

AN EDUCATION PROFILE OF INDONESIAN YOUTH IN 2009-2013

*Titia Izzati¹, Pebri Hastuti², Imam Gunawan³, and Esa Sukmawijaya³

¹Electrical Engineering Program, Engineering Faculty, Mercu Buana University, 11650, Indonesia

²Economic Education Program, Economic Faculty, Medan State University, 20221, Indonesia

³Deputy Assistant for Youth Resources Development, The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia

E-mail: tizzati@gmail.com; pebrihastuti@gmail.com; imamgu@yahoo.com; esajaya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Based on the program of The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Republic of Indonesia, this study compares the Statistik data of the educational factors and the number of young people to a survey conducted in the five years, 2009-2013. As a result, significant trends are traced through an era filled with events that deeply affected the lives of young people, such as the peak and the ending of the political issues. Changing values under examination include attitudes toward authority and obligations toward others; social values dealing with attitudes toward the work ethic; marriage, family, and the importance of money in defining the meaning of success; and self-fulfillment. While the largest portion of the sample contains college youth, other people between the ages of 16 and 30 are considered, including high school students, blue collar workers, housewives, and high school dropouts. The report provides an overview and interpretation of the data with the presents the research contrasting the values of the college and non-college youth.

Keyword: Education, Young people, Indonesia, Ministry programs

1. INTRODUCTION

Discourse about the role in the establishment of Indonesia for youth matter, it means the discussion belongs to youth organizations in the various regions in Indonesia that eventually gave birth to a declaration in 1928, known as the "Youth Pledge". The development of youth organizations was preceded by the presence of an article entitled "Een eereschuld (a debt of honor)" in 1899, written by C. Th. Van Deventer. He stated that the Netherlands owed to the Indonesian people are squeezed all the wealth of their country. This debt should be paid back to the main priority to the interests of the people of Indonesia in the colonial policy [1].

This thought came to be known as the "ethical policy" that contain three principles: irrigation, transmigration and education. Since then began to stand up schools that cater for the natives. Intensely the number of educated Indonesian youth that increased, the embryonic thought to be free from the shackles of colonial through diplomatic channels. Through these thoughts slowly but surely, youth organizations in Indonesia began to grow. The growth of youth organizations at the time like mushrooms in the rainy season so it is necessary to unify them, the Youth Congress in October 1928, which states that all youth are the young people of Indonesia who have the same homeland.

The wisdom from Indonesian youth historical manner is to understand the enormity of the role of youth as the central figure is the driving force of development of a nation. The direction of future development of a nation can be seen how the condition of the young people today. Important indicators that can measure the condition of youth in a country is by two factors: the quality of education and access to health beyond other factors that may also influence. However, education and health are the main factors that are very influential in creating the next generation of quality.

Education and health are fundamental development goals. Health is at the core of public welfare, and education is a key point to achieve a prosperous life. Both are fundamental to form human capabilities that play a role in the development process.

This unifying thought contained in a theory known as the theory of human capital (Human Capital). Analysis on investment in education and health together whit this approach. Human capital (human capital) is a term used by economists for education, health and other human capacities that play a role in improving productivity if these things be improved [2]. Large investments in both of these will have positive impacts in the development process. As a small example, highly educated person who delayed his desire to work in the past, but this time they earn a better income than those who decide to work than continuing education.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) in 2013 the number of young Indonesian approximately 61.75 million, which is about 24.79% of the total population of Indonesia, amounting to approximately 249 million people. This number has increased over the last five years, where in 2009 the number of young people of Indonesia, which is about 57.81 million and increased around 3.94 million (See Table 1.1).

Table 1.1
Proportion of Total Youth Indonesia in 2009-2013

No	Variable	Year				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Proportion of Youth (%)	25.04	26.23	25.69	25.50	24.79
2.	Total of Youth (in million)	57.81	62.34	61.95	62.53	61.75

Resources: CSA 2013

This is consistent with the prediction that in 2020-2030 Indonesia will get a demographic bonus (demographic dividend). According to the Indonesian Economic Outlook 2010 states that the demographic bonus is defined as an increase in the rate of economic growth caused by an increase in the percentage of the working age population [3]. In other words, the population in the productive age is very large compared to the population of productive age.

The magnitude of this potential productive age population if used to optimally be able to drive rapid economic growth in Indonesia in addition to be able to reduce unemployment especially among youth. For that, we must be fully aware that the education and health of Indonesian youth are determining the wheels of the nation's growth both in terms of economic, social, and cultural. Required substantial investment, especially for the government to implement the program in the field of education and health are aimed at young people, which is of course accompanied by an awareness that investment in education and health are long-term investments in which the results will be felt within the next 5 to 10 years.

2. DISCUSSION

Presentation of data and information concerning the condition of the youth of the Republic of Indonesia each year for the government plays an important role in the policy-making process to improve the quality of youth to overcome the problems faced by youth. For that, in presenting the accuracy of the information must be fulfilled so that the risk of taking a decision that is not quite right can be minimized. Presentation of data that had been done in the form of descriptive data analysis.

According to Iqbal Hasan explanation that "The descriptive statistics are part of a statistical study of how data collection and presentation of data so it is easy to understand [4]. Descriptive statistics only relate to describing or give particulars of the data or state with words. Descriptive statistics serve to explain the circumstances, symptoms, or problems. Drawing conclusions on descriptive statistics (if any) are only aimed at existing data set ". In other words, it can be said is a descriptive statistic analysis tool that is used to describe the data that is easy to understand that serves to explain the circumstances, symptoms, or problems that conclusion (if any) is only addressed in the existing data set.

Broadly speaking youth presentation of data and information over the range 2009 to 2011 tried to describe how the conditions in terms of the number of youth in terms of demography, education, health and employment. In addition to the depiction of the quantity of data and the percentage information about youth in 2009 and 2010 is also equipped with programs that have been implemented by The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Republic of Indonesia in the year. The programs were implemented in an effort to improve the quality of Indonesian youth so that there will be changes in statistics in subsequent years. However, there are some findings that we can look together which will be discussed later.

Indonesia as a unitary state is a republic since the first has lofty ideals for the welfare of society. One of the major objectives set forth in the opening of the 1945 Constitution, which is the intellectual life of the nation. The education system is one of the government's efforts in creating a Human Resources (HR) intelligent. This is reinforced by the Law on the National Education System of 2003 first chapter which states that education is a conscious and deliberate effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process. Therefore, learners are actively developing the potential for them to have the spiritual strength of religion, self-control,

personality, intelligence, noble character, skills needed, society, nation and state. In realizing his goal of government to seek national education system to guarantee equal education for all children of the nation as well as the effort to improve the quality of education that gave birth to the next generation that is able to address national and global challenges [5].

Every citizen of the Republic of Indonesia at age 7-15 years old are entitled to basic education regardless of social status and economic status. To meet the educational needs of the central government and local government to guide, assist and supervise the delivery of education in accordance with the applicable legislation. Equitable access and improving quality of education will make the citizens of Indonesia have life skills (life skills) that will drive the development process.

Youth is spearheading the development of a nation. Indonesia will become a great nation when all the young people have been given enough education provision. Education for youth education is very important because it will affect the productivity of labor. Guarantee the implementation of education and continuous efforts to improve the quality of education for young people will have a big impact on economic growth due to the availability of potential labor. Potential labor availability will accelerate the pace of economic growth in Indonesia so that the ideals of the nation in welfare the life can be realized. Therefore, the government seeks optimal as possible to be able to organize programs for youth. Furthermore, to see the picture of Indonesian youth education over a span of five years (2009-2013), the following will be clearly articulated through several indicators of school enrollment rates, average length of the school, illiteracy, the proportion of high school education and higher education proportion.

Table 1.2

The percentage of Indonesian Youth Education Indicators in 2009-2013

No.	Indicators	Year				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	The number of school participation	17.07	17.10	17.48	17.80	21.16
2.	The average length of school	9.41	9.56	9.47	9.67	9.84
3.	Illiteracy	0.90	1.68	1.44	1.10	0.92
4.	The proportion of high school	30.93	33.99	31.33	33.10	35.33
5.	The proportion of higher education	6.18	6.20	6.46	6.86	6.89

Resources: CSA 2013

Table 1.2 presents the percentage of Indonesian youth education indicators over the past five years, according to school enrollment rates, average length of the school, illiteracy, the proportion of high school education, the proportion of higher education. School enrollment rate is a ratio (in percent) the number of the school population to the total population, according to school age limits at every level of formal and non-formal education (equivalent elementary school Package A, Package B Package C junior high and equivalent).

Based on data from Table 1.2 of enrollment rates tend to rise during the past five years. Significant increase occurred in the year 2013 is 21.16%, which is an increase of about 3.36% from the year 2012. As for 2009 to 2012 the increase ranges from 0.03% to 0.4%.

An indicator of the average length of school, according to data from Table 1.2 shows that the tendency of an increase in the percentage of old Indonesian school for last five years. The rise of this percentage increase is approximately 0.1% to 0.3%. Nonetheless been a decline in 2011 approximately 0.09% of the previous year.

Next is an indicator Illiteracy is a condition where a person is unable to read a simple sentence with a letter or a letter, including Braille for people with disabilities. The illiteracy rate in 2009 is 0.90% of the number of youth around 57.81 million, this means that there are about 520 thousand Indonesian youth illiteracy. This amount is increased in 2010 to 1.68%, i.e. there are about more than one million Indonesian youth illiteracy, although the numbers continue to decline until 2013 that reduced by half. It can be said that in 2013 Indonesian youth who are illiterate more than 500 decreased in 2011 as much as 2.66%, or about 1.78 million people. The decline in the proportion of high school education is not proportional to the magnitude of decrease in the number of youth in 2011 is approximately 390 thousand inhabitants compared to 2010 (Table 1.1).

In 2012 this figure the proportion of high school education increased by 1.77%, or about 1.27 million people. Furthermore, in 2013 the proportion of young Indonesian high school education about 35.33%, which is about 21.82 million of the total amount of 61.75 million youths. While the proportion of high school education in 2013 which is about 33.10%, which is about 20.70 million of the total number of youth that is 62.53 million. If at first glance, there was an increase in the percentage of high school education, but this increase may occur due to a decline in the number of young people of Indonesia in 2013 compared to the year 2013 in the amount of 780 thousand inhabitants. For it can be said that the percentage increase in the proportion of high school education in 2013 when compared with the previous year is not significant in improving the quality of Indonesian youth. Figures proportion of higher education from year 2009-2013 have continued to rise despite the increase in not shown comparable with the fluctuations in the number of youth each year.

Generally, it can be concluded youth in Indonesia, according to indicators of education throughout the last five years (2009-2013) was not a significant change from the beginning

thousand inhabitants. However, as the decline was also influenced by the decrease in the number of young people of Indonesia in the year which is reduced by about 780 thousand inhabitants.

As a result, it can be said that basically the illiteracy rate in Indonesia has not experienced a reduction in the number. This condition is considered quite depressing because, as some government-run program to eradicate illiteracy as yet show significant results in reducing the illiteracy rate among youth.

Next is the proportion of high school education and the proportion of higher education in 2009 there were approximately 30.93% of Indonesian youth are being or have completed upper secondary education. It can be said that in 2009 there were approximately 17.88 million Indonesian youths of the total 57.81 million in secondary education are both currently in a period of education and has completed her education. In the same year for the proportion of higher education are 6.18%, or about 3.57 million Indonesian youth are in a period of higher education or have completed their education. In addition, add up the two numbers the proportion of high school education and higher proportion of education figures obtained results which is about 21.45 million. However, this number is still very small when the range between the number of youth who are in the proportion of high school with proportion of college youth people (21.45 million) by the total number of youth (57.81 million) which are approximately 36.36 million youth premises which can be said to have worked or even unemployed.

The proportion of high school education in 2010 was 33.99%, or about 2.12 million people, this figure

of the school enrollment rate, the average duration of schooling, illiteracy, the proportion of high school education, and the proportion of higher education . It can be said that basically the programs implemented by the government for the youth in order to increase the participation of youth to continue their education to a higher level to illiteracy eradication programs have not targeted

3. CONCLUSION

Learning from the past where the young people of Indonesia showed a very large role in the national movement. Additionally, through the data that says that Indonesia will face a demographic bonus which is a potential condition if you want to realize the ideals of ancestors that the welfare of the people. However, this goal is not easy to achieve. It takes a high awareness in the community about the importance of science and the role of the government to set aside a budget that is dedicated to the provision of educational facilities and health. So that access to reach the school and health services easily accessible by the public

4. REFERENCES

1. M.C Ricklefs. 2009. *Sejarah Indonesia Modern (1200-2008)*. Jakarta: PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta.
2. Michael P Todaro dan Stephen C Smith. 2006. *Ekonomi Pembangunan Edisi Sembilan*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

3. Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat (LPEM) . 2010. *Indonesia Economic Outlook*. Jakarta: Grasindo, Fakultas ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.
4. Hasan, Iqbal. 2001. *Pokok-pokok Materi Statistik 2*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
5. UU Sistem Pendidikan Nasional tahun 2003