গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর
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বিষয় : Study Tour Report of Indonesia জমা দান।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে সদ্য সমাপ্ত Study Tour of Indonesia এর Report সদয় কার্যার্থে প্রেরণ করা হ'ল।

সংলগ্নী : ২২ পাতা।

মোহাম্মদ সলিম উল্যাহ
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মহাপরিচালক
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মিরপুর-২, ঢাকা-১২১৬।
(দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ: পরিচালক, প্রশিক্ষণ)

প্রশিক্ষণ বিভাগ
তারিখ :
- উপপরিচালক-১
- উপপরিচালক-২
- সহকারী পরিচালক-১
- সহকারী পরিচালক-২
- সহকারী পরিচালক-৩
- সহকারী পরিচালক-৪

পরিচালক (প্রশিক্ষণ)

FileIndex/BD-20

Study Tour Report

Of

Indonesia

Team Leader : Mr. Saber Hossein

Director, Monitoring and Evaluation

Directorate of Primary Education.

Fly to Jakarta

Hazrat shahjalal Int.Air Port Dhaka

At.9.00 pm of the 24th April The Team led by Mr. Saber Hossein (Director. MnE) reached at airport. after completing the all procedure we started for kualalampur at 1 am. Early in the morning of 25th april We are reached al kualalampur airport. Weas passed the whole morning by moving at the airport lobby. There we also met the another Team of Primary teacher and MoPME officer Who are going to Singapur for the same purpose led by Mr. Fayzul kabir, Join Secretary, MoPME.

At 11 am we again started for Jakarta. At 1 pm we reached at Sukorna Hatta int. airport ,Jakarta. After completing all procedure we came out and received by Ms Anna and and other team member of AIT which is the local organization engaged for supporting our study tour. It takes one hour to take us to Hotel from The airport. We reached hour particular Room and took rest after a long Journey. At 7.00 pm we all gathered at hotel lobby for Welcome dinner. After dinner we again back to Hotel and had a long sleep up to 7.00 am next day.

OVERVIEW INDONESIA

THE PEOPLE

Unity in Diversity

The Indonesian national motto Unity in Diversity points to one of the greatest attractions of your host country, Indonesia. There are some 300 ethnic groups, a result of both the country's unique geography and history. Many Indonesians may see themselves first by their ethnic and cultural group and secondly as Indonesians. The glue that binds the people together is theusage of the Bahasa Indonesia, the national language, and pancasila, the national philosophy, which stresses the doctrine of unity and universal justice for all Indonesians.

Ethnicity

The majority of Indonesians are of Malay extraction. The remainder of the ``pribumi" (natives) are Melanesian (in Papua and the eastern islands). There are ethnic Chinese, Indians and Arabs concentrated mostly in urban areas throughout the archipelago. Major Ethnic group: Javanese-45%, Coastal Malays-7.5%, and others-26%.

Population

255.461.700 (2014) Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world after China, India and the United States. Over two thirds of the population resides in Java, the center of the country's economic and political power. Visit the UNICEF website for some very interesting

atistics covering population, economics, etc, The annual population growth rate was 1.4% in 2014.

2014 figures show that 11.47% of the population lived below the national poverty line (garis kemiskinan). In September 2014, the Governor lf Jakarta estimated the povery level of Jakartans to be 4.09 percent of the total population. Life expectancy is 70.1 years.

Density

Indonesia's population problems center mostly around the issue of population density. Together with the adjoining smaller islands of Madura and Bali, Java accounts for just over 7% of the Indonesia land area, but these islands are populated by some 149 million inhabitants6. The population of the special district of Jakarta was 10,177,900.

By contrast, the province of Papua represents 22% of the total land mass, Yet has only 1.3% of the population. So vast areas of Indonesia have very low population levels. While the majority of the people live in the island of Java and Bali.

Religion

About 87.2% of the population is Muslim. Roughly 9.8% is Christian (Protestant and Roman Catholic) and approximately 3% is Hindu, Buddhist, kong Hu Chu and other beliefs. All six of these religions are formally recognized in Indonesia and have official national holidays commemorating events of importance to their followers. While the country is predominantly Muslim, the government is secular and therefore is not based on a single religion. Read about religious holidays in Indonesia.

Family Planning

A comprehensive family planning program has seen Indonesia's annual population growth rate fall from 2.3 percent in 1972 to around in 2014.

Geography

Indonesians refer to their homeland as Tanah Air kita, which means Our land and water. This refers to its geographical makeup consisting of 17.504 islands. The total land mass is 1.91 million square kilometers connected by six seas covering more than 3 million square kilometers.

About 6.000 islands are inhabited with Java accounting for more than half the nation's population. Satellite imaging Analysis has also showed that Indonesia has a coastline of 108.920 kilometers (68.075 miles) and a total of 20.731 square kilometers (82,924 miles) of reefs.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world extending some 2,000 kilometers from North to south and more than 5,000 kilometers from East to West. The archipelago stretches over more than one- tenth of the Equator between Southeast Asia and Australia. The largest islands are the kalimantan provinces on Borneo, Sumatra, Papua, Sulawesi and Java (Where Jakarta is located).

Nearly 60 percent of Indonesia's land is forested and a significant portion is mountainous and volcanic. The highest point is Puncak Jaya in Papua. Which is 5,030 meters tall. Some other mountains on Sumatra and papua exceed 3,000 meters in height. Mt. Merapi near Yogyakarta, is regarded as the most volatile of Indonesia's 500 volcanoes, 129 of which are still active. Java alone has 112 volcanoes. Centuries of volcanic activity has led to high degree of soil fertility on Java and Bali, which accounts in part for the high concentration of agriculture and people on these two islands.

Administrative Divisions

Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces, which include 2 special regions and 1 special capital city district which are further sub-divided into smaller entities of districts, sub-districts, villages and neighborhoods. They are:

Bali, Banten, Bangka- Belitung, Bengkulu, Gorontalo. Jambi, Jwa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, kalimantan Barat, kalimantan Selatan kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara, lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, papua Barat, Riau, Riau kepulauan, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Gorontalo, Sumatra Barat, Sumatra Selatan and Sumatra Utara.

The two special regions are Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam of the northern tip of Sumatra and Yogyakarta in Central Java. The special capital city district is Jakarta (DK).

The former province of East Time became independent of Indonesia in 1999 after a UN-sponsored referendum was held. It is now an independent country called Timor Lorosa'e.

Largest Cities

Jakarta, with a population of over 10,200,000 (2014), Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surakarta (solo), Medan, Padang, Palembang, Ujung Pandang, Banjarmasin, Bandar Lampung and Manado.

Climate

Mostly equatorial which means intense tropical weather with high humidity! The temperature ranges between 16-91 degrees F) with humidity ranging from 60-98 percent.

There are two seasons, the rainy monsoon season which usually lasts from November through May, with the heaviest rainfall from November through March (or so): followed by the dry season which is driest between June and September. Rainfall varies throughout Indonesia, averaging 706 mm (28 inches) yearly.

ime zone

Due to its location at the equator, the length of days and nights across the archipelago remain pretty constant throughout the year, with sunrise falling near 6:00 am and sunset near 6:00pm.

Indonesia has three time zone:

Western Indonesia time- Waktu Indonesia Barat (WIB)- covering Sumatra, Java, West and Central Kalimantan is GMT+7:

Central Indonesia time- Waktu Indonesia Tengah (WITA)- covering Bali, South and East Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara is GMT+8:

East Indonesia time- Waktu Indonesia Timur (WIT)- covering Maluku and Papua GMT+9:

Daylight saving time is NOT observed in Indonesia.

THE LANGUAGE

The official language is Bahasa Indonesia. The written and spoken form is based on the Malay trade dialect which was used throughout the region in the past. Bahasa Indonesia is a strong Unifying factor in a country where more than 300 distinct regional languages are still spoken. Bahasa Indonesia is not a difficult language to learn and many expatriates quickly learn the language sufficiently to succeed in meeting every day needs. More Formal Bahasa Indonesia is expected to be used in high level business meetings. Newspapers and television news use formal Bahasa Indonesia.

English may be spoken in international and high level business contexts in large cities. You may be able to converse with some Indonesians in Jakarta in English. In rural areas it may be difficult to find people who speak English, unless the locale is a widely visited tourist destination. Many employees of international hoteis and limousine drivers speak English. You may have difficulty finding an English speaking taxi driver or household staff.

Dutch may be understood by older Indonesians, who may have attended Dutch schools.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Republic of Indonesia

Indonesia is a republic with political power organized around the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. Indonesia declared independence from the Netherlands and Japan on August 17, 1945.

Pancasila

Pancasila, the five principles, is the basic philosophy of the government. These principles are: Belief in one God, Just and civilized humanity, the Unity of Indonesia, Democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations among representatives, and Social Justice for all Indonesian citizens.

The Executive Branch

The President is the chief of state and head of Government. The President is also the supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The current President of Indonesia is Joko Widodo Jokowi and his Vice President is Jusuf kalla, elected in July 2014.

The Legislative Branch

House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR). While previous DPR were dominated by members of the Golkar party, representatives of many parties currently serve in the DPR after the democratic Elections held several times since 1998/1999. The People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawarakatan Rakyat or MPR) includes the DPR members in addition to 500 indirectly elected and appointed members.

The Judicial Branch

The Supreme Court is called Mahkamah Agung.

The Legal System

The legal system is based on Roman- Dutch law. This has been substantially enhanced and modified over the years to cater to indigenous concepts and new criminal procedures code being enacted every year.

Political Organizations

During the later part of the ``New Order" Government of President of President Soeharto, Indonesia only recognized three legal political organizations: Golkar- the ruling political organization, PPP- The Muslim backed Development Unity Party, and PDI- the Indonesian Democratic Party.

Since The fall of the Soeharto Regime in 1998, many new political parties have been formed, with 48 parties participating in the 1999 elections for parliamentary representation and 38 parties participating in the 2009 elections. In 2014, 9 parties have representatives in Parliament.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Currency

The currency of Indonesia is the Rupiah (IDR). The currency rates float and the rate varies along with a myriad of economic factors.

See the Indonesian Rupiah Currency Converter on our banking page for current info.

Growth Rate

The economic growth rate was 5.0% in 2014. Gross domestic product rose 5.78 percent in 2013, making the slowest growth since 2009. The result compared with the median forecast of 5.7 percent growth in a Reuters Poll of economists. Southeast Asia's biggest economy has enjoyed annual growth of more than 6 percent in recent year, underpinned by spending among its growing middle class.

Inflation is currently at 4.89% according to Bank Indonesia.

In 2014 the World Bank declared that Indonesia had the 10th largest economy in the world, providing contributing 2.3 percent of global economic output.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income, was uss 3,630 in 2014 14.

Mineral Resources

Oil and natural gas, coal, tin, copper, nickel ore, bauxite, copper, coal, silver, and gold.

Main Agricultural Products

Rice, palm oil, coffee, tea, spices, cassava, peanuts, cocoa, copra, sugar, natural rubber, shrimp and fish, poultry, beef and eggs.

Main Manufactured Products

Plywood, textiles, garments, shoes, processed rubber, processed food, electrical/electronic goods, and Liquefied Natural Gas (LBG).

At a Glance

Indonesia's populations of 250 million people live amid 17500 islands. The diverse country in the world's largest archipelago is home to hundreds of distinct ethnic groups, as well as hundreds of languages.

The country has experienced significant economic growth in the last decade, and its middle class continues to expand. Indonesia is now categorized as lower middle-income and annual GDP growth was 4.7 percent (WB 2015). With a rising middle class expected to reach 135 million (UNDP) people by 2020, the country is challenged with widening inequality.

Indonesia has made significant progress in sustainable development. The world's fourth most populous nation is now the 16th biggest economy in the world and a preferred destination for foreign investment in the region.

Nonetheless progress has been largely uneven. Indonesia has more than 28.55 million people still living below the national poverty line and many more do not have access to basic social services. Between 2002 and 2013, income inequality increased by 24 percent. Large sections of the population lack access to basic services, with 68 percent – mainly those in urban centers – having access to safe drinking water, and 61 percent to sanitation.

Long term development in Indonesia is jeopardized by environmental degradation and climate change. Much of the country's economic growth has been driven by the extraction of natural resources at the expense of the environment. Indonesia is also one of the world's top emitters of greenhouse gases and the deforestation rate is one of the highest in the world.

Provinces	34
Districts	415
Municipalities	93
Female Population	49.66%
Male Population	50.34%
Life Expectancy	70.1
Percentage of Women in Parliament	17.32%
Unemployment	6.3%

Statistics

Capital	Jakarta
Population	255,461.700 (2015)
Area (in sq. km)	1,910,931
Islands	17,504
Language(s)	Bahasa Indonesia
Poverty rate	11.3% (2014)
Per capita income	$3,630 (2014)
GDP at market prices	$888.5 billion (2014)
Human Development Index	0.684 (2014)

General Information:

Total population (in thousands)	251,268
Annual population growth (%)	1.2
Population aged 14 years and younger (in thousands)	70,876
Rural population (% of total population)	49
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	2.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70
Prevalence of HIV (% of population aged 15-49 years)	0.4
Poverty headcount ratio at 2 PPP$ a day (% of population)	43.3
GDP per capita – PPP$	4,876
Annual GDP growth (%)	6.2
Total debt service (% of GNI)	4.3
GDP in billions – PPP$	1,204

Education system:

Official school ages by level of education

Pre-primary	5-6
Primary	7-12
Secondary	13-18
Tertiary	19-23

School age population by education level

Pre-primary	9,197,750
Primary	28,218,430
Secondary	27,388,519
Tertiary	20,531,690

Compulsory education lasts 9 years from age 7 to age 15

For primary to post-secondary education, the academic years begins in July and ends in June

Participation in education

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Out-of-school children										
Total	1863040	1530340	892075	1149140	975284	889775	1030887	1292638	1900096	-
Female	1094703	934147	670689	677076	344359	380792	227611	556230	855416	-
Male	768337	596193	221386	472364	363925	508983	803776	736408	1044680	-

Out-of-school adolescents										
Total	3177794	3658605	2433156	2803442	2452316	2280194	2074768	2030715	1948097	-
Female	1549605	1733600	1145422	1362189	1178143	1089081	1010132	920453	920599	-
Male	1628189	1925005	1287734	1441253	1274173	1191113	1064636	1110262	1027498	-

Pre-primary education	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Out-of-school children										
Total	31.48	34.8	40.79	43.35	45.35	41.31	42.96	49.95	54.45	-
Female	32	35.21	41.79	44.05	46.69	42.28	44.36	50.93	58.31	-
Male	30.98	34.02	39.84	42.68	44.09	40.39	41.65	49.03	50.81	-
Net enrolment rate (%)										
Total	21.78	24.71	29.14	-	32.6	29.43	-	34.26	38.09	-
Female	22.14	25.15	29.84	-	33.56	30.06	-	34.14	40.79	-
Male	21.43	24.3	28.46	-	31.49	28.83	-	34.37	35.54	-

Primary education	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Out-of-school children										
Total	107.79	106.05	109.06	107.91	108.14	108.66	108.64	108.96	106.34	-
Female	106.09	104.4	107.02	106.51	106.96	110.53	110.71	108.61	106.23	-
Male	109.43	107.63	11.01	108.46	109.27	106.88	106.67	108.77	106.44	-
Net enrolment rate (%)										
Total	88.8	91.6	93.6	92.86	93.41	93.8	93.27	92.36	90.15	-
Female	87.39	90.17	91.81	92	82.38	94.11	95.18	92.87	90.64	-
Male	90.15	92.97	95.32	93.69	94.38	93.51	91.46	91.88	89.69	-

Progression and completion in education

	Total	Male	Female	
School life wxpectancy ISCED 1-8 (years)	12.9	12.91	12.89	2013
Percentage of repeaters in primary (%)	2	2.18	1.81	2013
Survival to the last grade of primary (%)	81.8	77.37	82.82	2012
Gross intake ratio into the last grade primary (%)	100.59	99.05	102.22	2013
Primary to secondary transition rate (%)	91.65	91.53	91.78	2012

Education expenditures

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Government expenditure on education										
As % of GDP	2.87	-	3.04	2.9	3.53	2.81	3.19	3.41	3.37	-
As % of total	15.15	-	14.94	13.67	19.31	16.65	18.06	18.09	17.59	-
Government expenditure per student (in PPP$)										
Primary education	-	-	808.46	852.94	1053.49	825.53	965.68	1083.41	1192.31	-
Secondary education	-	-	667.88	707.55	858.12	686.14	803.58	969.65	986.13	-
Tertiary education	-	-	1668.57	1274.35	1644.82	1809.07	2011.4	2200.67	2159.4	-

Annex

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pre-primary education										
Number of pupils per teacher										
Pulil/teacher ratio	15.57	15.57	13.32	11.71	12.37	-	-	15.23	14.93	-
Primary education										
Gross intake ratio into the first grade of primary (%)										
Total	110.72	112.34	115.26	112.49	110.97	112.92	114.2	104.4	105.28	-
Female	108.81	110.29	112.93	113.21	110.33	114.72	116.99	106.64	106.97	-

Male	112.56	114.31	117.5	111.8	111.57	111.22	111.58	102.29	103.69	-
Survival to the last grade of primary (%)										
Total	-	-	79.98	87.87	91.8	88	88.98	81.8	-	-
Female	-	-	82.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	77.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross intake ratio into the last grade of primary (%)										
Total	94.16	92.42	96.54	96.55	98.33	100.25	97.47	102.54	100.59	-
Female	94.98	92.91	95.82	96.25	99.19	-	99.29	104.12	102.22	-
Male	93.37	91.95	97.22	96.84	97.5	-	95.74	101.03	99.05	-
Number of pupils per teacher										
Pulil/teacher ratio	20.41	19	18.82	20.69	19.78	19.01	18.98	18.59	16.09	-
Secondary education										
Primary to secondary transition rate (%)										
Total	88.62	98.94	91.55	92.05	89.84	89.78	96.44	91.65	-	-
Female	88.96	98.28	94.95	92.84	-	96.36	96.23	91.78	-	-
Male	88.29	99.59	88.33	91.31	-	84.06	96.64	91.53	-	-

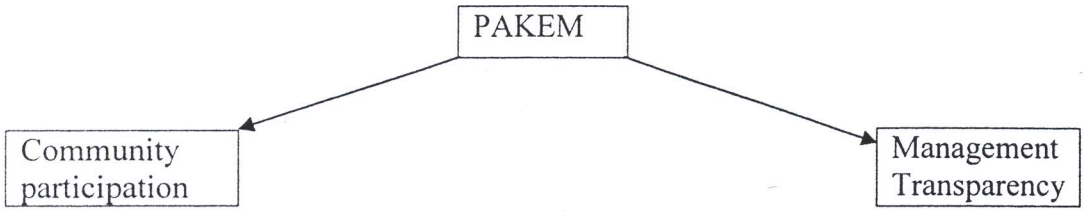
2nd day at Jakarta

2nd Day at 9.00 am the AIT arrange a seminar at Hotel AKMANI on effective School management. In a daylong seminar renowned Educationist took 3 particular session. Mr. Juwarinto who is also a school founder gave details information on school management, and The School Based Management (SBM).

SBM of Indonesia

TERMS →School autonomy →Decentralization →Delegation→school by stakeholders involvement→Effective and efficiency in management →Effective School→Transparency→ - community involvement → school committee →school quality → Empowerment.

Pillars of SBM



School visit.

26th April we started at 9.00 am to visit a Govt. primary school at Jakarta named SDN Cipinang Mura 05 PAGI. After reaching the school, the students and teachers welcomed us by dancing and Singing . The beautiful scenario of the school premises is very clean and Environment is healthy. We meet at Teachers room. The principal of the school gave a presentation on his academic and administrative aspects. At that time the monitoring officer was also present at the meeting.

Mission of the school :

- Healthy life, clean environment
- Develop Iman, Taqwa, Knowledge with teaching learning process.
- To Extend, co-operation with community and school.

Facilities of the school:

- Doctor Corner.
- Computer lab.
- Science Lab.
- Library.
- Healthy canteen (Govt. Approved, self service and self pay).
- Toilet Facilities (1:40 for male and 1:20 for female, Teachers separate for male and female).
- Mosque.
- Waste management (Organic fertilizer, Handicraft, music instrument from waste).
- Flood and Earthquake awareness training (For both students and teachers).

Findings :

- The SMC played an important role for the academic development of the school.
- The SMC consists of 11 members (teachers representative, guardian and community people)
- Students and teachers are self- motivated and work together to make clean the school premises under the supervision of the principal.
- TSR ratio 1:40

Visit to Education ministry:

After visiting SDN 05 School, we started for directorate under the ministry of Education and cultural affairs at 2.00 pm we reached at their offices. The director with other colleagues gave a short brief and answers according to our questions about their curriculum, school management system, monitoring system etc. After taking a photo session and refreshment we left for hotel with full tiredness.

Green school visit:

At 27th April we visited a school (Non- Govt.) named Sekolah Alam Cikeas Green school .The school is situated far from Jakarta, At BOGOR District of java province. The School is situated at a semi Hilly area near to Road side, with full of Green Trees, its a separate idea. the founder director, Principal and teacher gave a brief on school campus is clean, Waste Garbage management, they put the waste into a particular place and then ,Produce composed fertilizer. The teacher with his/her student play together, study together and works together. we see the school as a outstanding separate idea.

PROFILE OF

Sekolah Alam Cikeas

Sekolah Alam Cikeas is a school based on nature that forms the noble character generation through environmentally creative education.
They develop a pattern of a true `` Indonesian Children", Which maximizes the potential of the surrounding environment and the universe as a place of learning and learning resources.

They create a safe environment, friendly and healthy environment that develop children to achieve their best potencies.

They make every learning experience feel special and memorable, so it can change the knowledge perspective, and the understanding of the children.

History

Sekolah Alam Ckieas was founded in 2006 by puri Cikeas Foundation (now known as Bhakti Suratto Foundation). It started with 60 students in 4 classes and now has almost 600 students in 28 classes from play groups, kindergarten, elementary and junior high school.

Sekolah Alam Cikeas refers to human function as world leader, that focus on:

Basic Concepts

- Noble characters
- Logical thinking
- Leadership
- Entrepreneurship

Education Concepts

- Competent teachers as a role model
- Qualified Books as the gate of knowledge
- Outward bound activity, to form leadership values
- Universe as unlimited natural laboratory

Vision of the School

Become a leading school that creates generation of leaders.

Mission of the School

To build a system of nature-based education that refer to international standard while conserve nature in the surrounding environment.

To organized education that build human who has extensive knowledge, healthy and noble character.

To develop quality education that can be applied in the general population in different regions.

Noble Characters
Creating an environment that supports the formation of noble characters, which are developed from a combination of a daily routine that forms habits and scientific insights.

Scientific Logic

Harnessing the potential of nature and the environment around the school as the venue and media to conduct exploration, observation and experiment to provoke the curiosity of children in science that emerged from the natural symptoms that occur all around us.

Leadership

Building leadership from the uniqueness of each child by providing routine responsibilities and challenges with the storied hardships. So that every child is able to be a leader for herself, her friends, her group, and her environment so that someday in the future she is able to become a great leader for her world.

Entrepreneurship

Designing activities that encourage the children desire to able to make a work, manage it and take its benefits in the form of experience, cooperation, production management, and profit. It is aimed to encourage children to be independent, creative, persistent and able to appreciate the hard work.

Class Activities

Outdoor activities such as Outbound are part of the regular activities of the class. Sometimes students get out of the school to explore new environments, fields, river, catch, fish, and do many other activities in the natural environment around the school.

We also have special classes in the evening. We have an OBSERVATORIUM that hosts night classes to observe natural and space phenomena in the evening.

On OUTCAMP program, we do expeditions exploring Indonesia to understand the richness of nature, conservation, as well as knowing the diversity of tribes and cultures of Indonesia.

Class 7 and 8 grade have Project Based Learning activities which visit Japan to do ``Study of Waste Management and Conservation of Environment".

Conservations Around The School

Trash Management System

We have Methods of waste management which manages garbage from homes and schools.

The garbage processing system begins with sorting, collection and utilization of waste into useful goods, which are administered by the Bank of Trash.

Our Quality Achievements

Our Engagement for Environment

We produce less waste to the environment and has a system to maintain the waste from our activities.

Galangal fields ecosystem is transformed into a mini forest, Which become the new ecosystem that invites a diverse range of insect to come and live in the school environment.

2 hectares of the school environment has been able to supply oxygen for the community around the school to live with cleaner and healthier air.

Dozens of poor children's have earned scholarships to experiences Sekolah Alam Cikeas education.

Overseas Programs

We opened up the possibilities of overseas cooperation opportunities that build an educational program.

We currently have overseas education programs among countries, Which are:

1. Project- Based Learning Japan in environmental program.
2. Sister School with Australia School, in language and art program.

So, do not hesitate to contact Us if you have any ideas to share.

Visit to Curriculum development center :

At 2.00 pm we go to curriculum development centre of Indonesia. There the head of curriculum and other high officials gave a presentation on their curriculum . There we found that there is no basic difference from our curriculum. The also follow the same assessment. System but in primary level (elementary) Which is level 01-06 ,there has no examination. Class room based continuous assessment to promote to upper level.

Potential areas of collaboration

- Sharing good /best practices and experience on efforts in adopting the 21st century learning.
- Teachers exchange and mobility.
- Students exchange and mobility.
- Teacher Training.
- School Networking .

Public Engagement;

Examples of communities engage with the 21st Century Learning.

1. **Character Quality.**

How students adept to dynamic environment:

- Devotion
- integrity
- Respectful
- crudity
- initiative
- persisted
- adaptability
- leadership
- Social and cultural awareness

2. **Basic literacy**

How students implement basic literacy in daily life:

- Reading and writing literacy
- Numeracy
- Scientific literacy
- financial literacy
- ICT-literacy
- cultural and civic literacy

3. **Competency**

How students solves complex problems.

- Ethical thinking and problem.
- Creativity and innovation
- Communication
- Collaboration.

Ministry Strategic Plan

Developing Individuals with strong character along with ecosystem of the education and culture based on mutual cooperation.

- Strategy

- Empowering actors of Education and Culture.
- Assuring nation-wide and equal access to quality Education.
- Improving the quality of learning.
- Preserving cultural heritage and developing language.
- Strengthening good governance and improving effectiveness of bureaucracy and public engagement.

Sight Seeing

Next we visit the Mini Indonesia which very nice and attracting. All of the Provinces and their cultural heritages, historical places are shown at a glance.We enjoyed it very much.

Our Journey to Bali

At night 4.25 we started for Bali one of the most attractive and beautiful place of Indonesia as well as World. At 6.30 we reached our selected hotel SIESTA. After finishing breakfast we take rest for sometime and bath at our individual room. Then we started to beach , Then we make a short journey by speed boat at sea beach. We enjoyed at beach and take our launch in a hotel near the beach. After that we started for TANAH LOT another charming place of Bali where the sea and hill meet together. We enjoyed the sun-set there. Back from TANAHLOT and at 8.30 we enjoyed our dinner in beach hotel at KUTABEACH. We back to hotel and took a long rest with full joy and happiness. Next morning we made a morning walk at KUTABEACH. We come back to hotel at 7.30am . After bath and breakfast we again started for visiting Historical GARUDA-BISHNU temple. This is also a wonderful place . We prayed our Jumma at cantonment Mosque. After that we took our Launch in a hotel near the Mosque. then we started for airport and at 6.30 we started for Jakarta again.

30th april 2016

In the morning of 30th april , we all gathered at hotel lobby. The AIT network arranged a fare well for us.After that at 9.30 we started for Sukorna-Hatta international airport .We made goodbye to Mr. Juarinto and others those who gave accompany to us from our reaching to departure. After completing all procedure we started for Dhaka from Jakarta at 11.30 and at 2.00pm of local time we reached at Kualalampur. The whole evening we moved hither and dither in the airport. we passed a disgusting time there. At 9.30 we again started for Dhaka from kualalampur. At 11.30 we reached at Hazrat shah Jalal International airport . Completing all procedure we reached our own residence.

We saw much, enjoyed much .

মোহাম্মদ সলিম উল্যাহ
উপ-পরিচালক
প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর, ঢাকা।

Certificate of Appreciation

this certificate is awarded to

Mohammed Salim Ullah

for his/her participation in the

Study Visit on School Management, Better Administration and Involvement of Society

24 – 30 April 2016 - Jakarta - Indonesia

Jakarta, 28 April 2016

WIJAYANTO S.Pi, M.Sc

Director

Certificate of Appreciation

this certificate is awarded to

Mirza Md. Hasan Khasru

for his/her participation in the

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Jakarta, 28 April 2016

WIJAYANTO S.Pi, M.Sc

Director