

THE EDUCATION RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND INDONESIA AS ASEAN MEMBER

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ABSTRACT

China and ASEAN have long history on their relationship. One of ASEAN countries, Indonesia, along with China are two big countries in Asia with similar national interests and objectives in partnership, which are peace and prosperity of G20, APEC, 10+1, and 10+3, in which Indonesia is an active participant. One of the cooperation between China and ASEAN is through education. Indonesia may promote student exchange as well as proposing the idea of students exchange in various forums such as ASEAN-China free-trade, culture, tourism, education and many others. However, the data shown that the proportion of ASEAN students in China do not reflect the proportion of population of each ASEAN countries. Indonesia, the largest country by population, only sends the second biggest number of students to China behind Thailand, which puts the most students in China Education. This paper discusses the ups and downs of Indonesia-China relationship in education. SWOT analysis is used to see Indonesia-China relationship in the perspective of ASEAN. It can be concluded that cooperation among countries is inevitable measure facing the more challenging world. However the rough past has created mistrust and prejudice on both sides. But the need to collaborate has shown to be beneficial in promoting education cooperation.

Keyword: ASEAN, China, students exchange, relationship and SWOT analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (www.asean.org, 2017). Indonesia is one of leading ASEAN members in population, economy and territory.

As countries living in near proximity, ASEAN members share borders with each other. Indonesia has some border geographically with other countries; for example the province of Nusa Tenggara Timur borders with Timor Leste, Kalimantan Island with Malaysia, and Papua with Papua New Guinea. Some of the members of ASEAN have geographical borders with China.

But, Indonesia as the largest country does not directly border with China. Nevertheless, Indonesia participate actively in in the economic cooperation of ACFTA (ASEAN-China Free Trade Area) which will take effect in 2020 with the agreement to beginning of 2015. Indonesia also plays a part in various China and ASEAN collaboration not only in trade but almost every sector for example politics, education, culture, tourism, science, technology, transportation, agricultural, health, and information (<http://asean.org/asean/about-asean/overview>).

China is deemed a superpower in the Asia-Pacific region. It is a country that has a huge population of almost of 1.4 billion emerging as a well-respected economy power (<http://www.worldpopulationstatistics.com>). It has started to spread its influence in ASEAN, including Indonesia. China and ASEAN are good neighbors, friends and partners enjoying geographical proximity and cultural affinity. Over the past 25 years, with joint efforts of two sides, ASEAN-China relations have made impressive achievements. The two sides have deepened their political mutual trust, developed increasingly close economic, trade ties, achieved fruitful result in people-to-people, cultural exchanges and over 190,000 exchange students between the two sides.

ASEAN and China in Education

In particular, China-ASEAN cooperation in education, China and ASEAN have carried out various forms of cooperation in the field of education, achieving fruitful results in following events:

1. ASEAN-China Education Cooperation week

Co-hosted by the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of education and Guizhou Provincial People's Government. ASEAN-China Education Cooperation week was launched in 2008.

2. ASEAN-China Educational Exchange Year

The year 2016 is the year of ASEAN-China Educational Exchange. Since the beginning of the year, China and ASEAN countries have organized over 200 educational exchange activities, which have further enhanced ASEAN-China educational cooperation and deepened their people-to-people and cultural exchange.

3. China-ASEAN Student Exchange Program

China stated at the ASEAN-China Education ministers Roundtable in 2010 that the two sides would implement the “Double 100,000 Plan” to bring the number of Chinese and ASEAN students in each other’s Universities to 100,000 respectively by 2020. From 2010 to 2015, the number of students from ten ASEAN countries studying in China increased from 49,580 to 71,101, representing an average annual growth of 7.5%. The goal of 100,000 students from ASEAN countries studying in China is expected to be realized by 2020. On the other hand, by the end of 2015. The accumulated number of Chinese students studying in ASEAN countries amounted to 124178.

4. ASEAN-China Education Training Mechanism

Since 2009, China has sent a total of 1,198 Chinese language teachers and 15,319 volunteers to ASEAN countries, and provided Confucius Institute scholarship to 6,210 people. By the end of 2015, China has opened 31 Confucius Classrooms in ASEAN countries, cultivating a total of over 250,000 Chinese language students (Ministry of foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China ASEAN-China Centre, 2016).

The following table shows the numbers of students from ASEAN countries studying in China and those on scholarships in from 1991 to 2015.

Table 1. ASEAN Students and Scholarship in 1991-2015

Country	1991		1997		2003		2015	
	Number of students	Scholarship	Number of students	Scholarship	Number of students	Scholarship	Number of students	Scholarship
Brunei	0	0	0	0	4	0	62	3
Cambodia	5	5	82	2	139	50	1829	586
Indonesia	5	0	921	1	2563	7	12694	521
Laos	15	15	68	39	405	284	6918	1156
Malaysia	11	0	502	0	841	26	6650	264
Myanmar	5	5	6	0	232	25	4733	249
The Philippines	39	9	232	0	602	8	3343	63
Singapore	41	0	303	3	551	26	4865	104
Thailand	60	7	367	4	1554	41	19976	1555
Vietnam	2	0	253	42	3487	196	10031	2146
Total	183	41	2734	91	10378	663	71101	6647

Source: Ministry of Education, China

Table 2. Exchange students between China and ASEAN countries in 2015

No	Country	Number of students studying in China	Number of Chinese students received	Total number of exchange students
1	Singapore	4,865	80,850	85,715
2	Thailand	19,976	30,526	50,502
3	Malaysia	6,650	10,775	17,425
4	Indonesia	12,694	750*	13,444
5	Vietnam	10,031	919	10,950
6	Laos	6,918	325	7,243
7	Myanmar	4,733	4	4,737
8	The Philippines	3,343	6	3,349
9	Cambodia	1,829	23	1,852
10	Brunei	62	0	62
Total		71,101	124,178	195,279

Source: Ministry of Education China; *The source is taken from the data of the Indonesian Embassy in China

II. DISCUSSION

Numbers of students from ASEAN countries studying in China and those of Scholarships in 1991 to 2015

Table 3 ASEAN students in China and the Scholarships

Country	1991		1997		2003		2015		Total every country	Total every country in 2015
	Number of students	Scholarships	Number of students	Scholarships	Number of students	Scholarships	Number of students	Scholarships		
Brunei	0	0	0	0	4	0	62	3	69	65
Cambodia	5	5	82	2	139	50	1829	586	2698	2415
Indonesia	5	0	921	1	2563	7	12694	521	16712	13215
Laos	15	15	68	39	405	284	6918	1156	8900	8074
Malaysia	11	0	502	0	841	26	6650	264	8294	6914
Myanmar	5	5	6	0	232	25	4733	249	5255	4982
The Philippines	39	9	232	0	602	8	3343	63	4296	3406
Singapore	41	0	303	3	551	26	4865	104	5893	4969
Thailand	60	7	367	4	1554	41	19976	1555	23564	21531
Vietnam	2	0	253	42	3487	196	10031	2146	16157	12177
Total	183	41	2734	91	10378	663	71101	6647	91838	

Table 4 shows the numbers of students from ASEAN countries studying in China in comparison to population of ASEAN country from largest to smallest.

Table 4. Students from ASEAN Countries in comparison to ASEAN country population

No	Country	Student studying in China	Population in million	Percentage of ASEAN population (%)
1	Thailand	21531	66785	10.98
2	Indonesia	13215	246864	40.58
3	Vietnam	12177	88775	14.59
4	Laos	8074	6646	1.09
5	Malaysia	6914	29240	4.81
6	Myanmar	4982	52797	8.68
7	Singapore	4969	5312	0.87
8	The Philippines	3406	96707	15.9
9	Cambodia	2415	14865	2.44
10	Brunei	65	0.412	0.07

The following chart show graphically the figure of ASEAN students studying in China with every country (Ghozali, 2013).

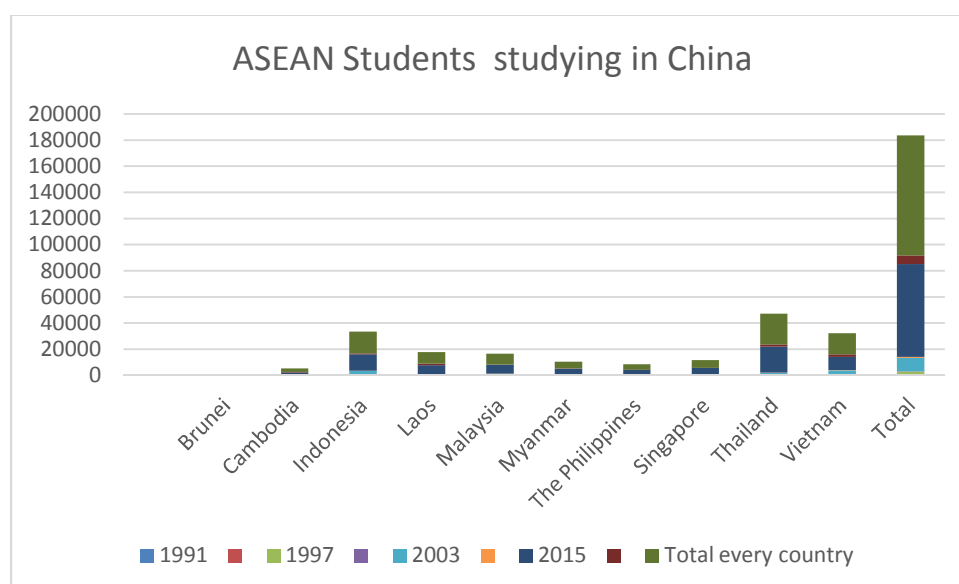


Figure 1. ASEAN Students studying in China

The chart arguably shows disproportion of ASEAN students in China which does not reflect the population proportion of ASEAN. China plans to have 100,000 ASEAN students from currently 71.101 in 2020. So it still 28.899 more students to get to 100.000. Indonesia, which has the largest population, should have higher number of students, if proportion is to base on.

Table 5. Number of ASEAN students in China

No	Percentage (%)	Population ASEAN in million	Country	Unit person Students from ASEAN
1	40.58	246864	Indonesia	11727
2	15.9	96707	The Philippines	4594
3	14.59	88775	Vietnam	4216
4	10.98	66785	Thailand	3173
5	8.68	52797	Myanmar	2508
6	4.81	29240	Malaysia	1390
7	2.44	14865	Cambodia	705
8	1.09	6646	Laos	315
9	0.87	5312	Singapore	251
10	0.07	0.412	Brunei	20
				28,899

Table 5 shows how number of ASEAN students in China may look in relation to their population.

In following table, we can get the total figure of exchange students between China and ASEAN countries in 2015.

(Arranged in descending order of the number of exchange of students)

Table 6. Exchange Students in 2015

No	ASEAN country	Number of Chinese students studying in ASEAN	Number of ASEAN students studying in China	Total number of exchange students	Percentage Chinese students studying in ASEAN (%)	Percentage Number of ASEAN students studying in China (%)	Percentage difference
1	Singapore	80,850	4,865	85,715	65.108	6.84	58.268
2	Thailand	30,526	19,976	50,502	24.582	28.10	-3.518
3	Malaysia	10,775	6,650	17,425	8.677	9.35	-0.673
4	Indonesia	750	12,694	13,444	0.604	17.85	-17.246
5	Vietnam	919	10,031	10,950	0.740	14.11	-13.37
6	Laos	325	6,918	7,243	0.262	9.73	-9.468
7	Myanmar	4	4,733	4,737	0.003	6.66	-6.657
8	The Philippines	6	3,343	3,349	0.005	4.70	-4.695
9	Cambodia	23	1,829	1,852	0.019	2.57	-2.551
10	Brunei	0	62	62	0.000	0.09	-0.09
Total		124,178	71,101	195,279			

Source Ministry of Education China

Note: minus (-) is meaning that percentage number of students studying in China from ASEAN country more than percentage number of Chinese students studying in ASEAN countries.

From table 6, it is understood that the most significant number of Chinese studying in ASEAN country is at Singapore about 65.108% in contrast to the number of students from Singapore studying in China which is only 6.84%. In

general except Singapore percentage number of Chinese students received in ASEAN country showing in minus value it is mean ASEAN students studying in China is more than Chinese students received in ASEAN country. In Indonesia, specifically, only 0.604% approximately 750 people studying.

Opportunity proportional exchange students

Improving equity at all levels and increasing participation in senior secondary education is vital for Indonesia. Currently less than one-third of Indonesian complete secondary education. Increasing this learning participation necessitates in increasing quality of life, work and further learning prospects of students (Heirsh and Sharif, 2013). This in turn means paying greater attention to the development of cognitive and interpersonal skills. It will also be necessary to allow students flexibility to enter, exit and re-enter education depending on their financial and social circumstances, and to create pathways between academic and vocational tracks.

Increasing Efficiency and Effectiveness

Indonesia devotes 20% of government expenditure to education. Capitalising on this investment implies increasing efficiency. This will require a more transparent and data driven basis for assigning resources, better tailoring of provision to local needs and circumstances, and stronger performance management (Schleicher, 2015).

Strength relationship between Indonesia and China in education

China and Indonesia are big countries in Asia sharing the same needs and goal in partnership for peace and prosperity. That is why they coordinate regional organizations like United Nations, G20, APEC, 10+1 (ASEAN with China) and 10+3 (ASEAN with China, Japan and Korea) (KBRI in China, 2015). The cooperation between China and ASEAN is on the basis that Southeast Asian countries are fully aware of the growing influence of China and this growing influence has undoubtedly created some security concern in the region among other concerns (Politics, Education, Economy, Health and other field) (Banlaoi, 2003).

The invitation to China to be present on ASEAN Summit is one of media to perfect understanding between ASEAN and China. This will lead to the establishment of ASEAN-China center which will facilitate promotion and cooperation in trade, investment, tourism, education and culture, with active involvement of the private sector. It is also aimed at increasing people-to-people contacts, public awareness, mutual understanding, as well as active participation among the ASEAN and Chinese peoples through cultural and educational exchanges (ASEAN Summit 15th, 2009). So, eventually it will strengthen the relationship between ASEAN and China especially Indonesia.

Weakness of Indonesia to Prepare Competition

Looking back, the Indonesia-China relationship has been on rocky path since their independence. The years 50s and 60s saw close relationship between these two nations. It deteriorated in 70s. Then, they tried to mend it after 1978. It culminated by the establishment of ASEAN-China centre in Beijing. On October 2003, the leader of ASEAN and China signed a strategic partnership for peace and prosperity in Bali (He, 2015).

Until now, an unpleasant relationship between Indonesia-China in past still lingers in many Indonesian people. This makes some of them see China as a threat. Learning from other Asian countries, it may not be wise not to cooperate with other countries. Countries need to keep on cooperating and coordinating for development of human resources and involves it self in manpower planning and job placement and increasingly in the coordination of science and technology (Booth, 1999).

On the other hand, Indonesia policies have been especially astute at planning educational development in order to meet the demands of a fast-changing labour market. Indeed, in several cases, it is very clear that educational and skills bottlenecks have forced governments into relying on expatriate labour. and in some cases the lack of skillful human resources retard economic growth. It is clear that the mistakes committed by Southeast Asian governments in the education sector have been less heinous than in many other countries (Booth, 1999). We understand that United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) confirms that

the substance of learning have four learning: Learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, and learning to live together. That is why the Government of Indonesia prefer course or training in Indonesia and emphasize on the important goal life long learning (Rubini, 2007), and to prepare of demand market in Asia Pacific region.

Threat Relationship Between ASEAN and China

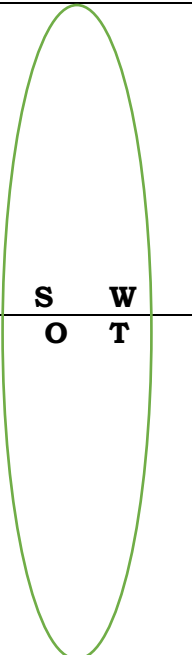
The World Bank reported that in 1990 there were roughly 375 million people in China living in extreme poverty, on less than \$ 1 per day, but in 2015 only 16 million who still live on less than \$1 a day. This economic development of China is bigger than South Asia and countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Friedman, 2007). In addition to that, China's official defense budget has increased at an average of around 11 percent per year. it shows how hegemony in Asia region has been becoming a so-called "theater peer" of United States (Lee, 2005). China becomes more powerful with matching influence over every major sector-from energy excavation to selective sea control-the U.S.-led security template. As a matter of fact, China plays strategic key roles in the region, there are four other countries seen from this perspective, four key actors bear closer observation: Japan, South Korea, India and Indonesia (Friedman, 2007).

Indonesia is located in the same continent as China. Even though Indonesia has no direct borders with China, its influence is prevalence. Not only to Indonesia, but also ASEAN, for their proximity to China. Unfortunately, the United States seems not to favor that situation, so it allegedly commence South Sea of China dispute to disrupt the stability and China-ASEAN relationship.

One thing to take into consideration is the international language barrier (English, Mandarin, Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish) (http://www.organisasi.org/1970/01/international_language_barrier-pbb.html) and further education in the framework of lifelong learning (Felix Rauner, European vocational education and training (Bremen, 2008). It is particularly challenging for Indonesian since both countries do not share land border. Countries such as Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar have their advantage

to get familiar with Chinese culture because they share land border with China. This can be positive competition for Indonesian and threat, because limitedness of China Scholarship.

Table 7. SWOT Analysis Relationship Between ASEAN and China

<p>Strength China and Indonesia are big countries in Asia for the same need and goal in partnership for peace and prosperity G20, APEC, 10+1, and 10+3. Forum ASEAN-China center</p>		<p>Weakness An unpleasant relationship between Indonesia-China in past in many Indonesian people. Indonesia policies have been especially astute at planning educational to meet the market</p>
<p>Opportunity Increasing this proportion necessitates increasing its relevance to the life, work and further learning prospects of students. Indonesia devotes 20% of government expenditure to education.</p>		<p>Threat Allegedly commence (Politics) South Sea of China dispute to disrupt China-ASEAN relationship. Student from ASEAN country can be positive competition for Indonesian and threat because limitedness of China Scholarship.</p>

III. CONCLUSION

China and Indonesia are two big countries in Asia with similar national interests and objectives in partnership, peace and prosperity of G20, APEC, 10+1, and 10+3, in which Indonesia is an active participant. In addition to that, Indonesia as the ASEAN leader must initiate better relationship among Asian nations. Indonesia may promote student exchange as well as idea exchange in various forums such as ASEAN-China free-trade, culture, tourism, education and many others.

Indonesian government may want to ensure that Indonesian people have learned from the past for positive future bilateral relationship and not as a dim shadow for a distrust. Indonesia should focus on preparing Indonesian people, especially their education, to face global market. Indonesians need to learn from other countries to win this competition. The number of Indonesian studying overseas must in relevance with the national need, work field and

the future of the overseas students. With 20% national budget on education, Indonesia could send more potential students especially from low income families to continue studying abroad.

The political situation in South Sea of China allegedly commence dispute to disrupt the stability and China-ASEAN relationship, Indonesian government should be peacemaker in that situation. Indonesian student should be prepared with good skill in international language to competition with students other country especially Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

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