

Analysis of Potency and Supporting Capacity: (Implementation of 12 Years Compulsory Education Policy in Pasuruan District East Java Indonesia)

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Abstract

The success of implementing education compulsory nine years encourages local governments to continue the policy at a higher level, namely compulsory education 12 years. Local government face difference obstacle, suitable with tradition and characteristic of local community. The research explains about people education level, economic level, access to education facility, and people perception about education. Research process used is quantitative approach and descriptive analysis technique. The result show, that's peoples education level in the category senior high school 41,9%; the economic condition 48,5% in low category, 29,9% in medium level, and 23,9% in high level; peoples accessibility to education institution 67,2% in category easy; Meanwhile for category people perception about education 44,1% very good and 55,9% good. The condition draw, there is opportunity and treats in implementation of 12 years compulsory education in Pasuruan district. Local government mush improvement people income with expand job field, so that problem of lower income can be solved.

Keywords: Human Resource Development, Education Compulsory, people participation.

Introduction

K-12 compulsory education is a program that is under the Indonesian government with the main goal of improving the quality of human resources. Remember, in the global term, Indonesia HDI rank in low category. The UNDP report 2015 show, Indonesia HDI in rank 110 from 187 countries, with index value 0,684. In generally the condition described improvement but if note the position, Indonesia is in the category of developing countries with slow human development. In 2013, Indonesia HDI was about 0.681 meanwhile in 2014 about 0.684. The HDI achievement under of HDI average Asia-Pasific countries is 0,701. These conditions encourage the Indonesian government to implement a more vigorous development of education, as know; education is key success for human index development. One of prime education program is education compulsory.

Education compulsory began at May 2 1984 by Indonesia President at the time Soeharto, every Indonesia children at age 7 until 12 years compulsory to follow basic education. The compulsory program continued until 1989 and improved target until 9 years, so that, all of Indonesia children must finished junior high school.

The 9 years education compulsory is mandate of Indonesia constitution 1945 Article 31 (1) “every citizen is entitled to education”, and ”(2) every citizen is obliged to follow basic education and the government must finance”. That is, every school-aged child, namely those aged 7 to 15 years are entitled to a basic education. Such education shall be financed by the state. Their obligation to learn and the government shall also intend to finance them nothing to learn (schools) as a basis for improving the quality of her life later. Compulsory education shall also be implemented by providing opportunities and equal justice to every citizen so that they can pass on the higher education level.

Responsible for Indonesia Pintar Programme (PIP) Kemendikbud (Mulkirom in Kompas, June 23, 2015) states "The Ministry of Education and Culture will start a pilot Compulsory or Fair 12 years in 2016, with expectations in 2019 achieved a number of targets..." and " Naturally, the actual pilot of 12 years has been carried out since 2013, but the pattern of the new limited funding for students. Starting in 2016 will be a lot of the budget that goes to finalize Fair 12 years. Twelve (12) year compulsory education basically been carried out by local governments, since 2010 some areas such as the city of Sukabumi, Bandung, East Kalimantan Province and other areas have implemented the program. But nationally it is newly enacted since 2016 in view of the few areas that have not been able to complete the compulsory 9-year program.

12-year program is not only implemented in Indonesia, in other countries such programs have long been implemented. Japanese, American and European countries have implemented such policies. In the scope of Southeast Asia, such as the Philippines has implemented compulsory 12 years since 2012. The aim is to meet the standards of international education and that students of the Philippines aligned with students in neighboring countries. While the curriculum applied in the Philippines aims to make students able to achieve competence and expertise master [5].

Implementation of Compulsory 12-year program has been implemented by each region in line with the policy of regional autonomy. As with other areas, Pasuruan, East Java Province has carried out pioneering 12-year compulsory education. As an illustration of the achievements already achieved by the Government of Pasuruan is achievement gross enrollment ratios (GER) 2015 in Elementary School (SD) has reached 99.95%, to reach the APK SMP 95.67% and 95.70% APM, and for high school APK reach 92.18 and 91.90 APM. It states that the data overview Pasuruan still have homework to be done to complete the nine-year compulsory education and to meet national policy related to compulsory education to 12 years.

Data and information in Pasuruan shows, although already succeeded in reducing the illiteracy rate of up to 97.31%. However, not all school-age population, especially at the level of SMP / MTs and SMA / SMK / MA, follows or continuing education. Especially when viewed in 2014, (1) the public Pasuruan long sekotah only have an average of seven (7) years (the equivalent of junior class I); (2) there are few districts in Pasuruan which has a small net and gross enrollment [6]. These problems certainly cannot be tolerated, but need real efforts must be made by the relevant government. One apparent attempt Pasuruan District Government through the Regional Development Planning Agency has created programs Improvement Strategy APK and APM in the improvement of educational status. Policy and program is very appropriate to map the problems of education, especially in efforts to increase the GER and NER elementary, middle and high school / equivalent.

Method

The collection of data carried out by distributing questionnaires and interviews to people who are thought to provide supporting data. Determination of the sample is done randomly with the limits of representation region. Variable study population consisted of age, educational level,

occupation, family economic conditions, geography and culture. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, discussion of the results of research done by comparing data from statistical calculations, interviews and review of references that support.

Results

In the research process by developing an indicator of high and low community participation, researcher made six categories as indicators. Here is a presentation of research results based on these indicators:

1. The age parents Indicator, age of the parents become one of the researcher's consideration, the assumption of parents who were born in the 70s have access to education much better compared to the 1955-1969 birth parents. So it is possible to parents who were born in 1970 will have a much better outlook towards education. Research findings showed parents today are in the age range 36-45 years (20.9%). Who are in the age range 46-55 years by 12.6%, and which are in the 56-66 age range as much as 7.8%.

Based on these data it can be stated that 33.5% of the respondents were in the range of birth in 1970. The researcher believes in the age range of the productivity of labor is still high and has a more modern perspective as well as easy to accept the changes.

2. Indicators of long parent's education, in this category researchers assumed that, education level of parents, affect the awareness of parents about the importance of education for their children. According to the research results, education level in the category basic level 27.7%, junior high school 23.1%, Senior High school about 34.4%, bachelor degree 6.7%), and magister degree at 0.8%.
3. Indicators of the work of parents, the work of parents becoming one of the researchers' attentions, given the work is a source of family income that will provide for the family including children's education needs. Data results showed Pasuruan society working in the sector (merchants / entrepreneurs) as many (19.6%), working as (labor / handyman) as many (16.3%), working as (civil /military) of 15 (1, 8%) and the remainder work as (Farmers / Fishermen) and or does not work.

Work topography suggests that people in Pasuruan distric generally work in the informal sector as traders or laborers. While the formal sector such as civil /military/ Police very small proportion because many of those who live in the city of Pasuruan or other areas. Based on these data researcher believes that level of participation in education will not be too high because most of the income is used to meet basic living needs.

4. Family economic condition is an Indicator that describes how the state of the economy of the community in Pasuruan. In this category submitted several questions to explore the ability of the family finances, especially those in the education of children. Research data shows that the economic situation Pasuruan society in general are much lower that is 45.8%, in category middle 29.9%, and high economy category is 23.9%.

The data illustrates that the economic conditions of Pasuruan people generally located in low and medium category. This is a signal to the government that to increase education people participation, family income needs to be improved.

5. Geography is an indicator that describes mileage, travel time, the rough terrain that must be traversed a child to school, and the means of transport used by students. Research findings showed that the highest geographical conditions in middle category, namely (37.3%), geographical situation is not good (low) of (32.3%), and a good geographical situation (high) as many (29.9%). Nice category described as a state, in which the tool transfort, terrain way to go, travel time is in the category ideal is less than 2 KM with a travel time of less than 15 minutes. Category describing geographical conditions tend to be easy to pass both with motorbike or public transportation, which takes a maximum travel time of 30 minutes.

Meanwhile the condition is not good enough is a geographical condition that requires special transportation up to school, generally travel time it takes for more than 1 hour. Based on the above categories and the data can be argued that it is generally, Pasuruan geographical situation does not inhibit the activity of students toward school. A small proportion of these students have a geographical constraints leading to the school which is about 32.2%.

Treatment of the geographical conditions necessary to remember some districts it has become one of the dominant obstacle to increased people participation in education.

6. Socio-cultural circumstances is the way people view the importance of education. This indicator is also interpreted as community support for education. The results showed that 44.1% people of Pasuruan excellent view of the importance of education, 54.5% of people also hold good, so it can be ascertained that in general there is no problem associated with the culture or the way people view that hinder the education process of children.

Discussion

The success of 9 year basic education program can't be separated from the people's attention and participation. Some things that affect to success of Compulsory Basic Education program 9 is 1) the poverty of the population; 2) difficulty to school (geography unfavorable factor); 3) lack of education services; 4) low of parents and students motivation to access education; 5) lack of support of local governments and communities to education; and 6) the socio-cultural factors that are less supportive of education . These six factors are consistent with studies that have been conducted by researchers, where several factors are seen to have an influence on the implementation of compulsory basic education to 12 years in Pasuruan is age population, length of education, employment population, family economic circumstances, and geographic and social culture conditions of the community.

The age range of the parents of the students were in the age range 36-45 years (20.9%), age range 46-55 years by 12.6%, and which are in the 56-66 age range as much as 7.8%. While the level of education they are on stage, basic education 27.7%, junior high school 23.1%, senior high school as much as 34.4%, bachelor degree 6.7% S1 and master degree is 0.8 %. The data shows that in general parents are in the range of productive age, and education level were quite good. Junior high school graduates, 23.1% and 34.4% of high school graduates, college graduates 7.5% to a total of 65% of parents in Pasuruan have completed primary education. This is a potential carrying capacity as well as the implementation of compulsory education program 12 years. Given the condition of the elderly will greatly affect their perspectives on education. Another positive they will pay more attention to the education of her daughter's son. Research Meyer stated that education has an influence on a person's political choice . Age and parents education have an influence on the selection of children in school. The more positive perspective of parents towards education, support for school for children will be higher as well.

The work of parents and family economic circumstances are the two things that are still weak, the results showed that the majority of Pasuruan work in the informal sector, not more than 20% of the working population in the formal sector. This has an impact on the family's economic situation, 45.5% of the population are in the category of weak economies, 29.9 in middle category. A condition of work of parents and family economic circumstances is a challenge for the government in implementing the program. Given the economic conditions have an impact on a child's school spirit. Governments need to look for a proper solution that parents have full-time jobs, so that the carrying capacity of the parents towards education will remain high.

Geography meant as circumstances and the situation of a child access to educational institutions. Structural conditions of the mountains and the access road are not a good influence to ease

children accessing education institutions. It certainly has an influence on the spirit of the child to attend at school. 32.2% of regional conditions Pasuruan rated respondents have poor access to educational institutions. Road infrastructure, schools transportation meadow, does not support the access of children to school. This condition remains a challenge for the government in implementing the fair 12 years, given the high school generally in the urban area, so that children from rural areas have to travel long distances to reach school.

While, the public perception of the importance of education is very high, parents are generally of the view that their child should be higher than their school. 98.6% of the people looked very necessary for their children to school to the highest level; it is the potential for the government to implement the Fair 12 years. Carrying capacities of the parents are very high will facilitate the government in implementing the policy. It should be noted that the government is giving equal opportunity to all citizens to education, facilitate and provide ease of access to educational institutions. Equity and equality be the key success of the program. As did the Japanese people who claimed the Japanese people need to reconsider, and explore more deeply the various possible meanings of terms such as equality of opportunity, equality, ability, social class, and meritocracy. The government should be able to synergize among economic problems, political, and social so that education programs can run smoothly and reap success.

Conclusion

There are a few things to a conclusion in this study are: Pasuruan public awareness of the importance of education is already high, they cherish their children's higher education than himself. This is a potential and an opportunity for the government to implement compulsory education to 12 years. Great community support will facilitate the implementation of the program; given the support of the community is the key to successful education program.

The big challenge that must be faced by the government in implementing the 12-year program will Reasonable family economic circumstances of the students, considering the work of Pasuruan district society in general are in the informal sector and their income is not settled. Either directly or indirectly, these conditions have an impact on child support to go to school. In general, if the economic conditions are not able to meet the necessities of life, the support of parents for children to attend school become faded. These conditions still have to find a solution by the local government, so that the 12-year Fair program can be implemented successfully.

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