

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY REGARDING FREE EDUCATION IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION OF STATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN BANTEN PROVINCE

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Abstrak: Pendidikan adalah proses pendidik mengkomunikasikan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan seni kepada siswa, sebagai alat untuk mengubah cara berpikir dari tradisional ke modern. Hal tersebut didukung oleh komitmen pemerintah dengan membuat kebijakan yang berlandaskan undang-undang berisi tentang profesionalisme dan kemajuan Pendidikan dari segi fasilitas sampai perihal pembiayaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk memberi gambaran dan menganalisis efektifitas, hasil, serta pengamatan terhadap factor pendukung atau penghambat dari implemetasi kebijakan gubernur terhadap pendidikan gratis. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Provinsi Banten, terfokus pada Sekolah Tingkat Menengah Kejuruan di Provinsi Banten pada bulan Juli 2021 sampai dengan bulan Juli 2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Jenis penelitian dipakai studi multi situs. Sumber data langsung lokasi secara alami (natural setting) untuk menganalisis data menyeluruh, kemudian mutu pendidikan di Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri di Provinsi Banten, menjadi fokus penelitian ini temuan formal dan fokus penelitian temuan substantif. Penelitian ini menggambarkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan pendidikan gratis merupakan program, keberhasilannya, tergantung pelaku organisasi atau manajemen yang baik dan lugas untuk bisa dijadikan sebagai wadah menciptakan generasi yang terampil dan berkualitas.

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan, Pembiayaan, Pendidikan

Abstract: Education is the process of educators communicating science, technology and art to students, as a tool to change ways of thinking from traditional to modern. This is supported by the government's commitment to making policies based on laws containing professionalism and progress in education from the aspect of facilities to matters of financing. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview and analyze the effectiveness, results, and observations of the supporting or inhibiting factors of the implementation of the governor's policy on free education. The research was conducted in the work area of the Banten Province Education and Culture Office, focusing on Vocational High Schools in Banten Province from July 2021 to July 2023. This research used a qualitative approach. This type of research used a multi-site study. The direct data source is the natural setting to analyze the overall data, then the quality of education at the State Vocational High Schools in Banten Province is the focus of this research, the formal findings and the focus of the substantive research findings. This research illustrates that the implementation of the free education policy is a program, its success depends on good and straightforward organizational or management actors to be used as a forum for creating skilled and quality generations.

Keyword: Policy, Financing, Education

Introduction

The success of the quality of education is the role of the government to make policies according to the situation in society. Policies become a reference in running the wheels of government. Policy implementation as the hope of the people towards the life of the nation and state, which is contained in regulations, implementation often

experiences distortions of failure, appropriate policies are needed, implementation of regulations starts with input, process and output must be properly planned.

The issued policy is a comprehensive academic study, to address priority issues in a region. Qualify policies effectively and efficiently. Policies need understanding and support by government actors implementing policies. The implementation process is related to the situation and conditions.

Indonesian state education is stated in the constitution that everyone has the right to develop themselves through meeting their basic needs, obtaining education, the benefits of science, technology, art and culture to improve their quality of life and welfare. The main foundation of the 1945 Constitution, article 28 c paragraph 1, article 32 paragraph 2, stipulates that every citizen is obliged to attend basic education while the government finances it, article 31 paragraphs 3 and 4 emphasizes that the government has an obligation to strive for the implementation of national teaching in order to educate the life of the nation by prioritizing a budget of at least 20% of the APBN and APBD budgets.

Human Rights Law number 39 of 1999 pays special attention to the child's right to education, depending on the level of interest, talent and intelligence of the child, later confirmation in law number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system education is always related to human development efforts, The success of education depends on the human element, the success or failure of a school education.

The government's commitment to education is unquestionable due to implementing government regulations announcing free education. The preamble to the 1945 Constitution confirms in article 31 paragraph 1 paragraph 2 that the government's responsibility for non-discriminatory policies towards the world of education, the provision of infrastructure, professional teachers and student educators is a shared responsibility between parents and the government in the community. Education is the process of educators communicating science, technology and art to students, as a tool to change ways of thinking from traditional to modern.

The potential in Banten Province has abundant resources, especially natural resources and human resources, which have not been managed properly, and the focus on competent human resources in their fields is still being neglected. The high economy of Banten Province, has not received counseling and government intervention to manage natural resources and human resources, so that the economy of the people of Banten is below the poverty line. In the end, getting education is very expensive, and not many continue to secondary education, the Banten Provincial Government issued Governor Regulation No. 52 on free education. Besides that, the potential of educated Bantenese is less empowered in managing the economy and education. Many educated potential, not accommodated by the government, to handle economic and educational potential. From the background above, the authors focus on the problem in research is the Governor's Policy regarding free education in improving the quality of education with a sub-focus on Implementation of Government Policy, Free Education in improving the quality of education.

Method

The research was conducted in the work area of the Banten Province Education and Culture Office, focusing on Vocational High Schools in Banten Province from July 2021 to July 2023. This research used a qualitative approach. This type of research used a multi-site study. Sources of data are directly located in a natural setting (natural setting) to analyze and find comprehensive and complete data on the implementation of the Governor's policy on free education in improving the quality of education in State Vocational High Schools in Banten Province, the focus of this research is the formal findings and the focus of research on substantive findings.

The use of qualitative methods by researchers aims to examine in depth the advantages studied, researchers based on several characteristics, namely:

- a. The research object studied is a meaning of an action.
- b. School quality as a research object has a natural background.
- c. The use of qualitative research makes it possible to conduct research on the conscious beliefs of educational actors. The key instrument for this researcher is the researcher herself.

Source of data consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data in the form of observations, interviews and notes from the field. Secondary data in the form of document data and reports, survey data at the

research location. The informants consisted of Regional Heads of Banten Province, Leaders of Education and Culture of Banten Province, Leaders of Public Vocational Schools, School Members, and education figures of Banten Province. Material data sources include summaries or video recordings, photo-based data, written sources such as books, data tables, archives, documents. The secondary data used is adjusted to obtain research variable data conducted at research locations (Rahmawati & Susanto, 2022).

The sampling technique used was snowball sampling which targeted, including heads of education and culture offices, school principals. Information obtained from informants was verified using the triangulation method, and the data collected used the reduction method popularized by Milea and Huberman in presenting data and drawing conclusions.

Three techniques were used in data collection in this study, namely a) observation, b) interviews, c) documentation. In this study the most primary instrument was the researcher himself using data recorders in the form of cell phones, interview bars, digital cameras, and senses which were used incidentally.

a. Non-participant observation

Non-participant observation (non-participant observation) aims to learn more about the deeper field situation and the process of implementing activities directly. Researchers conducted field observations to validate data to improve the quality of education. Researchers observing the situation at this point, the target of observation is not fixed. The first thing the researcher does in this area is descriptive observation, which describes general conditions.

At that time, the researcher first recorded and then analyzed the data, then the researcher narrowed down, focused the observations. After that, the researcher repeated the on-site analysis and observations every day, but the narrowing continued with selective observations. Meanwhile, observation is a feature of social interaction between researchers and subjects in the environment, John W Cresswell Ahmad Fawaid (2012: 267) states that this observation consists of a researcher in the field observing the behavior and activities of the subject in the field. Observations were made with the governor's policy of free education in improving the quality of education. Researchers sometimes make unclear observations.

b. Deep interview

Interview activities related to interactions between researchers and informants, and with events, requirements, concerns, motivations, people, organization, and wholeness. According to the theory of Lincoln and Guba, (1985: 268) continuing efforts, being accepted by questions to become informants until complete information and at the request of researchers The type of interview used by researchers can be in the form of unstructured interviews.

c. Documentation

Document public and private data from audiovisual sources such as diaries, email, internet, photos and videos. Document surveys are used to gather data from published documents and to collect additional images from documents to provide more data. contextual about the documents described.

Findings and Discussion

The position of the researcher is to plan, collect, analyze and report research results. Once it is clear that the research focus is on research tools, simple methods are developed with the hope that the data can be complemented and compared with the data found through the process of observation and interviews. In carrying out the research process, researchers used guidelines for observation, validation, and interviews to enable data entry. To assemble research equipment, researchers use the following steps:

- a. Understand the general steps so you can build a data acquisition tool
- b. Knowing what to consider and how to put words to device elements to collect data
- c. Know the parts and integrity of the equipment. This survey is a qualitative survey that collects data from primary and secondary data sources through observation and interview documentation.

Education is the key, to find a way for less fortunate people, economically and socially, to get out of poverty. Education is a human right, as a means to realize personal potential. Education is the basis for obtaining socio-economic, cultural and political potential. Education is absolutely necessary as an infrastructure to acquire

knowledge to find a way out of poverty. Education is linked to dealing with important issues for empowerment. Free education, namely the waiver of educational costs related to school construction and teaching and learning processes that are borne by students. (Rolos et al., 2022).

The development of the quality of human resources at the school level has not been maximized. The mapping of educational areas in Banten Province still follows the flow of net needs, improving the quality of competent education according to regional needs. Banten Province has not been able to break the quality, especially Vocational High School education, because educators and teaching staff are still not evenly distributed in the distribution of educators and teaching staff.

The Indonesian education system is faced with very fast and global changes, as a result of the development of science and technology, the information revolution has brought a more open world, the loss of barriers. A democratic society has become a society that upholds the values of human rights, the obligation of globalization, which leads to an open society that has equal opportunities to develop potential, contribute skills to the country's development. Humans today feel each other, depend on each other, need each other, give each other and help each other. The progress of information and communication technology is fast enough to make rapid changes so that it requires mastery of science and technology. According to Tilaar (1998:245) the concept of innovation is needed; a) The era of globalization is in an open and competitive society, meaning that society is in a position to produce the best; b) People in the era of globalization demand high-quality product services and capital services, quality is more important than quantity, the information age is known as the information superhighway, the use of information superhighway is a necessity of modern society, it needs to be controlled by the community c) The era of globalization is an era of very fast communication and sophisticated, learning communication media such as language is an absolute requirement d) The era of globalization is marked by improving economic life with the technological era must have digital literacy.

The government has a very strategic national education program, which is to improve the quality of education. Central and regional governments are obliged to provide quality education services to citizens, free access to educational facilities for citizens.

Indonesia is a very large country with thousands of islands and has many human resources, the Indonesian island consists of 17,450 islands and has a population of approximately 272,500 million. development of the nation and state of Indonesia. Indonesia is the largest country with natural resources and the potential for reliable human resources, management needs to be adjusted so that it is truly of high quality. The development of an increasingly globalized era in all fields, including education, administration and politics. Free education must be used and offset by school administrators, under the laws and regulations governing the distribution of free education. Education is a very important component of instrumental input in the implementation of education. The School Management Assistance Program is implemented through a relocation mechanism to the community in the form of the School Management Assistance Coordination Fund (BOS) as stipulated in law number 10 of 2010 concerning the State Budget.

According to Ardiawan Sunardi's analysis, (2005:51) Over the past decade, education in Indonesia has faced three major challenges. The economic crisis requires national education to maintain the achievement of educational development results and be able to compete in the global labor market. The national education system is aimed at realizing a more democratic education, where education management is still poor, apart from independence, given the diversity of choices related to the needs of society and students.

The Banten Provincial Government has issued a legal basis for a policy in the form of governor regulation No. 52 of 2020 concerning free education which contains:

"In order to realize the mission, the third part of Chapter VI, point 3.1. The Banten Province medium-term development plan is to increase access and quality of Education, the Provincial Government of Banten needs to facilitate the implementation of Free Education" Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: The regional government has the right to stipulate regional regulations and other regulations to carrying out autonomy and co-administration tasks.

Article 2 (1) This Governor Regulation is intended:

- a. As a basis for managing the Free Education Program in an effort to provide expanded opportunities and access for the community to obtain quality education services in the regions; And
- b. As the basis for the implementation of the Free Education Program in an orderly, transparent, accountable, timely manner, and free from irregularities.

Article 7 (1) The target recipients of the implementation of the free education program are SMAN, SMKN and State SKh in the regions.

- a. SMAN, SMKN, and State SKh as referred to in paragraph (1), are required to free parents/guardians of students from the burden of education costs.

Part Three, Management of the Free Education Program Article 12,

a. Management of the Free Education Program is carried out by implementing School-Based Management while still complying with the provisions of the laws and regulations governing Financial Governance and Procurement of Goods/Services.

b. The management of the Free Education program as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in an orderly, efficient, economical, effective, transparent and responsible manner by taking into account the sense of fairness and propriety."

Strengthened by the 1945 Constitution Article article 28 c paragraph 1, article 31 paragraphs 3 and 4, article 32 paragraph 2, Human Rights Law number 39 of 1999 (articles 12, 13), law number 20 of 2003 article 5 paragraph 1 , chapter 11, paragraphs 1,2.

Education in Banten Province must continue to improve the quality of Banten residents by getting education without exception, especially the citizens of Banten Province who are economically disadvantaged. The quality of education continues to be a concern in implementing and maximizing education, implementing efforts to empower schools, stakeholders, managing education can guarantee the quality of education. Governor Regulation Number 52 of 2020 concerning guidelines for implementing free education in Banten Province, explained in article 9 organizing free education is a government financing program that frees or reduces the cost of secondary education without reducing the participation of the organizing community. Free education is a program in the field of education which includes education policies which include financing policies for development arrangements, supervision, control of free education, free education programs that free students from all kinds of school fees, both directly and indirectly, free education funds must be utilized and accounted for by the principal. schools based on statutory regulations in technical instructions, technical guidelines for the implementation of free educational activities. in point c regarding the mechanism for channeling these funds that the distribution of 4 quarters, namely once every 3 months in the current year, the distribution of the second quarter and so on is carried out after the management of free education is the responsibility of the education unit.

Actors implementing policies must have reliable abilities, contribute ideas about conditions and characteristics, know the potential in the education area of Banten Province, need the intervention of the government and all educational actors.

The implementation of the free education policy is a program whose success depends on organizational actors, being used as a forum for creating skilled and quality generations. Education facilitates overcoming crime, unemployment, poverty and changing attitudes and culture, producing experts. The study related to the implementation of this policy aims to provide an overview and analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the governor's free education policy in improving the quality of education, to provide an overview and analyze the results of the implementation of the governor's free education policy in improving the quality of education, and to provide an overview and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors that are face in the implementation of policies to improve the quality of education.

Table 1. Factors Supporting and Inhibiting the Implementation of the Governor's Policy in the Implementation of Free Education in Producing Quality Education

No	Supporting factors	Obstacle factor
1.	Available funds	The use of funds is less flexible
2.	Adequate facilities and infrastructure	Implementation of school policies is not good
3.	Learning media available	Amount of funds a number of students
4.	Educators and educators are sufficient	Lack of educators with appropriate expertise programs
5.	Coordination is going well	Vision and mission have not been implemented
6.	Students are not burdened with a budget	Students are less enthusiastic in improving achievement
7.		Coordination between school principals and educators and teaching staff is lacking
8.		Has not accommodated the achievements

Conclusion

From the research findings it was concluded that the implementation of government policies related to free education can provide quality education services in the regions because funds are an inhibiting factor in producing quality education, but good management is needed for this policy to be successful. One of the factors that determine the success of this policy is from organizational actors as a forum for improving the quality of education by easing the burden on society.

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