

AAS Possible questions

1. What are you going to study in Australia?
2. How do you think that the field of your study benefits Indonesia?
3. Where do you want to study in Australia? Why?
4. How are you going to implement what you study in Australia when you return to Indonesia?
5. How do you think you can make real impact to Indonesia and your society when you return to Indonesia?
6. Leadership is one of the keys to good order in the society. What leadership role you played in the past and how are you going to enhance it in the future?
7. Do you think what you will learn in Australia can help you with your career?
8. What are the difficulties in your previous studies?
9. Is that anything that you want to ask?

10 tahun lagi mau jadi apa

- Sebenarnya ada banyak orang seperti kamu, muda, berprestasi dan punya banyak pengalaman. Apa yang menurut kamu membuatmu berbeda? · Apakah ada hal lain yang mau di tanya ke tim pewawancara?

1. I saw from your university transcript that you got satisfied result then how did you overcome the challenge you faced during your undergraduate? Saya menjawab bahwa pada saat saya kuliah saya mengalami keterlambatan dalam mengikuti pelajaran di kelas dikarenakan karena kemampuan awal saya masih kurang. Saya mencoba untuk belajar lebih dari teman sekelas lainnya yang dimana kemampuan mereka sudah mumpuni. Adapun cara-cara yang saya tempuh yakni banyak berdiskusi dengan senior tentang apa yang saya alami. Bergaul dengan senior membuat saya banyak mendapatkan bantuan dalam menghadapi masalah akademik di kampus. Saya sampaikan bahwa, senior telah melewati proses akademik sehingga pengalaman mereka dalam menghadapi masalah itu sudah ada ketimbang saya berbagi masalah dengan teman sekelas saya dimana kami mungkin menghadapi hal yang sama.

2. In your work what challenge do you face and how do you solve it? Tantangan dalam kerja yang saya alami adalah ide-ide saya yang sering belum bisa diterima oleh pimpinan. Saya menyadari bahwa hal ini menjadi kendala bagi PNS di tingkatan staf namun saya tidak berhenti sampai disitu saja. Saya mencoba tetap konsisten dengan ide-ide yang saya anggap benar dan mencoba mempengaruhi rekan sekerja saya.

3. Tell me what have you made in your institution to make a better change and what was the result? Perubahan yang saya lakukan di institusi saya adalah masih berskala apa yang saya mulai dari diri saya sendiri. Mendisiplinkan diri sendiri seperti datang tepat waktu dan menunjukkan performa kerja yang baik sehingga akan memperlihatkan hasil yang baik dan bisa menjadi contoh sesama rekan kerja.

4. related to your work, is there any program in your institution which you were involved and what was your responsibility? **Saya menyebutkan salah satu kegiatan dalam pekerjaan saya dan tugas saya dalam kegiatan tersebut.**
5. How was your work being assessed if you said that your method is successful? and how far do you see the progress? **keberhasilan dari metode itu dilakukan dengan mengevaluasinya secara berkala dan meminta tanggapan user apakah terjadi perubahan yang lebih baik**
6. Does your office work with the stake holders in order to get better result? **ya. dan saya menyebutkan salah satu kerjasama yang kami lakukan**
7. I saw also that you participated in Australia Indonesia Youth Exchange Program, what is the benefit you found in that program? **Ada banyak sekali manfaat yang saya peroleh melalui youth exchange program karena saya bisa menjadi jembatan atas perbedaan persepsi orang Indonesia tentang Australia begitupun sebaliknya. Secara pribadi hal ini sangat membantu saya dalam hal disiplin waktu dan pengalaman kerja di Australia**
8. what have you done in relation to your study plan in Australia? **Saya melakukan initial research ke kampus yang saya tuju. Mempelajari mata kuliah yang ditawarkan di jurusan tersebut dan membandingkannya dengan universitas lain yang memiliki jurusan yang sama. Saya mendiskusikan apa yang saya butuhkan dan ingin pelajari di kampus tersebut dan memastikan beberapa hal dalam study saya. Saya juga mendiskusikan ke beberapa teman saya di Australia mengenai sistem pendidikan di Australia dan saya banyak terbantu dalam hal ini. Progress terakhir dari rencana study ini adalah saya sudah menerima surat penerimaan di salah satu kampus di Australia.**
9. Why do you choose this campus? **saya memilih jurusan X di kampus X karena saya sudah membandingkan jurusan yang sama di kampus yang berbeda saya menemukan mata kuliah di kampus pilihan saya ini lebih mengikuti kemajuan saat ini dan memang dibutuhkan oleh instansi saya.**
10. Did you compare it to other campus in Australia? **iya**
11. Why do you need to take this master program in Australia? **karena jurusan yang akan saya ambil sangat dibutuhkan oleh institusi saya karena..... Disamping itu, jurusan ini belum ada di Indonesia sehingga.....**
12. why do you choose in education sector? **Saya bekerja di sektor pendidikan adalah passion saya. Saya sangat menyukai mengajar walaupun tanpa bayaran. Saya telah berpindah tempat bekerja dengan berbagai profesi sebelum akhirnya bekerja sebagai pengajar dan saya menemukan bahwa saya memang dilahirkan untuk menjadi pendidik**
13. why do you think we need to give you this scholarship comparing to other participants who work in the same sector with you and why we have to choose you? **Saya bekerja dengan passion saya, jurusan yang akan saya ambil sangat dibutuhkan oleh institusi saya dan memang belum ada di Indonesia.**

1. What motivate you to study in Australia? (motivasinya apa?)
2. Why do you choose Australia as apposed to other countries? (kok milih Australia, bukan negara lain?)
3. What have you prepared to make sure you can finish your study in Australia? (sudah melakukan persiapan apa saja untuk bisa lulus kuliah?)
4. Australia's education system is different from Indonesia's. How well do you know this and how have you prepared yourself? (apa yang sudah disiapkan untuk menghadapi sistem pendidikan Australia yang berbeda dengan Indonesia?)
5. What are you going to study in Australia? (mau kuliah di mana di Australia?)
6. How well do you understand your proposed of study and how have you gathered information about it? (seberapa mengerti Anda tentang jurusan yang akan Anda ambil dan bagaimana Anda memperoleh informasinya?)
7. If you are to study master degree, why do you choose master by coursework or by research? (jika Anda belajar S2, apa alasan Anda memilih master by coursework atau by research?)
8. How do you think the field of study benefit Indonesia? (apa manfaatnya bidang studi yang anda pilih bagi Indonesia?)
9. How important is the study for Australia? (seberapa penting bidang studi itu bagi Australia?)
10. How are you going to implement what you study in Australia when you return to Indonesia? (bagaimana menerapkan hasil studi Anda nanti ketika sudah pulang ke Indonesia?)
11. How confident are you about your chance to finish the study on time? (yakin bisa menyelesaikan studi tepat waktu?)
12. Are you going to do a research? How are you going to do it? (apakah akan melakukan penelitian? bagaimana cara/prosesnya?)
13. Is there any fieldwork involved in your study/research? If so, how are you going to do it? (adakah kerja lapangan terkait studi/penelitian Anda nanti? Bagaimana pelaksanaannya?)
14. What new things your research will contribute to the development of your area of study? (hal baru apa yang akan Anda kontribusikan melalui riset ini kepada perkembangan bidang ilmu ini?)
15. What motivate you to conduct research in this area, how it relates to Indonesia's current problems and Australia's priority development area? (apa motivasi Anda memilih bidang penelitian ini dan bagaimana kaitannya dengan permasalahan Indonesia serta prioritas pembangunan Australia/AusAID?)
- ~~16. Are you aware of potential culture shock that you might experience? How have you prepared yourself? (bagaimana menghadapi kemungkinan gegar budaya?)~~
17. Apart from academic matters, how do you think studying in Australia benefit you? (selain dalam hal akademik, apa keuntungan belajar di Australia?)
18. How are you going to interact with Australian people, considering that you have different cultural background? (bagaimana caranya berinteraksi dengan orang Australia mengingat kebudayaan yang berbeda?)
19. Do you think Indonesia is ready to support you developing your expertise upon completion of your study? (apakah Indonesia siap mendukung Anda mengembangkan keahlian Anda setelah kembali ke Indonesia nanti?)
20. If Indonesia is not ready to support you when you return due to lack of facilities and funding for instances, what is your plan? (kalau ternyata Indonesia tidak siap mendukung Anda setelah pulang nanti karena masalah fasilitas dan dana, apa rencana Anda?)

21. How do you think you can make real impacts to Indonesian and your society when you return to Indonesia? (bagaimana Anda akan membawa dampak nyata/langsung pada masyarakat ketika sudah selesai sekolah nanti?)
22. Do you think your area of study can benefit people in Indonesia or it is exclusive to corporation or government institutions? If it is not directly for the people how are you going to make sure that they are also benefited at some stages? (apakah keahlian Anda nanti bermanfaat bagi orang kebanyakan atau bersifat eksklusif bagi institusi pemerintah atau korporasi? Jika tidak berdampak langsung bagi masyarakat, bagaimana Anda menjamin agar masyarakat juga mendapat manfaat?)
23. Many people think that good education is to prepare one to compete in international arena. With better education and skills they can work anywhere in the world and they do not have to return to their country after study. What do you think about that? (banyak orang meyakini bahwa pendidikan yang baik membuat mereka bisa bersaing di dunia internasional sehingga banyak yang tidak pulang ke negaranya setelah lulus. Bagaimana Anda melihat ini?)
24. In a globalised world like this, contribution can be made from anywhere and you do not have to be in Indonesia to contribute for Indonesia. How do you see this opinion? (dalam dunia yang semakin sempit seperti sekarang, kontribusi bisa diberikan dari mana saja dan Anda tidak harus berada di Indonesia untuk bisa berkontribusi bagi Indonesia. Bagaimana pendapat Anda?)
25. Are you aware that the world is rapidly changing? What aspects do you see change in relation to what you will study in Australia and how are you going to contribute? (apakah Anda melihat perubahan besar yang terjadi di dunia saat ini? Apa saja hal yang terkait dengan apa yang Anda pelajari saat ini dan bagaimana Anda bisa berkontribusi?)
26. Leadership is one of the keys to good order in the society. What leadership role have you played in the past and how are you going to maintain/enhance it in the future upon completion of your study? (kepemimpinan adalah salah satu kunci tatanan masyarakat yang baik. Aspek kepemimpinan apa yang sudah Anda perankan di masa lalu dan bagaimana Anda mempertahankan atau meningkatkan itu setelah menyelesaikan studi di Australia?)
27. Do you think what you will learn in Australia can help you with your career? How? (apakah studi Anda di Australia akan bermanfaat untuk karir Anda? Bagaimana dan dalam hal apa?)
28. One of the most important things to enhance in Indonesia and also the world is entrepreneurship. How can you do this in your area of study and how your study in Australia will help you with this? (salah satu yang perlu digalakkan di Indonesia dan dunia adalah kemampuan wirausaha. Bagaimana Anda bisa melakukan ini di bidang ilmu Anda dan bagaimana pendidikan di Australia akan membantu Anda mewujudkan itu?)
29. One of the benefits of studying overseas is good international network. How are you going to establish it and how to utilise it for your career and for Indonesia? (salah satu keuntungan belajar di LN adalah terbentuknya jejaring internasional. Bagaimana Anda membentuk dan memanfaatkan jejaring itu?)
30. Indonesia has had a lot of experts in your area, right? How do you see you will be able to make a difference? (ada banyak ahli di bidang Anda di Indonesia. Bagaimana Anda akan membuat suatu perubahan atau perbedaan ke arah kemajuan?)
31. What is your plan regarding information dissemination (knowledge sharing) upon completion of your study? (apa rencana Anda dalam membagikan informasi/pengetahuan Anda setelah lulus nanti?)
32. What have you done so far to demonstrate your care to your field of study? (apa yang telah Anda lakukan selama ini sebagai pertanda Anda memiliki kepedulian terhadap bidang studi Anda?)

33. Australia has different seasons. How are you going to cope with cold winter, for example? (Australia punya musim yang berbeda dengan Indonesia. Sudah siap dengan musim dingin yang menggigil, misalnya?)
34. What have you done to gather information that will support your study in Australia? (apa yang telah Anda lakukan untuk mendukung studi Anda di Australia?)
35. How do you think Indonesia-Australia relationship at the moment? (menurut Anda, bagaimana hubungan antara Indonesia dan Australia saat ini?)
36. Is there anything in Indonesia or Australia that become your concern in relation to your proposed study? (adakah hal khusus terkait Indonesia atau Australia yang menjadi perhatian Anda terkait studi yang Anda usulkan?)
37. How do you think Indonesia and Indonesia can maintain or enhance their bilateral collaboration? (bagaimana Indonesia-Australia dapat memelihara atau meningkatkan kerjasamanya?)
38. Are you going to bring your family to Australia? if so/not, what motivate you? (apakah Anda akan membawa keluarga ke Australia? apa motivasinya?)
39. Family can either support or disturb your study. How do you see this? (kehadiran keluarga bisa mendukung atau mengganggu studi Anda. Menurut Anda bagaimana?)
40. What is the benefit of bringing family to Australia and how are you going to achieve that? (apa keuntungan membawa keluarga saat studi di Australia dan bagaimana anda meraih keuntungan itu?)
41. Bringing family to Australia is not easy. How ready are you with all the preparation? (membawa keluarga ke Australia bukan perkara mudah. Bagaimana Anda menyiapkan segala sesuatunya?)
42. Do you think you can contribute to Australia also in relation to your study? (selain mendapat manfaat, apakah Anda bisa berkontribusi juga bagi Australia sehubungan dengan studi Anda?)
43. Are you aware that there are misunderstandings between Indonesia and Australia sometimes? How do you think you can play a role in eradicating the misunderstandings? (apakah anda paham, kadang terjadi salah paham antara Indonesia dan Australia? Bagaimana Anda bisa berperan dalam mengurangi kesalahpahaman itu?)
44. What do you think is the main problems Indonesia is facing currently and how will your study help Indonesia address the problems? (apakah masalah utama Indonesia saat ini dan bagaimana studi Anda akan membantu menyelesaikannya?)
45. Please describe your potential role in your society and your workplace upon returning to Indonesia and how your study will help you? (apa peran/potensi peran Anda di masyarakat dan tempat kerja dan bagaimana studi ini akan membantu Anda mencapai/menjalankan peran itu?)
- ~~46. If you are selected, you will be in a group of very special Indonesians. How are you going to use your privilege for the good of other not very lucky Indonesians?~~
47. When you are in Australia, how are you going to balance academic life and other activities? (saat berada di Australia, bagaimana Anda menyeimbangkan kehidupan akademik dan aktivitas lainnya?)
48. While in Australia, how important do you think for you to be involved in activities other than study? (selama berada di Australia, seberapa penting bagi Anda untuk mengikuti kegiatan di luar akademik?)
- ~~49. What problems do you think you will face in Australia and how are you preparing yourself for that? (kendala apa yang kira kira akan Anda hadapi dan bagaimana Anda menyiapkan semua itu?)~~
50. Is there anything that you want to ask, add or comment? (apakah ada yang ingin Anda tanyakan, tambahkan atau komentari?)

Tambahan dari peserta ujian dari tahun ke tahun.

1. Tell us about your current experience when you were in undergraduate program, is there any challenges, and how do you overcome it?
2. What is your current job? Are you satisfied with that? Is there any problem that you face lately? What is your solution?
3. Doing many things is better than nothing. But many things can sometimes confusing. Can you explain the steps that you are going to take after finishing your program?
4. It is better to think globally, and act locally. How is your studies can give an impact not only for your community or province but also your country?
5. What have you done that can give any difference or changes in your professional life, personal life, and your environment?

Why Australia

Australia is number third in hosting international students. Education is its top service export, no.4 overall after iron ores, coal and natural gas. Australia education system Produced at least 15 noble laurates and host 7 of 50 top universities in the world. Its education rank 9th out of 50.

More importantly, there are plenty of information about study in Australia, since many Indonesians graduated there and writes all about it in their blogs. I think Australian alumni have the highest share of international degree received by my colleagues so far.

Thirdly, AQF is being used as the basis of Indonesia's Qualification Framework. Australian degree will be useful further when boundaries disappear and we need to recognise each other's qualifications.

Lastly, it hosts ANU and Unimelb

Why ANU or Unimelb

Firstly, I have friends which are both uni's alumni. They highly recommend those universities, with ANU have slight advantage. ANU have partnership with my master university, thus recommended also by my lecturers. ANU also excel highly in Indonesia related excel, as they told me. As far as I know, ANU also provide grant for Indonesian scholar.

ANU have Modelling the Open Economy, International Economics, International Trade Theory courses

Unimelb have modeling Australian economy, globalization, international trade policy, labor economics, regional economics (IO), Computational economics

In general, both have a theory and its evaluation on international trade, as well as how to simulate them.

Dr. Martin Richardson: Quota and domestic monopoly, ANZUS FTA, anti-dumping, fair trade, mergers, labor standards, regionalism in ASEAN,

Dr. Reshad Ahsan: wages, labor movement, unionization, fish piracy, inequality, high skill labor movement

Do you know how the education system and how's the phd?

Refer to AQF, and phd is the highest (lv. 10). It should take me about 4 years to finish. The first two will be filled with coursework, with 48 units of credit. After that, I will have to write, join seminars, and eventually finish dissertation. I will have to defend the dissertation, and finish after that.

There will be plenty of writings during the coursework as well, namely because most of the course will require lots of essay writing. The grading system is using 0 to 100, where below 50 will be regarded as fail. However, I think I will need to have over 75 (distinction) on average to succeed the phd.

What have you done so far to find universities?

What I did was browsing international trades. I have information from other Australian Alumni that ANU and Unimelb might have what I need. I read their websites, and found two names that might provide me with know-how that I need. The two are Reshad Ahsan of Unimelb and Martin Richardson of ANU. The two unis doesn't let me contact them however (its stated on their website), and then I made online application on both universities. I did this in parallel with my AAI application, thus I use 1 IELTS for the three application. Lastly, I did GRE on July, then submit to both universities. I already submit the application.

What problems do you think you will face in Australia and how are you preparing yourself for that? (kendala apa yang kira-kira akan Anda hadapi dan bagaimana Anda menyiapkan semua itu?)

As far as I can tell from my experience back in Amsterdam, I didn't encounter any practical issue. I citizenship was created well, I didn't find problem in accommodation, also adapting to the society. Those are without assist from any scholarship or educational contractor. I expect the same from a country that hosts the third largest international student, especially if I got help from the AAI and one of the world's largest PPI in the world. Well, I read that I need to be cautious about housing, but I will be cautious if I received the scholarship.

The one problem I expect I will have is writing. From what I understand, Australian Universities required lots of essay writing as their assignment. Writing is one of the worst nightmares for me. During my studies from bachelor, most assignment involves solving problem set or make a page at most resume of papers. But ANU for example require something like 2.000 words paper. This might remains problematic for me. However, as I understand, this might be one of mainstream problem for Indonesian student, and I believe during the EAP I will gain enough skill on this matter. Also, I already grab some writing skills from my employment as lecturer, as I have to produce many papers. I have the same problem during thesis writing at the VU, but proof-read by my peers became my best solution to this problem. I might do the same in Australia.

Do you think you're able to assimilate with Australians?

About adapting, I didn't have problems adapting with foreigner in Amsterdam. There are culture shock a bit, namely their directness and punctuality. They also loves to debate and set things clear. It's actually a nice circumstances for me, and I like it because that kind of culture really excel at solving problems. It's great working with them, as long as you set the feeling aside.

Australian, I think, has nothing to surprise me. I can hardly find any writings on how to deal with Australian. Austrade's website describe how Australian should deal with Indonesian, and those point

they made kinda tell me how to deal with Australian themselves. One thing that I can understand is that punctuality also matters for Australian. Moreover, my colleagues tell me that I will be fine as long as I stay away from asking their age or marital status. But predeparture will help me on this.

Apakah tujuan anda untuk masa depan dan rencana anda untuk 10 tahun ke depan?

My plan is to stay at Politeknik APP, at least until I

Bagaimanakah kualifikasi dan pengalaman anda selama di Australia bisa memberikan manfaat bagi instansi atau sector anda?

Would you love to bring your family? It won't be easy though

I have a wife and I intend to bring her along. I think that majority of people would hate long distance relationship, and you can count me as one of them. Moreover, I would say that my wife would bring more benefit than cost. She's a quiet person and is hardly bothered by anything as long as she stays low. She will help me organize and will take care of my general affair, so I can concentrate on my research. In fact, she already did on this AAI application. She's well educated and I think she will not bring any substantial problem for me or my study.

I understand that bringing family to Australia is not a very straight-forward business. It could take us half a year before it happens. She needs to apply visa, and my university will assess if bringing family would be okay, as far as I can tell. For other detail, I didn't quiet dig a lot, but I believe AAI will brief me more detail on this matter.

Can you share a little bit on the program you're involved in in your workplace, and what's your role?

I work for two years as a planner, a year as SKKNI officer, and a year and counting as a lecturer, all of them with interesting traits. Notable project is the ISO I have when I was a planner, I was an MR. As a lecturer, I involved in designing the 5 year planning of the school, designing curriculum, coaching English debate, and also quality assurance. Politeknik APP currently mandated to have Competency Based Vocational Education. However, we still have no SKKNI, at that time, on International trade and logistics, so we decided to grab it from AQF. We identify which qualification best fit our institution and demand from the industry, and interpret the qualification into courses.

We work with industry and BNSP, the national certification body.

The latest project I involved in is leading a cooperation team. I lead a small team consist of 4 talented people. So far we are designing a partnership with Monsoon academy, DB Schenker Indonesia, and the AUSTRADE. Monsoon on development of curriculum and Poltek APP's future revenue, DB Schenker currently on Student's internship program, and Austrade is about curriculum development, as well as sertification. This is a baby step for our future goal, that is to become an internationally recognized institution in logistics and international trade education and sertification. We would love to have relationship with important industries and educational institution, learn from them, and finally got recognized not just on our school but also our alumni.

Can you share any hardship you come to, and how to tackle that issue?

I was lucky enough to have talented people working with, but yes i faced several problems. The first noticeable one is when i became MR. I was young, probably too bold, and only worked for a year. MR is a tough job to do when you're young, especially because you're going to judge people's performance. There are very little people who accept critics in my then institution, even if you use evidence based evaluation. We kept our ISO certificate, but i felt unsatisfied at that time, because the system is lack of sustainability. We do have good archiving system at that time, and that is, i think, the best i can hope. Thankfully, making good archiving system doesn't require cooperation with any higher ups, and our archive guys are relatively easy to work with.

Other problem i had was communication, when i was in Politeknik APP. I told you that i made a planning, along with a planning team. One of them consist of contacting Australian Embassy on VET and CBT system. However, the very guy who arrange the planning team quite ignore that until 6 months later, prolly over other concern business. I didn't have the guts to take iniciative simply because it would overstepping my supervisor. Finally after patiently wait for 5 months, i took the courage to talk to the director, and he let me do it instead, so i did. 3 August Siska and matthew came, but the vice director seems pissed. I confirmed this with my colleagues as well, and they say that the vice director kinda look like he felt overstepped by me.

If you are selected, you will be in a group of very special Indonesians. How are you going to use your privilege for the good of other not-very-lucky Indonesians?

Firstly, I will be more than happy to share my experience in finding and eventually, if appropriate, got the scholarship and finished my study. I always help VU, NESO and the Erasmus Huis promote Dutch education and scholarship whenever I can. There is no reason I do the same for Australia.

Secondly, I will be more than happy to spread my knowledge. As a lecturer, I am obliged to do tri-dharma perguruan tinggi, which are lecture, research, and community development. Currently I lecture in Politeknik APP and asstant-teaching at UI, with possible full teacher if I have myself a PhD. I will have the ability to write better publications and policy prescriptions where people can read, and keep on doing community development. With my experience in Australia, there will be broader range of community development I can give, with the help from Australian institution possibly.

For sure, I will help boost indonesia's literacy (we only publish a fifth compared to Malaysia and Singapore), and add to their PhDs. Of course community teaching on other province will be something that I'm more than happy to do.

What can you do for your country?

I still believe that less barrier leads to better allocation. Access to trade in goods and services will benefit many people in both countries. I can do it in several ways, in general as a lecturer, and in more specialized ways, as one of the leaders in Politeknik APP. Moreover, i will exploit not only my competencies in international trade, but also as a guy that have links to AAI and the new colombo plan's Alumni as well as Australia's finest institutions.

As a lecturer, i have to do tri-dharma perguruan tinggi, consist of lecturing, researching, and community development. Link with Australia will be the most useful, as Politeknik APP is trying to

adopt AQF's curriculum and certification system. This will benefit our student, and more importantly, promoting recognition and later freer movement of labor in Logistics and International Trade. With more access to job market in Australia and ASEAN, i believe we can increase welfare for these folks, as well as industries in the region. Even after that, i can promote this model of development to other school, more specifically 7 other higher education institutions in the Ministry of Industry.

PhDs is also what my institution is needed. We only have some, which are going to retired in 2 years. This is bad for accreditation, and we will need more. Moreover, Universitas Indonesia also lack of good PhDs. I can contribute on that universities as well. Today, i can only asist teaching because i don't have doctorate degree.

As for research, i think everyone knows how Indonesia's literature is far behind. We annually publishes only 5.000 papers, which dwarved by our nighbor Malaysia and Singapore by a fifth. For this alone, i can make further contribution. Even with no Australian training, i can manage to add 3 a year at the very least. Imagine what i can do after i got Australian education, one of the world's finest. I will also have links with Australian researchers. I already am researching with dutch colleagues. More research links will help uplift our standard. My colleagues will also have benefit, and i will increase the research standard in my institution, and even better, other 7 higher education in the ministry.

Not only that, a handful researcher in economics is severly needed for Ministry of Industry, so i can share them my ideas of economic integration, logistics as the key of integration, and movement of labor. Of course on top of that, how to use freer trade of goods and services for increasing Indonesian people's welfare. At this time, globalized and integrated regionally, a well-trained international economists is severly needed.

For community development, i already did some lecturing to SMEs about management. This is useful but not quite practical. Today, Politeknik APP is also building its teaching factory. In the future, we are expecting a lab which can help people dealing with export and import, or you can say selling licensed. Only it will be free, and operate fully by our student. This will be good for lecturing, also helping SMEs selling their goods abroad. Connection with Austrade and DFAT will be priceless. This is also doubled as living labs, and the data collected from this community development will be very good in assessing our program. Of course hopefully this will have great impact on the welfare of these people.

We are currently trying to promote our education more on the east side of Indonesia. We are pretty much constrained to reach this goal. However, this goal is inlined with Australia International Development Goals, so we can work together on this issue. After we are sure our education is settled and well, only then i can pursue this goal. So this is rather a longer term goal.

Do you think you will succeed on time?

Well, I have to. I can't leave my institution for long. I myself confident in doing it on time. All my recomendeer also believe that I will have no significant problem finishing my study, so at least I get external approval. I already produced several paper in one year. That figure kinda increase my confidence. You have seen my profile. What do you think?

What do you know about colombo plan?

It was a plan made in colombo in 1951, basically to help commonwealth countries. It evolve to an agreement to help countries across south and southeast asia, and by 1980s the members increase to 27 countries. We need to differentiate this with "the new colombo plan", a program by DFAT which aim to send Australian student across south and southeast asia nation. Indonesia receive highest grant so far, accounting to 370k USD a year, which mostly goes to Australia Awards. So far, the impact of such program is measured by the office of development effectiveness,

Australia is also concentrate on Ind-Pacific region, which revealed by their 90% budget on Indo Pacific, and even more concentrate on Pacific, its closest neighbor. Moreover, 20% of the aid will go to trade investment. This is a good news for my institution, because we are concentrating in developing human capital in logistics and international trade.

You aware with Indonesian-Australian Situation?

Yes, and i only know it because i follows the IA-CEPA. It was commenced in 2010 during Yudhoyono's government, but got cancelled due to the tapping scandal. Documents from wikileaks reveal that Abbott's government tries to listen to SBY's phonecalls, also his wives and cabinets. To make things worse, Abbott only state that every government collects information, and every government knows every government collects information. This leads to even more crushing to our relationship.

It might be the worse, since it delays IA-CEPA. Others are the #coinforaustralia campaign, about the aid on Aceh. Also about rohingya and the boat people, and lastly about the death penalty on drug trafficker.

Some of the people i know blame it on Abbott, and apparently after Turnbull's succession, things calmed down. This could be spurious, mind you. And the most important thing for me is that IA-CEPA is back on track, with targeted date of finish is next year. This might be the end of our bad blood, or maybe not. Either way, we need each other, and every dispute faced by Indonesian-Australian is actually a matter open for discussion. Sometimes what we really hate is not the country per se, but something else. Politics, for example? But i am not going to make further comment on that. (laugh)

Do you think

10 minutes research presentation

State the topic

The main topic of my research is Economic Integration, but i would like to concentrate on trade in services. Globalization is a world phenomenon, it develops to more then just a free trade of goods. Economic Integration is all about global supply chain, which also should be about the movement of money and labor. At least that is what AEC and TPP is aiming at. They goes more than just reducing tariff, but also about qualification recognition, investment barrier, and immigration issue.

State the objectives

I would like to check how economic integration affect Indonesia, not only its trade of goods, but also its trade in services. Will it prosper us? If so, how much? At what economic cost? What policy should be designed on this matter? What things we need to negotiate with our partnering countries?

Research Method

Given with my research objectives, i have several issue needs adressing.

First issue is identification. I need to identify affecting variable, and also affected variable. Several other research can enlight me on this. Most of them commenting on net export and net import for welfare, with different method and goal. Warfanie, Camelia and Fitriana use log-linearized model and mainly talk about tariff or dummy variable for non-tariff barrier. Swasti, Romalis and Costinot use CGE to talk about impact of Free Trade Agreement, also mainly playing tariff.

Other economists also check on globalization impact on other issues. Labor market and inequality is checked by Jaumotte and tytell, Harrisson, and Ahsan. Investment is checked by Richardson, and innovation by vannoorenberghe. All of them exploiting panel data regression.

All in all, quantitative method might not be an issue, since i have plenty of inspiring research before me. Those researches however, concentrate on tariff. Those who concentrate on non-tariff, have several identification issue that i can't use. It still open for development though.

My research, which focusing on trade integration, will mainly be consist of many sub-researches. First of all, i have to familiarize myself with Computable General Equilibrium model. This model used by Costinot and Romalis, but they only identify tariff changes. I can make a research about CGE model like Costinot, but on Indonesia's case. Thankfully, both ANU and Unimelb offer course on mathematical modelling. This one course, together with international trade theory, is very essential in making CGE. My study at UI and VU didn't offer any simulation math modeling, so this knowledge will be new for me, and very necessary. Matlab i'm coming!

Secondly, after i learn about the nature of CGE, i can expand the tariff problem to more problems, such as non-tariff measure, and qualification framework measure. I can move on to not only trade in goods, but also trade in service. Service is a little bit trickier, since it can consists of four modes of trade, so i will have to consult about this with other researchers. Reshad ahsan's work on labor movement is very relevant on this, also Martin Richardson's work on ANZUS and investment flow.

Hopefully after several papers on trade, i can make my final thesis, and produce a complete dissertation on economic integration, what affect them, what to do about it. Interpreting variables become the main skills that i need at this, but this is basically a reverse engineering.

All the papers that i red is made from macro trade data. There is no micro-survey data, so i don't expect any field research. However, some of Ahsan's paper is using micro-survey data, so if i am to address Ahsan-like research, i might need to change my expectation. But generally, it's all about building a model in a computer lab.

Interview may not be necessary, but i have sources in some ministries i can talk to, if i need one. Ministries includes Trade, Industry, BNSP, manpower, and others.

Complete on time

As far as i concern, this research is doable in 4 years. My first year will includes making a right proposal. This i assume will be lead by my supervisor, so i should catch up with his or her pace. On this part, i will also conduct plenty of literature review. Also, i will concentrate on learning the computable modelling. In my first year, the proposal should be finished, thus my first two chapter should be cleared already. My second year should ends all my course work, and finalizing my understanding on the model. I can even start my sub-research on this year.

My third year will be filled with writing other chapters, attending seminars, and publish some papers. I will publish my sub-researches on this year. I expect to have 3 publications on this year plus a bit of earlier fourth year. 3 paper a year is doable, as i already did during my work at Politeknik APP, although i have to anticipate higher standard on my PhD publications.

Fourth year will be filled with finalization of my dissertation. By the early fourth year, i should finalized the thesis, and mainly do revision and defense preparation. Proofreading is a key here, as i am not very confident in my writing skill.

Why important to Indonesia

As you probably guess, the quantitative modelling research on Economic Integration is very rare in Indonesia. Many claim is baseless, i know this because one of my publication is trying to correct one issue. Indonesians are more interested in econometric gravity models, and most are talking about tariff. Non-tariff is rare, and rely too much on year dummy variables. Very little people discuss trade in service, thus leading to false understanding on trade in services. This research would discuss comprehensively on economic integration, and whether we should embrace it with happiness or with carefulness.

This research will reveal that economic integration is more than just a trade of goods. That international economics is more about trade of goods. That AFAS, ASEAN Framework Agreement of Services, and ASEAN investment agreement, should be more than copy-paste-ing existing regulation. The customs and Ministry of Trade are doing a good job in embracing the trade of goods agreement, but other institution such as ministry of manpower, BKPM, BNSP and ministry of Industry, should react more on trade in services, because these are also part of economic integration. Ministry of tourism is probably the leading institution regarding this matter.

Focusing on trade in services is quite hard, as i told you, it requires precise identification on the model, and plenty of reading on agreement, to really understand how variables in trade in services affect. As a matter a fact, focusing on variables other than tariff is challenging. But it's not impossible. With the help of Australia's researchers and infrastructure, i believe i can enlight Indonesia more on this matter.

Contribute to existing knowledge

As far as i can tell, looking at economic integration is a tough job. Indonesian literature rarely see trade economists who discuss more than just tariff and dummy variables. Moreover, any research on AEC mainly focused too much on trade in goods. I can at least open discussion about this on the literature on international trade.

Moreover, i can confirming method used by romalis and costinot, using indonesian data, and see if my model confirms their findings. Lately, economic papers are criticised by having not enough reproducibility, thus making their findings hard to confirm by peers. My CGE model on Indonesian economy can help answering the critics.

Sumber:

<http://todiadiyatmo.com/faq-pertanyaan-pertanyaan-umum-seputar-kuliah-di-australia-sydney/?keyword=&d=todiadiyatmo.com>