



BAPPENAS

Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/
Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional

e-klipping

*Kumpulan Berita Harian Media Online
(ePaper)*

SUBJEK

SOSIAL BUDAYA DAN KEBERAGAMAN

Jumat, 6 Desember 2024

BIRO HUMAS, KEARSIPAN DAN TATA USAHA PIMPINAN
Perpustakaan
2024

Daftar Isi

1. Kunci Peningkatan Kualifikasi dan Kesejahteraan untuk Pendidikan Berkualitas – *Media Online Media Indonesia*
2. Last Chance For The SDGs? – *Media Online The Jakarta Post*
3. Indonesia's Demographic Dividend: A Future At Risk – *Media Online The Jakarta Post*

Jumat, 6 Desember 2024

Kunci Peningkatan Kualifikasi dan Kesejahteraan untuk Pendidikan Berkualitas



Nofica Andriyati
Dosen PGSD Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Yogyakarta, mahasiswa doktoral Shaanxi Normal University, Tiongkok

Di tengah derasnya arus globalisasi, peran guru menjadi semakin sentral dalam membangun fondasi pendidikan yang berkualitas. Sebagai pilar utama, mereka tidak hanya bertugas menghasilkan generasi yang unggul secara akademik, tetapi juga membentuk karakter moral dan emosional yang tangguh.

Namun, perhatian terhadap kompetensi dan kualitas guru akan sulit terealisasi jika kesejahteraan mereka terabaikan. Kesejahteraan dan peningkatan kompetensi guru ialah dua aspek yang saling terkait, ketika kesejahteraan terpenuhi, guru dapat lebih fokus mengembangkan diri dan menciptakan proses pembelajaran yang bermakna.

Oleh karena itu, memprioritaskan kesejahteraan guru bukan hanya sebuah keharusan, melainkan juga investasi strategis untuk masa depan pendidikan bangsa. Dalam hal ini, pemerintahan Kabinet Merah Putih di bawah kepemimpinan Presiden Prabowo Subianto menunjukkan komitmen yang nyata dengan menghadirkan kebijakan progresif yang mendukung peningkatan kesejahteraan dan penguatan kapasitas guru sebagai aktor kunci pembangunan sumber daya manusia Indonesia. Pada peringatan Hari Guru Nasional, Presiden Prabowo Subian-

to menegaskan komitmennya terhadap peningkatan kesejahteraan guru melalui kebijakan strategis yang menasar langsung kebutuhan utama para pendidik. Salah satu langkah nyata adalah kenaikan gaji pokok bagi guru non-ASN melalui tunjangan sertifikasi menjadi Rp2 juta per bulan.

Sementara itu, bagi guru ASN, tambahan kesejahteraan sebesar satu kali gaji pokok juga telah disiapkan. Tidak berhenti di situ, alokasi anggaran kesejahteraan guru direncanakan mencapai Rp81,6 triliun pada 2025—meningkat Rp16,7 triliun jika dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya.

Langkah itu memberikan harapan baru bagi para guru di seluruh Indonesia, menegaskan bahwa peningkatan kesejahteraan mereka bukan hanya janji, melainkan juga menjadi prioritas nasional yang diwujudkan melalui kebijakan konkret. Dengan dukungan finansial yang lebih baik, para guru diharapkan mampu mencaurahkan fokus mereka pada pengembangan profesionalisme dan inovasi pembelajaran.

Peningkatan kesejahteraan itu bukan semata-mata sebagai bentuk penghargaan, melainkan juga strategi untuk memperkuat sistem pendidikan nasional. Guru yang sejahtera dan terlatih akan lebih termotivasi untuk menciptakan lingkungan belajar yang inklusif dan inovatif.

Mereka akan mampu mengintegrasikan perkembangan teknologi dan metodologi

pembelajaran modern dalam mendidik siswa, sejalan dengan tujuan pendidikan berkelanjutan (SDG4) yang menargetkan pendidikan berkualitas, inklusif, dan relevan pada 2030.

Selaras dengan komitmen itu, inisiatif Menteri Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah, Abdul Mu'ti, melalui program Bulan Guru



dikan Dasar dan Menengah berfokus pada penguatan komitmen nasional terhadap terciptanya praktik pembelajaran yang berkualitas dengan berlandaskan pada nilai-nilai moral yang kukuh serta kemampuan untuk beradaptasi dengan cepat terhadap dinamika perubahan

peningkatan kualifikasi tersebut, mulai 2025, Presiden berencana memberikan bantuan pendidikan untuk guru yang masih dalam proses menyelesaikan studi D-4 atau S-1.

Selain itu, bagi guru yang telah menyelesaikan pendidikan mereka, pemerintah juga akan menyediakan bantuan berupa tunjangan profesi guru (TPG) untuk memastikan bahwa mereka tidak hanya memiliki kualifikasi formal, tetapi juga mampu mengembangkan kompetensi praktis yang relevan dengan kebutuhan pembelajaran modern. Itu disebabkan kualifikasi formal saja tidak cukup, tanpa penguatan kompetensi praktis dan perhatian terhadap kesejahteraan, peningkatan kualifikasi hanya akan menciptakan stagnasi.

Hal itu mencerminkan pemahaman yang mendalam bahwa kualitas pendidikan tidak hanya diukur dari aspek akademis semata, tetapi juga dari kemampuan guru untuk menanamkan nilai-nilai karakter yang mendalam pada siswa serta memastikan relevansi materi ajar dengan perkembangan dunia yang sangat cepat.

Abdul Mu'ti sangat optimis bahwa guru berkualitas akan menghasilkan pembelajaran berkualitas yang pada gilirannya akan melahirkan siswa berkualitas sehingga pendidikan Indonesia akan menjadi berkualitas.

Dalam pidatonya pada 01 November 2024, Mendikdasmen Abdul Mu'ti menegaskan bahwa kementerian akan membuka peluang untuk memperluas pelatihan bagi lebih dari 800 ribu guru di Indonesia, baik ASN maupun non-ASN. Program pelatihan itu diharapkan tidak hanya akan meningkatkan kompetensi pedagogik, tetapi juga memberikan keterampilan tambahan yang relevan dengan kebutuhan pendidikan abad ke-21, menjadikan guru lebih adaptif terhadap teknologi dan metodologi pembelajaran yang terus berkembang.

Peningkatan kualifikasi guru telah lama menjadi mandat nasional sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 16 Tahun 2007, yang mengharuskan guru di tingkat SD, SMP, dan SMA memenuhi standar kualifikasi dengan gelar D-4 atau S-1.

Pada tahun ajaran 2022/2023, pencapaian tingkat kualifikasi itu meningkat dari 96,15% menjadi 96,95%, sebuah perkembangan yang patut diapresiasi. Namun, angka tersebut belum cukup mencerminkan kualitas pendidik yang dibutuhkan untuk menghadapi tantangan global yang semakin kompleks.

Sebagai bagian dari komitmen pemerintah dalam mendukung

Nasional 2024, menjadi langkah strategis untuk merealisasikan visi tersebut. Dengan tema *Guru Hebat, Indonesia Kuat*, program ini tidak hanya menekankan pada peningkatan kesejahteraan guru, tetapi juga pada penguatan

kualifikasi dan kompetensi mereka agar dapat menghadapi tantangan pendidikan global.

Peningkatan kualifikasi dan kompetensi
Inisiatif Kementerian Pendi-

Last chance for the SDGs?

The world is losing a winnable battle. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres wants that the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are on the verge of becoming "the epitaph for a world that might have been". Can the patient be resuscitated?

Decisions made in the coming days will have a significant bearing on the answer. On Saturday, governments will announce their funding pledges for the International Development Association (IDA), the branch of the World Bank Group that delivers finance to the world's poorest countries (with annual per capita incomes below US\$1,315).

IDA replenishment happens every three years, which means that commitments made today span the critical investment period for salvaging the SDGs. Unfortunately, it is not looking good, with several key donors failing to pull their weight.

The 78 countries covered by the IDA are where the battle for the SDGs will be won or lost. Home to 500 million people surviving on less than \$2.15 per day, they account for 70 per cent of extreme poverty and over 90 per cent of world hunger.

Worse, it is children who are on the front lines. In a recent ODI report, my coauthors and I estimate that some 257 million children in IDA-eligible countries are growing up hungry, with devastating consequences for their health and educational prospects.

Recent setbacks have compounded already severe challenges, triggering major reversals. After being hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic, IDA countries have been buffeted by post-



By Kevin Watkins

Project Syndicate/London

A former CEO of Save the Children UK and a visiting professor at the Firoz Lalji Institute for Africa at the London School of Economics

pandemic economic slowdowns, rising food prices and surging public debt.

Against this bleak backdrop, access to affordable development finance has been shrinking. Real (inflation-adjusted) financial transfers to Africa from donors have fallen, and rising real interest rates have priced most IDA countries out of sovereign bond markets (or otherwise subjected them to punitively high borrowing costs).

The IDA is the single most powerful multilateral financial weapon in the anti-poverty arsenal. In the last fiscal year, it provided \$31 billion in support for member countries and was by far the largest source of development finance for Africa, which benefits from zero-interest grants, concessional loans repayable over 30-40 years, or both.

Such finance is an SDG lifeline, because it is overwhelmingly directed to areas with demonstrated benefits for the poor, such as social protection, investments in child and maternal health and education.

Moreover, for donors seeking value for money, the IDA has a unique advantage: Every \$1 received can deliver \$5.50. The IDA can leverage the World Bank's AAA credit rating to secure low-interest financing by issuing bonds and lending the proceeds to developing countries.

When donors deliver funds

through bilateral aid programs or global health funds, the money that comes out mirrors the money that goes in. But the IDA offers a much bigger bang for the buck.

The IDA also mitigates damaging international-aid practices. Currently, only around 8 per cent of poverty-related development assistance is delivered

on donors to provide more than \$120 billion, which would make this replenishment "the biggest of all time".

Sadly, that ambition has faded, with current pledges implying a replenishment of less than \$105 billion, smaller than the previous one, in real terms.

While United States President Joe Biden's administration has announced an increased IDA commitment, and several smaller countries and new donors have also stepped up, some major Group of Seven economies have stepped back.

Last year, French President

the aid budget.

This year's replenishment gives the new Labour government an opportunity to start rebuilding the UK's reputation as a "development superpower". Foreign Secretary David Lammy has promised a new era in which the UK will "use realist means to pursue progressive ends".

Reversing the Conservatives' cuts with a 54 per cent increase to the UK contribution (representing a commitment of \$2.2 billion) would certainly meet those criteria. And yet, the treasury wants to cap any additional contribution at 20-40 per cent.

That would be a travesty. While the treasury is correct to note that it inherited a poisoned chalice of unsustainable public finance from its Conservative predecessors, it is wrong to suggest that the UK cannot afford to send a positive signal in the interest of international cooperation and its own soft power.

Making matters worse, the government has effectively shelved long-standing aid commitments by maintaining previous governments' policy of subjecting them to impractical and implausible fiscal tests, one of which is to achieve a budget surplus (something that has happened only four times since 1971).

There is nothing realist or progressive about using implausible goals as a pretext to turn one's back on the world's poor. The UK should fully restore the IDA cuts made by the Conservative government.

The IDA may not be perfect, but it is the best tool that we have for restoring the hope that the SDGs once instilled. Governments should use it.

While United States President Joe Biden's administration has announced an increased IDA commitment, and several smaller countries and new donors have also stepped up, some major Group of Seven economies have stepped back.

through government budgets.

The rest arrives through project funds controlled by donors, leading to fragmentation, weak coordination and high transaction costs for governments.

Hence, Ethiopia had to manage 454 aid transactions for agriculture alone in 2021. By contrast, the IDA delivers support through national budgets for nationally owned programs, which is why governments across Africa strongly support it.

The World Bank has rightly made the case for a major IDA increase. Last year, the bank's president, Ajay Banga, called

Emmanuel Macron hosted a summit aimed at creating a new global financial pact to tackle poverty and the climate crisis; but this year, he is set to cut France's contribution to the IDA.

Equally disappointing is the United Kingdom, which was among the largest contributors to the IDA in the decade ending in 2022, a legacy of former prime minister Gordon Brown's leadership.

The picture changed dramatically in the last IDA replenishment, when the UK contribution was halved as Conservative governments took a wrecking ball to

FRIDAY, 6 DESEMBER 2024

Indonesia's demographic dividend: A future at risk

Former president Joko Widodo frequently highlighted Indonesia's demographic dividend, a period when the working-age population exceeds the number of dependents. This concept even became the foundation of the Long-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) aimed at achieving a "Golden Indonesia" by 2045. However, under President Prabowo Subianto, this crucial topic has yet to be addressed.

The working-age population should be the driving force of Indonesia's economy from now until 2045. However, this demographic is stagnating and the government seems uncertain about how to optimize this potential to help Indonesia escape the middle-income trap.

President Prabowo aims to achieve an ambitious economic growth target of 8 percent, which seems too ambitious compared to the average growth of 5 percent over the past decade. The weakening economic power of the working-age population is reflected in the declining proportion of household consumption, which contributed only 53.08 percent to gross domestic prod-



By Josegi Machioren Ginting
Wellington
A public policy analyst at Statistics Indonesia (BPS) who is currently in a public policy graduate program at Victoria University of Wellington. The views expressed are personal.

uct in the third quarter of 2024 year-on-year (yoy), against 54.93 percent in the first quarter yoy.

On the production side, the manufacturing sector, which is the largest contributor to economic growth at 19.05 percent, has been contracting. Additionally, worker layoffs have become a key indicator of the collapse in Indonesia's manufacturing sector. By October, a staggering 63,947 workers had been laid off, a significant increase compared to 45,576 in 2023 and 11,626 in 2022.

While a large working-age population should drive economic growth and enhance overall societal welfare, the reality is quite the opposite. Indonesia's working-age population is experiencing a decline in welfare status. The proportion of the middle class has decreased over the past five years, from 21.45 percent in 2019 to 17.33 percent in 2024. This decline is mirrored by an increase in

the "aspiring middle class", which rose from 20.56 percent in 2019 to 24.25 percent in 2024.

Correspondingly, a consumer survey by Bank Indonesia revealed that by September, households spent 74.1 percent of their income on consumption, with only 15.5 percent allocated to savings, the lowest level recorded during the January-September 2024 period, down from 15.7 percent in August 2024. This "savings eating" phenomenon illustrates the public's reliance on savings to meet daily consumption needs.

Interestingly, although Indonesia's Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in August was only 7.47 percent, down from 7.86 percent in August 2023, there was a significant increase in the proportion of underemployed workers. Underemployment refers to those working less than normal hours (fewer than 35 hours per week) and still seeking or willing

to accept additional work. In August, underemployment reached 8 percent of the workforce, up from 6.68 percent in 2023 and 6.32 percent in 2022. This means that out of every 100 employed individuals, around eight are underemployed. This phenomenon may be linked to layoffs that force workers to take available jobs that do not meet their income needs, compelling them to dip into their savings. However, this hypothesis still needs deeper research.

Given these phenomena, the government should focus on sectors that can enhance public income, creating a multiplier effect across all societal layers. Focusing on the industrial and agricultural sectors could be key to leveraging the demographic dividend, which is relatively short-term. The industrial sector can be prioritized by attracting more foreign direct investment (FDI) into Indonesia. Investment is the main engine of economic growth.

Downstream initiatives during Jokowi's leadership compelled investors to build industries domestically, adding value to raw products and driving local economic growth. Indonesia holds the position of

the second-largest recipient of FDI (portfolio capital inflows excluded) among ASEAN countries, attracting US\$22.04 billion in 2023. While Indonesia surpasses Vietnam's \$18.5 billion FDI inflows, Malaysia's \$8.75 billion and Thailand's \$8.05 billion, its large population results in a much lower FDI per capita compared to these countries. This stark contrast calls for Indonesia to reflect on why investors are significantly more inclined to invest in other countries. Enhancing the investment climate by addressing legal uncertainties, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and improving infrastructure is essential for Indonesia to fully capitalize on its demographic potential.

The agricultural sector, a focus under President Prabowo's leadership, could also serve as a silver bullet for boosting economic growth, as it contributes to 28.18 percent of all employment. However, the measures taken by Prabowo should extend beyond merely expanding agricultural land in areas like Merauke in Papua and offering a salary of Rp 10 million to young people willing to become farmers. Policies should be more comprehensive,

aiming to improve the whole ecosystem from upstream to downstream. This includes modernizing existing farmers, ensuring the absorption of agricultural produce, enhancing agricultural infrastructure and more.

In conclusion, Indonesia stands at a critical juncture where the potential of its demographic dividend could either propel the nation toward sustained economic prosperity or result in stagnation if not effectively harnessed. The current economic challenges, including underemployment, a shrinking middle class and low foreign direct investment, highlight the urgent need for comprehensive policy reforms.

By strategically focusing on the industrial and agricultural sectors, the government can create a robust foundation for growth. This involves not only attracting foreign investment by addressing legal and bureaucratic barriers, but also modernizing agriculture to boost productivity and sustainability. With targeted efforts, Indonesia can transform its demographic advantage into a powerful engine for economic development, ensuring inclusive growth and a brighter future for all its citizens.