

Analysis Of Education Policy Issues In Padang Pariaman Regency

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received July 30, 2024

Revised July 30, 2024

Accepted July 30, 2024

Available online July 30, 2024

Keywords:

Education, Education Policy, Issues



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ABSTRACT

This educational policy is a crucial aspect of educational implementation, providing direction and necessary boundaries to be observed and adhered to. However, there are still educational issues not fully addressed by existing policies, such as those in Padang Pariaman District, West Sumatra. Therefore, it is essential to analyze needs and strive for the formulation of educational policies on the issues present in that area through the steps of educational policy formulation. The research method employed is qualitative, gathering information from research subjects, various journals, and mass media related to the research. The research findings indicate that the priority for issues educational policy in Padang Pariaman District is the high dropout rate at the elementary school level. The resulting policies include enhancing economic assistance programs, subsidies, scholarships, promoting a 12-year compulsory education program, and building schools in areas far from educational center.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Importance of Education Policy

Arrangement is one of the foremost imperative things within the execution of instruction. Concurring to Riant Nugroho (2008: 35-36) said that education arrangement may be an open approach within the field of instruction. Instructive approach is concerned with the set of laws or rules that oversee the usage of the instruction framework, which incorporates the objectives of instruction and how to attain those objectives. Instruction arrangement must be in line with open arrangement. Within the setting of open approach in common, specifically advancement arrangement, instruction approach is a portion of public policy. Instruction arrangement is understood as an arrangement within the field of instruction, to attain the objective of country improvement within the field of instruction, as one of the objectives of the country as a whole.

Margaret E. Goertz (Riant Nugroho, 2008: 37) expressed that instruction arrangement is related to the proficiency and adequacy of the instruction budget. This issue has become imperative with expanding open feedback of the taken toll of instruction. Education policy is a policy aimed at achieving the country's development goals in the field of education, as part of the overall development goals (Tilaar & Riant Nugroho, 2008: 264).

It can be concluded that instruction approach may be a term utilized to allude to approach standards and choices that influence instruction, counting all laws overseeing the foundation and operation of instructive education. The logical consideration of instructive arrangement is known as instructive approach investigation, and its reason is to reply questions with respect to instructive objectives, the objectives to be achieved, the strategies to realize them, and the different devices required to degree victory and more critically, disappointment. Instruction arrangement can be considered as a portion of open and social approach.

Any approach, whether in any field, sets up rules for the running of a specific framework, particularly those with a various leveled structure. Instruction is no diverse. The issue that emerges due to the nonattendance of approaches related to instruction is that decision-making gets to be questionable and scattered. For illustration, there are guardians who need to see their child's reply sheet. In case there's no school arrangement, it is up to the teacher's caution whether guardians can see it or not. Similarly, in the event that there's no structure within the frame of instruction approach, at that point the full framework will be in a state of chaos.

Geographical Description of Padang Pariaman Regency

Padang Pariaman Rule could be a area within the area of West Sumatra, Indonesia. This area has an zone of 1,328.79 km² and a population of 430,626 individuals (2020 Populace Census). Padang Pariaman could be a buffer region for the improvement of the Palapa metropolitan range. This rule has the witticism Saiyo Sakato. The capital of Padang Pariaman Rule is Parit Malintang. Based on Government Control (PP) no. 79 of 2008 dated December 30, 2008 concerning the migration of the capital of Padang Pariaman Rule from Pariaman City to Nagari Parit Malintang in Enam Lingkung Locale.

The galactic position of Padang Pariaman Rule is found between 0°11' – 0°49' South Scope and 98°36' – 100°28' East Longitude, with an range of almost 1,328.79 km² and a coastline length of 60.50 km². The arrive range of this region is identical to 3.15 percent of the arrive zone of West Sumatra Area. The discuss temperature ranges from 24.4 °C – 25.7 °C, so for the normal greatest temperature is 31.08 °C and the normal least temperature is 21.34 °C, with a relative mugginess of 86.75%. The generally normal precipitation for Padang Pariaman Rule in 2007 was 368.4 mm, with an normal blustery day of 19 days per month and an normal wind speed of 2.14 knots/hour.

Padang Pariaman is the locale with the littlest range in West Sumatra, which is 1,328.79 km². In truth, this area utilized to have the biggest region in West Sumatra (known as Piaman Laweh or Pariaman Luas), some time recently the extension of Padang City in 1980 by counting portion of this area, as well as the extension of Mentawai Islands Rule in 1999 and Pariaman City in 2002.

The geography of the Padang Pariaman Rule region incorporates a huge tropical climate that incorporates a exceptionally brief dry season and the sea range is incredibly affected by the ocean breeze. Judging from the geology of the locale, Padang Pariaman Rule comprises of a arrive range on the terrain of Sumatra Island and 6 little islands, with 40% of the arrive being moo, to be specific within the western portion that leads to the coast. The lowland area is found within the west which extends along the coast with an elevation between – 10 meters over ocean level, and 60% of the eastern portion which could be a bumpy region up to Bukit Barisan. The undulating slope region is found within the east with an elevation of 10 – 1000 meters over ocean level.

No	Kecamatan	Luas Daerah (Km2)
1	Batang Anai	180,39
2	Lubuk Alung	111,63
3	Sintuk Toboh Gadang	25,56
4	Ulakan Tapakis	38,85
5	Nan Sabaris	29,12
6	2 x 11 Enam Lingkung	36,25
7	Enam Lingkung	39,20
8	2 x 11 Kayu Tanam	228,70
9	VII Kota Sungai Sarik	90,93
10	Patamuan	53,05
11	Padang Sago	32,06
12	V Koto Kampung Dalam	61,41
13	V Koto Timur	64,80
14	V Koto Limau	70,38

15	Batang Gasan	40,31
16	Sungai Geringging	99,35
17	VI Koto Aur Malintang	126,80
Total		1328,79

Judging from the location of the administration, Padang Pariaman Regency is bordered by:

1. North: Adjacent to Agam Regency
2. South: Adjacent to Padang City
3. East: Bordering Tanah Datar Regency and Solok Regency
4. West: Bordering the City of Pariaman and the Ocean of Indonesia

Although it is not directly bordered to the east, Padang Pariaman Regency has a close distance to Padang Panjang City which is bounded by the Anai Valley (Tanah Datar Regency).

Literature Review

Definition of Policy

According to etymology, the word "policy" means a regulation, politics, rules, decision, law, or strategic plan (Hamidah, 2020). Linguistically, policy refers to decisions taken by the government as a state administrator that are general and aimed at the wider community (Rozak, 2021). According to William, a policy is a series of actions with a specific goal, followed and implemented by a person or a group of actors to solve a certain problem. (Saharudin & Lubna, 2023)

Education policy is a policy formulated for the benefit of education (Fadiyah et al., 2021). Education policy is a government regulation or decision that regulates and supports education and the development of the life of the wider community (Pratiwi dyan et al, 2024). Therefore, education policy is a set of government regulations or decisions designed to regulate, support and advance education and development in society as a whole.

Steps in Create a Policy

The There are several steps that must be taken in making a policy, namely:

1. Defining policy issues

The issue in this case is a problem that exists in society that if left unchecked, it will cause conflicts or negative impacts on community life (Djinaidi, 2021). A policy is born because of a developing issue in society, which means that a policy cannot be made without knowing a clear issue (Meilinda & Qolbi, 2023).

In determining policy issues, we must conduct in-depth observation and research, because if we are wrong in determining the issue or problem, the resulting policy will also be wrong (Supiana & Qiqi, 2021). Identifying a policy issue requires several conditions, namely: it must be agreed upon by many parties, has prospects for resolution, is consistent with political considerations, and is consistent with the ideology behind the policy (Dian, 2020). If these four conditions are met, an issue can be identified as a policy issue that is worth discussing and addressing.

2. Policy Agenda

The policy agenda is a stage of decision-making regarding problems or issues that have been obtained previously whether they will be made into policies or not (Arwildayanto et al., 2018). In the process of making this policy agenda, existing issues will be sorted based on priority, until later it is decided which issues must be solved by making policies to overcome these issues/problems.

3. Policy formulation

Policy formulation is the stage where the problems in the policy agenda will be discussed together by policy makers, and they will formulate various solution options to solve these problems (Alaslan, 2021). The result of policy formulation is the creation of laws and regulations aimed at overcoming existing problems.

4. Policy legitimacy

Legitimacy is the process of acceptance from various parties involved in policy-making to policies that have been made (Setiawan, et al., 2021). Or simply put, Legitimacy is the stage of ratification of a policy that has been made by giving a symbolic sign by the leader in the form of giving a signature on the policy document.

5. Policy socialization

Policy socialization is a stage of conveying information about a policy that has been legitimized to the public (Adima, 2021). Policy socialization is carried out so that the public understands the policies that have been made, so that there are no misunderstandings in its implementation later.

6. Policy implementation

The implementation of education policy is a stage of policy implementation that has been legitimized, this implementation is carried out by all levels of society who are bound by the policy (Yetti et al., 2023). The implementation of this policy is the most important stage because through this implementation stage it will determine the achievement of the desired goals.

7. Policy evaluation

Policy evaluation is a stage to find out whether the policies that have been implemented have run well or not (Nasihi & Hapsari, 2022). The purpose of the implementation of the policy evaluation is to know how the implementation of the policies that have been carried out has had a good impact or not, and if there are problems in its implementation, improvements will be made.

Policy Issues

The issue in this case is a problem that exists in society that if left unchecked, it will cause conflicts or negative impacts on community life (Djinaidi, 2021). Education policy issues in Padang Pariaman district are

1. Teacher shortage due to an average of 200 teachers retiring every year
2. Some cases of pungli that occur at school
3. Increasing dropout rate at the elementary level
4. Lack of number of schools
5. Student fire case during school hours

However, with all considerations, the author decided to raise the third issue, namely the increase in the dropout rate at the elementary level. The reason the author chose this issue is because if the dropout rate at the elementary level continues to increase, it will have the potential to cause other conflicts, such as the shortage of students at the next level of education, teachers losing teaching hours, low quality of human resources, increasing unemployment rate, and poverty.

Addressing this issue will have a broader and deep-rooted long-term impact, and help break the cycle of poverty that can continue from generation to generation. Therefore, overcoming the increasing dropout rate at the elementary level is a strategic step to improve the quality of life of the community in Padang Pariaman Regency

2. METHOD, DATA, ANALYSIS

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. This means that qualitative research is a knowledge built by the researcher through interpretation by referring to various views and information from the research subject. In this study, data was obtained from various journals, mass media that were in accordance with the topic. Qualitative research can simply be understood as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures, which leads the researcher to understand and interpret the interactions, events, and behaviors of the subject in certain situations according to the researcher's view.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Findings of Policy Issues

1. The issues of education policy in Padang Pariaman district are described as follows:
2. The shortage of teachers is due to an average of 200 teachers retiring every year
3. Several cases of pungli that occurred at school
4. Increasing dropout rate at the elementary level
5. Lack of number of schools
6. The case of student fire during school hours.

Policy Issue Analysis

Table 1. Policy Issue

Policy Issue	Cause of Issue	Policy Solution
The rise of pungli cases in schools	There is a mandatory donation policy in schools	Ensure that there is no collection of additional fees carried out by the school
Increasing dropout rate	Unstable family economic conditions	Provide living expense assistance or tuition fee

		waiver
Lack of number of schools in Pariaman district	Area with the number of The available schools are unbalanced	Ensuring a sufficient and balanced number of schools and student capacity
The existence of students who burns at the clock School Operations	Unsupervised activities students who burn garbage	Issue policies Strict prohibitions for all Burning activities garbage in the school area

Policy Formulation

Table 2. Policy Formulation

Policy Solution	Policy Formulation
Ensure that there is no collection of additional fees carried out by the school	With the formulation of this policy, it is hoped that there will be no more collection of additional fees that burden students and parents, and create an educational environment that fairer and more transparent.
Provide living expense assistance or tuition fee waiver	With the formulation of this policy, it is hoped that students from underprivileged families can continue their education without being burdened by economic problems, so as to create equal opportunities in obtaining quality education.
Ensuring a sufficient and balanced number of schools and student capacity	With the formulation of this policy, it is hoped that each region has a sufficient and balanced number of schools and student capacity, so that it can ensure equal and quality access to education for all school-age children in the region Padang Pariaman district.
Issued a strict prohibition policy for all waste burning activities in school areas	With the formulation of this policy, it is hoped that there will be no more waste burning practices in the school area, and the workload is enough for school cleaners to do.
Ensure that there is no collection of additional fees carried out by the school	With the formulation of this policy, it is hoped that there will be no more collection of additional fees that burden students and parents, and create an educational environment that fairer and more transparent.

Discussion of Policy Formulation

1. What is the policy?

This policy usually includes various initiatives and programs aimed at preventing children from dropping out of school. Examples include education assistance programs such as scholarships, transportation assistance, teacher quality improvement, and school infrastructure, as well as awareness campaigns on the importance of education.

2. When will the policy be implemented?

This policy is often implemented in response to data and statistics that show an increasing trend in dropout rates. The implementation time can vary depending on specific policies and programs, but it usually begins after data analysis and consultation with stakeholders

3. Where is this policy implemented?

This policy is implemented in all regions that show a high dropout rate. Usually the focus is on the areas most affected by economic, social, or geographical problems that hinder children's access to education.

4. Why was this policy made?

This policy was created to address various factors that cause children to drop out of school, such as poverty, lack of access to school, poor quality of education, and other social problems. The goal is to ensure that every child has the same opportunity to get a proper education.

5. How to implement the policy?
 - a. Data collection and identification: Collecting data on children at risk of dropping out of school.
 - b. Assistance programs: Providing financial or material assistance to poor families.
 - c. Improving the quality of education: Train teachers, provide adequate facilities, and ensure relevant curriculum.
 - d. Awareness campaign: Educate the public about the importance of education.
 - e. Collaboration with various parties: Working with NGOs, the private sector, and local communities.
6. What is the policy socialization process like?
 - a. Media campaigns: Using mass media, social media, and campaigns in the community to spread information.
 - b. Training and workshops: Organizing training for teachers, parents, and community members.
 - c. Community meetings: Hold meetings with the community to explain policies and listen to their input.
 - d. Socialization materials: Distribution of pamphlets, posters, and other educational materials to schools and public places.

The solution to the policy issue of increasing dropout rates is to expand access to education, including the provision of scholarships for underprivileged students.

4. CONCLUSION

Education policy is a set of regulations or decisions designed by a few people to regulate, support and advance education and development in society as a whole. With steps to collect issues of problems that occur in society, formulate into a policy agenda, policy formulation, legitimacy, socialization on policy targets, policy implementation, and policy evaluation of what has been implemented. These steps are sought to be able to accommodate the solution of problems in education, and are important to be implemented in the formulation of education policies.

These steps then became a reference in the policy analysis efforts of Padang Pariaman Regency. With the findings of several problem issues, namely the shortage of teachers in Padang Pariaman Regency because teachers are entering retirement age with an average of 200 people every year. Then the occurrence of cases of pungli that occurred at schools, the increase in the dropout rate at the elementary school level, and the shortage of schools in the area, as well as the occurrence of student fires during school hours in one of the schools which raised negative issues from various parties. From some of these issues, the author prioritizes to act on the issue of high student dropout rates at the elementary school level. So the results obtained are an increase in economic assistance programs and subsidies for underprivileged students, strictly promoting the 12-year compulsory education program, and building schools in areas that have accessibility far from schools in the area with decent and adequate facilities and infrastructure to support education in Padang Pariaman Regency. With steps to collect data on underprivileged students and families in the area, mapping school construction, and socializing the 12-year Compulsory Learning program in the area.

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