

The Effect of the Local Government Policy in Education Planning In North Tapanuli Regency

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Abstract - The aim of this study is to analyze government policy in terms of education planning in North Tapanuli to improve the quality of education. The North Tapanuli Government's policy in improving the quality of education in primary school enrollment rates at primary and junior high schools has increased, with a growth rate of 4.79 percent per year at the primary school level and 3.07 percent at the junior high school level, whereas School Participation Rate at the Senior High School level declined with a growth rate of 2.52 percent per year. Education planning in North Tapanuli Regency is conducted with strategies: a) Increasing access and capacity of education services, b) Improving the quality of education, c) Increasing interest in education.

Keywords - Government Policy and Education Planning

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the Government's policies in improving the quality of human resources is through the Improvement of Education Quality. In line with changes in the educational environment and the business world today it requires professionalism in all areas including education.

Serious problems in the quality of education in Indonesia in general and North Tapanuli in particular are due to the low quality of education in some levels of education, both formal and informal education. This inhibits the provision of skilled human resources to meet development in

various fields. The root cause of the low quality of education is the effectiveness, efficiency and standardization of education which is still a problem of education in general.

The need for comprehensive and integrated education planning that takes into account the alignment of regional development policies and the development of regional potentials so as to support the improvement of the quality of human resources. Based on those ideas, the authors analyzed the distribution of education facilities and infrastructure, local government policies in improving the quality of education in North Tapanuli Regency that takes into account the existing indicators in North Tapanuli Regency.

Dye in Pasolong [1] says that public policy is "government's decision on what to do or not do". Dye says that if the government decide to do something then it must have a public purpose and policy that covers all government actions, so it is not merely a statement of the wishes of the government or government officials alone. Anderson [2] defines public policy as the policy set by the government apparatus. Although it is realized that public policy can be influenced by actors and factors from outside the government.

Planning is essentially a conscious, organized and continuous effort to choose the best alternatives from a number of alternatives to achieve a particular goal [3]. According Safi'i [4] planning is a process to prepare systematically with the awareness of the use of limited resources but oriented to achieve the goal effectively and efficiently, where to achieve the goals required accurate policy formulation. Product planning is often also difficult to accept, difficult to understand and difficult to run. [5].

Education is one form of human capital investment which if managed properly will impact welfare improvement [6]. According to Ernayati

the cause of the low quality of education in Indonesia, among others, is the problem of effectiveness, efficiency and standardization of teaching.

According to Nurhadi [7], the paradigm shift in educational planning system in the region will at least touch on five aspects, namely the nature, approach, decision-making authority, product and budget planning pattern.

Riyadi [8] discloses some thoughts that can be developed for future regional development strategies such as a more balanced allocation of resources, increased human resources in the region, institutional development and local apparatus, efficient community services.

Research Question

What is the policy of North Tapanuli Regency Government in improving the quality of education?

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research is classified as qualitative and quantitative research and implemented in North Tapanuli District. Primary data were obtained through questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data were obtained from institutions such as the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Regional Development Planning Board, and the Education Office of North Tapanuli Regency, as well as data sourced from the relevant agencies that supported the study.

The population in this research is all employees of Education Office of North Tapanuli Regency spread in 15 (fifteen) District of North Tapanuli which amounted to 50 people. Data analysis is done descriptively by describing North Tapanuli Regency Government policy to improve education quality.

III. RESULT

A. Education Planning in North Tapanuli Regency

Improvement of education services (access, quality, and quantity of education) to the community has been done through various development programs, but there are still many problems, challenges and obstacles encountered, including:

- a. Implementation of education at all levels of quality education has not been fully implemented. This is indicated by the large number of drop outs and low participation in secondary and upper secondary education.
- b. Teacher professionalism is still low and the distribution is not evenly distributed. The proportion of teachers who meet academic qualifications continues to improve, but the level of achievement has not been as expected.
- c. The availability of quality education facilities is still limited. New Classroom Development and rehabilitation of classrooms and furniture are always carried out every year, but until now not fully completed. In addition, the provision of textbook subjects, props, laboratories and equipment and libraries are still limited.
- d. Management and governance of education has not been effective. Increasing the capacity of apparatus in educational units related to School Based Management in order to realize effective governance of education is still needed.
- e. Equitable education financing needs to be improved. In supporting the efficiency and effectiveness of education, the allocation and distribution of education funds needs to be more proportional. In addition, the implementation of free education should still refer to and meet the components of National

Education Standards which includes input, process, output and outcome of the learning process.

For the realization of an equitable, affordable, qualified and relevant expansion of educational services for all levels of education, strategies are undertaken:

1. Increased access and capacity of education services

Performed by policy:

- a. Increasing the number and quality of educational facilities and infrastructure
- b. Providing scholarships to poor students to high school and vocational education
- c. Providing scholarships to underprivileged students
- d. Conducting a literacy course for illiterate people
- e. Provision of skills training for communities through training institutions
- f. Strengthening the private sector's role in providing quality secondary education services
- g. Establishment of college by North Tapanuli Regency Government

2. Improving the quality of education

Performed by policy:

- a. Improved quality of education evenly
- b. Establishment of a library with textbooks and other books
- c. Alignment of vocational secondary school field with major economic activity in North Tapanuli Regency
- d. Improving the quality and professionalism of teachers and education personnel

- e. Equitable distribution of teachers and education personnel
- f. Improved cooperation between schools both at the same level and different levels
- g. Providing scholarships to outstanding teachers
3. *Increased interest in education*
- Performed through the implementation policy of the exhibition which concerns the education periodically (book exhibition, student work exhibition, skill exhibition).

Table 1. Net Balance Analysis of Access Improvement and Education Service Capacity

No	Question Indicators	Respondents Response Alternative									
		EG	VG	G	B	EB	Total				
		a	b	C	d	e		a+b	d+e	SB	%
1	how is the improvement of the quality of educational facilities and infrastructure	0	32	12	6	0	50	32	6	26	52
2	how is the provision of scholarships to poor students to the level of high school education / vocational school	0	31	11	8	0	50	31	8	23	46
3	how is the scholarships grant to underprivileged students	0	28	11	11	0	50	28	11	17	34
4	how is the conduct of literacy courses for illiterate people	0	28	10	12	0	50	28	12	16	32
5	how is the organization of skills training for the community	0	27	10	13	0	50	27	13	14	28
6	how is the strengthening of the private sector's role in providing quality secondary education services	0	26	12	12	0	50	26	12	14	28
7	how the development of universities by the Government of North Tapanuli Regency	0	30	9	11	0	50	30	11	19	38
	Total										9
		0	63	23	14	0	100	63	14	49	8
	Percentage										4
		0	63	23	14	0	100	63	14	49	9

Source: Primary data processed, 2016

Based on the result of net balance answer extremely good and good minus the answer bad and extremely bad show the average of respondent's response about improvement of education quality show positive result

and get 49% respond which support question asked. This shows that the government's policy in improving the quality of education is good enough. This means that improvements in education by the government in general can be received positively by the community.

Table 2. Net Balance Analysis on Improving Education Quality

No	Indicators	Respondents Response Alternative									
		EG	VG	G	B	EB	Total				
		a	b	c	d	e		a+b	d+e	SB	%
1	how is the improvement of the quality of education evenly	29	10	11	0	50	29	11	18	36	29
2	how is the establishment of a library equipped with textbooks and other books	26	12	12	0	50	26	12	14	28	26
3	how is the alignment of the vocational secondary school field with the main economic activities in North Tapanuli	28	12	10	0	50	28	10	18	36	28
4	how is the improvement of the quality and professionalism of teachers and educational staff	0	30	11	9	0	50	30	9	21	42
5	how is the distribution of teachers and educational staff	0	26	12	12	0	50	26	12	14	28
4	how is the development of cooperation between schools both at the same level and different levels	0	27	13	10	0	50	27	10	17	34
5	how is the award scholarships to outstanding teachers	0	29	11	10	0	50	29	10	19	38
Total		0	139	52	59	0	250	139	59	80	160
Percentage			55.6	20.8	23.6	0	100	55.6	23.6	32	32

Source: Primary data processed, 2016

Based on the results of the net balance analysis, the answer is extremely good and good minus the answers bad and extremely bad then the average response of respondents about improving the quality of education showed positive results and

received a response of 55.6% support the questions asked. This indicates that the government policy in improving the quality of education is good enough.

Table 3. Net Balance Analysis of increased interest in education

No	Indicators	Respondents Response Alternative									
		EG	VG	G	B	EB	Total				
		a	b	c	d	e		a+b	d+e	SB	%
1	how is the implementation policy of the exhibition concerning education on a regular basis (books, students' work and skills).	0	27	12	11	0	50	27	11	16	32
	Total	83	34	33	0	150	83	33	50	100	83
	Percentage	55.33	22.67	22.00	0.00	100	55.33	22.00	33.33	33.33	5.33

Source: Primary data processed, 2016

The average responses of respondents about the increased interest in education conducted by the North Tapanuli regency showed positive results and received 33.33% response to support the question asked. This shows that the government's policy in increasing the interest of education in general is acceptable to society.

IV. DISCUSSION

The effectiveness of the implementation of the education development plan for the district / city needs to be supported by: (1) the existence of policies that guarantee the rights and obligations of each educational unit institution in exploring, formulating needs and carrying out activities that meet their needs; (2) integration of the vision and mission of the program among other field programs within the local government; (3)

integration of institutionalized information systems in the community in the form of youth coalitions or the like; (4) strengthening the capacity of education planners, managers and evaluators to be able to implement the plan effectively; (4) unconditional programmatic accountability, and (6) partner agencies in implementing the programs formulated in the plan.

V. CONCLUSION

North Tapanuli Government's policy of improving the quality of education in School Partsage Grades of primary and first-year school-aged population increased by 4.79 percent per year in primary school and 3.07 percent in junior secondary school, while school enrollment rates in the high school age population declined with a

growth rate of 2.52 percent per year. Education planning in North Tapanuli Regency is conducted with the following strategies: a) Increasing access and capacity of education services, b) Improving the quality of education, c) Increasing interest in education.

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