

Analysis of Education Policy Issues in the Case of Taking Back Land Grants at SMPN 2 Batusangkar, Tanah Datar Regency

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Importance of Education Policy

Education is the process of changing/transforming a person to achieve educational goals. Education is a means of upholding human values or language, and is often understood as the formation of a human personality who understands himself, his environment, and the knowledge conveyed in the form of responsibility in the classroom. So that parents and the community can draw closer to Allah SWT. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in article 1 paragraph 1 Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state.

Educational facilities are an important component to support the implementation of the learning process. In Tanah Datar Regency there is a school which is a land grant from local residents, the school is SMPN 2 Batusangkar. In the Civil Code (KUHPperdata) in article 1666, gift is an agreement with the donor, during his lifetime, free of charge and irrevocably, to hand over something for the needs of the recipient of the gift who accepts the gift. So a gift is defined as a legal act in which a living person (the grantor) voluntarily and selflessly hands over an object to another person (the grantee).

However, currently the land that was donated to SMP N 2 Batusangkar is being asked to return by the family who donated the land. So currently the teaching and learning process has been shifted to online learning activities from home because the school was sealed by the family who gave the grant. In this case, education policy plays a very important role in finding a solution to this problem.

Educational policy according to Carte V.Good (1959) states, Educational policy is judgment, derived from some system of values and some assessment of situational factors, operating within institutionalized education as a general plan for guiding decisions regarding means of attaining desired

educational objectives. The meaning of the statement above is that educational policy is an assessment of the value system and situational need factors that operate in an educational institution as a general plan that guides decision making so that the desired educational goals can be achieved. Hough (1984) quoted by Mudjia Rahardjo (2012) also highlights the various meanings of policy referring to a series of goals, plans or proposals, programs, decisions that have different effects. Education policy is the entire process and results of formulating a vision, mission, educational strategy steps to realize the achievement of educational goals in society, especially in elementary schools, for a certain period of time (Muchlis, 2002).

It can be concluded that national education policy functions as a guide for educational decision making and is a product that is legally neutral and reasonably adapted to the educational environment. The role of education policy is to guide action and regulate the activities of the education sector, organizations and schools together with society and the government to achieve predetermined goals.

Based on these problems, the aim of this research is to describe educational policies in the case of taking back land grants at SMP N 2 Batusngkar, Tanah Datar Regency.

Geographical Description of Regency/City

Tanah Datar Regency is one of the districts in West Sumatra Province, with the capital being Batusangkar. This district is the second smallest district in terms of area in West Sumatra, namely 133,600 Ha (1,336 km²). The population in this district based on the 2016 census is 345,383 people living in 14 sub-districts, 75 nagari and 395 jorong. Tanah Datar Regency is an agricultural area, more than 70% of the population works in the agricultural sector. The capital of Tanah Datar Regency is in Batusangkar, what is unique about Batusangkar City is that it is located in three (3) sub-districts, namely Lima District, Kaum, Tanjung Emas District, and Sungai Tarab District. Batusangkar City is better known as the City of Culture, because in Tanah Datar Regency there are many relics and inscriptions, especially the remains of the Basa Pagaruyung Palace, which was the center of the Minangkabau Kingdom.

SMP N 2 Batu Sangkar is located on Jalan Bodi Caniago, Baringin, Lima Kaum District, Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra Province. This school is an A-rated school which accommodates 618 students from grades 7-9 and a total of 38 teachers. The learning process uses the 2013 curriculum, which is supported by facilities of 20 classrooms, 3 laboratories and a library.

Literature Review

Understanding Education Policy

According to Thomas R. Dye (2009), policy is a series of actions taken by the government in order to achieve certain goals. Meanwhile, according to Anderson (1979), policy is a direction of action that has a purpose determined by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming a problem or issue. So, policy is a series of concepts and principles that serve as guidelines and the basis for plans in carrying out work, leadership and steps to take action. So, policies are made to achieve certain goals in a systematic and planned way.

An American philosopher and educator John Dewey (1916) defined education as a series of ongoing and continuous processes in which individuals learn and develop through interaction with their environment. Dewey emphasized that education is not just about transferring knowledge to students, but also about helping individuals develop the ability to think critically, solve problems, and adapt to change. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in article 1 paragraph 1 Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state. So, education is an effort to bring out all the potential that exists within humans

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that education policy is an important instrument in achieving national education goals. Education policy refers to the plans and actions taken by the government or educational institutions to regulate and improve the education system. This policy covers curriculum, teaching standards, educational evaluation, and budget allocation. Education policy steps are a complex and systematic process involving various parties. Determining the educational vision and mission to be achieved, clear, measurable and achievable is the first step in establishing education policy. Next, the second step is a situation analysis carried out to understand the current conditions and educational needs. Analysis can be carried out by collecting data and information regarding educational conditions, whether from educational statistics sources, school reports, and from teachers. Conduct consultations with various interested parties including teachers, students, parents, the community and education experts. Carrying out a SWOT analysis can help to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats faced by education. Based on the situation analysis, the third

step identifies existing problems in education. These problems must be identified clearly and specifically. The next step is to develop various alternative solutions to overcome these problems. These alternative solutions must be realistic and implementable. Then choose the best solution from the various alternatives available. The selection of this solution must be made by considering various factors, such as: effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and the involvement of various interested parties. Once a solution is selected, the next step is to prepare a policy draft and consult to obtain input and suggestions from various parties. This policy draft must contain: policy objectives, policy targets, strategies for achieving objectives must be clear, measurable and implementable, performance indicators must be able to be used to measure the success of the policy, resources needed to implement the policy must be identified, a policy implementation schedule must be determined, and the person responsible for implementing the policy must be determined. Then, establish or ratify an official policy so that the policy is communicated and socialized to schools, so that educational policies can be implemented so as to achieve educational goals. The final step is to carry out a policy evaluation to determine the extent to which the policy has achieved its objectives. Evaluation of this policy can be carried out periodically to ensure that the policy is still relevant and effective.

Issues and Policy Formulation

The main issue in this case is the taking back of the donated land by the family at SMP N 2 Batusangkar. The status of the land used for SMP N 2 Batusangkar is uncertain, but the land owner's heirs are reclaiming ownership of the land. This creates uncertainty for the continuity of the teaching and learning process in schools. Uncertainty about land status can have a negative psychological impact on students and teachers, and disrupt their focus in learning and teaching. Taking back land by heirs can disrupt the teaching and learning process in schools, and can even cause schools to close. This land dispute can trigger social conflict between the school, heirs and the surrounding community.

Policy formulation is carried out by means of dialogue and mediation by local governments, schools and heirs to find the best solution for all parties and find solutions together. If mediation indicates that compensation is necessary, local governments can allocate funds to provide fair compensation to the families concerned. Conduct an audit of the school's physical condition and develop an improvement plan to meet the standards expected by residents. Then enforce regulations that prohibit the sealing of educational facilities without a clear legal basis, as well as provide legal protection for school operations. In the decision-making process, it is necessary to involve all interested parties, convey policy information and the decision-making process openly to the public, ensure that the solutions taken can be implemented in the long term and prevent similar problems from occurring in the future.

Finding a solution must be a solution that is fair and benefits all parties, including taking into account the interests of students and teachers. The decisions taken must ensure the smooth teaching and learning process in schools. And regional governments need to take steps to prevent social conflicts resulting from land disputes. With clear steps and policy content, it is hoped that the problem of school sealing at SMP N 2 Batusangkar Tanah Datar can be resolved well, and the teaching and learning process can return to normal.

2. METHOD, DATA, ANALYSIS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method which is analyzed from the perspective of the manufacturing steps. The steps in making policies are planning which includes policy issues, policy agenda, policy formulation, policy legitimacy, and policy socialization:

- 1) Policy issue, the sealing of schools in Tanah Datar by residents which caused students to be forced to study online. News from Kompas stated that the family had taken action to seal the school as a form of protest or Agenda Kebijakan, mengatasi penyegelan sekolah menjadi prioritas utama pemerintah daerah untuk memastikan kelancaran proses pendidikan, karena dampak penyegelan tersebut adalah terganggunya proses belajar mengajar dan kualitas pendidikan siswa di sekolah.
- 2) Policy formulation, by collecting information from various related parties, such as residents, schools, local government and the media. Then analyze the main causes of the sealing and current conditions, including student needs and online learning capacity. Next, prepare several alternative solutions to resolve the conflict, such as mediation with residents, compensation, or improving school facilities.
- 3) Policy Legitimacy, after the policy is formulated, the final step is ratification of the chosen policy through formal mechanisms, for example through regional government decisions or regional regulations. Then involve and seek support from related parties, such as residents, schools and community leaders to strengthen the legitimacy of the policy.

Policy Communication, communicating the policies that have been prepared to the public, especially to residents involved in the sealing and the school.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Policy Issues Findings

The sealing of schools by residents is the main issue that disrupts teaching and learning activities, forcing students to switch to online learning. This incident shows that there is dissatisfaction among residents which is potentially caused by various factors, such as school policies, quality of facilities, or land management issues. The direct impact of this sealing is significant disruption to the educational process, which can reduce the quality of learning and student welfare. Online learning is a temporary solution due to the lockdown. However, the effectiveness of online learning in areas like Tanah Datar, which may have limited internet access and technological devices, is a problem in itself. This has the potential to widen the educational gap between students who have adequate access to technology and those who do not, as well as reducing the effectiveness of learning.

Citizens' dissatisfaction with school or government policies is one of the causes of sealing. This dissatisfaction reflects the existence of disharmonious communication and relationships between residents and the school or local government. Factors that may contribute to this dissatisfaction include land management, policy transparency, or the quality of school facilities. The need for mediation and conflict resolution is an important issue to complete the sealing and return the teaching and learning process to normal conditions. Effective mediation between residents, schools and local governments can resolve disputes, restore residents' trust and create an environment conducive to education. Without adequate resolution, conflict can continue and cause further disruption.

The quality and condition of school facilities is also an important issue. This sealing may be related to dissatisfaction with the condition of school facilities. Poor quality facilities can affect student motivation and achievement, so improving facilities is important to ensure a suitable learning environment that meets residents' expectations. The policy issue findings from this news show that the sealing of schools in Tanah Datar by residents has caused major disruption in the education process. Online learning as a temporary solution presents its own challenges, especially in areas with limited technology. Residents' dissatisfaction with school policies or facilities highlights the need for better communication and effective mediation efforts to resolve conflicts. Local governments need to take quick and appropriate steps to address this problem and ensure sustainable access to education for students

Policy Issue Analysis

Table 1. Policy Issue

Policy Issue	Cause of Issue	Policy Solution
Sealing of SMPN 2 Batusangkar	Land dispute between the family and the school	Mediation and negotiation for dispute resolution Payment of land compensation to the family. Review of land legality
Disruption of the teaching and learning process	Sealing of schools by residents	Improving online learning facilities

Policy Formulation

Table 2. Policy Formulation

Policy Solution	Policy Formulation
Mediation and negotiation of dispute resolution	The local government mediates between residents and the school to reach a fair agreement
Payment of compensation	Complete compensation payments in accordance with transparent and fair agreements.
Review of land legality	Conduct audits and verify the legality of land ownership to avoid future disputes

Improving online learning facilities	Providing adequate online learning facilities and infrastructure during the dispute resolution process.
Mediation and negotiation of dispute resolution	The local government mediates between residents and the school to reach a fair agreement

Discussion of Policy Formulation

5W1H (Up to Socialization)

- 1) Discussion of Policy Formulation (5W1H) for the Case of Sealing SMPN 2 Batusangkar in Tanah Datar
- 2) What Two schools in Tanah Datar were sealed by residents, resulting in students being forced to study online. This sealing occurred because of a land dispute between the local community and the school. The impact of this sealing is quite significant, disrupting the teaching and learning process and forcing students to return to online learning methods which are less effective than face-to-face.
- 3) Who The parties involved in this problem include: Local residents who carried out the sealing. Students and teachers from the two schools affected. Local governments and education agencies are responsible for resolving conflicts. Land owners who claim rights to school land.
- 4) Where This incident occurred in Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra. The two schools that were sealed were in the area, which is at the center of a land dispute.
- 5) When The sealing will occur in November 2023, and the impact will be felt immediately by changing students' learning methods to online.
- 6) Why The main reason for sealing is land disputes. Residents claim that the land used for the school belongs to them and has not received compensation or a fair settlement from the government or related parties.

How The sealing was carried out by residents by blocking access to the school, preventing face-to-face teaching and learning activities. As a temporary solution, students were shifted to online learning.

Policy and Socialization Plans

- 1) Mediation and Dispute Resolution: Local governments need to immediately mediate between residents and the school/government to reach an agreement. This may involve third parties such as community leaders or legal institutions to ensure a fair solution.
- 2) Payment of Compensation: If the dispute is related to land compensation issues, the government must immediately settle payments in accordance with a fair and transparent agreement.
- 3) Land Legality Review: Conduct audits and verify the legality of land ownership to avoid similar disputes in the future.
- 4) Improving Online Learning Facilities: During the settlement process, the government must ensure that online learning facilities are adequate so that the quality of education does not decline.
- 5) Socialization and Communication:
 - a. To Students and Parents: Inform clearly about the situation that occurred, the steps taken, and the expected resolution period.
 - b. To Residents: Provide an understanding of the negative impact of sealing on children's education and the importance of resolving disputes through legal channels.
 - c. To the Public: Using local media to disseminate information and transparency of the dispute resolution process.

Result

The following are the results of the analysis of the school sealing case at SMPN 2 Batusangkar

Table 3. The Results of the Analysis of the School Sealing Case at SMPN 2 Batusangkar

Aspect	Details
Sealed school	SMPN 2 Batusangkar, Tanah Datar Regency was sealed because the family asked for the land donated to the school
The impact of the school being sealed	Learning at school was not conducive and PBM was forced to switch to online learning
Solution	Providing online learning facilities for students. The school and local government mediate and negotiate with the families concerned so that they can find a middle ground and the case is resolved without feeling that anyone has been harmed, so that learning can return to normal.

Explanation of Results:

1. Sealed Schools: Two schools located in Tanah Datar Regency were sealed by local residents.
2. Cause of Sealing: The sealing was carried out because of a land dispute between residents who claimed ownership of the land and the school.
3. Impact of Sealing: As a result of this sealing, face-to-face teaching and learning activities stopped, and students had to switch to online learning.
4. Temporary Solution: To overcome this disruption, online learning facilities are provided as a temporary solution so that the educational process continues.

Discussion

Discussion Objectives:

1. Responding to problems, research on the main problem faced is the sealing of two schools on flat land by residents due to land disputes, which resulted in students having to switch to online learning. This problem causes significant disruption to the educational process. This sealing was driven by residents' claims regarding ownership of the land used by the school without adequate resolution from the relevant parties.
2. Interpreting the findings, the main finding of this case is that there is a direct impact on students' education due to sealing. Online learning, although a temporary solution, cannot completely replace the effectiveness of face-to-face learning. The sealing also reflects a lack of coordination and conflict resolution between the school, government and community. The resolution of this land dispute shows that land ownership conflicts can have a broad impact on social aspects, especially education.
3. Integrating research findings into existing bodies of knowledge. These findings add to the evidence that land disputes are a significant problem in many regions, often involving various parties and having a wide impact, including the education sector. Land ownership conflicts often occur in areas with unclear and non-transparent land documentation. This case emphasizes the importance of legal certainty and clear land documentation to avoid future conflicts.
4. Develop or modify existing theories. Based on these findings, theories about the importance of legal certainty and transparency in land management are strengthened. This theory can be modified by adding the important component of mediation and conflict resolution that involves all relevant parties from the start to prevent escalation. In addition, there is a need to increase technological infrastructure support for online learning as an anticipatory step if disruption occurs in the educational process.

Policy Implications

- 1) Mediation and Dispute Resolution: The government needs to have an effective mediation mechanism to resolve land disputes quickly and fairly.
- 2) Land Ownership Documentation: There is a need to improve the documentation system and legal certainty regarding land ownership to prevent similar disputes in the future.
- 3) Improved Online Learning Infrastructure: Providing adequate infrastructure for online learning to ensure education is not disrupted by external problems.
- 4) Community Empowerment: Educate the community about the importance of resolving conflicts through legal channels and mediation, as well as the negative impact of sealing actions on children and the education process.

4. CONCLUSION

Resolving the land dispute that led to the sealing of SMPN 2 Batusangkar in Tanah Datar Regency requires an effective mediation approach between the school, the local government and the family granting the land. The education policy formulated must include steps that ensure the continuity of the teaching and learning process, even in crisis situations such as school closures. The temporary implementation of online learning is a significant solution, although it needs to be supported by improvements in adequate facilities and infrastructure. This article emphasizes the importance of transparent communication and collaboration between relevant parties in formulating and implementing educational policies that are responsive to emergency situations. A holistic approach that considers all relevant aspects can help resolve conflicts and ensure student well-being and optimal continuity of education.

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