

Analysis of Education Policy Issues in Payakumbuh City

Emilya Irzani¹, Desfitri Ramadhani², Siti Naila Safira³, Akram Maulana Yamin⁴, Masaati Laoli⁵

¹²³⁴⁵ Department of Educational Administration, Padang State University, Padang, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received July 30, 2024

Revised July 30, 2024

Accepted July 30, 2024

Available online July 30, 2024

Keywords:

School Quality Standards, Level of Public & Private School Participation, Shortage of ASN Teachers, Content of Character and Religious Education, Parental Interest in School Selection, Quality of School Infrastructure



This is an open access article under the [CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license.

Copyright © 2022 by Author. Published by Laboratory of Educational Administration Departemen Universitas Negeri Padang

Corresponding Author:

Masaati Laoli

Email: masaatilaoli@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate various policy issues currently being faced by the City of Payakumbuh. Which include; the number of elementary schools detected by A is still 76% and middle schools are still 55.5%, the shortage of ASN elementary school teachers is determined by the number of groups, the low content of character and religious education in state schools compared to certain private schools, the high interest of parents in sending their children to private schools compared to state schools, and the low quality of infrastructure in several schools in Payakumbuh. The aim of this research is to analyze policy issues in Payakumbuh City. This study uses a qualitative method. Data was collected through literature studies referring to various references from experts. The results of this research show thatThe importance of education policy is because education is a basic need for the general public, with various substances and implementation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Importance of Education Policy

Rusdiana (2014) The importance of education policy is because education is a basic need for the general public, with various substances and implementation. Education is closely related to values such as religion, belief, customs, ethnicity/race, economics, social, culture, politics and government.

As a basic need with very diverse values, education faces various problems, both in terms of conflict or conflict of values and in its implementation and quality. These problems are interrelated, where partial solutions can trigger problems in other components. Therefore, solving educational problems partially by limited groups is very complicated and complex.

Therefore, education policy is very important as a force for managing education so that it is in accordance with society's expectations in terms of religion, belief, economic level and social status, politics, security, culture, job demands and progress as well as government interests. Thus, education policies must consider various dimensions and crucial problems of society, government and the demands of the times.

Geographical Description of Payakumbuh City

Jonni (2020) Geographically, Payakumbuh City is located at 00°10' South Latitude to 00°17 South Latitude and 100°35' East Latitude to 100°45 East Latitude. Area 80.43 Km2. Average height from sea level is 514 meters. This city is traversed by seven rivers, namely: (1) Batang Lampasi River, (2) Batang Agam, (3) Batang Sikali, (4) Batang Pulau, (5) Baih River, (6) Talang River, and (7) River Tebok Jua. In general, these rivers have flow areas that pass through residential areas and agricultural areas of the community. Of the seven rivers, two of them, namely: (1) Batang Agam River and (2) Batang Lampasi River, are categorized as large rivers. Meanwhile, the other five rivers have a width ranging from 5 to 6 meters.

Payakumbuh City is one of seven cities located in West Sumatra Province. This city is right in the middle of Limapuluh Kota Regency, so that the entire outer part of Payakumbuh City borders the sub-districts in Limapuluh Kota Regency. The boundaries include: To the north it borders Harau District and Payakumbuh District, to the south it borders Luak District and Sitinjau Limo Nagari District, To the west it borders Payakumbuh District and Akabiluru District, and to the east it borders Luhak District and Harau District.

The average air temperature in Payakumbuh City ranges from 25 to 27° with air humidity between 45 and 50%. The city has moderate rainfall, with an average of 156 rainy days annually. Annual rainfall ranges from 268.70 mm to 1,576.80 mm. Due to these large differences in rainfall, there are significant fluctuations in water availability between the dry season and the rainy season. During the rainy season, river water often overflows causing flooding in the surrounding area, while during the dry season, river water levels decrease drastically.

Literature Review

Understanding Policy

Contains the Meaning of Policy and the Importance of Policy According to Theory

Policy is a series of concepts that function as a guide and basis for planning in carrying out organizational tasks in accordance with existing situations and conditions. The policy also includes ways to act as a leader. In addition, policies can be interpreted as tools to achieve certain goals. In other words, a policy is a set of actions designed by a leader to achieve the results desired by employees as the leader's constituents.

According to Frederick (in Agustino, 2017), policy is a series of actions proposed by individuals, groups or governments in certain contexts that face various obstacles or difficulties. This policy was proposed with the aim of overcoming these obstacles in order to achieve common goals.

According to Abidin (2006:17), policies are decisions made by the government and are general in nature and apply to all members of society.

According to Nugroho (2003), policy is a rule that regulates life together, must be obeyed, and applies bindingly to all citizens.

According to Dunn (1999), policy is a decision from an organization that has binding properties and regulates behavior with the aim of creating new values in the organization. Policies are the main guide for organizational members to behave, generally focusing on problem solving and proactive action.

According to Wahab in Sulistio (2013), policies are actions arranged in a certain pattern to achieve certain goals, not just a decision to do something.

According to James E. Aderson (in Irfan Islamy, 2000: 17), policy is a series of steps aimed at achieving specific goals, which are carried out and implemented by one person or a group of people to solve a particular problem.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that policy plays an important role in various contexts, both within organizations and in government actions. Policies act as a guide and basis for planning in carrying out organizational tasks in accordance with existing situations and conditions. Apart from that, policies also include ways to act as leaders and function as tools to achieve certain goals. Thus, policies have a significant role in directing behavior and actions in organizations or society, and become an important tool in achieving desired goals.

Steps in Making a Policy Emphasizes Policy Issues and Policy Formulation

The steps for policy making according to William N. Dunn (2003) are 1) policy agenda preparation, 2) policy formulation, 3) policy adoption/legitimization, 4) policy implementation, 5) policy evaluation/assessment. Meanwhile, according to Thomas R. Dye (1992: 328) policy steps include several things, namely 1) identification of policy problems, 2) agenda setting, 3) policy formulation, 4) ratification of policies (legitimizing of policies), 5) Implementation of policies (policy implementation), 6) evaluation of policies (policy evaluation). Meanwhile, according to Islamy in his book principles of formulating State Policy (2000: 77-101, there are four stages in the policy making process, namely: 1) Problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of policy alternatives to solve problems, and policy determination stage.

Although there are slight differences in the steps for making these policies. However, both of these steps still emphasize the same goal of finding effective solutions to the problems faced.

Contains Policy Issues to Fullfil 5W1H

The main issues in education in Payakumbuh City include several aspects that create obstacles and challenges that must be overcome immediately so that the educational process in the future can

run smoothly. These problems include facilities and infrastructure, teaching and education staff, community participation, the role of parents, and the role of stakeholders who pay attention to education. The main challenge that must be resolved immediately is the problem of facilities and infrastructure and human resources so that educational development can be carried out in a directed and sustainable manner.

Payakumbuh City is Currently Facing Several Critical Issues in the Education Sector

First, only 76% of elementary schools and 55.5% of junior high schools have been accredited A. This is due to the accreditation authority vested in the School Accreditation Board (BAS), which influences the achievement of targets set by the Education Service. So currently there is a shortage of 251 civil servant teachers in state elementary and middle schools which is a serious problem, coupled with land constraints where almost 50% of school land has not been certified. By going through an accreditation process that assesses the availability of educators, education personnel, as well as facilities and infrastructure in accordance with National Education Standards (SNP)

Second, the lack of ASN teachers in elementary and middle schools in Payakumbuh City, especially in certain subjects, continues to be a problem. This shortage is caused by the distribution of teacher formation which is not yet optimal each year. This has an impact on the quality of education and educational services, while the alternative of recruiting non-ASN teachers affects the overall quality of educational services.

Third, the low content of character and religious education in state schools compared to private schools in the city of Payakumbuh is currently a concern. This is caused by a shortage of teachers in state schools and a lack of guidance in terms of character education. Apart from that, the time allocation for character education programs is often scheduled outside of mandatory school hours, so that the shortage of teachers in state elementary and middle schools makes the content of character education less than optimal.

Fourth, currently many parents prefer to send their children to private schools rather than state schools. One of the main reasons is because it is considered that the implementation of character education programs, especially in the religious field, in private schools is more effective than in state schools. These factors influence parents' decisions in choosing schools for their children. Apart from that, in private schools, the implementation of character education cannot be separated from the financing aspect. Contributions from students' parents provide an additional source of funding, which is not possible in state schools which only rely on School Operational Assistance (BOS) funds. Thus, overall, the implementation of character education in private schools is considered more optimal than in state schools, which is one of the main reasons for the high interest of parents in sending their children to private schools.

Fifth, currently in Payakumbuh City there are also infrastructure quality problems which are the main focus faced by the Education Department and the local government. The main obstacles faced are limited land and budget. Limited land, both in terms of ownership and size, is a major obstacle in efforts to improve and develop school infrastructure. Apart from that, limited budgets are also a serious obstacle in meeting the need for repair and rehabilitation of educational facilities. Although the Education Department has attempted to use funds from the Payakumbuh City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), they also rely on Special Allocation Funds (DAK) from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). However, delays in fulfilling the requirements to obtain physical DAK from the APBN are another challenge. This requirement requires that infrastructure damage must exceed 30%, while the majority of school infrastructure damage in Payakumbuh City is below this threshold.

2. METHOD, DATA, ANALYSIS

This research method is focused on analyzing education policy issues in Payakumbuh City by utilizing literature studies, the latest articles and the latest information available in the media. The first step will involve collecting data from various sources, including academic journals, government reports, and mass media publications related to education in Payakumbuh City. These data will be analyzed systematically to identify educational policy issues currently being faced, such as the number of elementary schools detected by A is still 76% and junior high schools are still 55.5%, the shortage of ASN elementary school teachers which is determined by the number of groups, the low load. character and religious education in state schools compared to certain private schools, the high interest of parents in sending their children to private schools compared to state schools and the low quality of infrastructure in several schools in Payakumbuh. After that, the information collected will be evaluated and compiled into a comprehensive synthesis to understand the trends and dynamics of existing education policy issues. The results of the analysis will be used to develop policy recommendations that can support the

improvement of the education system in Payakumbuh City, taking into account the views of the various sources that have been analyzed.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Policy Issues Finding

1. The number of elementary schools detected by A is still 76% and middle schools are still 55.5%
2. The shortage of ASN elementary school teachers is determined by the number of groups
3. The lower content of character and religious education in state schools compared to certain private schools
4. There is a high level of interest among parents in sending their children to private schools compared to state schools
5. Low quality of infrastructure in several schools in Payakumbuh.

Policy Issue Analysis

Table 1. Policy Issue

Policy Issue	Cause of Issue	Policy Solution
The number of elementary schools detected by A is still 76% and middle schools are still 55.5%	The accreditation authority that resides in the Accreditation body at the School Accreditation Board (BAS) influences the achievement of targets set by the Education Service. The lack of civil servant teachers and constraints on school land have also exacerbated this situation.	Optimizing the accreditation process by ensuring the availability of educators, education staff, and facilities and infrastructure in accordance with National Education Standards (SNP). Increasing the number of civil servant teachers and increasing school land certification is needed.
The shortage of ASN elementary school teachers is determined by the number of groups	The distribution of teacher formation that is not yet optimal every year causes a shortage of ASN teachers, especially in certain subjects.	Improvements in the distribution of teacher formation every year to ensure a more even and adequate distribution of teachers. Training and incentives for non-ASN teachers also need to be considered.
The lower content of character and religious education in state schools compared to certain private schools	There is a shortage of teachers in state schools and a lack of guidance in terms of character education. The time allocated for character education programs is often scheduled outside mandatory lesson hours.	Increased guidance and training for teachers in terms of character education. Schedule changes to ensure character education programs are integrated effectively into the curriculum.
There is a high level of interest among parents in sending their children to private schools compared to state schools	The minimal implementation of character education programs, especially in the religious field, in state schools. Private schools receive donations from students' parents which is not possible in public schools.	Increasing the implementation of character education programs in state schools. Providing alternative additional funding in public schools to improve facilities and character education programs.
Low quality	Limited land and budget are	More efficient management of

Infrastructure at several schools in Payahkumbuh	the main obstacles. The requirements for obtaining Special Allocation Funds (DAK) from the APBN are difficult to fulfill.	available resources, such as selecting more targeted projects and seeking alternative funding sources. Increase cooperation between the Education Department and the local government to obtain further funds and assistance.
--	---	---

Policy Formulation

Table 2. Policy Formulation

Policy Solution	Policy Formulation
The number of elementary schools detected by A is still 76% and middle schools are still 55.5%	Why is the number of elementary schools still 76% and junior high schools still 55.5%?
The shortage of ASN elementary school teachers is determined by the number of groups	What is the cause of the lack of ASN elementary school teachers who are determined by the number of groups?
The lower content of character and religious education in state schools compared to certain private schools	What is the cause of the lower content of character and religious education in state schools compared to certain private schools?
There is a high level of interest among parents in sending their children to private schools compared to state schools	Why are parents more interested in sending their children to private schools than public schools?
Low quality Infrastructure at several schools in Payahkumbuh	How to improve the quality of infrastructure at several schools in Payahkumbuh.

Discussion of Policy Formulation 5W1H (Up to Socialization)

The number of elementary schools which only reached 76% and junior high schools 55.5% was caused by several factors, namely the lack of good quality educational staff, administration in elementary schools was still lacking, and educational staff in libraries and laboratories did not have sufficient qualifications and expertise, so that the quality of service in elementary and middle schools is not optimal. The lack of infrastructure also greatly influences the increase in the number of students. If the facilities and infrastructure are inadequate it will reduce parents' interest in sending their children to that school. So, to increase the number of students in elementary and middle schools, we must improve the quality of schools, improve the quality of facilities and infrastructure, and increase education funding.

The reason for the lack of ASN elementary school teachers found in the number of groups in Payahkumbuh is that the authority to appoint ASN teachers does not lie with the Education Office. Even though every year the Education Department submits formation proposals to elementary and middle school teachers, the realization is still different from what was desired.

The reason for the lower content of character and religious education in state schools compared to private schools is due to the lack of the role of schools in applying character teachings and religious knowledge to students to transform students into good human beings. If schools always apply and remind students how to have good character and teach students about religion seriously, then students will follow it to the best of their abilities. Electronic media also has a big influence on students' character and religion, for this reason schools must limit students to electronic media so as not to focus too much on electronics.

Parents are more interested in sending their children to private schools than to public schools even though the costs are expensive, because private schools guarantee the quality of their schools better than state schools. The quality of infrastructure in private schools is very adequate and sophisticated. The quality of teachers teaching students in private schools is very different from teachers in state schools. So parents are very interested in sending their children to private schools because the quality is guaranteed.

To improve the infrastructure at several schools in Payahkumbuh, several methods must be taken, namely repairing the school buildings so that they look good and are comfortable for students to use. Improving the quality of teachers in teaching, so that students can easily understand and

comprehend the material being presented, and increase teacher creativity, because if the teacher is creative then students will imitate the teacher. The Payakumbuh city government must increase the education budget, reaching 37% of the total budget. This step will help improve the quality of education by providing more resources for education.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the lack of quality teaching staff, inadequate infrastructure, and poor educational services influence the low accreditation rate in Payakumbuh City. The solution is to improve school quality, infrastructure, increase supervision of the appointment of ASN teachers, strengthen character education, and increase education budget allocations. Parents prefer private schools because they are considered to have better quality. Improvements to school infrastructure and improving the quality of teacher teaching need to be carried out to increase parental interest and the overall quality of education. With this research, it is hoped that policy from stakeholders can provide better education and meet the expectations of parents and the people of Payakumbuh City.

5. REFERENCES

- Abidin, Said Zainal, 2006. *Public Policy*. Jakarta, Free Voice
- Anderson, James E, 2006, *Public Policy Making: An Introduction*, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
- Agustiani, D., S. (2017). *Curriculum management as an effort to improve the quality of educational institutions*, Thesis, IAIN Tulung Agung.
- Aisyah, S. (2019). *Efforts to Form the Religious Character of Students at SD N IKIP Complex 1*
- Augustino, Leo. (2017). *Basics of Public Policy*. Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung.
- Alifah, N. (2020). *Implementation of Religious Character Education in Mi Ma 'Arif Nu Windunegara District*.
- Al-Ulum, J. (2013). *Self-Awareness Process of Forming Islamic Character Malikh Institute of Islamic Religion*
- Aziz, Amrullah. 2015. *Improving the quality of education*. *Journal of Islamic studies: Pancawahana*. 10(2). 1-13
- Dunn, William N. (1999). *Introduction to Public Policy Analysis Second Edition*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press
- Dunn, William N., 2003, *Introduction to Public Policy Analysis*. Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University
- Dye, Thomas R. 1992. *Understanding Public Policy*. USA: Prentice-Hall, INC., Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Director General of Higher Education. 2003. "The Role, Functions and Policies of the Central Government in Higher Education Development 2003-2010" Consolidated Report. November 11, 2003.
- Friedrich, Carl J. 1963. *Man and His Government*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Islamy, M. Irfan. 2000. *Principles of State Policy Formulation*. Jakarta. Graphic Rays
- Jonni, A. (2020). *Planning for Flood Control and Safeguarding the Batang Lampasi River, Payakumbuh City (Doctoral Dissertation, Andalas University)*.
- Mahmudin, H., & Muhid, A. (2020). *The Role of Parents in Educating Children's Character in Islam*. *Journal*.
- Moch Idochi Anwar. 2013. *Education Administration and Education Cost Management*. Jakarta: Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Nugroho, Riant, 2003. *Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*. Jakarta: PT Elek Media Komputindo
- Rusdiana, (2015) *Education Policy from Philosophy to Implementation*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Payakumbuh City Education Department's Strategic Plan (Renstra) for 2023-2026
- Sagala, Syaiful. 2003. *School and Community Based Management*. Alfabeta: Bandung.
- Sulistio, Eko Budi. (2013). *Textbook of Public Policy Studies*. Bandar Lampung: Lampung University Research Institute.
- Susanti, Tris. 2013. *The Importance of HRM in Improving the Quality of Education*, (<http://www.hrcentro.com>, accessed on 30 June 2021).
- Wangon. *Banyumas Regency Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education Study Program*: Nur Alifah
- Windarto, Rony, 2013, *State Middle School Students' Interest in Continuing to Vocational Schools Seen from Family Socioeconomics in Bantul Regency*, *Journal of Vocational Education*, Vol 3, Number 1, February 2013, UNY PPs Vocational and Technology Education Study Program.
- Yuhansnil & Anggreni, S. 2020. *Curriculum Management in an Effort to Improve the Quality of*

Education. Alugnment: Journal of Administration and Educational Management. 3(2). 214-221.
Yosal Iriantara, 2005. *Translation of Quality Based Education*, Cet: I, Learning Library: Yogyakarta.