

Indonesian Smart Card Policy-Based Public Administrative Management in Realizing Education Equality in State Junior High Schools

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Abstract

The background of this research is because there are still students dropping out of school, the distribution of Smart Indonesia Card funds is not on target, and there is a lack of outreach. The purpose of this research is to find out the analysis of Public Administration Management based on the Smart Indonesia Card Policy in Public Middle Schools, provide solutions for future improvement efforts, describe the impact of implementing the Smart Indonesia Card policy in realizing educational equity in Public Middle Schools. Approach qualitative descriptive method of data processing techniques used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. Research results from the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy in realizing equity in education at public junior high schools in the planning aspect have not been on target because there are still students who should have received the Indonesia Smart Card but did not receive financial assistance from the Smart Indonesia Card, on the other hand students from families who are categorized as more economically capable can get Indonesia Smart Card funding assistance. Synchronization of student data has not been well integrated. Parents of students sometimes forget to report evidence of taking Indonesian smart card funds.

Keywords

Public Administration of Indonesia Smart Card Policy, Education Equity

The progress of a nation is marked by the success of education in building the character of the nation's civilization which in the future will produce superior and competitive human resources. The national development of a country is marked by growth in the fields of education, health, and the economy. Education is a measure for the progress of a region. By carrying out continuous improvement and arrangement of good education along with the times, it is hoped that quality education can produce quality generations. Given the importance of education, education should be easily accessible to all levels of society. One of the less supportive factors in

education is the problem of poverty which keeps people away from reaching education.

Poverty and education are two aspects that are very closely related when combined with the welfare of society (Rohaeni, 2018). Education aims to help people get out of the poverty trap they face. Poverty is one of the causes of educational equity not being implemented and as one of the issues of education problems in Indonesia. Public administration

The table above explains that the percentage of the Poverty Depth Index has increased every year. The Poverty Index in 2018 was 0.48%, in 2019 it increased by 0.53%, in 2020 it was

0.61%, and in 2021 it increased by 0.78%. It can be seen that poverty inequality is still high so that it can hinder people from accessing education.

Based on data taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for the West Java Region, it shows that the net enrollment rate (APM) reflects the participation and access of the population to school in the age group for a certain level of education according to the age group at that level. The Pure Enrollment Rate for the last 4 years in the city of Bandung explains that the level of education at the elementary school level in 2016 was 95.63%, 2017 was 97.22%, 2018 was 98.88%, but decreased in 2019 to 98.73%. At the junior high school (SMP) level of education in 2016 it was 86.57%, which decreased in 2017 to 83.53%, and in 2018 it decreased by 79.58%, in 2019 it experienced a slight increase, but did not increase significantly compared to previous years. Based on data taken from the Bandung City BPS, explained that the percentage of the age group and elementary education level in 2020 was 103%, the junior high school education level was 87%, and the high school education level was 95%, there was a decrease in the number of school enrollment children at the junior high school level. It is stated in the Law Article 31 paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, "Every citizen has the right to receive education, the government seeks and organizes a national teaching system." Mandates that citizens have the right to education/teaching and the government is obliged to provide equal distribution of education for all levels of society. One of the policies made by the government in the success of the education equity program was the launch of a 12-year compulsory education program in the form of free access to education from elementary to high school education for people who can't afford it.

Government Policy-Based Public Administration in organizing educational equity to succeed in the 12-year compulsory education program, namely through the issuance of Smart Indonesia Cards in accordance with Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 2014, among others, mandates the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) to the Ministry of Education and Culture to prepare Smart Indonesia Cards and distribute Smart Indonesia Card funds to students whose parents cannot afford to pay for their

education. The function of the Indonesian Card

The problem in this study is the poverty factor which has increased every year and is a problem for people who are unable to access education. The smart Indonesian card policy issued by the government should be easily accessible for the poor. The Indonesia Smart Card policy will not be achieved optimally, if the problems that arise are not resolved properly, namely by managing the Indonesia Smart Card policy and Quality Management to produce outputs that are in accordance with the government's goals in realizing educational equity. Then the Public Administration based on the Smart Indonesia Card Policy needs to put forward restrictions on the problems in accordance with the objectives of this study:

A Management of the implementation of Smart Indonesia Card Policy-Based Public Administration in SMPN.

B Factors that support and hinder public administration can be a way out of problems faced by the state. Indonesia in terms of the Smart Indonesia Card policy at SMPN

C Efforts to improve in the future in overcoming various problems from public administration can be a way out of problems faced by the state. Indonesia in terms of the Smart Indonesia Card Policy in realizing equal education in SMPN

D The impact of the implementation of public administration can be a way out of problems faced by the state. Indonesia in terms of the Indonesia Smart Card policy in realizing equal education in SMPN

Judging from the description of the relevance of value system management to the smart Indonesian card policy, what is more relevant is the theological value because in Islam studying is worship, we should have succeeded in the success of the Indonesia smart card policy program by optimizing our physiological values, we can help manage and propose cards. Indonesia is smart so that it is given to people who really need it. then applying teleological values to the smart Indonesian card policy which will provide benefits to humanity by realizing educational equity will be useful for increasing school participation, alleviating poverty, so that there is growth in national development and future generations of the

nation to become qualified with education.

Method

The method used in this study is an analytical method with a qualitative approach.

In qualitative research there are criteria that must be met, namely humans as a means of carrying out research based on research procedures that have been designed to achieve goals, the background of the problem is scientific, analyzing data using basic management theories.

Research is more concerned with process than results, there is a determination of limits on the focus under study so that the answers given do not get out of the way of the topic of the problem, the validity of the data is adjusted to special criteria, creating a temporary design scheme. The research results that have been obtained are then discussed and mutually agreed upon

Research Results

From the results of research on public administration based on the smart Indonesian card policy in realizing equal education in public junior high schools, the following is Public Administration Management (planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising) based on the smart Indonesian card policy in realizing educational equity.

Based on data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation studies, data and information are obtained that in the National Education System all activities carried out by educational institutions pay attention to the basis of the policies that apply to achieve goals. Likewise with the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy in accordance with the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 10 of 2020 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program. More specifically, this law explains the Smart Indonesia program, the objectives of the Smart Indonesia Card, the principles of implementation, the objectives of the Smart Indonesia program, and the distribution of Indonesia Smart Card funds.

Policy planning

the Indonesia Smart Card is handed over to the school operator whose job is to help manage, review, and distribute the Indonesia Smart Card funds. The planning carried out by school operators in realizing equal education through the Smart Indonesia Card is that students are entitled to get KIP according to the conditions set, namely aged 6 to 12 years, which are: 1). Students who own Smart Indonesia Cards. 2). Students come from poor/vulnerable families and/or with special considerations. Such as: a) Students from families holding the Family Hope Program; b) Students from families who hold Family Welfare Cards; c) Students from families holding Pre-Prosperous Cards are proven by a Certificate of Disadvantage; d) Students who are orphans/orphans/orphans from schools/social institutions/orphanages care; e) Students affected by natural disasters; f) recipients of Smart Indonesia Cards who are not enrolled in madrasas/schools (dropouts). Students who get Smart Indonesia Cards are prioritized for owners of social assistance companion cards from the government.

Students who do not have an Indonesia Smart Card but are eligible to get an Indonesia Smart Card will be directed by the school to apply for an Indonesia Smart Card. The mechanism for proposing students who receive Indonesia Smart Cards is through the stages of entering and updating the data of students who own Smart Indonesia Cards into the Dapodik application correctly and completely according to the Student's Name, Place of Birth, Date of Birth, Birth Mother's Name, Indonesia Smart Card Number provided that the student has get recommendations from the RT, RW, and local Kelurahan as evidenced by a Certificate of Disadvantage (SKTM) and recorded in the Integrated Social Welfare Data service (DTKS), then the school will help students from underprivileged families submitted to the Directorate of the Ministry of Education by inputting data automatically online on the smart application. (B1.29.08.2022).

Organizing (organizing)

The organization of the Smart Indonesia Card policy at SMP Negeri Bandung City refers to

the guidelines of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 10 of 2020 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program explaining the Smart Indonesia program, objectives, implementation principles, and targets for the Smart Indonesia program, distribution of KIP funds. Card Target

Indonesia Pintar is one of the recipients of assistance based on criteria from families holding Family Welfare Cards (KKS), Healthy Indonesia Cards (KIS), or Family Hope Program (PKH) data sent from the Ministry of Education. Recipients of Smart Indonesia Cards at Public Middle Schools

Organizing the Indonesia Smart Card policy in realizing equal education, not all schools have conducted socialization between the school and parents regarding the Indonesia Smart Card policy regarding direction, proposal, disbursement, and supervision of Indonesia Smart Card (KIP) funds. Socialization is needed in order to establish communication that can facilitate

Actuating

The implementation of the Indonesia Smart Card policy at Bandung City Public Middle School was handed over to the school operator as the implementer of the Indonesia Smart Card policy was appointed based on instructions from the school principal. It is felt that the Smart Indonesia Card policy is not on target, there are still students from underprivileged families who cannot access the Smart Indonesia Card facilities. On the other hand, there are families whose economically more affluent category can receive Smart Indonesia Card funds because government regulations do not provide instructions for reviewing the data of Indonesia Smart Card recipients or direct field surveys or visiting the homes of parents of Smart Indonesia Card beneficiaries by looking at the condition of their homes and the correct home address.

The school cannot reject this policy because it is not given the authority to propose students who are entitled to get the Smart Indonesia Card facility. The following aspects of implementation can be seen in the following table:

The school operator as the executor of the Smart Indonesia Card Policy (KIP) informs students who are entitled to get Indonesia Smart Card (KIP) assistance, directed to the

Administration section to arrange a Certificate of Collecting Indonesian Smart Card Funds, then visits the bank dealer to Bank Rakyat Indonesia. After the disbursement of the Smart Indonesia Card funds, a photocopy of the savings book as proof of taking the Indonesia Smart Card is handed over to the school operator.

Parents of students who receive Smart Indonesia Card funds feel helped by the provision of Smart Indonesia Card funds. Indonesia Smart Card funds are used to meet their children's educational needs such as buying uniforms, shoes, school assignment fees, notebooks, and others. Students who receive financial assistance from the Smart Indonesia Card feel happy, leaving their trust in their parents to manage it. These funds are used by students to meet their school's needs, but some students do not fully understand the intent and purpose of providing the Smart Indonesia Card assistance.

It is felt that the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy has not been on target, there are still students from underprivileged families who have not been able to access the Smart Indonesia Card facilities. On the other hand, there are families categorized as economically wealthy who can receive KIP funds. Not all schools have conducted outreach and parent meetings regarding direction, proposal, disbursement, and monitoring of Smart Indonesia Card funds.

The school is not authorized to propose students who are entitled to get the Smart Indonesia Card facility. The Indonesia Smart Card policy at Bandung City Public Middle School has not yet carried out socialization and briefing to students receiving the Smart Indonesia Card to explain their understanding of KIP, aims and objectives, and responsibilities regarding the provision of funds from the Indonesia Smart Card policy.

Supervision (Controlling)

Supervision is carried out intensively by the school to the parents of students and students who receive the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP). Supervision from the school, namely teachers at SMP Negeri 5 Kota Bandung appealed to parents of students who feel economically capable but have an Indonesia Smart Card to return the funds

to the school committee's account so that all students who can't afford them can use them. The following aspects of monitoring and evaluation can be seen in the following table:

Supervision is given to students who hold Smart Indonesia Cards by providing motivation so they don't have low self-esteem, instilling in students so that they must be able to excel and continue their education to a higher level. There are still students who drop out of school after getting the Smart Indonesia Card facility, so the supervision given by SMP Negeri 5 and SMP Negeri is to provide coaching, attention, and

Supervision of the student's residence, fostering the spirit of going to school to students and parents of students. The supervision carried out by teachers at SMP Negeri 40 Bandung City regarding the Smart Indonesia Card is to help motivate students to continue going to school and remind parents of students who receive the benefits of the Smart Indonesia Card to fulfill their obligations to encourage their children to be enthusiastic about going to school to study and encourage students continue to go to school to continue their education to a higher level.

"A process that has a characteristic that includes all planning, actuating, organizing, and controlling that aims to determine and achieve predetermined goals".

In managing the Indonesia Smart Card policy, it is necessary to carry out intensive supervision by school principals, teachers, and the KIP implementation team at schools for students who receive Indonesian Smart Card assistance. So far the cooperation between the school and the students has been good by providing motivation to foster enthusiasm for school, coaching, attention, and sometimes making direct visits to the student's residence, so that supervision and evaluation have been well established.

requiring. The BK teacher will ask the homeroom teacher for data that really needs it. During Eid Al-Fitr, he gave compensation to 150 students. homeroom teachers sometimes like to homevisit students who really need help.

Future Improvement Efforts that are expected from the Smart Indonesia Card Policy in realizing equal distribution of education in Bandung City Public Middle Schools.

Based on the results of the study, it was

concluded that future improvement efforts that are expected from the Smart Indonesia Card policy are future improvement efforts to overcome problems in the planning aspect by routinely carrying out socialization and parent meetings related to the Smart Indonesia Card policy. Efforts to improve in the future to overcome the problem of evaluating data for Indonesian smart card recipients. Provide an appeal to parents of students if their family conditions feel that they do not really need educational assistance so that it is given to students who should receive assistance from the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP).

Conclusion

From the results of the study it was concluded that not all of the organizing aspects regarding socialization and directing the disbursement of Smart Indonesia Card funds were implemented by schools in public junior high schools. The implementation of Smart Indonesia Cards in Public Middle Schools has not been on target and there is still data on students dropping out of school.

The planning aspect of the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card policy has not been fully implemented. Schools need to implement management functions, namely planning to direct activities and setting targets, organizing to divide tasks and functions, coordinating and socializing, implementing providing benefits from the results of implementing the smart Indonesia card, and supervising is used to control and oversee the Indonesia Smart Card policy. In this case the government needs to quickly respond to problems in schools regarding student needs regarding educational assistance that can help students not drop out of school.

The management function in this study is used to organize and manage smart Indonesian cards effectively and efficiently so that they are right on target. This smart Indonesian card assistance is expected to increase student participation in school and prevent children from dropping out of school.

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