

INTISARI

Kebijakan Ministry of Education (MOE) Singapore dalam seleksi masuk sekolah lokal milik Pemerintah Singapura yang menempatkan siswa internasional sebagai prioritas terakhir setelah warga negara Singapura dan penerima izin tinggal tetap, ditambah dengan mahalnya biaya pendidikan bagi siswa internasional menjadi permasalahan utama yang dihadapi oleh Warga Negara Indonesia (WNI) di Singapura dalam mengakses pendidikan dasar dan menengah. Diperlukan upaya berbagai pihak guna menjamin pemenuhan akses pendidikan dasar dan menengah tersebut. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menggali secara mendalam terkait upaya aktor negara dan aktor non-negara dalam menjamin akses pendidikan dasar dan menengah bagi WNI di Singapura. Pengumpulan data diperoleh melalui wawancara dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terjalin *multi-track diplomacy* antara aktor negara yakni KBRI Singapura dan BUMN Indonesia sebagai representasi *track 1* serta aktor non-negara yang terdiri dari mahasiswa (*track 5*), pengusaha (*track 3*), dan profesional (*track 2*). *Multi-track diplomacy* tersebut tercermin dalam pendirian dan penyelenggaraan Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. serta Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) KBRI Singapura. Kolaborasi *multi-track diplomacy* tersebut muncul karena adanya *shared values* mengenai pentingnya humanitarianisme. Kolaborasi *multi-track diplomacy* dan spirit humanitarianisme yang melibatkan komitmen berbagai pihak mendapatkan respons positif dari Pemerintah Singapura berupa dukungan dari lembaga pemerintah serta institusi pendidikan milik Pemerintah Singapura guna peningkatan mutu pendidikan Sekolah Indonesia (Singapura) Ltd. dan PKBM KBRI Singapura.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah, Aktor Negara, Aktor Non-Negara, *Multi-Track Diplomacy*, Humanitarianisme

ABSTRACT

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

Keywords: Primary and Secondary Education, State Actors, Non-State Actors, Multi-Track Diplomacy, Humanitarianism