

# The Effectiveness of Grant Policy at Private Junior High School

Ira Nadya Octavira\*, Eka Prihatin

Educational Administration Department, School of Postgraduate  
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Bandung, Indonesia

\*nadyaoc88@upi.edu, ekaprihatin@upi.edu

**Abstract**—This study is focused on implementation variables these are the goals and objective, communication, and resources. Based on the things that describe above, the writer took the title about the effectiveness of implementation the regional school operational grant policy in public and private junior high school in the city of Sukabumi. Therefore, this study can be formulated as follows “How is the effectiveness of the implementation of the BOSDA policy in public and private junior high schools in the city of Sukabumi?”. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach with the technique of collecting data through observation, interviews, and a review of documentation, which is then analyzed until become a conclusion. The result showed that the effectiveness of implementation of the policy in public junior high school is more effective. Whereas in the private school is less effective it's because of absorption of in the public junior high school is more equally on each point, while in the private school only enough to be used for employee expenditure. For goods and capital expenditure is almost untouched by private school. This is due to differences in the amount provided by the regional government. in public junior high schools is IDR 35.000/student/semester. Whereas in private junior high schools only Rp. IDR 25.000/Student/ semester. This difference has a significant effect on the effectiveness of implementation Bosda Policy in private junior high schools in the city of Sukabumi.

**Keywords**—effectiveness; policy implementation; BOS

## I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important and strategic thing in national development because it is one of the determinants of progress for a country. Education is even the most effective means of improving the quality of life and the degree of welfare of society, and that can deliver the Indonesian nation to prosperity. For this reason, the government must continue to make the education sector an important agenda in national development as well as being a top priority in the government's work plan [1].

One of the government policy in the education sector that received a large budget allocation was the School Operational Grant Program [2]. Some of provinces have an additional policy it calls regional school grant program. One of province that organize that policy is the city of Sukabumi in west java province. This policy is one of government program which given by the regional government to all junior high school including Public school and Private school. According to

Perwal No 06 of 2019 concerning amendment to perwal no 21 of 2008 aims to optimizing school needed to achieve educational goal [3].

The interesting case is sukabumi government gives the different amount between public and private schools. Base on the description above the writer curious the implementation of especially in private school that get smaller than public school.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### A. Effectiveness

The effectiveness is derived from effective word that contains the meaning of achieving it successfully achieving a predetermined goal. *Theory and Design of Organizations effectiveness*; That is, the greater the level of achievement or achievement of organizational goals, the greater the effectiveness [4].

William N. Dunn in his book *Introduction to Public Policy Analysis*: Second Edition, tells that: Effectiveness is concerned with whether an alternative achieves the expected results, or achieves the objectives of the action. Which is closely related to technical rationality, always measured from the unit of product or service or monetary value [5].

### B. Policy Implementation

Policy is the choice of the government to do something to achieve the goal. In this case, closely related to how to implement the policy. In Webster's Dictionary by wahab implementation policies can be formulated: "to implement means to provide the means for carrying out (causing impact / effect on something)" [6]. If that view is followed, then policy implementation can see as a process of carrying out policy decisions (usually in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions, executive government or presidential decrees [7].

Policy Implementation (Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy) states that the success of implementing a policy or program can be addressed from three factors:1) A compliance perspective that measures implementation of Street level compliance bureau strict against their superiors. 2) The success of implementation is measured by the smoothness of the routine and the absence problem. 3) Successful

implementation leads to satisfying all performance parties, especially the expected beneficiary groups [8].

Grindle in Wahab argues about the process of policy implementation can only be started if the goals and objectives that were originally detailed, action programs have been designed and a number of funds / costs have been allocated to realize the goals and objectives country goals. Details of the objectives of a policy mentioned above are strongly influenced by the contents of the policy and the context of its implementation.

Cleaves in wahab states, that implementation includes "a process of moving toward an objective policy by means of administrative and political steps". Success or failure of implementation can be evaluated from the point of view of its ability to actually continue / operationalize programs previously designed. On the contrary, the whole process of policy implementation can be evaluated by measuring or comparing the final results of the program with policy objectives.

**C. BOS**

BOS is a government program for the provision of funding for non-personal costs for basic education unit as implementing compulsory education program. Types of activities allowed funded by BOS in detail contained in School Operations Manual, which issued by the Directorate General of Management Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education National Education Year 2010.

Generally, the BOS program aims to ease the burden of society on education funding in compulsory framework study 9 years of quality. In particular, The BOS program aims to:

- Free all elementary and middle school students of school operational costs, except for international standard school pilot (RSBI) and international schools (SBI).
- Free all poor students from levies in any form, good at public and private schools.
- Relieve the burden of school operating costs for private school students.

In connection with improving quality 9-year basic education, many programs that has been, is, and will be done. These programs can group into three. According to Mulyono including: "Inside program the framework of even distribution and expansion of access, quality, relevance and power improvement programs competitiveness, as well as governance, accountability, and public imaging. "Although the main goal the BOS program is for equity and expansion of access, the BOS program is also a programs for quality improvement, relevance and competitiveness as well as for governance, accountability, and public imaging, so in the end the quality of education can be achieved optimally [9].

**III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research applied qualitative-based research that was organized to describe documents review, get detailed information regarding implementation BOSDA and interviews that examine BOSDA can be worked in filling schools needed.

This research is conducted in public and private junior high school in the city of Sukabumi. The data gathered for this work was compiled through a 120-day scan, which was comprised of a combination of literature review, observations, and unstructured individual interviews with school's representatives (principal, school treasurer) to found out deeply about the respond of this policy.

**IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The city of Sukabumi has 48 junior high schools consisting of 16 public schools and 22 private schools. year to year the grant received by the schools are different, this because the amount of BOSDA funds given is based on the status, in addition BOSDA funds are given every six months. BOSDA in public junior high schools is IDR 35.000/student/semester. Whereas in private junior high schools only Rp. IDR 25.000/Student/ semester.

TABLE I. IMPLEMENTATION OF BOSDA IN PRIVATE SCHOOL

No	Private School	Kind of Expenditures		
		Capital Expenditure	Goods and Service	Employee Expenditure
1	Small	10%	30%	60%
2	Medium	2%	18%	80%
3	Large	15%	15%	70%
	Average	9%	21%	70%

Source : LPJ Bosda Private School 2018

TABLE II. IMPLEMENTATION OF BOSDA IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

No	Public School	Kind of Expenditures		
		Capital Expenditure	Goods and Service	Employee Expenditure
1	Small	40%	40%	20%
2	Medium	35%	35%	30%
3	Large	35%	35%	30%
	Average	37%	37%	27%

Source : LPJ Bosda Public School 2018

TABLE III. IMPLEMENTATION OF BOSDA BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL

No	Schools	Kind of Expenditures		
		Capital Expenditure	Goods and Service	Employee Expenditure
1	Private	9%	11%	90%
2	Public	37%	37%	27%

Source : LPJ Bosda Public and private School 2018

According to the tables above most private schools use Bosda for employee expenditure rather than for goods and capital expenditure. And it is different with public school, it is because the grant that is given is different. As a result, it has a significant impact in implementing BOSDA in private school.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

The rationale for school grants has emerged as part of relatively recent policy-driven practices for educational decentralization and, within that, school-based decision-making. The devolution of a range of decisions to the school-level is assumed to improve accountability, efficiency and responsiveness to local needs [10]. Based on the data that the researcher finds out tells the implementation of the regional operational school grant in public schools are effective. But the implementation of the regional operational school grant in private schools are not effective.

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