



PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Education and Teacher Development

The 55th Dies Natalies, State University of Makassar

“REVITALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND EDUCATION STAKEHOLDERS TOWARDS ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY”

Faculty of Sport Sciences
State University of Makassar
2016

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Bustang, S.Pd., M.Sc.



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**Revitalization Of Educational Institutions and Education Stakeholders Towards
ASEAN Economic Community**

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**Faculty of Sport Sciences
State University of Makassar**

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FOREWORDS
FROM RECTOR OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

I want to give our welcome to all the delegates, speakers, and participants coming today. Welcome to the State University of Makassar. It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome, especially to our keynote speakers who have accepted our invitation to convene the conference.

To celebrate the 55th Commemoration of State University of Makassar, Faculty of Sport Sciences has the opportunity to conduct International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016. This conference took place on 20th August, 2016 with the theme was "revitalization of education institutions and education stakeholders towards ASIAN economic community".

Furthermore, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all organizing committee especially for people from Faculty of Sport Sciences that primarily hosts this conference. Finally, this is a great time for me to declare the official opening of the International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016. I wish everyone all the best for a stimulating and enjoyable conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Rector of State University of Makassar
Prof. Dr. Husain Syam, M.TP



**FOREWORDS THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF SPORT SCIENCES,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah, All praise is due to Allah SWT Who has power over everything. May His blessing be upon the holy Prophet Muhammad, his family, his faithful companions who strived to see that the religion of Islam triumphed.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you to the International Conference on Education and Teacher Development in celebrating the 55th Commemoration (Dies Natalies) of State University of Makassar, one of the qualified education universities in Indonesia. A special welcome to the Governor of South Sulawesi, Mayor of Makassar City, Rector of State University of Makassar, Dean of all faculties, and all the special honoured guests of the conference.

Distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen,
This conference proudly presents several keynote speakers from several different countries, including: Deputy Chief of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body (Indonesia), Mary White from Humber University (Canada), Prof. M. Salleh Bin Aman from University of Malaya (Malaysia), Prof. Ranbir S. Malik from Curtin University (Australia) and Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu from Semarang State University (Indonesia). This conference is aimed to put together researchers, educators, policy makers, and practitioners to share their critical thinking and research outcomes. Therefore, we are able to understand and examine the development of fundamental principle, knowledge, and technology in education.

Distinguished guest, ladies, and gentlemen

This conference could not be happened without the support from various parties. So let me extend my deepest gratitude and highest appreciation to all conference committee members. My thanks also go to all those of you who will contribute to the scientific programme as speakers and presenters and bringing your expertise to our conference.

Last but not least, my thanks go to all the participants who have come here to listen and to learn and to make new friends from different places and backgrounds.

To conclude, I wish everyone all the best for a stimulating, fruitful, and enjoyable conference.

Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Drs. H. Arifuddin Usman, M.Kes

The Dean Of Faculty Of Sport Sciences
State University Of Makassar



FOREWORDS THE COMMITTEE

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

First of all, we would like to say Alhamdulillah, thanks to Allah SWT, the most gracious and the most merciful, therefore the proceeding of International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016 can be held successfully. The conference took place on the Phinisi Building, State University of Makassar on 20 August, 2016 in celebrating the 55th anniversary of the university. The conference embracing the theme "revital*ization of education institutions and education stakeholders towards ASIAN economic community". The objective of this conference is to provide a forum for researchers, lecturers, teachers, students, and people who are involved in education to share their research findings and new ideas in the fields.

Ladies and gentlemen

On behalf of the committee of this conference, I would like to express highest appreciation and gratitude to all keynote speakers, including: Mary White from Canada, Deputy Chief of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body from Indonesia, Prof. M. Salleh Bin Aman from Malaysia, Prof. Ranbir S. Malik from Australia and Prof. Dr. Tandiyo Rahayu from Indonesia.

Alhamdulillah, there are 20 scientific papers related to education that have been presented on parallel session of this conference. All the talks were very impressive for the high level of professionalism, and in many cases original ideas and activities have been accomplished or proposed. Special thanks goes to all speakers and presenters as well as to the session chairpersons, who drove all the conference sessions on the right track, keeping them in time while permitting enriching discussions. We are also very grateful to all reviewers and editors who have played a crucial part in the editorial process to creation and completion of the Proceedings.

It has been our endeavour to make the Proceedings of International Conference on Education and Teacher Development 2016 worth reading by the international community at large and the participants of this conference in particular.

Makassar, August, 2016

Dr. Suarlin, S.Pd., M.Si.
Committee



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**PREPARING FOR ENTERING HUMAN RESOURCES
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ERA**

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Abstract

The rapid development of world economy brought changes and shift in economic power, and it brings the pressure forcing economic actors entering the global market. These changes are devastating for many countries in Southeast Asia; prompted the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). One objective of the MEA is to improve economic stability and economic strength of the ASEAN countries. Entering the MEA is an opportunity and a challenge for Indonesia; this case, especially in terms of the readiness of the Human Resources (HR). The quality of Indonesian human resources is relatively low compared to developed countries even still below of some ASEAN countries (Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and Thailand). Low quality of human resources forcing education both formal and non-formal to revitalize encouraging more qualified graduates according to the needs in the era of globalization

A. Introduction

World economic development progress rapidly followed by shifts and changes in economic power. With changes it requires actors or institutions entering the global market economy that provides a huge competitive pressure. Changes in economic strength followed by economic pressure would be devastating for the countries in Central Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, and this is the one of the reasons for establishing an economic zone through the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). Purpose of establishing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), one of which is to improve the economic stability and economic strength of the countries in the ASEAN region.

The era of globalization and free trade form the pattern of a society that is full of intense competition in every field of work, thus requiring the quality of human resources (HR) is better. The competition is a principle of new global world is open and free competition, to carry out something better and continuously better. Motto tomorrow is better is the motto of a competitive society, which demands that humans are constantly changing, resilient and the entrepreneurial spirit because it is not satisfied with what was achieved (Tilaar, 2006).

The new economy is an economy based on science and technology. This means that economic life will depend on the quality of human resources is controlled and able to implement the values of science and technology as well as productive and effective in our daily lives. The economic development that does not describe human resources will not produce competitive products. Similarly, the products produced without the innovation and development will continually produce products that do not have high competitiveness (Tilaar, 2006)

The problem of human resources is the main problem of education, as one of the main tasks of education is to prepare human resources who can live well in his day. With the rapid changing times, the world of education



increasingly required to be able to prepare human resources who are able to follow the changes. Now the era of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) world of education is expected to create a human resources ready to enter the world of MEA.

Challenges and issues most fundamental to enter the MEA is a matter of human resources, in this especially the issue of quality of graduates. Quality graduate education institutions is still low even the last few years show a decline. From some information for example from the report Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report (GMR) in 2008 Indonesia was ranked 62nd which previously ranked 58th, and for Southeast Asia Indonesia was under the Brunei Darussalam. Furthermore, based on the ranking of the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2008 Indonesia was ranked 109 out of 179; Brunei Darussalam, 27; China, 94; Malaysia, 63; Philippines, 102; Singapore, and Thailand 28, 81 (UNDP, 2008).

In 2014 UNDP report released HDI for 187 countries with an average HDI value of 0.702 (on a scale of 0 to 1). Most countries in the world are showing an increase in the HDI, but the increase is not evenly distributed. Countries that still show relatively low HDI is sub-Saharan Africa (0.502) and South Asia (0.588), while the highest, America and the Caribbean (0.740), followed by Europe and Central Asia (0.738). Indonesia ranks 108th out of 187 countries in 2013, or unchanged from 2012. The positions are placed Indonesia in the middle group. Scores Indonesia HDI value of 0.684, or still below the world average of 0,702. HDI rank and value of Indonesia is still below world average and below the four countries in the region (Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, and Thailand). From above data shows that the quality of human resources in Indonesia is still lagging behind compared to other countries. This is a major challenge for education in Human Resources prepares to enter the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

B. Discussion

1. How Prepared HR Indonesia Entering the MEA

The basic question that arises is whether Indonesia is ready to enter the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015?. Of the three areas of concern to the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is the Political-Security, Socio-Cultural, and Economic. At this time the Indonesian government has declared its readiness to two areas, namely Political-Security and Socio-Cultural fields. Many people who believe that Indonesia is currently in general are not ready to face / enter into the ASEAN Economic Community, on the other hand many are optimistic that Indonesia is able to face the ASEAN Economic Community.

The readiness of Indonesian human resources into the MEA, the main concern is the problem of education. Until now, the problems facing the world of education is still very much. It is conceivable Indonesia with a popul



of approximately 250 million people who inhabit almost all regions in Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke. Indonesia's readiness in terms of the quality of human resources is very varied course, this is due to the conditions and the quality of education from various regions. The general condition of the education sector in Indonesia is still low, this can be seen with the low quality of Human Resources (HR), approximately 58% of Indonesian workers only primary school education or less, and at the same time only 4% of the workforce is educated high. According to the Minister of Education that currently about 60% of Indonesian workers are graduates of junior high school down.

Government efforts to boost the development of education, both aspects of equitable access to education and improving the quality of education. As an example of this since a few years Educating Graduate Program implemented in Outermost Regions, Leading, and Disadvantaged (SM3T). In some regions of Indonesia known as 3T (outermost, left behind), these areas were targeted acceleration of equitable development of education. 3T these areas are very much behind in terms of implementation of education. The lag is mainly in terms of facilities and infrastructure (schools and ingredients), the limitations of educators / teachers and also students learning motivation still very low. To overcome the shortage of teachers in the area 3T, then through a government program scholars and various study programs / majors were selected and sent to the regions that pass 3T to teach for one year. Besides that, in 2015 the government doing hiring of teachers with special formation. It also implemented the provision of special quota on a wide range of courses in the admission of new students for high school graduates who came from the 3T. In addition to the area 3T course there are many more areas that are still lagging behind in terms of access to education, for example, rural areas including the remote border regions are less affordable to the development of education.

From the description above 3T area can ascertain the quality of human resources in these areas would still very low, so it can not compete at the local, regional, and national, let alone compete in the MEA. This condition is a severe problem faced by Indonesia especially the number of workers who are in this condition is quite large.

When viewed from the side of SDM unemployment last three years (2012-2014) according to the Central Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank show the average number of 7.32 million people or 6.06% of this is less favorable conditions for entering the MEA, because the national unemployment is quite high, it is likely this figure will be greater after Indonesia entered MEA, given the quality of human resources in Indonesia is in a position of disadvantage compared to member states under the MEA. If after entering the MEA unemployment is bigger then it will increase the burden on the nation's economy.



2. Economy Enters Indonesia in MEA

In line with the history of the Indonesian nation since the government of the Republic of Indonesia President Ir Sukarno, General Suharto, Prof. Dr. B.J Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarno Putri, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and Ir Joko Widodo, every government is carrying out the president's economic development. Economic development is carried out with the main purpose of welfare of the people. Development economic development of every government has the characteristics of each in accordance with the vision achieved, and of course depending on how the ability to manage economic resources that exist and the extent to the ability to adjust and change the face of the global economy.

Economic development as one of the subsystems of development can not be separated from the development of other subsystems, meaning that economic development is not likely to walk without the support with others, as social development, political, cultural, legal and so on. Especially for the development of human resources measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) with the indicator includes economy, education and health. From the HDI as noted earlier, then Indonesia is still very far behind other developed countries that in 2008 the order 109 out of 179 countries, and in 2013 the order of 108 of the 187 countries. Position HDI Indonesia with a score 0.684 was brought the world average with a score of 0,702. For ASEAN Indonesia below Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Thailand.

Indonesia's economic development, known as economic democracy, based on the 1945 Constitution, Article 33 of the contents of paragraph (1) economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship Production branches which are important for the State and who dominate are controlled by state, (3) Earth, water and natural resources contained therein controlled by the state and utilized for the welfare of the people, (4) the national economy shall be organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency with justice, sustainability, environmental friendliness, independence, and balancing economic progress and national unity, and further provisions on the implementation of this article are regulated by law.

Thus Article 33, paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of the Act of 1945 which is the basic rule of government and its people over the life of the nation that regulate a variety of things, from matters simple things to various matters relating to the lives of many people.

In Article 33 UUD 1945 stated economic democracy, production is done by all, for all under the leadership of members of the public ownership. Prosperity of the people was the one that comes first, not the only one's prosperity. Furthermore it is said that the "earth and water and natural resources contained within the earth are the source of prosperity. Because it must be controlled by the State and used to the maximum for the prosperity of the people".



It can be concluded, is expressly Article 33 UUD 1945 prohibits any control of natural resources in the hands of individuals or certain parties. In other words monopoly, oligopoly or cartel practices in the field of natural resource management is considered contrary to the principle of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution.

Article 33 UUD 1945 states that natural resources are controlled by the state and used for the general prosperity of the people. So that the monopoly arrangement, Organizing, usage, inventory and preservation of natural resources and regulation of legal relationships that are in the state. Article 33 explains that the Indonesian economic system will be supported by three main actors, namely cooperatives, state / D (State Owned Enterprises / Regional), and Private that would bring economic democracy that characterized the market mechanism and government intervention and the recognition of property rights individuals.

The spirit of Article 33 UUD 1945 which is based on the social spirit, placing control of various resources for the public interest (such as natural resources) in the country. This arrangement is based on the assumption that the government is the mandate to implement the national life in Indonesia. To that end, the mandate holder should have legal legitimacy and there are controls follow through, is already running a government that is honest and trustworthy (accountable), and transparency (good governance).

Along with the passage of time and economic progress, it is now (age 21) we have entered the era of globalization with the market economy or the global economic system. Market economic system frees any economic player throughout communities across the country to conduct economic resources most efficiently to foster an atmosphere of competition in the global market. Because the characteristics of freedom to compete for all actors in the global economy is very strong, the era is also known as the era of liberal economics, and because there is a process towards the liberal economic climate, also known as economic liberalization.

Listening will the present situation that, if interpreted in terms of the development of economics, then in the present era is an era of development of the system of classical economics (Adam Smith) is characterized by existing economic freedom individually, the working of market mechanisms in full, the demands for efficiency, freedom of competition between individuals globally, the dominant role of the State as a feature of the command economy into decline, and there is the removal of entry barriers to the trade transactions between communities more freely.

Although economic freedom are very strong color the beginning of the 21st century, but it does not mean economic freedom is the only purpose of the social market economy system. According Wahjoedi (2008) there are aspects as the social purpose of the market economy that should get attention by all individual economic actors, businessmen, as well as the government of a country. 6th aspect of the social purpose of the market economy at



issues: economic efficiency, economic justice, economic freedom, economic growth, economic security, economic stability.

With the globalization of the economy and specifically MEA then inevitably like it or not the economic system in Indonesia would shift of economic democracy as outlined above which the system to a market economy. Market economy system with characteristics give it the freedom of every economic players throughout communities across the country to conduct economic resources most efficiently to foster an atmosphere of competition in the global market. This competition will illustrate the competitiveness of economic actors and it is possible that strong economic actors competing will get stronger and the weak economic actors will compete increasingly weak effort eventually will die. Conditions such as these should have been anticipated by the MEA before this happens to economic actors or do not occur unfair competition among countries MEA, and should be mutually supportive to the advancement of countries that joined the MEA

3. Human Resource Development Institute

One objective of the MEA is to improve economic stability and economic strength of countries in the ASEAN region. This goal will be achieved if supported by qualified human resources. For the development of Indonesian human resources developed through formal education for the development of non-formal long-term and short-term development.

Formal education (institutional schooling / education) as the place where the course of the ongoing development of human resources starting from elementary education, SMP / MTs, SMA / MA and vocational higher education (University, Institute, College and High School). HR development programs through the formal education certainly requires a longer period of time. Formal education will give birth to some degree / qualification level of human resources, in accordance with the level of education completed. Referring to the National Qualifications Framework Indonesia (KKNI) then through formal education will bear the appropriate qualifications that can be completed from level 1 to level 9. Completed SMP / MTs level 1, SMA / MA / SMK level 2, level 3 Diploma 1, 2 Diploma level 4, level 3 Diploma, Degree / Diploma level 6, level 7 Professional, Master / Specialist level 8, and Doctor / Specialist II level 9.

Preparing human resources through formal education (elementary to university) to enter the MEA are several things to consider, among others: (1) study the relevance of curriculum relevance There are two must-have curriculum that is of relevance to the outside and relevance in the curriculum itself. Relevance to the outside means objectives, content, and learning that is included in the curriculum should be relevant to the demands, needs



development of society. The curriculum prepares students to live and work in the community. The curriculum only prepares children for life now but also for the future. Relevance in which there is conformity or consistency between the components of the curriculum, such as the objectives, content, delivery process, and assessment. (2) ability of educators. Educators teaching agent must have four competencies, namely: pedagogical, professional competence, personal competence and social competence (Government Regulation No. 19 of 2005). Educators preparing their students enter the MEA should really be able to develop the material by following the developments and supported by the ability to use information technology and develop foreign language skill adequate in learning.

Human resources development in non-formal in reality also takes place within the institutions of economic social in the community. The realization of the non-formal education varies in accordance with the competencies skills required. Form of education in the form of trainings or courses which of course must be well planned, especially regarding: the purpose of training/ courses, long training/ courses, training materials/ courses, trainers (instructional learning strategy of training/ courses, and evaluation of training/ courses. Thus to deal with or enter the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 should be supported by all parties, namely the business community, educational institutions, formal and non-formal as well as the whole society

4. Regulations to Accelerate HR Preparation

MEA 2015 to be agreed 10 ASEAN countries, in this case Indonesia as a member of the MEA is required to quickly prepare themselves, so that the people of Indonesia can play an active role, not as a spectator let alone be a burden/ victim of the MEA. Viewing preparation for entering the MEA through the implementation of formal education in each educational unit may be said not so visible seriously. One example at colleges in addition to strengthening the curriculum and learning can also be developed through unit student activities through student entrepreneurship development activities.

Further preparation for entering the MEA of non-formal education at the community level should also be encouraged to establish or empower many institutions of non-formal education to train the younger generation intensively. This training course is well designed, the curriculum, and learning strategies appropriate to the community needs to enter the MEA



Conclusions and Suggestions

Purpose of establishing the ASEAN Economic Community to boost economic stability and economic growth of the ASEAN countries. MEA is an opportunity and challenge for ASEAN countries. Entering the MEA requires careful preparation that prepare qualified human resources through education both formal education (elementary, the Universities) and non-formal education through training for the younger generation. Entering the MEA 2010 government must be supported by all parties, namely the business community, educational institutions, formal non-formal as well as the whole society.

For educational institutions, both formal and non-formal advised to immediately revitalize the curricula materials and learning strategies to adjust and refers to the development of MEA.

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