

The Effort of State and Non-State Actors in Ensuring Access to

Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore

Diah Ayu Wulandari

10.22146/globalsouth.80403

Department of International Relations,
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
diah.ayu.wulandari@mail.ugm.ac.id

Singapore's Ministry of Education (MOE) policy in the Singapore local schools admission that places international students as the last priority after Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents, coupled with the expensive school fees for international students are the main problems in accessing primary and secondary education faced by Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Efforts from various parties are needed to ensure the fulfillment of access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore. This research explores state and non-state actors' efforts to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Data collection was obtained through interviews and a literature review. This research shows that multi-track diplomacy is established between state actors consisting of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises as representative of track 1, and non-state actors consist of professionals (track 2), entrepreneurs (track 3), and college students (track 5). The multi-track diplomacy is reflected in the establishment of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) KBRI Singapura. The multi-track diplomacy is established because of shared values of humanitarianism. The collaboration of multi-track diplomacy and the spirit of humanitarianism has received positive responses from Singapore Government agencies and educational institutions, which aim to improve the quality of education at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura.

Keywords: *primary and secondary education; state actor; non-state actor; multi-track diplomacy; humanitarianism*

Introduction

Access to primary and secondary education is a basic need for every citizen. It even applies to citizens outside the country. The Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore states that Indonesian citizens living in Singapore in 2017 are around 216.000 people (Salim, 2017). Due to the large number of Indonesian citizens living in Singapore, access to primary and secondary education is essential for the citizens.

The effort to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore is carried out collaboratively by state and non-state actors representing multi-track diplomacy. Through multi-track diplomacy, the authority held by state actors collaborates with the capacity of non-state actors into an effective combination in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens

in Singapore. The collaboration emerged because of shared values regarding the importance of humanitarianism.

Meanwhile, Singapore's school entrance selection system for primary and secondary education, enforced by the Ministry of Education (MOE) Singapore, places Singaporean citizens as the main priority, permanent residency as the second priority, and international students as the last priority. Furthermore, international students get a more expensive tuition fee than Singaporean citizens and permanent residents (Ministry of Education, 2021).

The Indonesian Embassy in Singapore needs to conduct diplomacy with the Singapore Government to guarantee access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. The contribution of non-state actors is needed for the efficiency of the efforts made by the state actors and to find solutions that cannot be fulfilled.

The role of non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore can be carried out by various groups, ranging from students and people in business to professionals. Various efforts made by non-state actors are essentially a representation of other tracks outside track 1 in multi-track diplomacy.

Previously, several studies have been conducted concerning the effort made by the government to ensure education access for Indonesian citizens living abroad. First, Yuliandri and Muslim (2016) identified the role of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore

in protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers in Singapore. The study results show that the Indonesian government determines salary standards, quality of life standards, and legal regulations with related agencies. Another study by Murtadlo (2018) found that education services facilitated by the Government of Indonesia for Indonesian citizens abroad include formal and non-formal education.

Lastly, a study conducted by Dewi (2018) shows the Indonesian government's strategy for solving the education problems for Indonesian living abroad covers three things, namely establishing cooperation with the Ministry of Education regarding school operations, cooperation with the local education ministry, and establishing cooperation with the Indonesian diaspora in the country.

According to the evaluation of the literature review that has been done, this study is dedicated to filling in the gaps that have yet to be extensively covered in earlier studies. The focus of prior studies has been on the government's role in addressing the issues faced by Indonesian living abroad, as well as the challenges faced by the government in resolving these issues. Although there has been research that examines the educational issues faced by Indonesian living abroad, only some have chosen Singapore as a location for their studies. Despite Singapore being one of the primary destinations for Indonesian migrant workers, making access to education is an essential need.

Given that Singapore is known for its high-quality education and the selection system in Singapore's local schools that puts international students as the last priority af-

ter Singaporean citizens and permanent residents, the study done by the author is crucial to understand in detail the educational issues faced by Indonesian citizens in Singapore and the efforts of state and non-state actors in ensuring the access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

This study can be used as a reflection regarding the Indonesian government's policies for Indonesian citizens abroad. In the educational sector, the problems faced are nearly the same. The finding of the studies can be used as a reflection regarding the focus on improving education services in countries where Indonesian citizens live. It should be emphasized that the Government of Indonesia has built a Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. to accommodate Indonesian citizens living abroad to achieve education.

Methodology

This research was conducted using the qualitative method. Using the qualitative method enables the researchers to explore, describe and explain a social phenomenon (Leavy, 2017). The authors discuss the collaboration between state and non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore. This method was chosen to fit the need for the analysis of the multi-track diplomacy and humanitarianism used in the research. To answer the research question, the author used the literature review and interview approach with the Education and Culture Attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, the headmaster of Sekolah Indonesia

(Singapore) Ltd., and the Practice Field Experience students as the informant.

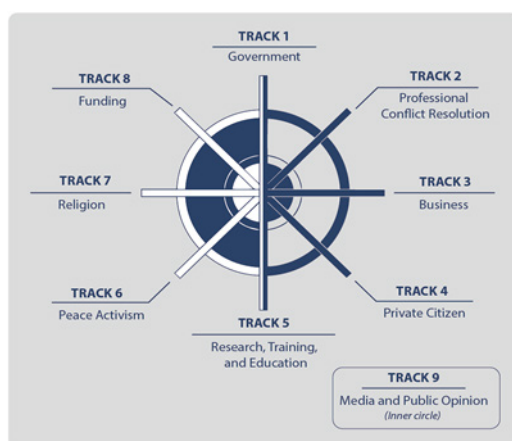
Theoretical Framework

Multi-track diplomacy, foreign policy, and humanitarianism were used in the research. Multi-track diplomacy deeply elaborates on the collaboration between state and non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Foreign policy is used to analyze the response of the Government of Indonesia to the obstacles faced by Indonesian citizens in Singapore in accessing primary and secondary education. Furthermore, humanitarianism is used to analyze the motivation of the efforts made by non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

Multi-Track Diplomacy

The central concept used in this research is multi-track diplomacy. Multi-track diplomacy is a concept of diplomacy that explains the process of world peace in international relations, which is established through a combination of government diplomacy, group diplomacy, and individual diplomacy. Multi-track diplomacy involves all aspects of mediation, from the most basic level of citizens to the highest level of the state (Diamond & McDonald, 1996).

Figure 1. The Tracks in Multi-Track Diplomacy



I · M · T · D Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy

Source: Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy

In addition to the efforts made by the Government of Indonesia as a Track 1 representative, collaboration from other tracks is needed to increase the efficiency of the efforts carried out by Track 1. Collaborations from state and non-state actors are needed to maximize the efforts in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

Foreign Policy

To analyze various discussions in this research, the concept of foreign policy is used to analyze the efforts made by state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Foreign policy is a strategy or plan of action made by state decision-makers in dealing with other countries or other international political units in the terminology of national interests (Plano & Olton, 1999).

All efforts made by state and non-state actors in Singapore must be in accordance with the foreign policy determined by the Government of Indonesia and the Gov-

ernment of Singapore. Establishing Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. is a foreign policy implemented by the Government of Indonesia to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

Humanitarianism

This research uses humanitarianism to analyze the factor that encourages non-state actors to participate and collaborate with state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Humanitarianism is a set of beliefs, practices, categories, discourses, and procedures carried out on a humanitarian basis. Humanitarianism is not just a reaction to a crisis. Furthermore, humanitarianism is a global ethos driven by good faith to meet human needs in extraordinary or unequal circumstances (Lauri, 2020).

Qualified quality education is a right that should be accessible to all citizens. In practice, the efforts made by non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore are driven by a humanitarian factor. A sense of concern for others encourages non-state actors to participate and collaborate with state actors in ensuring access to education so that others can access education.

The Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore

The Primary and Secondary Education System in Singapore

Education in Singapore is under the auspices of the Ministry of Education (MOE) Singapore. Regarding the level of education from primary to secondary, MOE Singapore distinguishes it based on age. Preschool is offered for children aged 4-6 years. Meanwhile, primary school level, primary school is offered for children aged 7 years. Primary school lasts for 6 years, starting from Primary 1 to Primary 6—lastly, secondary school. Secondary education can be completed within 4-6 years, from Secondary 1 to Secondary 5.

Singapore's education services owned by the Singapore authorities consist of local and private schools. There are three phases of admission for the primary school level (P1). Phase 1 is only for Singapore Citizens, Phase 2 is for Permanent Residents, and Phase 3 is for international students. International students can only register for P1 during Phase 3 of the P1 Registration Exercise after all Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents have been allocated a place under the earlier phases. As for secondary schools, secondary schools in Singapore can be selected based on the interests and talents of the students concerned. The Primary School Leaving Examination (PLSE) score is vital in selecting secondary school admission.

Table 1. The School Fees at Singapore Local Schools

2023				
Level	Nationality	School Fees Per Month (SGD)	Miscellaneous Fees Per Month (SGD)	Total Fees Per Month (SGD)
Primary	Singapore Citizen	Free	6.5	6.5
	Permanent Resident	255	6.5	261.5
	International Student (IS) ASEAN	515	6.5	521.5
	IS (Non-ASEAN)	875	6.5	881.5
Secondary	Singapore Citizen	5	10	15
	Permanent Resident	500	10	510
	IS (ASEAN)	900	10	910
	IS (Non-ASEAN)	1750	10	1760

Source: Singapore's Ministry of Education

The monthly fees include school fees and miscellaneous fees. The amount will differ based on your child's nationality and the type of school they attend. The child's nationality differs from Singapore citizens, Permanent residents, and international students. Singapore citizens get the lowest tuition fees, while international students get the most expensive tuition fees. To secure a place in a local school, international students must take the Ministry of Education-mandated Admissions Exercise for International Students (AEIS). This exam is conducted in English and taken in September or October each year. Fees for the test are around 670 SGD (485 USD) and are non-refundable (InterNations, 2019).

The Educational Problems Faced by Indonesian Citizens in Singapore and Indonesia's Foreign Policy

The excellent quality of education affects the strict admission for Singapore schools. Ministry of Education Singapore policy that takes international students as the last priority after Singapore Citizens and

Permanent Residents have been allocated a place under the earlier phases narrows the opportunity for Indonesian as international student. Furthermore, the high school fees for international students challenge Indonesian living in Singapore.

In response to MOE Singapore’s policy regarding access to primary and secondary education, the Government of Indonesia established educational facilities accessible to Indonesian citizens in Singapore. The educational facilities consist of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. and Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore (KBRI Singapura).

Table 2. School Fees at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. in 2022

Level	Admission Fees (Paid once in the first year)	School Fees (Per Month)
Primary School	SGD 500	SGD 95
Junior High School	SGD 400	SGD 145
Senior High School	SGD 400	SGD 170

Source: Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy

Regarding the school fees, Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. offers cheaper school fees than Local schools and private schools. The establishment and operation of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura embody track 1 in multi-track diplomacy. The Government of Indonesia owns Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura under the auspices of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore.

In comparison to other Sekolah Indonesia Luar Negeri (SILN), Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura collaboration to address the educational issues for Indonesians in Singapore

with the details of PKBM KBRI Singapura provides Package B and Package C Equivalency Programs for Indonesian Migrant workers in Singapore and Sekolah Indonesia (Singapore) Ltd. provides educational facilities from primary to high school level using Indonesian Curriculum makes it unique.

State and Non-State Actors Strategies in Ensuring Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore

Under the multi-track diplomacy paradigm, the efforts in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore are not only carried out by the Government of Indonesia as a track 1 representative but also carried out by other tracks such as students appointed by the university as a track 5 representative, entrepreneurs as track 3 representatives, and professionals as track 2 representatives. Furthermore, the efforts made by these non-state actors are bound by the spirit of humanitarianism. The humanitarian factor encourages non-state actors to take part in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

The Efforts of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore in Ensuring Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore

The Indonesian Embassy in Singapore is the official representative of the Government of Indonesia in Singapore. Diplomacy between the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and the Government of Singapore

was realized by establishing Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and the Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) KBRI Singapura as a learning center for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. was established in 1969 with the opening of a kindergarten program. After that, in 1970, the Elementary School program was opened. This was followed by the opening of the Junior High School program in 1971 and the opening of the High School program in 1974. Meanwhile, PKBM KBRI Singapura, established in 2009, provides Package B and Package C Equivalency Programs for Indonesian Migrant workers in Singapore (Sekolah Indonesia Singapura, 2021).

The management of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and the PKBM KBRI Singapura is the existence of track 1 in multi-track diplomacy. It also shows the commitment of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore as the state actor in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for all Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Nonetheless, the learning process at the Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and the PKBM KBRI Singapura involves contributions from various parties from non-state actors as the manifestation of multi-track diplomacy.

Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura received a positive response from Indonesian citizens in Singapore. In 2022, 121 students attended education at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd., including 50 primary school students, 39 junior high school students, and 32 senior high school students. Meanwhile, at PKBM

KBRI Singapura, from its inception until 2021, PKBM KBRI Singapura has graduated 282 Package B equivalency students and 38 Package C equivalency students. The 20 students out of 38 graduates have continued their education at the Universitas Terbuka. Meanwhile, the number of students attending education in 2021 has reached 98 (Sekolah Indonesia Singapura, 2021).

The Grants from State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

Grants provided by SOE for Indonesian Schools (Singapura) Ltd. is another form of track 1 in multi-track diplomacy. As business entities owned by the Government of Indonesia, SOEs have the duty and authority to contribute to the national interest. As an extension of the Government of Indonesia, SOE can carry out various activities to achieve national interests. Suppose the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, through track 1 in multi-track diplomacy, can agree with the Government of Singapore to establish Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura. In that case, SOEs can support the Indonesian Embassy's efforts by improving educational quality at Singapore's Indonesian Government's learning center.

To improve the quality of education at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd., SOE assists in the form of grants. Bank Negara Indonesia in 2016 provided grants for purchasing and repairing infrastructure at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. of SGD 21,800. In addition, several Indonesian SOEs in Singapore, such as Bank Indonesia,

Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Bank Negara Indonesia, and Garuda Indonesia, launched KIPIN ATM for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. KIPIN ATM is a digital technology that provides learning media in the form of various electronic books, learning videos, educational comics, and try-out questions that can be downloaded without using internet quota.

Practice Field Experience and Real Work Lectures by Indonesian Students

When the state actors such as the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and Indonesia State-Owned Enterprises strive for access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore through track 1 in multi-track diplomacy by issuing foreign policies and conducting official diplomacy with the Singapore Government, Indonesian students with the capacity and legitimacy of the university can show their contribution in the form of teaching, training, and researching by conducting Practice Field Experience at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and Real Work Lecture at PKBM KBRI Singapura.

Furthermore, Practice Field Experience and Real Work Lectures conducted by students appointed as representatives from various universities in Indonesia represent track 5 in multi-track diplomacy. Practice Field Experience and Real Work Lecture in Singapore were realized because of the collaboration between universities in Indonesia and the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore. The Singapore Government approved the program through the Ministry of Manpower (MOM). The involvement of educational institutions proves the success of the fifth track

in multi-track diplomacy between universities in Indonesia, the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, and MOM Singapore.

Several universities in Indonesia, such as Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Universitas Negeri Malang, and Universitas Negeri Surabaya, supported this activity by sending their best students to carry out Practice Field Experience and Real Work Lecture at learning centers owned by the Indonesian Government in Singapore (Sekolah Indonesia Singapura, 2021).

The students must teach at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. for three months. Meanwhile, in the Real Work Lecture program at the PKBM KBRI Singapura, students teach the Package B and Package C Equivalency Programs for Indonesian Migrant Workers and hold workshops according to the themes needed by the equality students (Indonesia's Ministry of Education and Culture, 2021). The participation of Indonesia's best students in improving the quality of teaching and education at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura demonstrated the commitment of students and various universities in Indonesia to show their contribution as track 5 representatives in multi-track diplomacy.

Entrepreneur's Grant for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

In addition to grants from SOE, entrepreneurs from several Indonesian-owned companies with offices in Singapore agreed to provide grants for Sekolah Indonesia

(Singapura) Ltd. in the form of 60 units of Personal Computer (PC). These companies include PT. Triputra Group, PT. Barito Pacific, PT. Harum Energy, PT. Great Giant Pineapple, PT. Indosiar Visual Mandiri, PT. Mas Main Wing, PT. Cinema 21, and the Hartono Family. The computer grant handover was held on March 9, 2021, at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. which was attended by the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, representatives of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd., and representatives of grant-making companies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021).

A grant provided by an Indonesian entrepreneur for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. represents track 3 in multi-track diplomacy. The third track, multi-track diplomacy, is carried out by the business sector through various business activities and social activities carried out by business people to solve problems experienced by society (Diamond & McDonald, 1996). The entrepreneurs realize the third track in multi-track diplomacy to improve the quality of education, especially in terms of school infrastructure.

Socialization and Training from Professionals for Students and Educators at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

Apart from students and entrepreneurs, professionals have also contributed to ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Professionals from various fields held socialization and training for educators and students at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. This shows the successful implementa-

tion of education at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. not only because of the success of track 1 diplomacy carried out by the Government of Indonesia. Moreover, non-state actors from various paths in multi-track diplomacy have also shown their role in realizing access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

Furthermore, socialization and training professionals provide for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. represents track 2 in multi-track diplomacy. Non-state actors carry out the second track of multi-track diplomacy as professionals and act based on capacity and professionalism. The second track in multi-track diplomacy has the advantage of finding solutions to problems the government cannot reach (Diamond & McDonald, 1996).

Aiko Ishida, a Kumamoto College, Japan teacher, conducted programming training at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. Other professionals, such as Erlangga Ariadarma Mangunkusumo, senior physician at Singapore National University Hospital and clinical lecturer at the National University of Singapore, also conducted socialization for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. students on March 26, 2021. The socialization was related to COVID-19 and the human respiratory system considering COVID-19 transmission.

Humanitarianism, the Encouraging Factor of Non-State Actor's Effort

Different motivation encourages the strategy undertaken by state and non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and sec-

ondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. When the state actors through track 1 in multi-track diplomacy are motivated by the duties and responsibilities to guarantee access to education for their citizens, non-state actors as representatives of various tracks outside track 1 in multi-track diplomacy ensure access to education due to the encouragement of humanitarianism.

Various efforts made by non-state actors, such as Indonesian students carry out Practice Field Experience at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and Real Work Lecture program at PKBM KBRI Singapura as a representative of track 5 in multi-track diplomacy, entrepreneurs grants for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. as a track 3 representative in multi-track diplomacy, as well as training conducted by professionals as a track 2 representative in multi-track diplomacy driven by the spirit of humanitarianism. This was confirmed by the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Singapore, H.E. Suryo Pratomo, that based on social concern, various parties have contributed to improving the quality of education at learning centers owned by the Government of Indonesia in Singapore (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021).

Based on the Overseas Development Institute report, humanitarian actions must comply with the principles of humanitarianism, namely humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence (Overseas Development Institute, 2000). In the case of the efforts made by non-state actors in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore, human-

ity is reflected in the willingness of various parties to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. The neutrality is reflected in the efforts aimed at all Indonesian citizens in Singapore, regardless of ethnicity, race, religion, place of residence, and economic level. The impartiality is reflected in the cooperation of various parties without bringing internal interests. Lastly, independence is reflected in the various efforts made by non-state actors independently without being ridden by the interests of outsiders.

Meanwhile, the United Nations (UN) Code of Conduct, signed by more than 492 aid organizations, provides a set of common standards for organizations involved in providing aid and a commitment to the four principles. The code establishes humanitarian assistance as a right to be provided to all citizens, regardless of race, creed, or nationality, without political agenda and with preserving the recipient's dignity and respect for the recipient's culture (Rybasack-Smith, 2020).

The UN Code of Conduct is under the purpose of the establishment of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. to provide access to primary and secondary education for all Indonesian citizens in Singapore without exception and the purpose of the establishment of PKBM KBRI Singapura to provide Package B and Package C Equivalency program for all Indonesian migrant workers in Singapore as general regardless the background of the Indonesians.

Singapore Government's Response to the Effort Made by State and Non-state Actors

Multi-track diplomacy involving the commitment from various parties to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore received positive responses from the Government of Singapore and Singapore's educational institutions. Nonetheless, some challenges must be surmounted in this endeavor.

Challenges Faced by State and Non-State Actors in Ensuring Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore

License and land provision for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. becomes an essential point in organizing education at the school. Since education is held in Singapore territory, the learning process needs official legitimacy from the Government of Singapore. The result of the author's interview with Ms. Veronica Enda Wulandari as the Education and Culture Attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd., the principal task executor stated that in the history of the establishment of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd., the issue of licensing and land provision was the leading points faced at that time (Wulandari, 2021).

That is because Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. is projected to be established in Singapore under the sovereignty of the Government of Singapore. The efforts made by the Government of Indonesia to obtain the land and license from the Government of Singapore are through lobbying in diplomacy carried out by the Government of

Indonesia through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore (Wulandari, 2021).

Veronica Enda Wulandari also stated that Indonesian schools abroad certainly have various problems. Currently, the problem faced by Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. is the need for more educators. The problem is caused by procuring education staff which takes quite a long time. The absence of teacher competency development forums exacerbates the lack of educators.

Regarding the practice field experience students, the obstacle faced by the students is the issuance delays of the Training Employment Pas. This aligns with the information obtained from the author's interview with Maria Qori'ah, the Universitas Negeri Surabaya student who conducted a practice field experience at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. from April to June 2017. During that period, the practice field experience was carried out by students from Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Universitas Sebelas Maret, and Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. At Singapore's departure time, only Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta students had received a Training Employment Pass from the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) Singapore. Meanwhile, students from Universitas Negeri Surabaya and Universitas Sebelas Maret must leave Singapore on the 31st day of staying in Singapore and return to Singapore the following day. (Qori'ah, 2021).

Government of Singapore Response Regarding the Efforts of State and Non-State Actors in Ensuring Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore

The efforts made by state and non-state actors as representatives of various tracks in multi-track diplomacy in ensuring access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore have received a positive response from the Government of Singapore. Multi-track diplomacy, which involves the commitment of many parties, gets positive feedback from the Government of Singapore as the authorized holder of Singapore.

The Indonesian government, through the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education (MOE) Singapore on May 20, 1969, regarding the establishment and operation of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. Regarding land provision, the Government of Singapore provided 8,054 m² of land for the construction of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. The support from the Government of Singapore is essentially reciprocity for the Government of Indonesia's commitment through track 1 in multi-track diplomacy, assisted by non-state actors as representatives of various tracks in multi-track diplomacy.

Apart from the MoU, other supports were provided by the MOE for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. The results of the author's interview with Ms. Veronica Enda Wulandari, the Education and Culture Attache at the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, show the excellent collaboration between the

Indonesian government and the Singapore government. Singapore government's positive response is due to previous Indonesia's multi-track diplomacy strategy. The Singapore government guarantees the Indonesian Curriculum to be implemented at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

Regarding education, the Government of Singapore does not interfere with Indonesian policies. However, in terms of education governance, because Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. is officially registered as a private educational institution at MOE and supervised by the Committee for Private Education (CPE) Singapore, the regulations at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. has to follow Singapore's rules. The Singapore government, represented by the MOE, is also open to dialogue if there are policies that Indonesian schools in Singapore cannot fulfill.

Furthermore, Veronica Enda Wulandari stated that licensing from the Singapore Government was not a problem anymore because the MOM was always swift in issuing Student's Pass for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. students and Employment Pass for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. educators as well as Training Employment Pass for Indonesia college students attending the Practice Field Experience and Real Work Lecture at the school (Wulandari, 2021).

The Support from Educational Institutions Owned by the Government of Singapore for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

Multi-track diplomacy carried out by state and non-state actors in ensuring access

to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore has received a positive response from the Government of Singapore and educational institutions owned by the Government of Singapore. Nanyang Polytechnic is a public university in Singapore that contributed to improving the quality of teaching at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. Through Nanyang Polytechnic International (NYPi), Nanyang Polytechnic carried out training for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. educators to improve learning innovation and motivation. The training was held at the Nanyang Polytechnic campus with Nanyang Polytechnic educators as training instructors (Sekolah Indonesia Singapura, 2021).

Apart from higher education, Mrs. Veronica Enda Wulandari, an Education and Culture Attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore, stated that Singapore local schools openly cooperate with Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. For example, Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. is often involved in events at Maha Bodhi School and Victoria School during the International Friendship Day event. Singapore's local schools also support the quality improvement of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. teaching staff (Wulandari, 2021).

The support from educational institutions owned by the Government of Singapore shows positive feedback for the commitment of Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd to improve the quality of education. This commitment is in line with the support given by state and non-state actors in ensuring the quality of education and teaching at Seko-

lah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. The excellent collaboration between state and non-state actors through multi-track diplomacy encourages positive feedback from various parties.

Conclusion

The Singapore Ministry of Education (MOE) policy that places Singapore citizens as the main priority, permanent residents as the second priority, and international students as the last priority in the Singapore local school admissions have become a challenge Indonesian Citizens in Singapore face. In addition, MOE's policy regarding the highest school fees for international students among Singapore citizens and permanent residents is another problem faced by Indonesian citizens in Singapore in accessing primary and secondary education.

In dealing with the problem, state actors collaborate with non-state actors through multi-track diplomacy. As a state actor and representative of Track 1, the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore shows its commitment by establishing Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. The government of Indonesia owns the school, which facilitates access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore.

In addition, the advocacy between the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and the Government of Singapore has had a positive impact realized by establishing Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) provides Package B and Package C equivalency programs for Indonesian migrant workers in Singapore. Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises (SOE), as another representation of

track 1, shows its contribution by providing grants to improve the quality of education at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

Apart from the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and the Indonesian SOE as the representatives of Track 1 in multi-track diplomacy, the efforts to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore are also carried out by non-state actors. Indonesian students appointed by universities as the representatives of track 5 show their commitment by collaborating with the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and the Singapore Ministry of Manpower (MOM) to carry out Field Experience Practice at the Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and work lecture program at PKBM KBRI Singapura. Entrepreneurs carried out other efforts from non-state actors as representatives of Track 3 by providing grants to Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and professionals as representatives of Track 2 by providing training for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. students and educators.

The shared values of humanitarianism encourage the collaboration between state and non-state actors in multi-track diplomacy. Social concern and belief in the importance of humanity encourage the efforts of state and non-state actors to ensure access to primary and secondary education for Indonesian citizens in Singapore. Various efforts made by state and non-state actors comply with the principles of humanitarianism, namely humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence.

Moreover, the efforts made by state and non-state actors follow the United Nations (UN) Code of Conduct, which provides a set of common standards for organizations involved in providing aid and a commitment to the four principles. The code establishes humanitarian assistance as a right for all citizens. In line with the UN Code of Conduct, Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. and PKBM KBRI Singapura were established with the goals of providing equal access to primary and secondary education for all Indonesian citizens in Singapore and providing Package B and Package C Equivalency programs for all Indonesian migrant workers in Singapore regardless the background of Indonesians.

Furthermore, multi-track diplomacy, which involves the commitment of various parties, gets positive feedback from the Government of Singapore. The positive feedback was manifested by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and the Ministry of Education (MOE) Singapore regarding licensing and the granting of land for Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

Other responses were shown by various positive collaborations between the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and MOE, the invitations to cultural activities organized by the Government of Singapore, as well as various supports provided by the Singapore Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) and MOM Singapore. Other support was provided by Singapore educational institutions such as Nanyang Polytechnic, Maha Bodhi School, and Victoria School, which

provided training and participation invitations. It opened the dialogue with Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd.

On the other hand, the efforts made by state and non-state actors encountered obstacles. The main obstacles were the license, land provision, and the need for educators at Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. The need for educators is caused by procuring education staff which takes quite a long time. The absence of teacher competency development forums exacerbates the lack of educators.

In the broader study of international relations, multi-track diplomacy becomes the practical solution to the problems faced by governments and citizens, especially the problems related to the authority of other countries. The collaboration between state and non-state actors that involves the commitment of various parties encourages problem-solving more effectively and communicatively. With their authority and capacity, supported by non-state actors from various backgrounds and expertise, state actors become an effective combination in the problem-solving faced by the government and citizens in the broader scope.

References

Books

- Davey, E., Borton, J., & Foley, M. (2013). *A History of the Humanitarian System: Western Origins and Foundations*. London: Overseas Development Institute
- Diamond, L., & McDonald, J. (1996). *Multi-Track Diplomacy, A Sistem Ap-*

proach to Peace. Connecticut: Kumarian Press.

- Lauri, A. D. (2020). *Humanitarianism: Keywords*. Leiden: Brill.
- Overseas Development Institute. (2000). *The Principles of Humanitarian Action in International Humanitarian Law*. London: HPG Overseas Development Institute.
- Plano, J. C., & Olton, R. (1999). *Kamus Hubungan Internasional*. Bandung: Aberdeen.

Journal Article (with DOI)

- Murtadlo, M. (2018). Layanan Pendidikan bagi Warga Negara Indonesia di Arab Saudi. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan*, XVI(1), 94-109. <https://doi.org/10.32729/edukasi.v16i1.461>

Journal Article (without DOI or page numbers)

- Dewi, U. N. M. (2018). Permasalahan dan Solusi Hak Pendidikan Anak Pekerja Migran Indonesia Studi Kasus di Negeri Johor dan Negeri Pahang, Malaysia. *UMY Journal*, 1–23. Retrieved from: <http://repository.umy.ac.id/handle/123456789/22327>
- Yuliandri, F. & Muslim, M. A. (2016). Peran Organisasi Perwakilan RI di Luar Negeri dalam Upaya Perlindungan Buruh Migran Indonesia (Studi Kasus: Perlindungan Buruh Migran Indonesia oleh Kedutaan Besar Republik Indone-

sia di Singapura). *UI Journal*, 1-22. Retrieved from: <https://lontar.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20432089&lokasi=lokal>

Electronic source

- InterNations. (2019, March 5). *A Comprehensive Guide about The Education System and International Schools*. Retrieved from <https://www.internations.org/go/moving-to-singapore/education>
- Ministry of Education and Culture. (2021, October 5). *KBRI Singapura Gandeng Mahasiswa Mengajar Pekerja Migran di Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat*. Retrieved from <https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/blog/2021/10/kbri-singapura-gandeng-mahasiswa-mengajar-pekerja-migran-di-pusat-kegiatan-belajar-masyarakat>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2021, March 9). *Serah Terima Donasi Komputer dari Perusahaan Indonesia di Singapura kepada Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd*. Retrieved from <https://kemlu.go.id/singapore/id/news/11552/serah-terima-donasi-komputer-dari-perusahaan-indonesia-di-singapura-kepada-sekolah-indonesia-singapura-ltd#!>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2021, October 5). *Tingkatkan Mutu Pendidikan bagi Pekerja Migran Indonesia di Singapura, KBRI Singapura Gandeng Universitas Negeri Semarang*. Retrieved from <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/3001/berita/tingkatkan-mutu-pendidikan-bagi-pekerja-migran-indonesia-di-singapura-kbri-singapura-gandeng-universitas-negeri-semarang#!>
- Ministry of Education. (2021, January 10). *Primary 1 Registration for International Students*. Retrieved from <https://www.moe.gov.sg/primary/p1-registration/international-students>
- Ministry of Education. (2021, May 23). *Educational Technology Journey*. Retrieved from <https://www.moe.gov.sg/education-in-sg/educational-technology-journey>
- Ministry of Education. (2021, October 18). *Types of Schools*. Retrieved from <https://www.MOE.gov.sg/education-in-sg/our-schools/types-of-schools>
- Ministry of Education Singapore. (2021, October 21). *Revised School Fees for Non-Citizens in Government and Government-Aided Schools for 2022 and 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.moe.gov.sg/news/press-releases/20211021-revised-school-fees-for-non-citizens-in-government-and-government-aided-schools-for-2022-and-2023>
- Rybasack-Smith, H. (2020, April 30). *History and Principles of Humanitarian Action*. Retrieved from <https://gdc.unicef.org/resource/history-and-principles-humanitari->

[an-action](#)

- Salim, A. (2017, September 7). *Ini jumlah WNI yang Tinggal di Singapura*. Retrieved from <https://sumbar.antaraneews.com/berita/211801/ini-jumlah-wni-yang-tinggal-di-singapura>
- Sekolah Indonesia Singapura. (2018, May 16). *Tingkat Pendidikan Sekolah Indonesia Singapura*. Retrieved from <http://sekolahindonesia.sg/tingkatan-pendidikan/>
- Sekolah Indonesia Singapura. (2021, October 18). *Pendaftaran Sekolah Indonesia Singapura*. Retrieved from <http://sekolahindonesia.sg/pendaftaran/>

Interviews

- Qori'ah, M. (2022, January 6). The Effort of State and Non-State Actors in Ensuring Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore. (D. A. Wulandari, Interviewer)
- Wulandari, V. E. (2021, December 8). The Effort of State and Non-State Actors in Ensuring Access to Primary and Secondary Education for Indonesian Citizens in Singapore. (D. A. Wulandari, Interviewer)