

The US Scholarship Fundings in Enhancing Sustainable Human Development in Indonesia

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Abstract. This article aims to analyze the recent international issues on how strong is US foreign assistance role in education in worldwide. The role of US scholarship funding in creating sustainable human capability in Indonesia explains the purpose of this analysis. The liberalism perspective is the appropriate approach to explain the object of study. The used method in this paper is qualitative methods in testing the correlated variables. This study will focus on analyzing how the US scholarship affected to improvisation the Indonesian student's capability and what the outcomes made. The findings of this research show that the US participated in enhancing Indonesia people capability by providing the scholarship, but indirectly, it also means a strategy of US government in keeping American thoughts and interest in Indonesia. As a result, most of American graduated students are working in American companies and institutions, doing business related to American companies, and developing researches funded by US. The originality of this research: investing in education is a best way to improve human capability and to keep American business interests still exist in Indonesia. The more American graduate students the more graduates are working for American companies.

Keywords: Sustainable human capability, US scholarship funding, American business, Indonesia

1 Introduction

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2012) also highlights that Indonesia was one of only a few countries whose PISA performance improved significantly between 2000 and 2009, while also narrowing the gap between the highest and lowest-performing students. Improvements in the quality of education may have been equitably distributed, but they have not yet reversed entrenched inequities across regions and socio-economic groups [1].

The quality of education in Indonesia is currently very concerning. This is evidenced, among others, by UNESCO data (2000) on the ranking of the Human Development Index (Human Development Index), namely the composition of the ranks of educational attainment, health, and income per head. In fact, Indonesia's human development index is decreasing. Of the 174 countries in the world, Indonesia ranks 102nd (1996), 99th (1997), 105th (1998), and 109th (1999) [2].

The fundamental problem of education in Indonesia is the imbalance between learning that is thinking (cognitive) and learning behavior that feels (affective). Learning is not just thinking but doing various activities such as observing, comparing, doubting, liking, enthusiasm and so on. Another problem is the economic capacity of the community that is still low, so few have arrived at universities. In Indonesia there are 134 PTNs and 4,225 private universities with a total number of lecturers reaching 230,633 people. Of the total number of lecturers, there are still 53,031 undergraduates or around 22.99 percent. For S2 level there are around 134,522 or around 58.33 percent, and S3 is 26,199 or about 11.36 percent [3].

There are 25,000 Doctoral (Strata 3) graduates (2012), 75,000 people (2014). This figure is far behind China, which has 500,000 doctors [4]. Indonesia only experienced doctoral development every year only 15 percent. Until January 2016, LPDP had 538 alumni, 104 of whom had completed their studies in 2014 and 434 people in 2015. The comparison was very far from neighboring countries in Asia. Indonesia ranked 13th out of all countries with the highest number of doctors [3].

Of the approximately 131 million workforces in Indonesia, almost 60% of them are dominated by the labor force with elementary and junior high school education. According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) the number of 131 million workforce consists of elementary and junior high school education reaching 59.6%, 16.78% 3% high school education, 11.34% vocational education, 3% diploma education, and 9% having D4, S1, S2, S3 education [5]. In 2015, the Indonesian Government allocated a budget for education by 20.63% of the total national budget. But with this large percentage, there are still many Indonesians who remain difficult to continue their education [6].

Of the 20 Ministries/Institutions allocating the education budget, the Ministry of Religious Affairs received the highest allocation of Rp52.681 trillion, followed by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Rp40.393 trillion, and the Ministry of Education and Culture of Rp40.092 trillion. Moreover, the Education Budget through Financing consists of: a. National Education Development Fund of Rp5 trillion; and 2. Education Fund through the Sovereign Wealth Fund of Rp10 trillion [7].

2 Result and Discussion

US Education system

The education system in America is one of the best in the world. According to the 2016 Shanghai Ranking, the top 10 positions in 500 universities in the world are dominated by US institutions. According to the Times Higher Education World University Rankings in 2012 - 2013, the United States had 15 universities that entered the top 20 best universities in the world, where the California Institute of Technology was ranked first and Stanford University ranked second [8].

Excellence in STEAM-based American education. STEAM stands for science, technology, engineering, arts, and math. According to the National Science Foundation (2007), in the next 10 years, 80% of jobs will require STEAM competency skills. Therefore, the workforce with the title STEAM will be paid a higher salary and have more career choices [9]. Until 2017, there were 764,500 international students studying in the United States [10].

Role of US Scholarship

The US Institute of International Education noted that 7,920 Indonesian students continued their tertiary education in the country in the 2013/2014 school year [11].

Type of US Scholarship for Indonesian:

1. AMINEF Scholarship.

The American Indonesian Exchange Foundation (AMINEF) is an educational fund established by the United States and Indonesian governments in 1992. This non-profit, two-state foundation was established to regulate core Fulbright programs and other scholarship programs funded by the United States government. This scholarship includes funding for tuition fees, living expenses, flight tickets and going home [12].

- Fulbright Scholarship. The Fulbright program since 1952 has provided scholarships to students and researchers from Indonesia and America. Since that year, this program has provided funding for more than 2,400 Indonesian students and researchers to teach or study in the United States. In addition, this program has also funded more than 850 American citizens to teach or conduct research in Indonesia.
- Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistant (FLTA) Program. Scholarships for 10 Indonesian citizens to assist Indonesian language teaching at top universities in the United States.
- Fulbright Scholar-In-Residence (SIR) Program. Scholarships to two Indonesian teachers to teach at two US institutions.
- U.S. Fulbright Program - ASEAN Visiting Scholar Initiative. One scholarship is also given to an Indonesian researcher who conducts research related to American and ASEAN relations.
- English Teaching Assistantship (ETA) program. 35 United States citizens who have just graduated from S1 / S2 to help teach English in various high schools in Indonesia.
- Fulbright Student Program provides 13 scholarships for students from the United States who conduct research in Indonesia. In 2014, AMINEF through the Fulbright Student program has funded 102 Indonesian students who have taken Master or Doctoral education in the United States.
- Fulbright Senior Scholar Program. Scholarships for 10 senior American researchers to conduct research or teach at various universities in Indonesia.
- Fulbright-DIKTI Program. Funding collaboration between the Ministry of Education and Culture and AMINEF, by providing scholarships that are only for permanent Indonesian lecturers.

Fulbright-Indonesia Program Research in Science and Technology (FIRST) which offers scholarships for researchers and instructors from Indonesia and America who want to discuss problems in the fields of natural sciences, technology, engineering and mathematics.

Through the Fulbright scholarship, AMINEF provides around 120 to 130 scholarships every year for Indonesian students. Fulbright scholarships will cover all costs required in the United States. In addition, the Fulbright scholarship will also cover the costs for students taking the TOEFL and GRE tests before you enter college. The Fulbright Program in Indonesia is 65 years old, and has produced more than 3,000 graduates from Indonesia, and around 1,200 Americans who contribute to research and teaching in Indonesia [13].

2. Humphrey Fellowships

The Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program provides ten months of professional enrichment and postgraduate level non-degree studies in the United States for professional mid-level based on leadership potential and the commitment shown to public services [14].

3. Study of the U.S. Institutes (SUSI)

The US Institution Study (SUSI) is a short-term academic program for undergraduate, faculty, or student leaders from all over the world.

4. American-Indonesian Educational and Cultural Foundation (Aicef)

This scholarship is a scholarship for Ph.D. Research and Travel Costs: To promote and support the completion of timely and successful requirements for Ph.D. Applicants must have

been accepted into a reputable masters or PhD program in the United States. AICEF provides a maximum of \$ 3,000 in financial assistance to Indonesian students who are active in learning, creating and building technology services.

5. Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (AS)

YSEALI is a student exchange program held every year since 2013, with the aim of finding young leaders from ASEAN.

6. American Institute For Indonesian Studies (Aifis) Henry Luce Foundation Grants

This education fund is specifically for doctoral students and post-doctoral researchers with Indonesian citizenship and wants to do research in Indonesia.

7. Indonesian Scholarship And Research Support Foundation (Isrsf) Arryman Fellows

Arryman Fellows recipients will spend 1 year doing research, intensive English language courses, and taking master classes in preparation for doctoral studies. After that the participants are eligible to receive 6 (six) years of education from the ISRSF as Arryman Scholars to take a PhD at Northwestern University, Chicago, United States.

8. Usintec Doctoral Sandwich Program

The program lasts for 4 months at USINTEC universities in the United States. The program aims to improve the ability of students to conduct doctoral research. Requirements: Doctoral students. This program aims as an insertion between doctoral lectures and dissertations

9. Au Emerging Global Leader Scholarship for International Students (Au Egls)

This scholarship program covers full tuition fees, other costs, accommodation. Scholarships can be extended for 4 years of study, based on merit.

10. Usintec Par (Programs Of Academic Recharging) B And C

The program runs from 14 days to 4 months. The program is intended for campus administrators, professors, senior lecturers, and other lecturers who have a doctoral degree with professional experience in the development of education abroad.

11. Iie Study America: The Undergraduate Program

Requirements: Grade 12 or 3 students of SMA / SMK or first or second year students who are interested in transferring and completing their S1 studies in the US. Participants must enter TOEFL and SAT scores [15].

Investment policy is also the most effective form of US soft power. The greater US investment in Indonesia, the more Indonesian's economy dependency on the United States. According to Indonesian dictionary, investment is the money or capital that invested into a company to get profit. The meaning of investment for developing countries is very important, especially in the economic development process in its country. Indonesia would not be able to build its infrastructure and a national economy without financial assistance or investment from developed countries. National development of any country includes economic development, infrastructure, and human resources. Foreign direct investments are more profitable in comparison with foreign loans. The principle of investment in joint economic activities or cooperation are based on profit sharing. The country seeks to attract foreign investment through a series of economic and political actions.

According to Nye, there are 3 types of public diplomacy: daily, strategic and development of long-term relationships [16]. Such assistances like research grants, scholarships, cultural and academic exchanges are a form of public diplomacy "the development of long-term relationships". There is also cultural diplomacy, which conducted by the US to create a good image in contributing to another country. Research grants and scholarships are long-term investments, or known by people-to-people diplomacy. Spending for soft power is less than war financing, while the effectiveness of the results obtained higher.

By granting scholarships, students or researchers can get cultural knowledge of donor countries. Such an occasion, the connection between students will be established, and psychological affinity is strengthened. These graduates will be experts of politics and culture of these donor countries in Indonesia. However, US participated in enhancing Indonesia people capability by providing the scholarship, but indirectly, it also means a strategy of US government in keeping American thoughts and interest in Indonesia. As a result, most of American graduated students are working in American companies and institutions, doing business related to American companies, and developing researches funded by US.

3 Conclusion

As a summary, we conclude that the US scholarship plays very important roles in human capability development in Indonesia. These scholarship programs are given for Indonesian students to lift their life better through education. This is one of US responsible acts toward SDG's. Education is the best way to forming a brighter mind, and scholarship is the best key to heal economic barrier toward education. As a result, U.S. scholarship had giving the big influences to Indonesia mind, thinks and literatures. US uses soft power strategy such as financial assistances program, scientific grants, humanitarian benefits and scholarships. Research grants and scholarships are long-term investments, or known by people-to-people diplomacy.

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