

Indonesia

National Higher Education Equity Policy

Governance

The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, through its Directorate-General of Higher Education, is responsible for defining national policies in higher education.

Higher Education Policy Documents

What are the current official documents defining the national higher education strategy / policies?

- Higher Education Law No. 12 of 2012
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (MRTHE) 2015– 2019
- National Mid-Term Development Plan 2015–2019

Equity Policy Documents

What broad and specific equity objectives do the policy documents identify?

- The overall Mission of the Ministry is to “improve access, relevancy, and quality of higher education to produce qualified human resource”
- According to a World Bank Policy Brief, the 2012 Higher Education Law stipulates that concrete equity objections and measures need to be put in place: “The Law is pro-poor (stipulating that 20% of the students in higher education should be drawn from the lowest socio-economic quintile of the population -- unlike the current situation of less than 5% of the lowest socio-economic quintile enrollment), mandates financial assistance for these students, and also requires the provision of services for students with special needs. In order to fulfill its pro-poor mandate, the Higher Education Law now requires specific policy recommendations to dramatically enhance the equity of access to – and the opportunity for success in – higher education, especially for children of groups normally excluded from such education; these recommendations will guide the development of the regulations that will support the implementation of Law No. 12/2012.”

According to the 2014 Policy Brief, few institutions have actually done this.

Which equity target groups are identified in the policy documents?

- Low-income students
- Gender groups

Does the country have concrete targets for the participation of specific equity groups?

- The DGHE set a goal that 20% of students in higher education should be from the two poorest quintiles. To achieve this, “fee levels for undergraduate programs at the public institutions are centrally fixed, apart from the top-tier autonomous universities which, like the private institutions, set their own fees. Public institutions are required to take at least 20% of their students from economically disadvantaged groups.” (ADB, p. 192)

Indonesia does not have a standalone policy document dedicated to equity promotion in higher education

What specific interventions and/or instruments of equity promotion are included in the official strategy and policy documents (monetary and non-monetary)?

Monetary Policy Instruments

- Low fees in public institutions
- Needs-based scholarships and grants / Other grants targeted for equity groups
 - BIDIK MISI full scholarships program
 - Directorate General for Higher Education (DGHE) scholarship schemes covering students with partial scholarships
 - Private, philanthropic, and regional government schemes
- Student loans

Non-Monetary Policy Instruments

- Outreach and bridge programs: “Bidik Misi” scheme of the DGHE, for both S1 and D3 programs, which targets high school students from poor families before they graduate.” (WB Policy Brief p6)

Financial Resources

What financial resources does the country devote to equity promotion measures?

- Not available

Quality Assurance

The quality assurance criteria do not take equity elements into consideration.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- The Directorate-General of Higher Education is responsible for monitoring the impact of equity promotion measures.

Dedicated Equity Promotion Agency

Indonesia does not have an agency dedicated to equity promotion in higher education?

Sources

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