



Improving Access and Quality of Girls' Education through Community - based Early Childhood Education and Early - Year Gender Mainstreaming

Foreword

Director of Early Childhood Education Development Directorate General of Early Childhood and Community Education Ministry of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia

A high quality education for children before they turn five yields significant long-term benefits. There are evidences that affect children's development in the first years of life. Family poverty is an important mediator of the influence of community resources and children's innate abilities. Increased access to early childhood education (ECE) services can have positive effects on the development outcomes and girls' education, even in the short run.

The scope of ages for early year learners is 0-8 years, and in Indonesian education system, girls at early years are in ECE services (0-6 years) and in primary school (7-8 years). However, for early year girls from poor families, they have insufficient access to pre-primary and primary schools because their parents tend to keep their young girls at home for several reasons. In terms of quality, the girls at early years also suffer from irresponsive gender classroom activities. ECE and primary school teachers have insufficient knowledge and skills creating gender bias for girls' development.

Stereotypes and sexism limit the girls' potential growth and development because internalizing negative stereotypes impacts their self-esteem and ultimately, academic performance. Long-term gender bias effects for the girls at early years become most apparent in adolescence. Thus, in order to improve access and quality for young girls, gender mainstreaming at early years is important. Therefore, since 2013, the Directorate of Early Childhood Education and Development (Directorate of ECED) aim to improve quality of girls' education through access, provision of communitybased ECE Centers, early-year gender mainstreaming, parenting and teacher training.

The Directorate **ECED** develops series of Guidebook for Improving Girls' Education and Early Year-Gender Mainstreaming, which aims to improve access and quality of girl's education and early-year gender mainstreaming.



Ella Yulaelawati

The guidebooks include: i. Pocket Book: Gender Mainstreaming in Education, ii. Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting, iii. Language and Gender (Early Socialization), and iv. Gender Responsive Teaching Materials.

The guidebooks were prepared in Indonesian language; particular thanks go to Mr. Cecep Somantri and Ms. Mita Adhiwijna who prepared the texts in English, and to Ms. Kurniati Restuningsih who coordinated the overall activities and supervised the publication.

I trust you will enjoy reading these guidebooks and urge you to take a lead for improving girls and women education as well as gender mainstreaming.

Jakarta, April 2016

Ella Yulaelawati

Director

A. Program Summary

A high quality education for children before they turn five yields significant long-term benefits. There are evidences that affect children's development in the first years of life. Family poverty is an important mediator of the influence of community resources and children's innate abilities. For example the amount of GP=9.39 and RG=0.83. This is because the girl Increased access to early childhood education (ECE) services can have positive effects on the development outcomes and girls' education, even in the short run. The ECE services can buffer the effects of home environments that are not sufficiently stimulating girls to promote their development. These services can also encourage parents to increase their use of gender responsive practices that will promote their children's development.

The scope of ages for early year learners is 0-8 years, and in Indonesian education system, girls at early years are in ECE services (0-6 years) and in primary school (7-8 years). However, for early year

girls from poor families, they have insufficient access to pre-primary and primary schools because their parents tend to keep their young girls at home for several reasons. In terms of quality, the girls at early years also suffer from irresponsive gender classroom activities. ECE and primary school teachers have insufficient knowledge and skills creating gender bias for girls' development. Stereotypes and sexism limit the girls' potential growth and development because internalizing negative stereotypes impacts their self-esteem and ultimately, academic performance. Long-term gender bias effects for the girls at early years become most apparent in adolescence. Thus, in order to improve access and quality for young girls, gender mainstreaming at early years is important.

Education is a cultural process, so it grows and develops in the culture of Indonesian society. As a foundation to build and develop character and human behaviour in order to manage life and make life more advanced, girls' education at early years should be encouraged not only in ECE and



primary schools, but also in the community and at home independently. Family learning is the first education for little girls, which has a major influence on the behavior of individuals in participating in educational process and further learning in the community. In order to improve access and quality for young girls, gender mainstreaming at early years is important both at home and at ECE and lower class of primary education. Therefore, the Directorate of Early Childhood Education and Development aim to improve quality of girls' education through access, provision of community-based ECE Centers, early-year gender mainstreaming, parenting and teacher training.

B. Main and Specific Objectives

The main and specific objectives the program are as follows.

No	Main Objectives		Specific Objectives
1	1 Improving quality and access of girls at early childhood education and early-year gender mainstreaming		To accelerate access to ECE for girls To improve quality of girls' education with gender mainstreaming at early years within the scope of the national standards of education for optimizing the outcomes of quality achievement of basic education.
		1.3	To increase the availability and affordability of education services, especially for the marginalized through village and community-based ECE.
2	2 Empowering of stakeholders of ECE		To empower girls, teachers, principals, parents and educational administrators in girls' education and gender mainstreaming.
		2.2	To enhance parenting and family learning focusing on strengthening girls' education and gender mainstreaming
		2.3	To empower women leadership through "ECE Mother" (Bunda PAUD) Program.
		2.4	To improve women empowerment and community partnership.

- effectiveness through improved community and village-based and communal engagement
- 3 Developing 3.1 To strengthen the capacity of village implementation of ECE, reinforcing
 - governance 3.2 To develop coordination and cooperation across sectors at subdistrict level.

C. Programs

1. Girls' Education Improvement

Improving access to and quality of girls' early childhood education and early-year gender mainstreaming in education. The list of the programs is as follows:

a. One village One ECE Center

One village one ECE Center is a program to accelerate access to early childhood education, especially for girls. This program is implemented through national, deconcentration, and specific budget allocation as well as through the village budget for targeted provinces, cities and districts. The program focused on villages that do not have ECE Center. However, considering there are villages with high population of early year children, the program is adjusted to One Village One ECE Center. It supports (mostly) non-formal-village-based ECE Centers that are established, supported and managed by the community.



b. Implementing Gender Mainstreaming at Early Years

In order to improve the quality of girls' education with gender perspective at early years within the scope of the national standards of education in optimizing the outcomes of quality achievement of basic education, the Directorate of Early Childhood Education Development, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia realize the implementation of gender mainstreaming education at early years.

National, Provincial and City/District Levels are implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Education at early (Guidelines for Accessing years through the following activities:

- Building and/or improving the commitment of all policy makers at all levels to have a full understanding of gender mainstreaming in education.
- Developing gender responsive policies and programs.
- Establishing a Working Group on Gender Mainstreaming in Education.
- gender Developing responsive resources through training or capacity building.
- Developing system of information and sex-disaggregated data.
- Developing gender analysis tools, guidelines and modules.
- Building and developing networking and partnership.

c. Increasing the Availability and **Affordability of Education Services**



Grant for Establishing New ECE Center)

Improving the availability and affordability of education services, especially for the marginalized village through and communitybased ECE Centers realized by establishing new ECE buildings or refurbish existing ECE buildings with gender responsive planning and

budgeting in border, forefront, outmost, and/or isolated areas.

2. Empowering Stakeholders

a. Empowering Girls

1) Learning Materials

Specific learning materials are designed to empower girls and improve girls' access to and quality early childhood education. A number of songs, comics and video are designed specifically for the girls.

The songs and comics are provided to show girls' affirmation so that they could realize their dream to attend higher education.

Here are some examples of girlsaffirmative songs, CDs, comics and videos available in Bahasa Indonesia.





English Translation

Title: Little Scholar

I am a little scholar religious and faithful to God

I am a little scholar friendly, polite and respectful

I am a little scholar helpful and humble

I am a little scholar I have high dreams want to be a scientist want to be a professor want to be a somebody useful

> Here are some CDs and songs delivering a message of equal participation and gender roles.

English Translation

Title: Saving

Bung bung bung...let's save Tung tung tung...don't count it

Save little by little Later it will be plentiful

Be patient, save little by little Our saving will be much in time

> The following is a comic-song material entitled Sehat, Kuat dan Pintar (Healthy, Strong and Smart) delivering a message of equal participation from boys and girls to be the best generation for the country. The material is available in a short comic and CD.



Star Princess is an example of a video and a video sketch to empower girls.



Every girl's laughter is a hope for her family. She is so precious, like a star that illuminates this country



Indonesian women have a great responsibility in their life. They are not only responsible to develop themselves, but they should also become a capable wife in the household. They should become a 4. It all begins with a daughter who receives education since early mother who can provide the best education and health care for their children, know how to teach good manners, and even become a role model their grandchildren. For all that, they need to equip and educate themselves



2. Their funny laughter shows that one day they would be strong and proud women like teachers, engineers, doctors, entrepreneurs, or even ministers and whoever be their ideals. The most important thing is they become useful for many people



age. Education is the best means to give birth to quality Indonesian



5. It starts from a smart girl who can bring pride to her family, can establish a successful family, can guide her children to lead their life in a right way, can inspire many people, and can give birth to bright stars in this country!

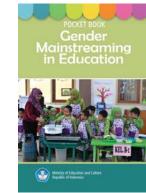
Let's improve girls' education as early and high as possible, for their future is full of hope!

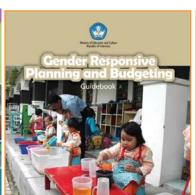
b. Empowering Teachers, Principals, Parents and Educational **Administrators**

Capacity building and training on gender mainstreaming in education is an endeavour to strengthen institutional capacity and improve coordination with various stakeholders to achieve gender equality and equity in all sectors (especially for girls and women), types and levels of education with an integrated approach in the process of educational policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

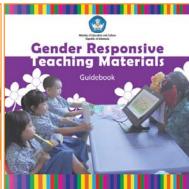
A number of training materials for the capacity building and training are as follows:

- 1) Pocket Book: Gender Mainstreaming in Education
- 2) Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting
- 3) Language and Gender (Early Socialization)
- 4) Gender Responsive Teaching Materials
- 5) Training of Gender Responsive Learning Materials Development









c. Parenting or Family Education

Parenting or family education is an effort of capacity building for ECE and parenting education stakeholders in implementing character education in the family, reducing infant and maternal mortality rate, preventing abuse and violence against children, and giving protection to marginalized and neglected children.

Experts, parents, civil societies and have governments increasingly acknowledged that Early Childhood Care, Education and Development (ECCED) is a critical foundation for children's development. This acknowledgement is based on the neuroscientists' findings that reveal the importance of experiences in the first five years of the child's life, especially their interactions with people and the environment. Experiences in the first 1000 days, three up to five years are particularly important because the later and more complex neural circuits of the brain's architecture are built upon the earlier ones to achieve physical, intellectual, social, emotional and moral development. Neuroscientists also found that, during these five formative years, prolonged and sustained unmet needs of children such as hunger, unheeded discomfort, and distress, harsh handling, neglect, abuse and other forms of maltreatment release can affect the brain's architecture and impair learning and emotional development, resulting in psychopathology and physical

health disorder during adolescence and adulthood. In order to embrace better adolescence and adulthood, there is a need of vigorous partnership between parents and teachers through a planned, well trained, and better management of parenting program.

d. ECE Mother

All children have the right to receive quality early childhood education (ECE). Therefore, ECE has become a national movement in Indonesia. In order to accelerate this movement, the First Lady has been appointed to become the national mother of ECE (bunda PAUD nasional), and all governors' wife become the mother of ECE at provincial levels and all wife of the mayors or regents have become the mother of ECE at city or district levels. ECE mothers are also available at sub-district and village levels. They aim at empowering women leadership and improving women empowerment and community partnership.

In addition, the Presidential Decree Number 60 about Holistic and Integrative Early Childhood Development was launched in 2013. The Decree regulates the importance of holistic and integrative

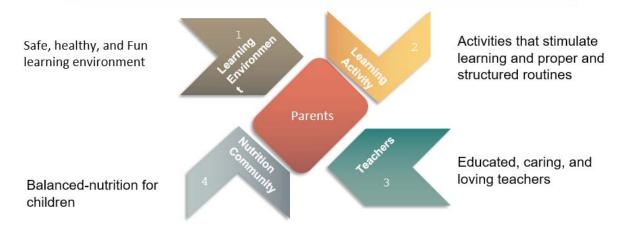


approaches of early childhood development in order to provide holistic services of health, nutrition, education, protection and parents' skills in early care and childhood education. All families have the right to subsidize ECE services, but the aims must be to reduce disparities to give

opportunities to poor and marginalized children to access education. In other words, marginalized children must be able to participate in education for free. For this reason, a strong partnership in quality ECE is established as indicated in the following figure.

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Strong Partnerships in Quality ECE



Parents/family and teachers share information about their children's growth and development in harmony under the leadership of ECE Mothers

3. Improving Community and Village-based Governance and Community Engagement

a. ECE Teachers Group Work Program

- 4,500 Centers of ECE Teachers Group Work Program have been established. The group-works aim at:
- 1) Enhancing institutional capacity and professional development of ECE teachers and educators at clusters of village at sub-district level.
- 2) Improving the ability, skills, attitudes and knowledge in developing ECE services.
- 3) Reinforcing girls' education and gender mainstreaming.
- 4) Developing coordination and cooperation across sectors at sub-district level.

b. Use of ICT

Online channel for ECE teachers consiting of a Story House (*Rumah Cerita*) and a portal providing videos, photos and online texts, have been produced collectively by the ECE teachers and communities, including ECE Mothers.

4. Cost

No	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016
		(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)
1.	Operational cost of One Village One ECE	Rp. 72,235,490	Rp. 83,634,000	Rp. 44,091,003	Rp. 23,479,764
	Center	USD 5,935.05	USD 6,851.88	USD 3,241.99	USD 1,752.22
2.	ECE for forefront, outmost and isolated area	NA	NA	Rp. 21,345,000	Rp. 6,505,000
		-	-	USD 1,569.49	USD 485.45
3.	3. Capacity building for improving girls' access to education and implementing gender mainstreaming integrated in curriculum training	Rp. 400,635,000	Rp. 367,012,053	Rp. 551,966,795	Rp. 41,261,025
		USD 32,917.18	USD 30,068.17	USD 40,585.79	USD 3,079.18
4.	4. ECE Mother	Rp. 1,705,930	Rp. 5,329,900	Rp. 6,957,105	Rp. 3,000,000
		USD 140.16	USD 436.66	USD 511.55	USD 223.88
5.	Teacher group work program	Rp. 28,000,000	Rp. 32,000,000	NA	Rp. 45,449,270
		USD 2,300.55	USD 2,621.66	-	USD 3,391.74

PS: Annual cost per learners Rp. 600,000 (USD 44.78)

5. Program Results

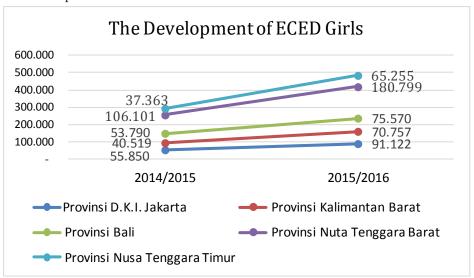
What the program has achieved so far is tremendous and worth acknowledgement. In order to have a closer look at the achievements, the followings are some statistical indicators showing the success of the program.

a. Early age girls participation on ECE Program is Increased

1) National improvement

Year	Kinder	garten	Playg	jroup	TP (day (Other E	CE Units	Non-for Cen	
	boys	girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2015	1.396.523	1.156.777	845.557	737.176	28.935	23.479	330.672	303.981	1.205.164	1.065.166
2014	1.380.205	1.162.350	835.583	737.706	28.517	23.189	327.989	301.718	1.192.089	1.062.083

2) Massive Improvement in Five Provinces



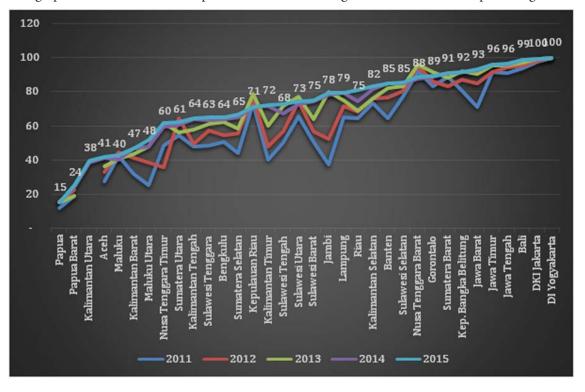
b. ECE in Forefront, Outmost and Isolated areas

No	Province	District	ECE Institution
1	Aceh	3	8
2	North Sumatera	4	7
3	West Sumatera	1	2
4	South Sumatera	1	2
5	Lampung	3	8
6	Bengkulu	3	10
7	Banten	5	31
8	DI. Yogyakarta	1	1
9	West Java	7	53
10	East Java	15	96
11	West Nusa Tenggara	6	40
12	East Nusa Tenggara	12	91

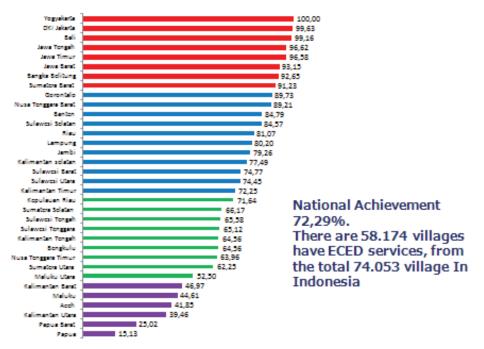
No	Province	District	ECE Institution
13	Maluku	9	24
14	North Maluku	6	24
15	Gorontalo	2	11
16	West Kalimantan	8	40
17	Central Kalimantan	2	6
18	North Kalimantan	2	19
19	South Sulawesi	1	9
20	Central Sulawesi	8	49
21	South east Sulawesi	5	22
22	Papua	10	30
23	West Papua	4	17

c. One Village One ECE Center

The graphic bellow shows the improvement of One Village One ECE Center in percentage:



ACHIEVEMENT Completeness of One Village One ECED Program



d. Number of Participants Reached

The total number of participants reached by the program since its inception is as follows:

- 1) 7,050,899 (2014/2015) and 7,093,960 (2015/2016) children have attended ECE program;
- 2) 3,286,516 (2014/2015) and 3,287,109 (2015/2016) early age girls have access to ECE service;
- 3) 1,162,350 (2014/2015) and 1,156,777 (2015/2016) early age girls have attended kindergarten;
- 4) 737,176 (2014/2015) and 737,706 (2015/2016) early age girls have attended playgroup;
- 5) 301,718 (2014/2015) and 303,981 (2015/2016) early age girls have attended other ECE units;
- 6) 1,062,083 (2014/2015) and 1,065,166 (2015/2016) early age girls have attended non-formal ECE;
- 7) 200 (2014/2015) and 400 (2015/2016) ECE teachers/managers have followed capacity building and training in gender mainstreaming in education;
- 8) 200 (2014/2015) and 400 (2015/2016) ECE Supervisors have followed capacity building and training in gender mainstreaming in education;
- 9) 200 (2015/2016) ECE teachers have received scholarship to pursue and accomplish Bachelor Degree;
- 10) 60 (2014/2015) and 90 (2015/2016) ECE trainers have attended Training of Trainers (ToT);
- 11) 237 (2015/2016) women (local leaders' wife at all national, provincial and city/district levels) have been inaugurated as ECE Mothers;

Attachment 1

MEDIA COVERAGE

on Gender Mainstreaming in Education

(Improving Access and Quality of Girls' Education through Community-Based Early Childhood Education and Early-Year Gender Mainstreaming)

	Date of Title Control and Early-Year Gender Mainstreaming)					
No	Issuance	Title	Available at	Summary		
1	April 12, 2016	Bersinergi Samakan Persepsi Pengelolaan BOP DAK PAUD (Harmonizing Perspectives in Implementing Special Allocation Fund for ECE)	http://www.paudni.kemdikbud.go.id/ berita/8469.html	This was a huge workshop initiated by Directorate of Early Childhood Education Development, attended by approximately 800 local governments, discussing Special Allocation Fund for ECE. There was a session specifically discussing gender responsive ECE. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati		
2	April 11, 2016	Kuliah Umum PAUD STKIP Kusuma Negara: Siswa Perempuan dan Laki-Laki Memilik Hak yang Sama (General Lecture at Kusuma Negara University: Girls and Boys Have Equal Rights)	http://www.pelita.or.id/kuliah-umum	The news talks about a general lecture delivered by Dr. Ella Yulaelawati at Kusuma Negara University on early year gender mainstreaming in education. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati		
3	April 8, 2016	Workshop Komik dan Lagu PAUD, Pembahasan Penjaminan Mutu PAUD, Pembahasan Penyusunan Konten untuk Ruang Guru Online (ANGGUN), dan Penilaian Proposal Bantuan Direktorat Pembinaan PAUD (Workshop on Comics and Songs to Ensure Quality ECE)	http://www.paud.kemdikbud. go.id/2016/04/08/kegiatan-workshop- komik-dan-lagu-paud-pembahasan- penjaminan-mutu-paud-pembahasan- penyusunan-konten-untuk-ruang-guru- online-anggun-dan-penilaian-proposal- bantuan-direktorat-pembinaan-paud/	It is a workshop attended by 150 ECE stakeholders to discuss online platforms for ECE teachers, operational grant and assessment. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati		
4	March 16, 2016	Kemdikbud targetkan pada 2030 seluruh usia dini terlayani PAUD (MoEC Targetting All Children to be Served by ECE by 2030)	http://www.antaranews.com/ berita/550319/kemdikbud-targetkan- pada-2030-seluruh-usia-dini-terlayani- paud	The article talks about The Ministry of Education and Culture's target to serve all children with ECE services by 2030. Gender equality and equity is an aspect not to neglect. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati		

No	Date of Issuance	Title	Available at	Summary
5	July 10, 2015	Perlindungan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Situasi Bencana (Protection to Women and Children)	http://harian.analisadaily.com/wanita- dan-keluarga/news/perlindungan- dan-penanganan-kekerasan-situasi- bencana/150633/2015/07/10	The article talks about the importance of protection to women and children against violence and abuse. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
6	July 7, 2015	Peran Pria Dalam Program Gender Masih Minim (The Role of Men in Gender mainstreaming in Education Remains Low)	http://paudni.kemdikbud.go.id/ bindikmas/berita/peran-pria-dalam- program-gender-masih-minim	The article explains the current situation how men play role in implementing gender mainstreaming in education. It stresses that gender does not mean women. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
7	April 7, 2015	Ella Yulaelawati Minta Cerdas Berbahasa Ella Yulaelawati Suggests All to be Smart in Using Language	http://www.harnas.co/2015/04/07/ella-yulaelawati-minta-cerdas-berbahasa	The article interviews Ella Yulaelawati about gender responsive language. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
8	January 26, 2015	Mendikbud Buat Direktorat Pendidikan Orang Tua (Minister of Education and Culture established Directorate of Family Education)	http://nasional.sindonews.com/ read/955713/149/mendikbud- buat-direktorat-pendidikan-orang- tua-1422247098	The news talks about the Minister's plan to establish Directorate of Family Education. One of the purposes of establishing it is to advocate and socialize the importance of gender equality and equity in family. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
9	March 2015 (Journal)	Pendidikan Gender: Tantangan Dunia Pendidikan (Gender: A New Challenge in Education)	http://pip.unpar.ac.id/publikasi/buletin/sancaya-volume-03-nomor-2-edisi-maret-april-2015/pendidikan-gender-tantangan-dunia-pendidikan/	The journal talks about gender as a new challenge in education that needs to be addressed as soon as possible. Quoting Pocketbook: Gender mainstreaming in Education by Ella Yulaelawati
10	March 10, 2014	Hasil Audiensi Imadiklus Bersama Dirjen PAUDNI Students Meeting the (Director General of Early Childhood, Non- Formal and Informal Education)	http://imadiklus.com/hasil-audiensi- bersama-dirjen-paudni-2014/	The article talks about university students majoring Out of School Education Program meeting Dr. Ella Yulaelawati to learn more about gender mainstreaming in education. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
11	September 4, 2013	Apa sih Gender itu? (What is Gender?)	http://www.kojigema.or.id/2013/09/04/ apa-sih-gender-itu/	The article explains the basic definition and what gender is all about. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
12	May 22, 2013	Papua Tertinggi Dalam Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan (Papua the Highest in Domestic Violence Agianst Women	http://perempuan.com/read/papua- tertinggi-dalam-kasus-kekerasan- terhadap-perempuan/	The news talks about how Papua Province has the highest rate in domestic violence against women. Dr. Ella Yulaelawati paid a visit to Papua to raise awareness on gender equality and equity. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati

No	Date of Issuance	Title	Available at	Summary
13	November 1, 2012	Overcoming illiteracy in Indonesia: Interview	http://www.unescobkk.org/news/article/ overcoming-illiteracy-in-indonesia- interview/	Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
14	September 17, 2012	Pakar Kurikulum Berkelas Dunia (A World Class Curriculum Expert)	http://nasional.kompas.com/ read/2012/09/17/02394395/Pakar. Kurikulum.Berkelas.Dunia	The article hughlights Dr. Ella Yulaelawati as a world class curriculum expert; discussing how curriculum should be gender balanced. It was published in the biggest national newspapers in Indonesia: KOMPAS. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
15	October 1, 2012	AKRAB! (Literacy Creates Power)	http://www.unesco.org/uil/ litbase/?menu=4&programme=121	·
16	February 24, 2012	Program Paudisasi di PKBM Disambut Baik (Massive Socialization of ECE Receiving Great Response)	http://pendidikankarakterdanpug. blogspot.co.id/	The article talks about how Indonesian Government prioritize ECE. Gender equality and equity becomes a focus in the socialization to achieve quality ECE. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
17	January 13, 2012	Keaksaraan menjadi salah satu Program Utama Pemerintah (Literacy as One of Government's Priority)	http://kholisanurjanah.blogspot.co.id/p/keaksaraan.html	The article talks about the importance of adult literacy, within the perspective of gender equality and equity. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
18	September 8, 2011	Konsultan dan Training Center Dewi Hughes (Dewi Hughes Training and Consultancy)	http://dewihughes.blogspot. co.id/2011/09/taukah-anda.html	Ms. Dewi Hughes, a national celebrity as the ambassador for women empowerment and child protection, talked about the importance of gender equality and equity on her personal blog. She mentioned her journey to India with Dr. Ella Yulaelawati to talk about Indonesia's experiences in implementing adult literacy within the context of gender mainstreaming in education.
19	September 7, 2010	Sekitar 64 Persen Buta Aksara di Indonesia Adalah Perempuan (Approximately 64 Percent of Illiterate Populationj in Indonesia are Women)	https://khozanah.wordpress.com/ category/kesetaraan-gender/page/2/	The article talks about how gender disparity remains an issue in adult illiteracy in Indonesia, stressing the importance of gender mainstreaming in education. Quoting Ella Yulaelawati
20	March 8, 2010	Gender Education Lacks Clout in Indonesia's Classrooms	http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/ archive/gender-education-lacks-clout- in-indonesias-classrooms/	The article is in English

Bersinergi Samakan Persepsi Pengelolaan BOP DAK PAUD



"Pengelolaan BOP DAK PAUD dan Program PAUD DIKMAS" terasa lebih semarak.

4 April 2016 () 10:19:54

Untuk pertama kalinya Program BOP DAK PAUD menjadi program di Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat. Karena itu, seluruh pemangku kepentingan harus memiliki kesamaan persepsi mengenai pengelolaannya.

Ballroom Mercure Hotel & Convention Ancol, Selasa malam tampak penuh. Sebuah tarian Tembang Kuning yang ditampilkan dua penari perempuan dari Sanggar Indrakusuma membuat acara

Sanggar Indrakusuma membuat acara pembukaan rapat Rapat Kerja Penguatan Strategis Program PAUD DIKMAS Tahun 2016 dengan tema

Malam itu, 682 peserta dari total 820 undangan tampak bersemangat mengikuti rapat kerja yang digelar oleh Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat, Kemdikbud tersebut. Para peserta tersebut, sebagaimana disampaikan Sekretaris Ditjen PAUD Dikmas Dr. Wartanto dalam laporannya, adalah para Kepala Dinas Pendapatan dan Pengelolaan Asset Daerah Pemerintah Kota/Kabupaten, para Kepala Bidang PAUD Dikmas Provinsi, Penanggung jawab DAK dan PAUD Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten/Kota, para Kasubdit dan para kepala seksi Program & Evaluasi di lingkungan Ditjen PAUD Dikmas.

Digelarnya Rapat Kerja Penguatan Strategis Program PAUD DIKMAS Tahun 2016 dengan tema "Pengelolaan BOP DAK PAUD dan Program PAUD DIKMAS" ini, lanjut Wartanto, setidaknya memiliki enam latar belakang. "Ada enam hal penting yang menjadi latar belakang mengapa kita berkumpul di sini sebagai upaya melaksanakan Program PAUD dan Dikmas dengan baik," katanya.

Keenam alasan itu, Wartanto mengungkapkan, pertama, untuk pertama kalinya ada program BOP DAK. "Karena untuk yang pertama kalinya itulah kita harus sama-sama merumuskan dan menyepakati mekanisme yang baik. Meski Ibu Direktur PAUD sudah menerbitkan Juknis, tapi di lapangan masih perlu penjelasan lebih jauh," katanya

Kedua, adanya kebijakan Satuan Pendidikan Berbadan Hukum. Hal ini, lanjut Wartanto, perlu sosialisasi lebih jauh karena sudah ada Surat Edaran dari Kementerian Dalam Negeri tahun 2016. Ketiga, April ini akan ada Peraturan Menteri Keuangan tentang tata cara pencairan BOP DAK. Keempat, masih banyak yang belum memahami Juknis sebagaimana dalam Permendikbud No. 2/2015. Kelima, Satuan Pendidikan yang menerima BOP DAK adalah PAUD yanag sudah memiliki Dapodik.

"Keenam, pada tahun 2017, sesuai UU No. 23 tentang Pemda, PAUD dan Dikmas akan menjadi kewenangan Pemda. Karena itu, pada kesempatan ini akan ada sosialisasi mengenai program yang berada di lingkungan Ditjen PAUD Dikmas," terang Wartanto. Dengan berbagai permasalahan yang dihadapi tersebut, Wartanto melaporkan, rapat kerja yang digelar selama tiga hari tersebut, 12-14 April 2016, memiliki tujuan di antaranya mempercepat eksekusi pencairan dana PAUD yang mencapai Rp2,28 triliun. Harapannya, lanjutnya, dana tersebut bisa terserap 100 persen paling tidak pada bulan keenam. "Apalagi jika Permenkeu sudah keluar. Dengan BOP dan DAK besar, semoga akan mudah dieksekusi," tambahnya.

Tujuan selanjutnya adalah mengajak para pemangku kepentingan dan pengambil kebijakan tidak ragu menyalurkan dana BOP DAK PAUD Dikmas asalkan sesuai dengan aturan yang ada. "Di luar itu kita juga berharap ada kesamaan persepsi dan solusi untuk memecahkan masalah terutama terkait pencairan BOP DAK PAUD," ujar Wartanto yang selanjutnya memohon Direktur Jenderal PAUD Dikmas Harris Iskandar Ph.D., untuk memberikan arahan sekaligus membuka secara resmi Rapat Kerja Penguatan Strategis Program PAUD DIKMAS Tahun 2016. (Tim Warta/KS)

source: http://www.paudni.kemdikbud.go.id/berita/8469.html

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Kegiatan Workshop Komik dan Lagu PAUD, Pembahasan Penjaminan Mutu PAUD, Pembahasan Penyusunan Konten untuk Ruang Guru Online (ANGGUN), dan Penilaian Proposal Bantuan Direktorat Pembinaan PAUD

Bogor, 8 April 2016 - Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD) melaksanakan kegiatan yang merupakan koordinasi berbagai Sub Direktorat di Direktorat Pembinaan PAUD. Kegiatan tersebut antara lain Workshop Komik dan Lagu PAUD, Pembahasan Penjaminan Mutu PAUD, Pembahasan Penyusunan Konten untuk Ruang Guru Online (ANGGUN), dan Penilaian Proposal Bantuan. Kegiatan yang dilaksanakan pada mulai tanggal 7 April 2016 tersebut berlokasi di Hotel Arnava, Jl., KH Sholeh Iskandar No. 5, Kota Bogor, Jawa Barat dan dihadiri oleh kurang lebih 170 peserta yang terdiri dari pendidik PAUD dari berbagai Kabupaten/Kota, perwakilan IGTKI, serta para narasumber lainnya.

Direktur Pembinaan PAUD, Ibu R. Ella Yulaellawati R. M.A., Ph.D berkesempatan hadir untuk membuka kegiatan tersebut dan memberikan pengarahan kepada peserta kegiatan. Dalam arahannya, Ibu Direktur Pembinaan PAUD menyampaikan tentang peningkatan akses dan mutu PAUD Responsif Gender. PAUD Responsif Gender adalah PAUD dimana aspek akademik, sosial, lingkungan fisik, maupun lingkungan masyarakatnya memperhatikan secara seimbang kebutuhan spesifik anak laki-laki maupun anak perempuan. Laki-laki dan perempuan mempunyai perbedaan, sehingga perbedaan ini melahirkan perbedaan kebutuhan antara laki-laki dan perempuan. Ketidakadilan gender terjadi apabila salah satu jenis kelamin dirugikan, dibedakan derajatnya, dianggap tidak mampu, dan diperlakukan lebih rendah yang disebabkan oleh penilaian berat sebelah karena faktor jenis kelaminnya. Bentuk ketidakadilan gender tersebut antara lain stereotipi, sub-ordinasi, marginalisasi, kekerasan, dan beban ganda. Pada sekolah responsif gender maka guru/tenaga pendidik, tenaga kependidikan, orang tua, tokoh dan anggota masyarakat di sekitarnya, serta peserta didik laki-laki dan perempuan menyadari akan pentingnya kesetaraan dan keadilan gender dan oleh karena itu mempraktekan tindakan-tindakan yang setara dan adil gender (Depdiknas, 2008: 5-6).

source: http://www.paud.kemdikbud.go.id/2016/04/08/kegiatan-workshop-komik-dan-lagu-paud-pembahasan-penjaminan-mutu-paud-pembahasanpenyusunan-konten-untuk-ruang-guru-online-anggun-dan-penilaian-proposal-bantuan-direktorat-pembinaan-paud/

Kemdikbud targetkan pada 2030 seluruh usia dini terlayani PAUD

Pewarta: Zita Meirina



ustrasi - Sejumlah anak Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD) Rusunawa Waduk Pluit belajar di ruang takaan seusai peresmian Sekolah PAUD tersebut, Pluit, lakarta Utara, Selasa (25/3/2014)

Bandar Lampung (ANTARA News) - Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan menargetkan pada 2030 seluruh anak usia dini di Tanah Air terlayani Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD) sesuai dengan poin keempat dari Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs).

"Target Agenda Pendidikan 2030 untuk PAUD adalah memastikan seluruh anak laki-laki dan perempuan memperoleh akses terhadap perkembangan, perawatan #Liga Champions 2016 dan pendidikan pra-SD (PAUD) yang bermutu," ujar Direktur Pembinaan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Ditjen PAUD dan Dikmas, Ella Yulaelawati di sela acara Bimtek Implementasi Kurikulum 2013 PAUD di Bandar Lampung, Rabu.

Untuk itu, Kemdikbud mendorong para guru dan tenaga kependidikan di PAUD yang jumlahnya mencapai lebih dari 600 ribu mampu mengimplementasikan Kurikulum 2013 agar terdapat kesamaan persepsi dan standar dalam menyelenggarakan PAUD.

"Persepsi yang sama dalam implementasi kurikulum sangat penting artinya, mengingat sebagai jenjang paling dasar Kurikulum PAUD 2013 diharapkan menjadi fundamental bagi penyiapan peserta didik agar lebih siap dalam memasuki jenjang pendidikan yang lebih tinggi," kata Ella.

Dikatakannya, mengantarkan anak usia dini untuk melanjutkan ke jenjang lebih tinggi tidak semata hanya mengedepankan kemampuan anak membaca, menulis dan berhitung tetapi keseluruhan aspek perkembangannya.

Ia mengatakan untuk mencapai sasaran tersebut Kemdikbud akan melibatkan masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah untuk meningkatkan layanan PAUD terutama di daerah pedesaan.

Menurut Ella, pihaknya akan merintis program tersebut dengan meningkatkan layanan PAUD di tingkat kabupaten. Saat ini, sebesar 72,9 persen dari 58 ribu kabupaten telah memiliki layanan PAUD.

"Kami harapkan sampai Tahun 2019 yakni dalam 5 tahun ke depan tersisa sebesar 20 persen," tambah Ella Yulaelawati.

Di samping itu, pemerintah mendorong kabupaten/kota yang telah mencapai angka partisipasi kasar (AKP) PAUD di atas 75 persen untuk dapat mendorong anak-anak usia lima tahun mengikuti program PAUD dengan standar yang berkualitas.

Editor: Heppy Ratna



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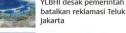
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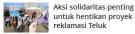
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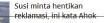
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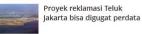
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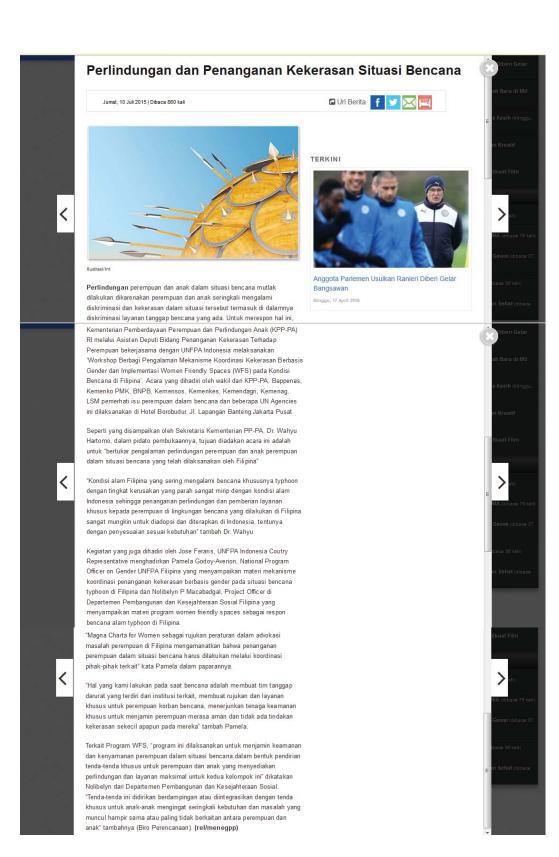








source: http://www.antaranews.com/berita/550319/kemdikbud-targetkan-pada-2030-seluruh-usia-dini-terlayani-paud



Peran Pria Dalam Program Gender Masih Minim

Tue, 07/07/2015 - 12:06 -- jamhari

Language Undefined

Peran dan tanggung jawab pria dalam menyukseskan program gender masih minim. Padahal, partisipasi mereka mutlak diperlukan untuk mencapai kesetaraan gender. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan sinergi antar seluruh pihak terkait.

Hal tersebut disampaikan oleh Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Nonformal dan Informal (Seditjen PAUDNI) Ella Yulaelawati. "Menciptakan keadilan gender bagi perempuan sangat tergantung dari peran laki-laki, karena sebagian besar sumber daya dikuasai laki-laki," ucapnya baru-baru ini.

Ella menjelaskan, banyak sisi aktivitas perempuan yang memerlukan peran laki-laki. Diantaranya, pendidikan dan pengasuhan anak, pekerjaan rumah tangga, dan beberapa bidang pekerjaan lainnya. Dukungan yang diperlukan dari kaum laki-laki terhadap kesetaraan gender antara lain, dukungan secara politik. Sebab banyak laki-laki yang memegang kekuasaan politik dan dapat mempengaruhi kebijakan politik tentang gender.

Oleh sebab itu, diperlukan sebuah gerakan bersama untuk pengarusutamaan gender mulai tingkat pemegang kebijakan, satuan pendidikan, dan keluarga. Selain itu untuk memantapkan kesadaran dan pengetahuan gender diperlukan pembentukan kesadaran mulai sejak usia dini.

"Setiap orang harus mempunyai kesempatan yang sama untuk memperoleh pendidikan, tanpa membedakan keadaan status sosial-ekonomi dan jenis kelamin," tegas Ella. Namun, dalam kenyataannya, masih ada diskriminasi terhadap perempuan terutama dalam bidang pendidikan.

Selain itu, perempuan juga kerap belum dipandang sejajar dengan laki-laki dalam memperoleh pendidikan. "Di negara-negara maju, walaupun sudah sangat jauh berkurang, diskriminasi gender ini pun masih terjadi," ucapnya.

Sumber dari : http://paudni.kemdikbud.go.id/berita/7049.html

12/04/2016 Gerakan Indonesia Membaca "Ikhtiar Memersiapkan Generasi Terdidik"

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12/04/2016 Pendidikan Kesetaraan Setarakan Peluang Tingkatkan Karir

12/04/2016 Literacy and Sustainable Societies

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12/04/2016 Indonesia Raih Penghargaan UNESCO 2015 - Program Kewirausahaan Pemuda Diapresiasi Dunia

12/04/2016 Dirjen PAUD dan Dikmas Kunjungi PKBM Negeri

12/04/2016 Indonesia Raih UNESCO Japan Prize -Mendiknas Berharap Tradisi Baik Dipertahankan

12/04/2016 Kedepankan Zona Integritas dan Bebas Korupsi

11/04/2016 Manfaatkan Momen Bonus Demografi

11/04/2016 Dua Gerakan Terbosoan, GIM dan GP3M







HOME / SOSOK

Ella Yulaelawati Minta Cerdas Berbahasa

elasa, 07 April 2015 09:01 WIB



SILAKAN DIBAGI



G+ Bagikan 0

KESADARAN masyarakat terhadap perlunya penguasaan bahasa internasional sangat tinggi. Ini merupakan kabar baik untuk Indonesia. Dengan berkemampuan berbahasa, Indonesia juga bisa meningkatkan daya saing di dunia internasional.

Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Non Formal dan Informal (Ditjen PAUDNI) Ella Yulaelawati melihat hal lain. Menurutnya, kesadaran berbahasa juga membuka peluang investasi di Indonesia. Setidaknya, menggairahkan pemodal asing untuk mendirikan lembaga kursus bahasa.

"Literasi bahasa sangatlah penting. Sebab, hal itu menjadi jendela terbukanya wawasan serta kesiapan Indonesia menghadapi era Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN," ujar Ella kepada *HARLAN NASIONAL* di Jakarta, Senin (6/4).

Ke depan, Ella berharap upaya ini mampu meningkatkan jumlah lembaga kursus bahasa asing sehingga masyarakat atau peserta didik memiliki beragam pilihan.

"Kami ingin masyarakat Indonesia lebih fasih berbicara bahasa asing. Untuk itu dibutuhkan lembaga kursus bahasa. Kami akan berupaya meningkatkan layanan kepada pemodal yang ingin mendirikan lembaga kursus bahasa.

Ditjen PAUDNI telah menempatkan petugas penghubung di Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (PTSP) Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Moda dil (BKPM). Untuk mempercepat layanan, setiap berkas pengajuan izin yang masuk akan diproses paling lambat tujuh hari kerja.



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Mendikbud Buat Direktorat Pendidikan Orang Tua

Koran SINDO

Senin, 26 Januari 2015 - 11:42 WIB



Ilustrasi Logo





JAKARTA - Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Mendikbud) Anies Baswedan memutuskan membentuk direktorat khusus yang ditujukan untuk pendidikan orang tua.

Direktorat ini akan bertugas memberikan pendidikan orang tua agar dapat memahami anak. Anies mengungkapkan, direktorat ini pusat orang tua untuk mencari informasi agar mengetahui perkembangan fisik anak, perkembangan mental, dan perkembangan akademik anaknya masing-masing. Direktorat ini khusus dibuat karena selama ini tidak ada akses untuk orang tua mendapat informasi dan solusi untuk mendidik anaknya dengan baik. Terlebih, pendidikan anak tidak hanya didapat di sekolah, namun juga di rumah. "

"Kita akan menekankan pendidikan buat orang tua karena sekarang ini ke mana coba (orang tua dapat info). Direktorat bukan sekolah dan juga tidak dipegang dirjen," ungkap Anies di Jakarta kemarin. Anies mengaku menginginkan Kementerian Pendidikan juga bisa menjadi sumber orang tua mencari informasi bagaimana cara mendidik anak.

Kemendikbud bertanggung jawab untuk memberikan pemahaman kepada orang tua karena kementerian ini tidak hanya mengurusi persekolahan, namun juga berwenang terhadap pendidikan. Jika guru saja memiliki buku panduan untuk mengajar, orang tua pun semestinya mempunyai buku panduan bagaimana cara yang tepat membimbing anak. Struktur, Anies mengatakan, belum dibuat. Namun, direktorat ini akan berada di bawah Dirjen Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Masyarakat (PNFI dan Dikmas).

source: http://www.harnas.co/2015/04/07/ella-yulaelawati-minta-cerdas-berbahasa

source: http://nasional.sindonews.com/read/955713/149/mendikbud-buat-direktorat-pendidikan-orang-tua-1422247098

Nama direktorat ini, Anies menyebutnya, Parenting Education . "Lagi cari nama yang pas, tapi namanya Parenting Education . Mungkin teman-teman wartawan bisa membantu cari terjemahannya," ujarnya. Menurut dia, ihwal positif yang bisa diberikan orang tua mulai dari ihwal sederhana seperti memberikan perhatian sampai asupan gizi yang baik dari makanan yang diberikan kepada anak.

Dengan begitu, pertumbuhan dan daya pikir anak-anak bisa menjadi lebih baik dan berujung pada proses belajar yang maksimal. Anies juga menegaskan bahwa selama ini tenaga pengajar sangat jarang menanyakan langsung kepada peserta didiknya apa yang menjadi keinginannya. Murid-murid hanya dituntutuntukmengikutisemuaarahan belajar dari sekolah. Padahal, melalui saran dan masukan murid, lembaga pendidikan bisa mengetahui apa keluhan dan keberatan mereka.

Sesditjen Paudni Kemendikbud Ella Yulaelawati mengatakan, sebelumnya sudah banyak kementerian dan lembaga yang sudah menyentuh peran orang tua seperti Kementerian Agama, KPPA, Kementerian Kesehatan, Kementerian Sosial, dan BKKBN. Saat ini program keayah-bundaan dilaksanakan melalui pendidikan keorangtuaan yang telah menjangkau 45% kabupaten/kota.

Ella mengaku, capaian ini belum memadai karena baru terbatas pada pemangku kepentingan untuk memberikan peningkatan wawasan tentang pentingnya peran ayah dan bunda dalam mendidik anak sedini mungkin, meningkatkan ketahanan pangan keluarga, mencegah perilaku destruktif, memahami gizi dan pola hidup sehat, serta menerapkan pengarusutamaan gender.

"Program ini selain belum menyentuh sasaran akhir juga belum meningkatkan peran orang tua dalam mencapai hasil belajar yang optimal," paparnya. Karena itu, menurut dia, perhatian serius dan menjangkau lebih banyak kalangan orang tua perlu dilakukan melalui peningkatan kualitas pendidikan orang dewasa dan pendidikan keayah-bundaan

Pendidikan keayah-bundaan berupaya memberikan wawasan, pemahaman, dan keterampilan tentang kiat mendidik anak sejak janin sampai dewasa. Selain itu juga memberi pendidikan karakter, gizi dan kesehatan, menyiapkan prakeaksaraan, memenuhi hak dan perlindungan anak, mencegah perilaku destruktif, dan meningkatkan kualitas hasil belajar anak melalui pendampingan yang menyeluruh.

Ella menjelaskan, inti tujuan pendidikan keayah-bundaan diharapkan dapat menyajikan standar menjadi orang tua yang bermartabat yang dapat disusun oleh orang tua.

Neneng zubaidah

source: http://nasional.sindonews.com/read/955713/149/mendikbud-buat-direktorat-pendidikan-orang-tua-1422247098

Pendidikan Gender: Tantangan Dunia Pendidikan

Yusuf Siswantara, S.S., M. Hum (Dosen MKU)



Ilmu pengetahuan seolah-olah hanya dikembangkan oleh laki-laki saja; kebanyakan buku-buku teks ilmiah ditulis oleh laki-laki, teori-teori baru digagas dan dikembangkan oleh laki-laki, hadiah nobel dimenangkan oleh tokoh-tokoh negarawan dan ilmuwan terkemuka yang laki-laki. Perempuan seolah tenggelam, tak terdengar suaranya, tak terlihat kiprahnya, tak teridentifikasi hasil karyanya. Lebih lanjut, Ellis mengemukakan bahwa wacana ilmu pengetahuan, khususnya ilmu sosial, dibangun berdasarkan pengalaman, ekspresi pikiran, dan persepsi laki-laki tentang dunia.[1] Bahkan, Kitab Suci pun berisi cerita laki-laki yang dikisahkan oleh para laki-laki. Pertanyaannya, dimanakan perempuan selama itu? Mungkinkah situasi dominasi laki-laki masih terjadi sampai saat ini? Bagaimana pendidikan bisa ambil peranan?

Seperti kita semua mengetahuinya, gender (laki-laki & perempuan beserta dengan tugas, fungsi, peranan, tanggung jawabnya) merupakan konstruksi sosial. Dan, konstruksi sosial tersebut telah menentukan wajah dunia dan ilmu pengetahuan. Bagi kaum feminis (dan kita semua), peremuan dinomor-duakan, ditenggelamkan, dan kurang mendapat perhatian. Tak tersanggal pula, metodelogi dan paradigma epistemologinya pun laki-laki. Dalam dominasi laki-laki ini, Mariana Amiruddin menyerukan "Feminisme adalah Ilmu Pengetahuan yang merindukan kebenaran".[2] Terhadap pendapat ini, "Teori feminisme hanya berlaku bagi peremuan yang feminis. Laki-laki dan peremuan yang tidak feminis tidak dapat menggunakannya." Atau, "Feminisme hanyalah sebuah gerakan atau pemberontakan saja. Tidak lebih".[3]

Terlepas dari pandangan feminis atau tanggapan atasnya, kita melihat bahwa hasil budaya "laki-laki" telah memisahkan dirinya dengan ekosistemnya (*Culture without nature*), bahwa perkembangan manusia mendegradasi atau menghirarki tubuh dan tanah, serta bahwa paradigma "manusia adalah pusat" mengantikan "ekosistem adalah pusat". [4] Logikanya adalah "Eksploitasi teknologi terhadap alam, setara dengan eksploitasi laki-laki terhadap perempuan. Alam dan perempuan adalah obyek-pasif, sementara teknologi dan laki-laki adalah subyek-aktif". [5]

Ironisnya, wajah dunia, para penemu, dan tokoh dunia (yang laki-laki) merupakan 'produk' institusi pendidikan (yang dalam sejarahnya pun didominasi laki-laki). Sebagai institusi yang mengembangkan dan menurun ilmu dari generasi ke generasi, seberapa besar peran yang bisa diambil lembaga pendidikan dalam pembangunan kebudayaan yang bias gender tersebut?

Menarik sekali jika kita melihat sebuah nostagia saat SD atau SMP. Dalam praktik keterampilan, memasak dilakukan siswi dan kerajinan-tangan oleh siswa. Dalam pelajaran agama, wanita diciptakan dari tulang rusuk (satu bagian dari laki-laki). Dalam upacara bendera, laki-laki menjadi pemimpin upacara; pengibar (pembawa) bendera adalah perempuan. Ketua kelas biasanya laki-laki dan sekretaris adalah perempuan. Dari materi sejarah sastra, kita dikenalkan dengan tokoh laki-laki: Khairil Anwar, Teguh Karya. Dimanakah sastrawati seperti Selasih (dgn novel *Kalau Tak Untung*) atau Himadah dengan *Kehilangan Mestika*, Ratna Riantiarno, Ken Zuraida (drama), Isma Sawitri, Dwiarti Mardjono, Susi AA, atau Rita Oentoro (1970 an), Medy Loekito atau Dorothea Rosa Herliany (1980-2000-an)?

Dengan Pemerintah menyadari pentingnya pendidikan berbasis gender yang terekspresi dalam Inpres no. 9 tahun 2000, tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional.[6] Institusi pendidikan bukan hanya men-transfer, mengembangkan pengetahuan, tetapi juga kritis dan sadar atas jenis pengetahuan (dan bahkan mengkritisi kesadarannya). Mengapa demikian? Sebabnya adalah falosentrisme (situasi dimana laki-laki mendominasi pengetahuan), dan kekerasan simbolik (situasi kekerasan yang tidak dirasakan karena dianggap alamiah-wajar).[7] Universitas sebagai insan pendidik mempunyai tanggungjawab posisi penting dalam usaha pendidikan berbasis gender. Salah satunya adalah Ul dengan Program Magister Kajian Wanita (Women's Studies).[8]

source: http://pip.unpar.ac.id/publikasi/buletin/sancaya-volume-03-nomor-2-edisi-maret-april-2015/pendidikan-gendertantangan-dunia-pendidikan/

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HASIL AUDIENSI IMADIKLUS BERSAMA DIRJEN PAUDNI 10 MARET 2014

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IKATAN MAHASISWA PENDIDIKAN LUAR SEKOLAH (IMADIKLUS INDONESIA)
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- > MENATAP KEDEPAN PENDIDIKAN ABK

IKATAN MAHASISWA PENDIDIKAN LUAR SEKOLAH

(IMADIKLUS INDONESIA)



Telp.085794106991 e-mail: imadiklus@imadiklus.com web: www.imadiklus.com

Audiensi dilaksanakan pada Senin, 10 Maret 2014 pukul 13.30 WiB. Surat ditujukan kepada Direktur Jenderal PAUDNI Prof. Dr. Lydia Freyani Hawadi, Psi Namun dengan kesibukan beliau dan sekretarisnya Bu. Elia Yulaelawati, MA, PhD akhirnya diterima oleh Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat (DITBINDIKMAS) Kepala Seksi Pembelajaran Dra. Ida M. Kosasih dan Kepala Seksi Peserta Didik Drs. Y. Toto AN.

Audiensi yang diinginkan terkait dengan Program PAUDNI 2014, hanya bisa mengetahui Program dari Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat (DITBINDIKMAS) pada tahun 2014. Adapun programnya tersebut yaitu :

- 1. Pendidikan Keaksaraan
- · Pendidikan Keaksaraan Orang Dewasa
- · Inovasi Percepatan Bebas TunaAksara
- · Layanan Paska Keaksaraan (Multikeaksaraan)
- Peningkatan Budaya Tulis melalui Koran Ibu dan Anak
- 2. PengembanganBudaya Baca Masyarakat
- Perluasan Akses Bahan Bacaan Masyarakat
- Penyediaan TBMdi Ruang Publik
- Penyediaan Bahan Ajar Keaksaraan, Kecakapan Hidup dan Bacaan Digital
- 3. Pendidikan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak
- Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Perempuan
- Pendidikan Pemberdayaan Anak Marjinal
- Pendidikan Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (PTPPO)
- 4. Pendidikan Kepemudaan
- Pendidikan Seni, Budaya dan Olahraga Masyarakat Lokal
- Pendidikan Pencegahan (NAPZA, HIV/AIDS, KDRT, Eksploitasi Anak, Anak Bermasalah dengan Hukum, Kriminal Trans Nasional).
- · Pendidikan Karakter
- 5. Pendidikan Keorangtuaan

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- Pendidikan Kecakapan Keorangtuaan (parenting education)
- PendidikanKecakapan Perawatan Lansia
- 6. Pengarusutamaan Gender (PUG) Bidang Pendidikan
- Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelembagaan PUGbidang Pendidikan
- Pendidikan Keluarga Berwawasan Gender(PKBG)

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· Kemitraan PUG bidang Pendidikan

7. Penataan Kelembagaan

- · Penataan Kelembagaan PKBM, TBM, dan Satuan DIKMAS Sejenis
- · Pemberdayaan Potensi Mitra DIKMAS
- · Perluasan Kemitraan dan Jejaring DIKMAS

? Pertanyaan :

- 1. Kegiatan dikmas apa yang bisa diakses langsung mahasiswa?
- 2. Bagaimana prosedur proposalnya?
- 3. Apa adakah prosedur lain selain hal yang sudah ditentukan tersebut?
- 4. Apa adakah program khusus yang membahas tentang gender dan apa adakah program pendidikan keaksaraan mengenai politik ketika menghadap tahun politik?

? Jawaban

1. Program dikmas, tidak bisa diakses langsung oleh mahasiswa. Karena program DIKMAS bersifat antar lembaga. Harus memiliki lembaga atau yayasan yang jelas serta harus melalui prosedur lembaga atau yayasan juga ketika akan mengasesnya. Apabila mahasiswa ingin menjadi bagian dari kegiatan dikmas. Maka mahasiswa perlu melakukan magang atau PKL di Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat (DITBINDIKMAS) 3 bulan seperti yang sudah dilakukan oleh jurusan PLS UNESA.

2. Prosedurnya yaitu :

- · Legalitas, berupa akte notaris;
- Rekomendasi dari dinas pendidikan kabupaten/kota atau provinsi;
- · Nomor rekening bank atas nama lembagayang masih aktif;
- · NPWP atas nama lembaga;
- Struktur organisasi dan Sekretariat dengan alamat yang jelas;
- Untuk PKBM diutamakan yang memiliki Nomor Induk Lembaga (NILEM)
- Selanjutnya bisa diajukan ke pada Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat (DITBINDIKMAS) untuk di lakukan proses lanjutan dan validitas
- 3. Tidak ada, karena semua harus sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku dan sesuai prosedural yang sudah ditentukan.
- Tidak ada, program khusus tentang gender dan tidak ada program pendidikan keaksaraan mengenai partai politik.

Oleh: Muammar S. Q.

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source: http://imadiklus.com/hasil-audiensi-bersama-dirjen-paudni-2014/



source: http://www.kojigema.or.id/2013/09/04/apa-sih-gender-itu/

Perempuan sebagai buruh sementara laki-laki sebagai majikan (gender division of labour), suami dapat memukul istri dengan alasan pendidikan (kekerasan atas gender) dan suami harus memimpin istri (subordinatif). (Sumber: Naqiyah, Najiah. 2005. *Otonomi Perempuan*. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing)

Menurut Hillary M. Lips gender merupakan harapan-harapan budaya terhadap laki-laki dan perempuan.

(Sumber: Hillary M. Lips: Sex and Gender: An Introduction, London: Mavfield Publish Company)

Menurut Sadli dan Patmonodewo, gender dapat dimakanal sebagai pembedaan yang bersifat non kodrati, tidak kekal, sangat mungkin berupah dan berbeda-beda berdasarkan ruang dan waktu bagi wanita dan laki-laki. Perbedaan non-kodrati tersebut bersifat relative, tidak beriaku umum, perannya bisa berubah dan bisa dipertukarkan. (Sumber: Sumbulah, Umu. 2008. Demokrasi dan Gender. Program Sekolah Demokrasi bekerjasama dengan Averroes Press)

Menurut Kamus Webster (Victoria Neufeld (Ed.)), gender adalah pebedaan yang tampak antara laki-laki dan perempuan yang dilihat dari segi nilai dan tingkah laku. (Sumber: Victoria Neufeld (Ed.). 1984. Webster New World Dictionary: The Apparent Disparity Between Man and Woman in Values and Behaviour. New York: Webster New World Cleveland.

Menurut Falmah Mernissi yang mengamati perkembangan gender dari perspektif agama Islam, mengartikan gender sebagai perbedaan di antara wanita dan lelaki mana secara sosialnya dan budayanya di bentuk melalui perubahan masa. Perbedaan Ini akan memberi dampak kepada peranan, tanggungjawab, Jangkauan dan potensi (kemampuan) ternadap sumber, kekayaan peluang, keperluan, persepsi dan lain-lain yang di pegang oleh wanita dan lelaki. Jadi, gender bukannya sesuatu yang berpihak hanya kepada wanita tetapi merupakan pertimbangan bagi kedua-dua Jenis kelamin, yaitu lelaki dan wanita serta adanya hubungan yang saling berkaitan di antara kebergantungannya. (Sumber: Mernissi, Fatimah. 1991.

The Vell and Male Elite: A Feminist Interpretation of Women's Rient in Islam.

Menurut Ella Yulaelawati, gender dapat diartikan sebagai Identitas Jenis kelamin terutama yang berhubungan dengan masyarakat atau budaya. Dalam kondisi yang terjadi di masyarakat, laki-laki dan perempuan dapat saling mempertukarkan perannya untuk menjadi laki-laki atau perempuan dan sebaliknya. Dalam hali Ini, gender Juga merujuk pada hubungan sosial atau peran dan tanggungjawab dari pria dan wanita harapan-harapan tertentu tentang karakteristik atau ciri-cirinya yang dapat dipelajari, diubah dan diragamkan dalam budaya masyarakat. (Sumber: Yulaelawati, Ella. 2008. Konsep Gender Dalam Bidang Pendidikan Masyarakat. Batu: Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Nonformal dan Informal Departemen Pendidikan Nasional)

Menurut Elaine Showaltr, gender dapat dimaknal sebagai sesuatu yang lebih dari sekedar pembedaan antaralaki-laki dan perempuan dari konstruk budaya. Tapi sebagi konsep analisis yang dapat digunakan untuk menjelaskan sesuatu. (Sumber: Snowaltr, Elaine (Ed). 1989. *Speaking of Gender*. New York and London: Routledge)

Menurut Susiloningsin dan Agus M. Najib mendefinisikan gender pada perbedaan karakter laki-laki dan perempuan berdasarkan konstruksi sosial budaya, yang berkaltan dengan sifat status, posisi, dan perannya dalam masyarakat serta terjadinya perbedaan gender yang dikonstruksi secara sosial-kultural, (Sumber: Susiloningsin, dan Agus M. Najib. 2004. *Kesetaraan Gender di Perguruan Tinggi*. Yogyakarta: UIN Sunan Kalilaga)

Menurut H. T. Wilson, gender adalah suatu dasar untuk menentukan perbedaan sumbangan laki-laki dan perempuan pada kebudayaan dan kehidupan kolektif yang sebalgai akibatnya mereka menjadi laki-laki dan perempuan. (Sumber: Wilson, H. T. 1989. Sex and Gender: Making Cultural Sense Of Civilization. Leiden, New York, Kobenhavn, Kolin: E. J. Brill)

Menurut Linda L. Lindsey seorang pakar feminisme, gender dapat dimaknal sebagai semua ketetapan masyarakat perihal penentuan seseorang sebagai laki-laki dan peempuan. (Sumber: Linda L. Lindsey, 1990. Gender Roles: A Sociological Perspektif. New Jersey: Prentice Hall)

Menurut Dede Willam dan de Vries, gender sama sekali berbeda dengan pengertian Jenis kelamin. Gender bukan Jenis kelamin. Gender berbeda dari satu danperempuan, yang terbentuk oleh lingkungan tempat kita berada. Gender tercipta melalui proses sosial budaya yang panjang dalam suatu lingkup masyarakat tertentu, sehingga dapat berbeda dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya. Gender juga berubah dari waktu ke waktu sehingga bisa berlainan dari satu generasi ke generasi berikutnya. Contonnya, di masa lalu perempuan yang memakal celana panjang dianggap tidak pantas sedangkan saat ini banyak sekali. Gender adalah peran yang diciptakan masyarakat bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Peran gender terbentuk melalui berbagai sistem nilai termasuk nilai-nilai adat, pendidikan, agama, politik ekonomi, dan lain sebagainya. Sebagai hasil bentukan sosial, tentunya peran Gender bisa berubah-ubah dalam waktu, kondisi dan tempat yang berbeda sehingga sangat mungkin dipertukarkan diantara laki-laki dan perempuan. (Sumber: William, Dede dan de Vries, 2006. "Collective Action to Secure Property Rights for the Poor. Avoiding Elite Capture of Natural Resource Benefits and Governance Systems" dalam buku Gender Bukan Tabu Catatan Perjalanan Fasilitasi Kelompok Perempuan di Jambi. Bogor: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).

source: http://www.kojigema.or.id/2013/09/04/apa-sih-gender-itu/

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Papua Tertinggi Dalam Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan

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Rabu-Papua merupakan provinsi dengan jumlah kasus tertinggi kekerasan terhadap perempuan yakni mencapai 1.360 kasus untuk setiap 10.000 perempuan, kata Wakil Ketua Bidang Program Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A) Dr Margaretha Hanita.

"Papua sebenarnya yang tertinggi meskipun berbagai data menyebut DKI Jakarta adalah yang tertinggi," kata Margaretha pada Simposium "Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak: Peran Perempuan dalam Pendidikan dan Pembentukan Karakter Bangsa" di Jakarta, Selasa.

Komnas Perempuan mencatat pada 2012 ada 1.699 kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan di DKI Jakarta yang merupakan angka tertinggi dibanding provinsi lain, seperti Jawa Timur 1.593 kasus dan Jawa Barat 1.352 kasus, demikian pula data Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak dengan 30 pengaduan.

"Angka itu karena di Jakarta banyak perempuan yang berani mengadu dan lebih luasnya akses untuk mengajukan pengaduan," katanya.

Kebanyakan (56 persen) merupakan kasus kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, 24 persen kekerasan seksual, 18 persen perdagangan perempuan dan kasus lainnya dua persen, ujarnya.

Sementara itu, Direktur Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Ella Yulaelawati mengatakan, Indonesia memang masih memprihatinkan dalam masalah gender dimana pada 2012 Indonesia berada di peringkat 108 dari 169 negara dalam Indeks Pembangunan

"Indonesia juga tercatat merupakan negara pemasok terbesar perdagangan anak perempuan, antara lain untuk prostitusi, pekerjaan rumah tangga dan pekerjaan eksploatatif lainnya," kata Ella.

Sementara itu Rektor Uhamka Prof Dr Suyatno mengatakan pemahaman tentang gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan sangat penting karena di tangan seorang ibulah generasi penerus bangsa dibentuk.

"Jika rumah tangga tidak dijaga agar harmonis dan nyaman bagi anak-anak, maka mereka tak betah dan akan mencari di luar rumah, akibatnya adalah generasi yang tidak memiliki karakter. Remajaremaja yang jadi anggota geng motor itu antara lain karena keluarganya berantakan," katanya. (Ant)











UNESCO » Bangkok Office

Overcoming illiteracy in Indonesia: Interview

01.11.2012

UNESCO recently awarded Indonesia for its fight against illiteracy on the occasion of International Literacy Day in September. The country's directorate general for community education development was among the winners for the UNESCO King Sejong Literacy Prize this year.

Ms. Ella Yulaelawati Rumindasari, Director of Community Education of Ministry of Education and Culture talks to about the awarded programme, literacy rates in Indonesia and challenges.



Please give us a brief overview on the awarded community education development programme

"The awarded program is entitled 'Improving Quality of Literacy Education through Entrepreneurship Literacy, Reading Culture and Tutor Training'. It has been initiated by the Directorate of Community Education Development to achieve Goal 4 of Education for All (EFA) in reducing illiteracy by half by 2015. The programme shows comprehensive unity in policy and diversity in practice depending on contexts, potentials and problems.

The programme aims at realizing a literate, skilled, cultured-to-read and gender-aware society. Since its inception in 2008, it has reached over 4 million people throughout the country; more than 3 million people have obtained a government literacy certificate (SUKMA) and 3,500 tutors and managers have received capacity building."

How did this program start and why did you put it in place?

"The programme started in 2008. It originated from the fact that literacy is a doorway for knowledge based economy. Literacy education for knowledge-based economy and democratic society



includes building new skills and attitudes needed for work and social life. Therefore, literacy education programmes have to contribute to the foundations for skilled, confident and competent workforce to survive in a global world. The literacy programmes would demonstrate an effective intervention to sustain reading skills of new readers while developing entrepreneurship literacy as a breakthrough for poverty alleviation. This programme is very efficient since it reduces trends of relapsing. It does not simply introduce texts, but it stimulates all individuals to be productive and self reliant in generating income and being a part of national development. We can extend this perspective by seeing the fact that there have been a number of fundamental efforts carried out under the umbrella of Literacy Initiative For Empowerment (LIFE) which is re-contextualized into AkRAB! (Aksara Agar Berdaya or literacy creates power).

As an effort to prevent relapsing, this programme also operates community reading centres in public spaces such as markets and worship areas. In order to create and sustain a learning society, the programme provides basic and digital literacy, entrepreneurship literacy, reading improvement programmes, tutor training and has invested in adult literacy. Through its integrated components including functional literacy in the mother tongues, it enhances the literate environment of communities and particularly endeavours to empower women through a combination of life skills and basic literacy and through capacity-building for gender mainstreaming in education at provincial, district and municipal levels.

How was the illiteracy situation in Indonesia before the programme started, and what have you

*Literacy improvement had long been a national movement since the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 5, 2005 on the National Movement to hasten Compulsory Nine-Year Basic Education and the Fight against Illiteracy (NMHFAI). In its implementation as a national-scope movement, literacy had successfully been perceived as a fundamental part of national development and followed with further policy frameworks from all levels for acceleration. As a result, the target of national adult literacy rate was achieved despite of disparity among provincial level, resulting illiteracy targets in far flung areas.

Literacy as a national movement along with its achievement became an overwhelming situation for Indonesia. It was felt that it was all enough and satisfying. However, the national movement, to some extent, turned to be vulnerable to relapsing when literacy was simply regarded and implemented as a national movement. Furthermore, today enough becomes not good enough when there is better.

source: http://perempuan.com/read/papua-tertinggi-dalam-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan/

source: http://www.unescobkk.org/news/article/overcoming-illiteracy-in-indonesia-interview/

Today, since the inception of the programme, the commitment for literacy improvement programme has no longer become a national movement; now it becomes a community movement to eliminate gaps in comprehending economic, cultural and digital literacy in order to build and realize peaceful, fair and prosperous

The commitment has been proved by the fact that Indonesia has reached an achievement beyond the target of Education for All (EFA) in movement will be concentrated to 6.73 Dakar for halving illiterate population of 15.4 million (10.20%) by 2004, million or 4.43 % of the remaining and 95.57% of Indonesian population have become literates since 2011, illiterate population. At present, our efforts in literacy movement will be concentrated to 6.73 million or 4.43 % of the remaining illiterate population

What were the biggest obstacles when you launched the program and how did you tackle these

"Indonesia's significant achievement in improving literacy obviously comes from great efforts for many years. The biggest obstacles since we lauched the programme mainly relate to the following

a) Commitment: Since the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 5, 2005, almost all parties feel that illiteracy is a solved problem. Many peope think that literacy is no longer a problem. In contrast, disparity among provinces remain high.

b) Learners: Most learners of literacy education are difficult to reach, relatively old in terms of age and strong in holding their old tradition and culture. They are also commonly marginalized groups, those living below the poverty line, who are illiterate, low-skilled, unemployed, and having other disadvantages due to not experiencing education in the first attempt at childhood

c) Geographical condition: Indonesia has regions that are geographically hard to reach because of infrastructure problem. There are mountaineous, archipelagic, border and remote areas such as Papua, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Sulawesi

In order to tackle the obstacles mentioned above, we carried out persuasive and non confrontative approaches in order to renegotiate the meaning of literacy by improving the quality of literacy which is started from family.

Reinforcement and breakthrough strategies are also taken in order to cope with today's rapid development and increasing demands. The breakthrough efforts that have been carried out are summarized under the label "5 Rs"

First, redesigning literacy competencies in order to cope with today's increasing demands. Second, reliability and validity of data to verify existing and sex-disaggregated illiterate adult population at all administrative levels. Third, resource sharing between national and provincial government based on a reliable and valid data of adult illiteracy in order to get the budget for literacy programme doubled as a consequence of an acceleration in the literacy improvement. Fourth, refocus on the outreached to have sharing responsibilities for the literacy improvement; national government focusing on national, generic and inovative issues while provincial government focusing on specific areas in their respective provinces that have a high illiterate adult population. Fifth, research, evaluation and monitoring to develop, deliver and document a comprehensive information about literacy practices and improvement in culturally and contextually different areas."

What are your future plans in eradicating illiteracy in Indonesia?

"Our future plan is to reduce disparity among provinces to create free "Our future plan is to reduce disparity" from illiteracy Indonesia. This is important so that Indonesia could avoid among provinces to create free from conflicts and hence, it will bring fair, peaceful and prosperous life as well illiteracy Indonesia." as ability to face climate change. My point is that, in reducing disparity

among provinces, we will directly focus on areas with high adult illiteracy rate by administering Local Movement of Literacy Improvement. In addition, we will integrate literacy education with Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)."

In your opinion, how could UNESCO help raising the levels of literacy?

"In my opinions, there are several important stages that UNESCO could do in order to support countries with high level of adult illiteracy raising their level of literacy.

a) UNESCO should create accurate data collection system. It is due to the fact that there is a possibility in which the data that UNESCO have do not show existing conditions in each country. UNESCO could do this by fully understanding conditions and situations of data collection in each country as well as synchronizing clusters of literacy age groups; elderly literacy (60 years and above) is not perceived as adult literacy, only viewed as literacy for the fulfillment of human rights. Therefore, some relatively developing countries will not be burdened to much by the statistics point of view.

b) UNESCO should make the mapping of areas with low literacy level and advance the framework of Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) which is more integrated with entrepreneurship; resulting modules.

c) UNESCO should write books, textbooks, modules and best practices of literacy based on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) model.

By UNESCO Jakarta and UNESCO Bangkok

source: http://www.unescobkk.org/news/article/overcoming-illiteracy-in-indonesia-interview/

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Oleh Nasrullah Nara

Ella Yulaelawati masuk-keluar kampung demi memberdayakan

Yahukimo, pelosok Papua. Kali lain, ia bersama warga suku

Begitulah sedikit kiprah Ella, seorang ahli kurikulum, dalam

menerankan inovasi pembelajaran keaksaraan Program

dan menyulam kepada warga lanjut usia.

masyarakat melalui kecakapan aksara. Sekali waktu, ia berada di

terasing To Balo di Barru, Sulawesi Selatan. Belakangan, dia kerap

berada di pelosok Jawa Barat untuk mengajarkan teknik merajut

pendidikan nonformal diintegrasikan dengan kewirausahaan dan

Dengan kesibukan yang produktif, warga tunaaksara yang mulai

Pakar Kurikulum Berkelas Dunia

Senin, 17 September 2012 | 02:39 WIB











khasiat dari operasi Diabetes!

HP: +62-82260558888 Tel: +62-21-40007777



Tel: +62-21-40007777

Terpopuler Terkomentari + indeks Luhut Bantah Jokowi Lindungi Ahok dalam Kasus Sumber Waras dibaca 71.673 kali Kristiadi: SBY Enggak Sebanding dengan Jokowi

> Masuk "Panama Papers" Ketua BPK Disarankan Mengundurkan Diri Agar Tak Diolok-Olok Publik dibaca 24.740 kali

Sebelum ke Eropa, Jokowi Terlihat Diskusi dengan Kalla dan Luhut

Jimly: Apakah Kesalahan Fahri Hamzah Seberat Itu? dibaca 21 251 kali





pembinaan taman bacaan masyarakat. Targetnya tak sekadar menjadikan warga melek huruf, tetapi juga memberdayakan mereka lewat kemampuan baca-tulis dan menghitung. melek huruf tidak berpotensi kembali menjadi buta huruf," ujar FIIa

KAPLAN

Inovasinya sukses mengantar Indonesia meraih penghargaan aksara King Sejong tahun 2012 dari UNESCO, Iembaga PBB urusan pendidikan, ilmu pengetahuan, dan kebudayaan. Indonesia dinilai berhasil mengurangi angka penyandang buta aksara usia dewasa (15-59 tahun), melampaui target Education for All (EFA).

Awalnya, sesuai dengan Kesepakatan Dakar 2004, penurunan jumlah warga tunaaksara yang pada 2005 berjumlah sekitar 15 juta orang ditargetkan menjadi tinggal separuhnya pada 2015. Namun, pada tahun 2011, pencapaian Indonesia sudah melebihi separuh dari target. Tinggal tersisa 6,73 juta orang. Ini juga selaras dengan Tujuan Pembangunan Milenium (MDG).

Penghargaan itu diserahkan pada pertemuan tingkat tinggi UNESCO di Paris, Perancis, 6 September Ialu, serangkaian dengan Hari Aksara Internasional. Bagi Indonesia, penghargaan itu bermakna ganda. Di samping mendapatkan uang senilai 20.000 dollar AS (sekitar Rp 190 juta), medali, dan sertifikat, Indonesia juga sekaligus melegitimasi kapasitas Ella sebagai konseptor pendidikan keaksaraan tingkat dunia.

Ella, Direktur Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan ini, didaulat memaparkan rencana aksi pemberantasan buta aksara di Indonesia.

Pertemuan itu dihadiri 20 menteri pendidikan, di antaranya menteri pendidikan India, Pakistan, serta negara-negara Timur Tengah dan Afrika. Ini bukan kali pertama dosen Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI), Bandung, itu tampil dalam forum yang dihadiri 600 pakar.

Sebelumnya, tugas sebagai narasumber forum kementerian berskala internasional telah tiga kali ia tunaikan, masing-masing di Geneva, Swiss (2001); Beijing, China (2007); dan Belem, Brasil (2009).

Berproses

Bukan kebetulan jika lulusan doktoral Universitas Queensland. Australia, ini mendapat kehormatan tampil dalam forum internasional. Komitmen, pikiran, dan konsistensinya dalam pemberdayaan melalui keaksaraan sudah lama terpantau UNESCO. Dalam kurun 15 tahun terakhir, tak kurang dari 100 karya ilmiahnya terpublikasi penerbit nasional dan internasional.

source: hhttp://nasional.kompas.com/read/2012/09/17/02394395/Pakar.Kurikulum.Berkelas.Dunia

Sejak tahun 1985, tak terhitung forum seminar dan simposium tingkat internasional untuk pembelajaran dan kurikulum yang ia hadiri, baik sebagai peserta maupun penyaji.

Kapasitas akademik Ella saling menopang dengan jabatan strukturalnya. Sederet inovasi dibuatnya agar target dan upaya pencapaian berjalan seiring, misalnya keaksaraan usaha mandiri.

Program itu relevan dengan pemberantasan kemiskinan. Penyandang tunaaksara diberi kesibukan berusaha dengan senantiasa mengasah kemampuan baca-tulis dan menghitung. Salah satu contohnya adalah merajut dan merangkai batu mulia dan manik-manik. Sejumlah hasil karya bersama warga belajar terjual dengan harga proporsional.

Menu dibuat berdasarkan segmennya. Kaum ibu rumah tangga diarahkan membuat "Koran Ibu". Adapun kalangan anak dan remaja diakrabkan dengan menu digital. Taman bacaan yang "gaul" bertebaran di sejumlah tempat, dilengkapi perangkat

Hampir separuh waktunya sebagai birokrat ia luangkan bersama pemangku kepentingan untuk berkiprah dari wilayah perkotaan marjinal hingga pelosok desa, pesisir, dan pedalaman. Bahkan, pekerja migran di area perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia pun dijangkaunya.

"Ah, semua ini berkat komitmen banyak pihak dari pusat, provinsi, hingga kabupaten, termasuk para tutor," tuturnya merendah.

Keluarga pendidik

Lahir dalam lingkungan keluarga pendidik, Ella sejak kecil terbiasa membumikan ilmu pengetahuan dengan pengalaman empiris, Sang ayah, RA Ganda Saputra Adhi Widiaya (almarhum) —guru, wedana, sekaligus tokoh Yayasan Perguruan Pasundan —membiasakan Ella suka membaca dan mencatat hal penting dari lingkungan sekitar.

Pernah suatu ketika, sang ayah dan ibundanya, Djulaeha (85), meminta Ella mencermati perilaku ayam yang mengeram. "Saya akhirnya hafal bahwa telur yang dierami akan menetas pada hari ke-21," kata ibu dua anak ini.

Lingkungan seperti itulah yang membentuk karakter tegas. pekerja ulet, disertai pemikiran sistematis pada dirinya. Sikap itu kian terasah saat ia menekuni sains di UPI (dulu IKIP Bandung).

Tahun 2004, ketika Kompas meliput tsunami di Banda Aceh, seorang guru yang lolos dari maut berkisah tentang peran Ella sebagai instruktur pembelajaran sains berbasis kompetensi. Awal tahun 2000-an, di bawah teror senjata Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, ia masuk-keluar kampung membaur bersama guru.

Kala itu, semasa masih bertugas di Pusat Kurikulum, Ella ikut menyelaraskan qanun dan kurikulum bernuansa Islam di Aceh.

Kalau dulu ia menggiatkan partisipasi peserta didik dalam jalur pendidikan formal, kini nenek satu cucu ini berkiprah dalam jalur pendidikan nonformal. Apa pun jalurnya, inovasilah yang utama. Ella telah turut mengangkat harkat bangsa lewat pendidikan non-persekolahan, jalur yang relatif jauh dari hiruk-pikuk arus utama pendidikan.

Editor

Apakah Anda ingin men-share artikel ini?

source: hhttp://nasional.kompas.com/read/2012/09/17/02394395/Pakar.Kurikulum.Berkelas.Dunia



AKRAB! (Literacy Creates Power)

Country Profile: Indonesia

Population	249,866,000 (2013)
Official Language	Bahasa Indonesia
Other spoken languages	Javanese, Sundanese, Ba
Poverty headcount ratio at 2 PPP\$ a day (% of population)	43.3 (2013)
Access to Primary Education – Total Net Intake Rate (NIR)	96% (2006)
Total Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years, 2015)	 Men: 98.9% Women: 99.1% Total: 99%
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and over, 2015)	 Male: 96.3% Female: 91.5% Total: 93.9%
Sources	UNESCO UIL

riogramme overview	
Programme Title	AKRAB! (Aksara Agar Berdaya – Literacy Creates Power)
Implementing Organization	Government of Indonesia (Cross-ministry, integrated approcoordinated by the Directorate of Community Education De Directorate General of Early Childhood, Non-Formal and In Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Ir
Language of Instruction	Local languages and Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian lang
Programme Partners	Community Learning Centres, NGOs, religious institutions universities.
Date of Inception	2008

Background and Context

Indonesia has a population of over 234 million people, distributed between roughly 6 Islands. This wast population is divided into over 300 distinct ethnic groups, and app native languages. The delivery of educational infrastructure for a population so ethnical and geographically disjointed is a tremendous challenge. However, indonesia's public ranks as the first largest in the world, with over 56 million students studying in appumunicipalities. It is due to such a comprehensive primary schooling system that the Rate (NER) for primary school in Indonesia reached 95.41 per cent in 2011. According levels are estimated at approximately 98.51 per cent (2010), with very little gender dispar

Compared to the literacy rates amongst the youth, Indonesia's adult literacy rates are 9.4.98 per cent. 11.96 per cent of Indonesians live below food and non-food poverty line IDR / 24.87 USS per capita per month. The Indonesian Government has identified adult of the major causes of this relatively high poverty prevalence.

Coordinated efforts to address illiferacy in Indonesia began as far back as 1945-196! were built upon in 1970 with the introduction of the Package A programme, which was imodules, of which A1-A10 were basic literacy, and A11-A100 were focused on literacy life skills. Over the period of the next three decades following the introduction of Package that the littleracy rate was haked from approximately 21 per cent in 1970, to approximate 2000, and that increased productivity of newly-literate people in various primary

The observation of cross-sector productivity improvements led to increased levels of in attainment from many diverse parties, including the private sector and many governn Indonesia's most recent educational targets are therefore products of an integrated

AKRAB! Programme

In 2006, the Indonesian Government announced the National Movement to Hasti Nine-Year Basic Education Accomplishment and Fight Against Illiteracy (NiMFA), Assar (AKRABI), which translates to "Literacy Creates Power", is the adult education con movement. AKRAB comprises both basic and advanced literacy training in local anguage

By institutionalising existing Community Learning Centres (CLCs) and other exist ducational networks, the programme has quickly achieved extensive coverage with that serve over 75,000 villages. AKRAB enables learners to develop their literacy alongs of life skills, health and nutrition, agriculture, environment, entrepreneurship, national is tolerance, peace-building and prevention of destructive behaviour and human trafficking.

The AKRAB programme is made up of the following parallel-running components

- Literacy acceleration
 Basic literacy training for individuals and family literacy education corr folktore-based literacy in local languages.

 Multiple and entrepreneurship literacy (train to gain')
 Income generation and entrepreneurship skills for individuals and communications of the second literacy is learned or improved alongside entrepreneurial achieves scheme named train to gain'. 3 Reading culture improvement
- Community reading gardens and ICT facilities in public areas provide access to materials with an aim to improve reading and writing culture.

Aims and Objectives

The Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia has identified the following

- · accelerate literacy achievement, improve entrepreneurship and income generation:
- enhance reading culture;
- enhance gender equality improve woman empowerment and community partnerships;
- improve tutor training:
- institutionalise and coordinate community learning centres and other community initi
 improve facilities and infrastructure for delivering educational services

Programme Implementation: Approaches and Methodo

Organisational Arrangements

One of the strengths of the AKRAB programme is that it is coordinated and implementation One of the strengths of the ANA-AB programme is that it is coordinated and implemented in obligation into the coordinated and implemented in obligation in the coordinated and implemented strength due to the diversity of Ideas and funding sources, and the wide range of effort sectors. This integrated approach also entails many challenges, especially with regar and agreeing upon common objectives. The success of the ANRAB programme in integrated cross-sector system of coordination should provide what lessons for the integrated cross-sector system of coordination should provide with alessons for the mitigated cross-sector system of coordinations should provide with alessons for the coordination of th

The design and coordination of the AKRAB programme is the responsibility of the Minis and Culture, Republic of Indonesia. Other government ministries have the following role:

- . Ministry of Public Welfare defines the roles of individual ministries in the movement, and assist
- in programme coordination.

 Ministry of Internal Affairs pushes legal framework of provincial, city, and district administrators as well as the private sector, women's organisation, youth organisation, NGOs and community organisation to participate in this movement.

 Ministry of Religious Affairs identifies religious facilities for participation and helps to implement
- Ministry of Finance plans the AKRAB budget on accordance with the Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Women's Empowerment Creates social networks and advocates those institutions or

Coordination of AKRAB's implementation is further decentralised to provincial and municipal governance, through Memorandum's of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Education and Culture, and local Heads of District.

The implementation of the programme is carried out by a wide range of different organisations. These

- NGOs, particularly women's groups
 Community Learning Centres (CLCs)
 Religious institutions
 Environmental groups
 Universities (through a MoU between the Director General of Non Formal and Informal Education now Director General of Early Childhood, Non-Formal and Informal Education and 87 universities since 2007 intended to Improve access to literacy education.

These implementing organisations submit their budgets proposals to join the programme to the These implementing organisations submit their budgets proposals to join the programme to the designated coordinate rate focal level of governance. Depending on the specific agreement between the central and local authorities, the municipal coordinator can then either approve the proposal and budget directly, or recommend the proposal to the provincial submitness. The budget is swarted based on the proposed number of fearners. In general, the budget for each implementing organisation is paid for by the central government at antional level (2004), the provincial government (30%), and the municipal government (20%). The cost of the programme is approximately USS62 per learner.

Recruitment and Training of Facilitators

Each year, one person is selected from each municipality for training to become a tutor. Candidates must have at least Senior High School education, they must reside in the local area, demonstrate high levels of commitment and duty, be able to mader the teaching-denning materials and be able to develop participatory learning methods. Tutors are then paid a basic wage of Rp10.500 (US\$1.20) per

Mobilisation of Participants

Recognising the nation's gender inequality problem, and the effect which gender equality has on household wellbeing and the development of the wider economy, the ARRAR programme places a strong emphasis on female participation, in an attempt to strengthen institutional capacity for the mainstreaming of gender-elated policies.

Participation in the programme is voluntary, but women are encouraged to participate by offering

Training-Learning Methods and Approaches

in general teaching is conducted in groups of ten learners per tutor, and programmes last for between six and ten months. Although there is a specific programme structure, the tutors are trained in a way in which this programme can be made flexible, and the learning needs of each individual student are identified by the tutor through observation and interview.

Three key teaching approaches are used:

- Participatory approach integrating relevant life skills into the programme
 Mother tongue based approach the programme begins in mother tongue and develops into a mixture of mother tongue and Bahasa Indonesia as the learners' skills develop
 Transitieration approach ability to read Cur'an and Arabic alphabets is transferred into the
- ability to read Latin letters.

The bulk of the learning material is developed by a team made up of the tutor and non-formal education experts, in line with the material made available through the national programme in addition, an innovative element of this programme is that learners themselves develop their own boolstes and newspapers during writing classes which are then used as learning materials by other participants.

The programme is generally implemented in five competency stages, as follows:

	Literacy	Entrepreneurship
Stage 1	Understand short text on a known topic. Gain information from general signs and symbols,	
Stage 2	Understand simple short text on a known topic correctly and independently. Gain information from previously-known short documents. Gain information from various everyday sources.	Identify types of enterprise that may be developed in the local context. Write and communicate the design of an individual or group enterprise.
Stage 3	Understand short and longer texts on various topics.	Master the production of the product or service of the chosen enterprise. Market the product or service developed.
Stage 4	Understand complicated texts on various topics correctly and independently. Cain detailed information from various sources.	Conduct profitioss analysis. Establish partnerships for the growth and sustainability of the enterprise.
Stage 5	Use community ICT and reading gardens to maintain and improve literacy.	Continuously maintain and develop the competencies of reading, writing and communicating in Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Language) in the running of the enterprise.

On completion of stage 4 to a satisfactory level, learners receive a certificate of literacy (Surat

The fifth stage of the programme is a phase of continuous learning and consolidation of skills. This is not a stage that is designed to be completed, but rather one that is always available to citizens for their



source: http://www.unesco.org/uil/litbase/?menu=4&programme=121

Programme Impact and Challenges

Monitoring and Evaluation

All institutions and organisations involved in the delivery of AKRAB are assessed by the independent National Accreditation Board for Non-Formal and Informal Education, for their eligibility to participate in National Acceptation Board of Notificial and Information Education, in their engine of participate in the AKRAB programme and issue certificates of literacy. This assessment is based on the quality and standards of the curriculum, teaching-learning process, graduate competence, personnel, facilities, governance and finance. This accreditation process is a fundamental part of the organisations proposal and application for funding from the municipal authorities

Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Culture collaborates closely with the National Statistics Bureau to provide a means of monitoring and evaluating the wider impacts of the programme.

Between 2008 and 2012, the programme has achieved the following:

- More than 4 million people have participated in the literacy programme
- More than 3 million people have been awarded the government literacy certificate (SUKMA)
- More than 3 million people have participated in the entrepreneurship programme.

 More than 1,500 dutors have been trained or increased their capacity of teaching adult literacy.

 More than 3,500 dutors have been trained or increased their capacity of teaching adult literacy.

 More than 6,179 community reading gardens have been made available in public areas.
- The number of illiterate people has decreased from 11.2 million in 2007 to 6.73 million in 2011.
 The number of CLCs has increased by 30 per cent between 2007 and 2012.
- More than 1,350 community learning centres have been institutionalised.
- Gender disparity has decreased from 4.32 in 2007 to 2.7 in 2011.

Challenges

- The remaining illiterate population are very difficult to access, as they consist mostly of those aged 45 years and above, the disabled, and people living in extremely remote areas. For many of these people, a lack of motivation to learn, or a lack of recognition of the benefits of literacy are as much an obstacle as the inability to provide services.

 • Many participants continue to experience difficulty with Bahasa Indonesia, having not learnt these
- skills during their early years
- Many newly-literate people become illiterate again due to a lack of use of their new skills, and in particular due to a lack of the use of community reading gardens. There is not enough of a budget
- for nost-literacy programmes, aside from the provision of basic community reading gardens.

 There is a very forgrammes, aside from the provision of basic community reading gardens.

 There is a very thousands of implementing organisations. A minimum standard has to be achieved for literacy programmes and certificates to be meaningful.
- Some local authorities remain seemingly uninterested in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes, creating inequality in the opportunities which the programme affords between regions.

Sustainability

- The development of entrepreneurship skills, particularly for community income generation projects, helps community learning centres to develop income sources that may help them to achieve financial independence.
- Sustainability of the literacy achievements is hoped to be reached through the expansion of
- community reading gardens in public areas to strengthen literate environments.

 Programme sustainability is enhanced though the local authorities' role in fostering relationships between community learning centres and private sector organisations

Lessons Learnt

- Synergy in the preparation and implementation of the programme is of paramount importance. It
 was difficult to implement an integrated cross-sector programme because each party had their own
 objectives and priorities for the own sector development work.
- It is important to involve the grassroots stakeholders on the development of the programme design.
 Doing so will create clear participant-oriented objectives, which should hold precedence over other stakeholders' goals, and guide the planning process in a way that will ensure that the programme effectively serves its target participants.
- programme electurery server sit on a dyset perincipant.

 Financial transparency is vital to the programme, in terms of creating meaningful evaluations, and encouraging participation and funding from other sectors.

 A more binding set of standards should be agreed upon for local authorities, some of which are not
- so effective in programme implementation due to their high levels of bureaucracy, or due to their individual political agendas. Such an agreement should include effective mechanisms and community accountability.

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- UNESCO (2012): Investing in society: Indonesia. UNESCO International Literacy Prizes 2012

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source: http://www.unesco.org/uil/litbase/?menu=4&programme=121

PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER



Mengenai Saya



asrLhartjatt

Arsip Blog

▶ 2011 (3)

▼ 2012 (a) ▼ Februari (3) Link Paudni Kemendik Link Paudni Kemendik

Sabtu, 25 Februari 2012

Link Paudni Kemendiknas

Program Paudisasi di PKBM Disambut Baik

February 24, 2012



Harus diakul, saat ini sejumlah persoalan masih membelenggu pelaksanaan program Paud antara lain, kompetensi pendidik masih rendah pelatihan pendidik baru menjangkau 118,018 orang (29,32%) dari 402493 orang (di luar guru TPQ). Kualifikasi pendidik PAUD belum memadai (51/04 baru 15,72%). Dan jumlah lembaga PAUD rujukan/imbas mutu masih terbatas, yaitu baru sekitar 348 lembaga (0,3%) dari 114,888 lembaga

Tahun ini, sejumlah 1,35 juta anak usia dini akan mendapatkan bantuan operasional pendidikan (BOP) tahun ini, ini merupakan strategi perluasan Gerakan Nasional

PendidikanAnak Usia Dini (PAUD), PAUD Bantuan Operasional PAUD diberikan untuk mengurangi beban orang tua dalam membiayai pendidikan anaknya di PAUD, Sasaran program BOPPAUD diutamakan bagi anak dari keluarga kurang mampu, anak berkebutuhan Khusus, daerah terpencii, dan anak dari daerah khusus. Untuk mendapatkan bantuan itu mereka harus memiliki surat keterangan dari desal kelurahan setempat

Setiap anak akan memperoleh bantuan Rp240,000 per tahun Dana BOP itu nantinya akan disalurkan melalui lembaga PAUD di mana anak tersebut mendapat layanan PAUD ; ujarnya.

BOP hanyalah salah satu strategi pemerintah dalam menyukseskan Gerakan Nasional PAUD atau yang juga dikenal Paudisasi, Setelah mencapai angka partisipasi kasar (APK) 58 persen pada 2010, pemerintah menargetkan pencapaian APK PAUD sebesar 84 persen tahun ini. PAUD

Untuk menjangkau hal itu, masih banyak strategi lainnya yang dipersiapkan pemerintah di antaranya PAUD terpadu dan gugus PAUD.

PAUD terpadu adalah program layanan pendidikan bagi anak usia dini yang menyelenggarakan lebih dari satu satuan pendidikan PAUD. Jadi, taman kanak-kanak, kelampak bermain, tempat penitipan anak, dan satuan PAUD sejenis bisa dilaksanakan secara terpadu di bawah satu atap,

Sementara itu, Direktur Bindikmas, Elia Yulaelawati MA, Ph. D dalam kesempatan itu menyambut baik upaya pemerintah mengembangkan program paud di PKBM. Dalam dialog dengan para peserta yang sebagian besar adalah pengurus PKBM, Kepala Subdit PNFI dan Kepala Seksi Dikmas Pendidikan Kabupaten/Kota para peserta mengungkap sebalknya luas lahan yang ideal jika PKBM melaksanakan program PAUD harus memiliki lahan minimal 500 meter persegi (eko/bindikmas)

Kunjungi situs di : http://www.paudni.kemdiknas.go.id/

source: http://pendidikankarakterdanpug.blogspot.co.id/

Keaksaraan

Keaksaraan menjadi salah satu Program Utama Pemerintah



Keaksaraan lanjutan menjadi program utama pemerintah untuk memberantas buta aksara tahun ini. Kebijakan ini bertujuan untuk mencegah terjadinya buta aksara kembali.
"Bukan berati keaksaraan dasar tidak penting atau dilupakan, keaksaraan dasar masih akan tetap ada tetapi sifatnya bukan masif lagi. Jadi ke depan dana dekonsentrasi lebih fokus kepada keaksaraan usaha mandiri, taman bacaan masyarakat (TBM) dan satuan pendidikan masyarakat sejenis untuk menata mutu kelembagaan pusat kegiatan masyarakat," ungkap

Direktur Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat Ella Yulaelawati, M.A., Ph.D di Jakarta, Jumat (13/1).

Keaksaraan lanjutan yang akan dilaksanakan terbagi dalam lima kelompok agenda kegiatan tahun 2012 antara lain:

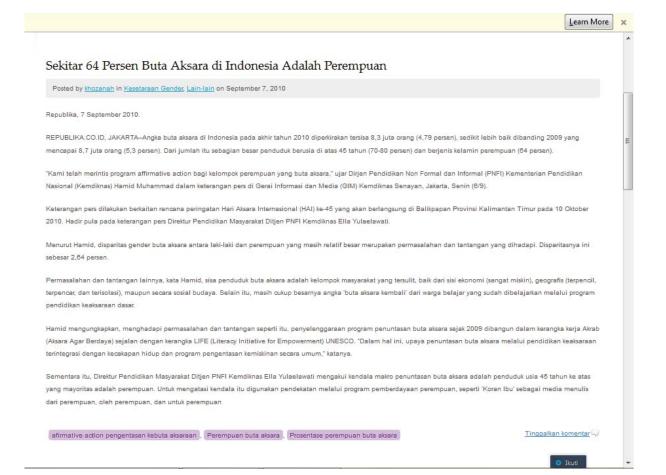
- Keaksaraan usaha mandiri (KUM), yang di dalamnya terdapat pendidikan kecakapan hidup (PKH) perempuan dan kewirausahaan.
- 2. Peningkatan dan pengembangan budaya baca melalui TBM dan rumah pintar.
- 3. Pengarusutamaan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan.
- Pemetaan kelembagaan pusat kegiatan belajar masyarakat (PKBM) dan satuan pendidikan Dikmas sejenis termasuk rumah pintar, TBM yang melakukan pembelajaran, balai belajar bersama).
- Kemampuan pencegahan tindak pidana perdagangan orang (PTPPO), pencegahan bencana, dan HIV/AIDS.

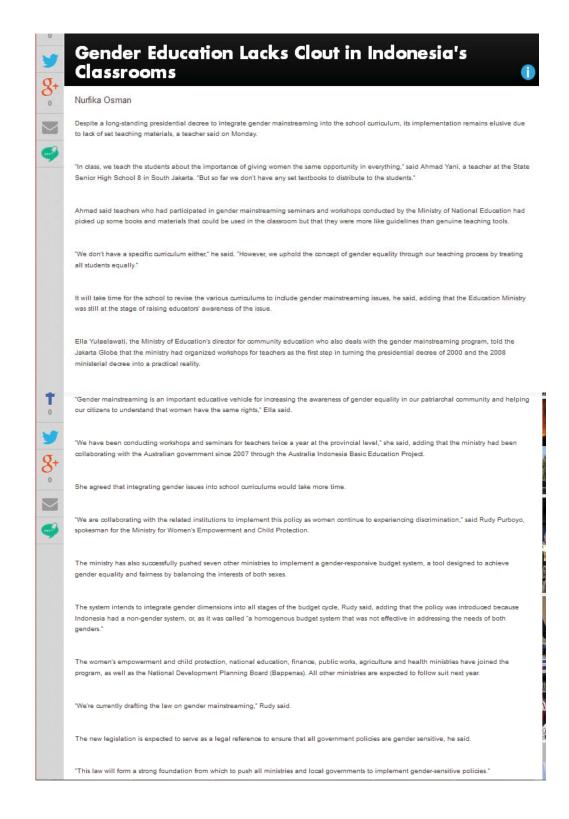
Dijelaskan Ella, KUM adalah yang paling diutamakan. Hal ini dikarenakan kemampuan ekonomi dinilai amat berpengaruh terhadap pemberdayaan masyarakat. "Pada tahun lalu KUM cukup berhasil dan banyak mendapatkan apresiasi", tambah Ella. (Andrey/Eko Yulian/Humpeg)

source: http://kholisanurjanah.blogspot.co.id/p/keaksaraan.html



source: http://dewihughes.blogspot.co.id/2011/09/taukah-anda.html





source: http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/archive/gender-education-lacks-clout-in-indonesias-classrooms/

 $source:\ https://khozanah.wordpress.com/category/kesetaraan-gender/page/2/$

Attachment 2

BOOK PUBLICATION

on Gender Mainstreaming in Education

(Improving Access and Quality of Girls' Education through Community-Based Early Childhood Education and Early-Year Gender Mainstreaming)

No	Date of Issuance	Title	Available at	Summary
	Issuarice	ENGLISH BOOKS		
1	2016	Improving Access and Quality of Girls' Education through Community-Based Early Childhood Education and Early-Year Gender Mainstreaming	http://paud.kemdikbud.go.id/ Click: Resource	
2	2016	Language and Gender		
3	2016	Pocket Book: Gender Mainstreaming in Education		
4	2016	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting		
5	2016	Gender Responsive Teaching Materials		
6	2015	Indonesia, literacy for life skills and entrepreneurship: promising EFA practices in the Asia-Pacific region, case study; abridged version		ne-materials/publications/ ase/
7	2015	Indonesia, literacy for life skills and entrepreneurship: promising EFA practices in the Asia-Pacific region; case study		
8	2014	Indonesian experiences on Literacy for Life Skills and Entrepreneurship (LLSE): a case study on EFA promising practices in the Asia-Pacific region		
9	2014	A Report on Education for All (EFA) achievements, period 2000-2015 (Indonesia); Education for All 2015 national review: Indonesia		uesco.org/new/en/unesco/ ne-materials/publications/ ase/
10	2013	Achieving literacy for all: effective, innovative approaches to scale up literacy, reduce gender disparities and create a literate world		uesco.org/new/en/unesco/ ne-materials/publications/ ase/
11	2013	Education in Indonesia: lifelong learning policy for a better future		lesco.org/new/en/unesco/ ne-materials/publications/ ase/
12	2014	Indonesian experiences on Literacy for Life Skills and Entrepreneurship (LLSE): a case study on EFA promising practices in the Asia-Pacific region	atabase=&lin= fault&sc1=1&	unesco.org/Ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?d 1&futf8=1≪=s&gp=0&look=de sc2=1&nl=1&req=2&au=Yulaela
13	2013	Achieving literacy for all: effective, innovative approaches to scale up literacy, reduce gender disparities and create a literate world	wati,%20Ella	
14	2013	Enhancing inclusion and equity of digital literacy for all: seminar proceedings		

15	2012	Empowering women NGOs in increasing participation, inclusion and equity of female adult literacy		
16	2012	Equity and excellence of CLCs: improving quality, network, ownership, and outcome; seminar proceedings		
17	2012	Literacy and peace education: persuasive and non-confrontational 2012approach of literacy for Badu2011y Ethnic		
18	2012	Entrepreneurship literacy		
19	2012	Policy, legislation and implementation of community learning centers in Indonesia		
20	2011	Adult illiteracy by province based on population census 2010		
21	2011	Relationship pattern between poverty and adult illiteracy rates		
22	2009	Comparative Education Research: Approaches and Methods	Google books review	A reference book about approaches and methods in conducting education research with gender perspective Quoting a book by Kuipers, Joel and Yulaelawati, Ella: Religion, Ethnicity, and Identity in Indonesian Education
		INDONESIAN BOOK	KS .	
23	2013	Panduan Pokja PUG Bidang Pendidikan: Edisi Revisi (Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Education Working Groups: Revised Edition)	http://paud. kemdikbud. go.id/ Click: Resource	This book is one of few references available to be used by gender mainstreaming in education working groups.
24	2013	Buku Saku Pengarusutamaan gender Bidang Pendidikan (Pocket Book: Gender mainstreaming in Education)		This book is a sort of mini dictionary containing some terms in relation to gender mainstreaming in education.
25	2013	Panduan Umum Pengarusutamaan Gender Bidang Pendidikan (General Guidelines of Gender mainstreaming in Education)		This book contains description and explanation in implementing gender mainstreaming in education.
26	2013	Bahasa dan Gender (Language and Gender)		This book explains close relationship and connection between language and gender. It also contains some suggestions on how to use gender responsive language in teaching.
27	2013	Panduan Penyusunan Profil Gender Bidang Pendidikan di Daerah (Guidelines for Formulating Gender Profile at Local Level)		This book explains steps that Local Government should do in making gender profile: sex- segregated data and indicators.

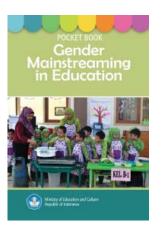
28	2013	Isu dan Solusi Gender Bidang Pendidikan (Issues and Solutions of Gender Mainstreaming in	as w	s book showcases some issues ell as solutions given to solve ler issues.	
		Education)	8		
29	2013	Panduan Penyusunan Bahan Ajar Responsif Gender		s book shows what and how	
		(Guidelines for Formulating Gender Responsive Teaching Materials)	geno	teachers could make and prepare gender responsive teaching materials)	
30	2013	Panduan Strategi Pengembangan PKBM Responsif Gender	com	s book explains how the munity could establish	
		(Guidelines for Developing Gender Responsive CLC)		der-responsive Community rning Center.	
31		Strategi Pengembangan Sekolah Responsif Gender		s book explains steps to take	
		(Strategies for Developing Gender Responsive School)		strategies to consider in eloping gender responsive ool.	
32	2013	Data dan Indikator Pendidikan Berwawasan Gender tahun 2010-2012	segr	s book displayed se- egated data and indicators	
		(Data and Indicators of Gender Perspective Education 2010-2012)		ducation from the period of 0-2012.	
33	2012	Pedoman Penyusunan dan Penganggaran Pendidikan Responsif Gender	Resp	s book explains Gender ponsive Budgeting in depth,	
		(Guidelines for Formulating Gender Responsive Budgeting)		ing from its definition to its lementation.	
34	2012	Panduan Umum Audit Gender Bidang Pendidikan		book explains ways to carry	
		(General Guidelines for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Education Audit)	orga	audit, reflecting how far an nization has implemented ler mainstreaming.	
35	2011	Apa dan Bagaimana Pengarusutamaan Gender Bidang Pendidikan	cond	s book explains basic cepts on gender	
		(What and How to Implement Gender Mainstreaming in Education)	mair	nstreaming in education.	
36	2010	Satu Dasawarsa Pengarusutamaan Gender Bidang Pendidikan	imp	s book summarizes the lementation of gender	
		(A Decade of Gender Mainstreaming in Education)		nstreaming in education in onesia from 2000-2010.	
37	2010	Sejarah Perjalanan Pengarusutamaan Gender Bidang pendidikan	of go	s book contains the history ender mainstreaming in	
		(History of Gender Mainstreaming in Education)		cation in Indonesia from e to time	
38	2009	Pengarusutamaan Gender: Pesan Standar Bidang		s book is a reference for	
		Pendidikan		hers in preparing gender onsive syllabus.	
		(Gender Mainstreaming in Education: Syllabus)			

39	2009	Pengarusutamaan Gender: Satuan Pendidikan Nonformal dan Informal Berwawasan Gender (Gender Mainstreaming in Education: Gender Knowledge Non-Formal and Informal Education Units)	This book explains what and how education units at all levels and channels should do to be gender responsive institutions.
40	2008	Pengarusutamaan Gender: Pengalaman dalam Bidang Pendidikan (Gender Mainstreaming in Education: Lessons Learned)	This book contains some lessons learned from the early phase of implementing gender mainstreaming education.
41	2008	Panduan Penyelenggaraan Pengarusutamaan Gender Bidang Pendidikan Bagi Pengelola Program (Guidelines for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Education for Program Managers)	This book is a module that education program managers could consult to in order to implement gender mainstreaming in education.

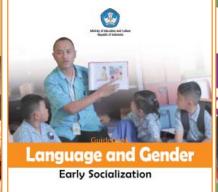
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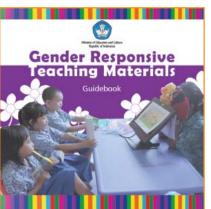












source: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/resources/online-materials/publications/unesdoc-database/









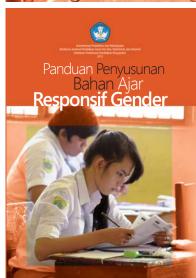
















Further information:
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Directorate General of Early Childhood and Community Education
Ministry of Education and Culture

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