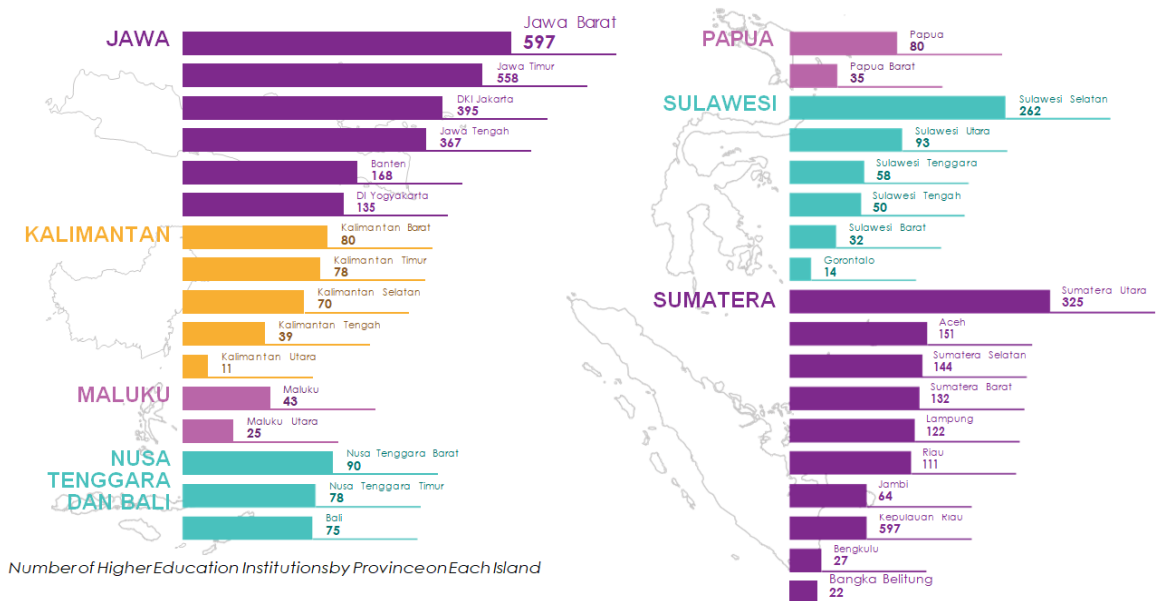
JAWA
- Jawa Barat **597**
- Jawa Timur **558**
- DKI Jakarta **395**
- Jawa Tengah **367**
- Banten **168**
- DI Yogyakarta **135**

KALIMANTAN
- Kalimantan Barat **80**
- Kalimantan Timur **78**
- Kalimantan Selatan **70**
- Kalimantan Tengah **39**
- Kalimantan Utara **11**

MALUKU
- Maluku **43**
- Maluku Utara **25**

NUSA TENGGARA DAN BALI
- Nusa Tenggara Barat **90**
- Nusa Tenggara Timur **78**
- Bali **75**

PAPUA
- Papua **80**
- Papua Barat **35**

SULAWESI
- Sulawesi Selatan **262**
- Sulawesi Utara **93**
- Sulawesi Tenggara **58**
- Sulawesi Tengah **50**
- Sulawesi Barat **32**
- Gorontalo **14**

SUMATERA
- Sumatera Utara **325**
- Aceh **151**
- Sumatera Selatan **144**
- Sumatera Barat **132**
- Lampung **122**
- Riau **111**
- Jambi **64**
- Kepulauan Riau **597**
- Bengkulu **27**
- Bangka Belitung **22**

Number of Higher Education Institutions by Province on Each Island

Figure 2. Number of Hinger Education Institutions by Provinces in Indonesia

Source: [9]

4. Conclusion and Implication

In light of the aftereffects of information examination and understanding of exploration results and conversations that have been introduced already, a few ends can be drawn from the exploration results as follows:

1. There are two types of universities in Indonesia, namely private universities and state universities
2. There are differences in management between state universities and state private universities
3. State universities are managed by the state while private universities are managed by the community through foundations
4. Although private universities are established by the community and managed by foundations, the quality assessment standards are the same as state universities
5. the number of public and private universities is almost the same
6. Universities, both public and private, are required to prioritize quality to gain public trust

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