

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL LEARNING SYSTEM
PROJECT NO. 497-0280

1. Project Objectives and Principal Components

The project was designed to provide learning opportunities for primary school dropouts as well as adults who have had only limited knowledge of primary education but wanted to continue learning at costs commensurate with available resources. It was approved on 28 June 1979, and was implemented over a period of 5 years. The objectives of the project were met by further development of an existing learning system utilizing self-instructional learning materials and with learning resources available and provided by the community. Project funds provided a three-person technical assistance team (supplied by the contractor, the Institute for International Research), printing of self-instructional learning materials, and 4 masters degree programs and 10 person-months of short-term training in the U.S. and third countries. The desired outputs were a prototype learning system (including trained personnel to implement the system), operational learning posts in the test site areas, comparative cost data on the new system versus traditional schools, and an improved capability at the Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) in Solo to provide technical assistance in all areas of self-instructional learning.

2. Project Status and Outputs

PAMONG (Pendidikan Anak oleh Masyarakat, Orangtua dan Guru) has been institutionalized within the Universitas Sebelas Maret. A resource center has been established on the campus to consolidate and disseminate project developed, printed instructional materials.

The PAMONG model has been revised, consolidated and used by other government sectors, such as the provincial government of East Java, in providing opportunities for study to the people in the area using self-instructional materials. PAMONG is now one of the key instruments for the implementation of the GOI's compulsory education program (Wajib Belajar).

This project has trained 158 persons in Bali and approximately 1456 students have graduated and received the SITB (Surat Tanda Tamat Belajar), or Certificate of Completion of Primary Education) through the PAMONG system. This project has also trained personnel (teachers, supervisors and school principals) from all districts in Bali on the use of the PAMONG system. Variants of PAMONG are currently in operation in 313 schools. Educational planners and administrators from the 27 provinces have been trained in Solo in planning and implementing the PAMONG system within the Wajib Belajar campaign.

Training teams, training materials, technical manuals and training implementation guides have been developed, tested and used. A formative management/evaluation process is in place at Solo allowing for integration of various PAMONG programs into a coherent whole. At the initiative of the Rector of Universitas Sebelas Maret and in cooperation with the PAMONG team, the PAMONG teaching-learning method has been adopted as a method of instruction at the university.

3. Lessons Learned

The major lessons that can be learned from the project implementation are:

1. Approaches to educational innovation must be flexible and dynamic, capable of change as circumstances warrant. Static empirical models are seldom suitable to all locations within a country.
2. Research and development must be carried out simultaneously, along with institutionalization efforts both at local (implementation) level and at policy level. At operational levels, innovations should be implemented via existing infrastructures and institutions. At higher levels, policy should be continuously aligned with accruing field experience; for example, PAMONG programs worked through provincial and local Department of Education structures from the beginning; allowing these structures to initiate their own dissemination activities. At the national level, PAMONG has worked closely with line agencies, the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education, in developing Wajib Belajar and in developing operational guidelines for PAMONG. Exclusive work with R and D bodies does not seem to allow for operational reality to intervene.

3. Financial Status

Project funding was originally estimated at \$3,000,000 for technical assistance, printing of self-instructional materials, and participant training. In July 1984, USAID/Jakarta reduced the grant funds by \$325,000 (from \$3,000,000 to 43,675,000) and at the end of the project, it de-obligated another \$76,243. Thus a total of \$2,598,757 in AID resources provided for this activity.

References: IIR and S&T Final Reports

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Clearances: (in draft)

EHR/T, DFoster-Gross
EHR, CSBonner
PRO, MBonner
FIN, RAlbores

DISTR: PRO, FIN, EHR, EHR/T, C&R