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## **Pioneering of Schools with International Standard to Respond the Globalization**

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### **Abstrak**

Guna menjawab tantangan globalisasi Pemerintah Indonesia menyelenggarakan Rintisan Sekolah Berstandar Internasional (RSBI). Sebagai sekolah rintisan sekolah berstandar internasional, sekolah-sekolah tersebut dipersiapkan secara bertahap melalui pembinaan oleh pemerintah dan stakeholders, dalam jangka waktu tertentu yaitu empat tahun diharapkan sekolah tersebut mampu dan memenuhi kriteria untuk menjadi SBI. Dalam penyelenggaraannya, RSBI menghadapi banyak tantangan antara lain, memerlukan biaya yang mahal, memerlukan guru yang berkualitas, SBI dan bahasa Inggris dalam pendidikan adalah inkonstitusional, dan memerlukan sarana prasarana modern. Dengan RSBI maka akan terbentuk sekolah nasional dengan standar pendidikan nasional yang memiliki kualitas internasional dan lulusannya mampu bersaing secara internasional.

**Kata kunci:** *Rintisan Sekolah Berstandar Internasional, Tantangan Globalisasi, Pendidikan*

### **Abstract**

In order to meet respond the challenges of globalization Indonesia Government held a Pioneering of Schools with International Standard (RSBI). As an international standard schools pilot, these schools prepared gradually through the guidance by government and stakeholders. Within a certain period of four years it is expected that the schools is able to fulfill and meet the criteria of Schools with International Standard (SBI). Actually, in it's implementation, RSBI faces many challenges, among others, were expensive anda require modern infrastructure, require a qualified teacher, SBI criteria and English implementation in education not yet possessed constitutional base. With RSBI it will form a national school with national education standards that have international quality and its graduates are able to compete internationally.

**Keywords:** *Schools with International Standard (SBI), Globalization Challenge, Education*

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## Introduction

Globalization can be seen as a challenge. In the context of globalization as a challenge is an optimistic outlook, we can view of globalization as a challenge. Something challenging implies that something must be addressed and dealt with variety of efforts and strategies. Education is a bridge for a nation to be ready to face the challenges of globalization, not least for Indonesia. Education helps to understand today's world and help understand themselves to face the changing of world. Indonesia Government strategy in responding to the challenges of globalization is through education as one of them. It is marked by the convening Pioneering of Schools with International Standard (RSBI).

### Understanding of Schools with International Standard (SBI)

In 2007, the Ministry of Education policy on "Guidelines for Quality Assurance School/Madrasah with International Standard on Primary and Secondary Level Education," state that the School/Madrasah with International Standard which already meets all the National Standards of Education (SNP) and enriched by reference to the standard of education as one of the members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), so have competitiveness in international forum. This is consistent with the definition contained in the SBI in Government regulation number 78 in 2009.

In general, the school called international schools such as having the characteristics of:

1. as a member or belonging to in the school community from countries/international education organization in OECD or other established countries,
2. there are teachers from these countries,
3. can receive students participant from foreign countries, and
4. there's school culture activity or development activities who appreciate or respect each other among the country/nation in the world, religious tolerance, and mutual respect in each nation's culture, respect in diversity of ethnic/racial/ethnic groups, ICT-based communication capability in English/foreign language, and so on.

In accordance with the above concept, so in effort to facilitate schools in understanding and describing the operational organization that is able to guarantee quality education of international standard, it can be formulated that SBI is basically an implementation and compliance with the eight (8) elements of SNP that called minimum key performance indicators (IKKM). Graduates from SBI are expected, in addition to master competencies with SNP's in Indonesia, has also been trying to master key skills globally, particularly in the areas of mathematics, science, information and communication technology as well as foreign language, to match fellow graduates developed countries them. For that intimate learners towards progressive values are favored in a global era need to be used as a reference in the implementation of SBI. Progressive values will be able to narrow the gap between Indonesia and developed countries, especially in economics and technology. Economic development and technology is dependent on the acquisition of harsh discipline (hard science) and soft disciplines (soft science). Hard disciplines include mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and applied the technology covering communications technology, transportation, manufacturing, construction, bio, energy, and materials. Soft discipline (soft science) include, for example, sociology, economics, foreign languages (English mostly), and global ethics.

SBI implementation aims to produce graduates that having national quality and as well as international quality. Graduates of the national quality has clearly defined in Government Regulation number 20/2003 on National Education System and set out in regulation number 19/2005 on National Education Standards and also in the Permendiknas number 23/2006 on Standards of Competence Graduates (SKL). In Act number 20/2003 and set out in Government Regulation number 19/2005 define that schools must meet National Education Standards in eight elements that consist of: content standards, process standards, competency standards, teachers standards, standards of facilities and infrastructure, management standards, financing standards and assessment standards, where everything is an object of quality assurance in education/school.

Educational unit that developed into international education unit is also called the Pioneering of Schools with International Standard (RSBI). Is said to be the pioneering schools are prepared in stages through guidance by the government and stakeholders, within a certain period of four years it is expected that the school is able and meet the criteria for SBI.

During the pioneering period, the school made efforts either through adaptation or adoption and other developed eight SNPs within the framework of fulfillment IKKM. In this case the role of all stakeholders, particularly the provincial government and the community is expected to be fully involved, in addition to the role of the central government is also high, including the local government

district/city. Shape responsibilities of each party are appropriate authority as stipulated in regulation number 78/2009.

During the pioneering period, the implementation of these every year RSBI performed supervision, monitoring, and evaluation to foster and simultaneously determine the extent of the achievement IKKM. So that one day, the school said as SBI or is no longer a stub. For schools that had not yet or do not meet the criteria for SBI, it will remain as a pioneering pursued independently under the authority of the provincial government. And not rule out the fact that school back to SSN

### **RSBI and Challenges of Globalization**

Reaping the pros and cons are common in a system changes, as well as in terms of education in Indonesia. From the pros, of course, supports RSBI educational system that is able to develop learners to be able to survive in the global era. From the counter, they will raise a variety of concerns that might arise in the system RSBI. For the government, the pros and cons can serve as a lesson to be able to build RSBI more steady, in the face of challenges. Here are the challenges in implementing RSBI.

#### **Requires Expensive Cost**

RSBI it self requires a lot of funds in the implementation, the cost is huge. Noted, for far well this program there is specific funding from government sources. Such as the funding from central government reach 50%, provincial government 30% and municipal/district government around 20%. Percentage standardization it self is unclear because each SBI certainly has not the same amount of funds, such as SBI in the Jakarta area will vary with SBI in the area of Malang. Amount SBI funding on private school will be different, considering the running of the government having a special selection. Expensive relative to the actual size of one person and another person. But to developed RSBI need costs more than other schools. The first was obviously to complete infrastructure and IT-based multimedia. Then for improving the quality of human resources and teacher-educators in the form of scholarships or other courses study. Third, the application of international curriculum it self is not something cheap.

There are rules for RSBI that to receive a maximum of 20 percent of students from families who can not afford but still must have the ability to follow the learning academy at RSBI. The government is also declare BKSM (Poor Students Special Scholarship) which I hope will facilitate the access of all people to education in RSBI.

#### **Requires Qualified Teachers**

Terms percentage of human resources or the teachers are S2 and S3 degree. Includes support education; employees and the administration. All of this has to be supported by the international standard managerial management. Especially for improving the quality of human resources, it has been standardized that RSBI must have 30 percent of teachers qualified S2 degree. For support education, minimally qualified S1 degree. It is expected to meet qualification elements in this school, it could support the management of both, as well as the quality of teaching and learning activities better.

Technically SBI it self still looks obvious one is the application of a model bilingual learning/using two languages, Indonesian and English. In this system, teachers are required to use English in the process of PBM, of course SBI educators should have high competence in applying the passive/active English.

These competencies have specific standards such as the TOEFL score more greater than 500 points, whereas a person who have TOEFL values > 500 are not necessarily able to apply English in providing an understanding of the field of learning in students. The application English language of SBI teacher in the first year is using about 75% Indonesian and 25% English, 50% in the second year for Indonesian and English language, and the third year 75% English and Indonesian 25%. From here can be imagined in the third level of students who English were less will degrade performance because it is difficult to digest the conversation of teacher.

#### **SBI and English in Education is Unconstitutional**

Schools with international label (SBI) or stub SBI is unconstitutional because it violates with article 31 paragraph (3) of the 1945's Basic Constitution. The article asserts that the Government shall establish and conduct a national education, not international education. But through government regulation number 20/2003, article 50 which regulates the development of the international school label is not removed, these schools will continue to be developed.

Darmanintyas said RSBI is a form of commercialization of education in violation of the constitution. However, it is difficult to stop because Education Law requires each district/city should develop at least one unit that is at least one elementary school, junior high, vocational, high school with

international label. Therefore, to stop this, that section in Education Law should be amended. Governments unlikely to act, if the sound laws have not changed.

In the 1945's Basic Constitution also said that the national language is Indonesian. This is where the English language in education is considered breaking the rules. This right is supported by the reason that the Indonesian language will build nationalism, personality, and identity.

### **Requires Modern Infrastructure**

All schools have the potential to develop into RSBI. But to be able to apply international curriculum, not as easy as described. International curriculum to be adopted has standards that must be met by the school. In terms of infrastructure, for example, international curriculum that is already leading to information technology base. Each room should have learned multimedia facilities to support learning materials. Well this should be supported by the ability of teachers to master IT. Likewise, the introductory language learning, has led to a bilingual, i.e. Indonesian and English. It also requires the readiness of the respective subject teachers.

In terms of standardization of output, SBI students should have more high-skill education given in it favor the learning process in science and mathematics programs. Some of the possibilities that arise are also very diverse, not all of them understand the subjects of SBI output. Can be imagine the picture of disappointment when students SBI has an output that equal to regular or normal students. The learning process that uses bilingual concept will tend to have a less balance if one substance is weak, such students are less able to digest the process in English or less reversed teachers can apply when teaching English.

The establishment of SBI should refer to the standard formulation of the SBI. That is  $SBI = SNP + X$ . SNP is the National Education Standards and X is reinforcement for the establishment of SBI such as enrichment, development, expansion, deepening, the adoption of the educational standards of the country and abroad who are believed to have had a reputation for quality that is recognized internationally (Cambridge, IB, IELTS/TOEFL/TOEIC, ISO, UNESCO). SNP had 8 competencies that graduates, content, process, educators and education personnel, sarpras, funding, management and assessment

### **Recent Update: RSBI dissolved by the Constitutional Court (MK)**

Pioneering of Schools with International Standard (RSBI) has been declared dissolved by the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK). RSBI considered unconstitutional because it violates Article 31 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. A clause in the 1945 Constitution confirms that the Government shall establish and conduct a national education, not international education. The existence of Article 50 paragraph (3) of Law No. 20 of 2003 on National Education System (Sisdiknas) Law that used as the basis for the establishment of RSBI, considered have no strong legal basis and contrary to the 1945 Constitution. In the National Education System (Sisdiknas) Law each district/city required/must develop at least one unit of education at the primary school, junior school, general high school and vocational high school with international label. It's (the National Education System (Sisdiknas) Law) aims the government to make of the pilot schools will become an international school. However, in the implementation, in fact, RSBI itself has changed shape and form commercialization of education that unconstitutional. The existence of norms in Article 50 of National Education System (Sisdiknas) Law does not have an explanation in the previous chapters but suddenly appearing Article 50 paragraph (3), so must be canceled by operation of law. Therefore, to stop it, Article 50 of the National Education System (Sisdiknas) Law should be amended. Cancellation National Education System (Sisdiknas) Law Article 50 will have an impact on the RSBI school status that currently has no legality base into regular schools.

### **Conclusions**

Based on the above description can be concluded as follows. Pioneering of Schools with International Standard (RSBI) is a national pilot school in Indonesia with international quality standards. The process of teaching and learning in schools emphasizes the development of creativity, innovation, and experimentation to spur new ideas that have never been there. RSBI is preparing a national school-based learners Indonesian National Education Standards (NES) with international quality and competitive international graduates. Challenges RSBI among others, were expensive, requires qualified teachers, SBI and English in education is unconstitutional, and require modern infrastructure.

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