



## **Policy Evaluation of Assistance Program Operational School (Case Studies on Junior High School Country 17 Medan, Bandar Selamat, Kec. Medan Tembung, City Medan)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Education is a key element in the development process of a country and determines the country's economic growth. Education is also an investment in the development of human resources, and the development of skills and competencies is seen as an element that supports human efforts to deal with the uncertainties of life. One of the initiatives within the Education Office program that received a significant budget allocation was the 'School Operational Assistance (BOS)'. The School operational assistance Program (BOSS) reduces the costs that must be incurred by the community to carry out the 12 year compulsory education. Monitoring of this policy is necessary to ensure that the policy is properly implemented. Medan City is a city of education and also has a school management support program. Evaluation of the School Management Assistance Fund policy really needs to be done because there is nothing wrong with using Agra. The type of research used is descriptive research using a qualitative approach. The data collection was carried out using observation, interviews and documentation techniques which were then analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. The results showed that the process of implementing the BOS fund policy at the school level and at the city level at SMP Negeri 17 Medan has been well managed in accordance with the procedures set out in the BOS Funding Guidelines. in this case, the role of the community is needed as input and monitoring of the BOS program funds.

**Keywords:** Operational School Assistance, (BOSS), Policy Evaluation, Education.

### **Introduction**

The most fundamental thing of the progress of a nation is how good the nation's education is itself. Education is one of the most rewarding long-term investments, and education is one of the factors that make society and the nation prosperous. Recognizing the importance of education, the Government helps the community to make it happen by encouraging them to carry out the 12-year compulsory education and providing funds for school management assistance. With these programs, the Government expects the Indonesian community to at least be able to finish Studying without experiencing financial difficulties. To find out the effectiveness of this program, researchers try to study it through an evaluation of the School Management Assistance Fund policy to improve the quality of education. This matters because researchers want to know is the quality of education which is already balanced with the desire of the government to implement a 12 year education system. The definition of BES financing is basically a government program to finance operational costs for non-personnel education base units as implementation of the must Study program. as explained in Regulation Government No. 48/2008 concerning financing education, non-personnel costs are indirect costs such as material and equipment costs for consumable education, power, water, and communication services, maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, money overtime, transportation, consumption, taxes, and insurance. However, there are several types of investment fees and work power which are allowed to bear by BOS funds. The government is obliged to provide facility and service education for all school-aged people at the elementary level without exception. Education is considered a necessity foundation for the state, society and all people. Everyone needs an education, either formal or non-formal, at any age, because they have a thirst for knowledge and curiosity

about new things. According to Chapter 1, Article 1 of the Act Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, the national education system is a complex set of educational components that are interrelated to achieve national education goals. Referring to the national education system, then the implementation of education must be supported by all the components involved. Aim for Achieving equitable and quality education must be realized by all children of all ages schooling in Indonesian, starting from the government, people old students, and the pupils themselves. The implementation of the education system in Indonesia has not been optimal due to a number of obstacles, including the increasing cost of education. No only school And university country Which has raised the cost of education. Even country schools even charge education costs which are considered tall by group public earn medium to lower. At the primary education level, such as in public primary and secondary schools, the state provides subsidies for education costs, but this is still not enough to cover the costs of poor people's education. In addition, the basic operating costs are borne by the person old student Also Still tall. factors Which influence the height cost of education among others: 1) relative changes in teacher salaries; 2) price increases; 3) population changes with increasing proportion of children in public schools; 4) higher educational standards; 5) demand for higher education; and 6) increased dropout rate. Therefore, the Government has taken a role in the education sector by developing policies in the form of the BES program which targets all students from the economic background middle down. The School Operational Assistance Program (BOS) was launched in 2005 (Ministry of National Education: 2009).

For implementation in 2020, the BOS regular technical guidelines state that the purpose of BOS is to reduce school operating costs that must be paid by schools and improve the accessibility and quality of student learning in accordance with the principles of flexibility, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, transparency, and accountability. Another weakness in the implementation of the BOS program is that BOS is conceptually designated for poor or poor students, but in reality poor students cannot afford to pay adequate educational services. This runs counter to the philosophy of the aid program BOS and needs to be straightened out. Another problem is the use of BOS funds by schools So far, parents/guardians have not been consulted, including in this case the RAPBS preparation. On the other hand, the school invites parents/guardians to contribute to help against deficiencies in the budget which the school has set. This evaluation activity is in some way similar to monitoring, monitoring, monitoring, control, control and monitoring. The main actor is obviously the government, but other actors such as independent research institutes, political parties and community leaders also often carry out evaluations. Depending on the type of being assessed, the evaluation may be optional based on several factors. According to the actor (evaluator), according to scope, according to depth, according to time or period. In the Performance Accountability module it is stated that evaluation can be divided into two main parts, namely formative evaluation and summative evaluation. Objective evaluation has different perspectives depending on the parties involved in the evaluation and different interest groups. Evaluation aims to obtain accurate and objective information about the program. Such information can be in the form of program implementation processes, impacts/results achieved, efficiency and utilization of evaluation results, etc., which are focused on the program itself, namely the decision to continue, increase or discontinue. In addition, it is used to formulate policy-related programs. Evaluate naturally has functions and objectives, one of which is to monitor policies that have been implemented so that they can run better in the future. The problem that this article hopes to answer is how to evaluate the management of BOS funds at SMP Negeri 17 Medan in an efficient, effective, transparent and accountable manner. The community as guardians of students is a member of the group affected by the BOS funding policy, so parents have the right to receive information regarding BOS at the school. Study Objectives To describe the evaluation of results in the management of School Operational Assistance in the City of Surabaya by using the theory of Evaluation Criteria as material for evaluating a public policy, it provides 6 evaluation criteria: 1) Effectiveness 2) Efficiency 3) Adequacy 4) Policy Equity 5) Responsiveness 6) Accuracy, and look at the supporting and inhibiting factors encountered in the field.

## **Research Methodology**

### **1. Type of Study and Technique Collection Data**

This study was done at JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Country 17 Medan. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data source used is primary data obtained by interview and observation methods. The resource persons for this study were teachers from public junior high school 17 Medan.

### **2. Data Analysis**

The basis of this research is to use a qualitative descriptive research method. This method emphasizes explaining words and does not use systematic calculations. Data obtained through interviews with teachers at SMP Negeri 17 Medan understand the policy of the program for providing school operational assistance funds to junior high schools Country 17 Medan, furthermore will be analyzed in a number of stages, that is data reduction, triangulation, data presentation and the last is drawing conclusions. At the data reduction stage will be done shrinkage data from interview results, simplifying the statement And information obtained from informants and centralizing data, from the data reduction stage This will form grouping data Which Then will help moment do withdrawal conclusion, besides That

data Which No in accordance with the discussion about the gift donation program operational junior high school Country 17 Medan policy will be removed.

## Results and Discussion

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an extraordinary impact on every country in the world, including the Indonesian nation. In Indonesia, this pandemic has paralyzed several sectors of the economy, government and education, paralyzed almost everyone and made them aware of health problems. This is clearly a challenge for the community and the government to work together to restore the economy after the pandemic which has been going on for two years. The Indonesian economy, which was paralyzed in several provinces due to the wave of the COVID-19 virus, is now slowly recovering, even though it is not yet 100%, but little by little it can turn the wheels of the economy in several regions and sectors. Communities and governments must quickly adapt and live side by side with this virus. The economic sector was the hardest hit in Indonesia, because it was paralyzed for almost two years. That is the focus of the government to defend the country, so that nothing worse will happen. The government has made various successes in efforts to save the economic sector, starting from tax breaks for corporate banks to provide assistance to affected communities. During this period of economic recovery, the government's focus was no longer on providing assistance in the form of direct assistance, but on supporting and strengthening the economic cycle through various adjustments and challenges similar to the world's efforts to recover from the pandemic.

Meanwhile, there are pros and cons to the postponement of voters related to the impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic whether the government will postpone the focus on post-pandemic economic recovery. This gives rise to many advantages and disadvantages. However, the President immediately denied this in his speech at the 2024 Election preparation meeting on April 10, 2022. Improving the quality of education is aimed at improving human resources as a citizen of Indonesia to become more superior through exercise, exercise the heart, exercise and think sport in order to have high competitiveness ability in preparing to compete in the global era. Innovation in providing educational services must take precedence, because educational services in something Country become the main variable for measuring the Human Development Index (HDI). Therefore, the quality of education is important to build and implement optimally. Will but, at this moment No. A little amount of people with condition blind script, educated low And plus high number number of children separated schools in various areas. Meanwhile, the desire of the old person and child to continue education at the level of education which is taller is not enough. This matter which is getting to make education in Indonesia the more sinking and left behind compared with other countries. The School Operational Assistance program provided by the government has been implemented since 2005, at that time BOS was implemented with the aim of achieving a changed 9-year compulsory education objective to improve the quality of education. The problem of education must be the main concern of the government because education in a nation affects the progress of the nation. Attention to education is not only providing quality education but it must be held equally and equally. Expansion access education This must offset by quality education Which quality must be strived for by all components in national education consisting of the environment, infrastructure, resources, and society. All the components, Good government And every individual must own Which big desire To create quality education. Quality education is very important to have every citizen to support his life in the world of work, because of quality education which predicts greater job opportunities for those who wish to compete in the global labor market. Conceptual School Operational Assistance includes a component for financing operational school needs. BOSS gave the head of the school to help free up tuition fees that must be paid by students, so that the school can still operate and provide quality educational services to students.

In Appendix I of Permendiknas Number 76 of 2012 generally describes BOS funds as having the goal of alleviating dependent public education financing. The special objectives of BOSS Alone are: 1) liberate cost operations for all elementary school students and JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL countries, except in the international standard education sector. 2) liberate all poor students in all forms of levies at public schools or schools with private labels. And although private schools are not totally exempt, this BOS assistance also has an impact on reducing costs which must be paid by students to school. School-based BOS management, namely giving (autonomy) giving authority on school For managing in an independent manner a fund which is accepted in an intact manner which can involve the school committee or the school board without any intervention from the school. Giving more flexibility to the management of school resources, can increase the participation of residents in the school, including the public, for the same increase in the quality of educational services that impact school performance on students. Based on the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2020 concerning BOS technical instructions explaining changes in the mechanism of BOSS distribution that is through the transfer from the state treasurer's account directly to the school account. Through the new mechanism, it is hoped that the effectiveness of the distribution of BOSS funds will increase so that no delay is raised by recipients of BOSS funds by which school party they address. Besides For objective effectiveness This new mechanism can minimize and anticipate budget fraud as well as acts of corruption. By making a new policy regarding the mechanism for channeling funds BOS does not mean that this new policy is free from evaluation and defects in its implementation. It doesn't matter how well the policy has been designed

and implemented however a policy still needs to be evaluated so that it can minimize errors or policy flaws in achieving the initial goal. Problems that are often attached to a policy which is discussed about funds and budget transparency. The use of BOS managed by schools must pay attention to several things including: (1) Priority main use of BOSS funds that are used to finance operational school activities, (2) School recipients of special allocation funds, No allowed to use funds sourced from BOS For funding the same, (3) Overtime pay or Money tired For Teachers Who Work outside O'clock Work as well as Money transport Where terms set by Government Area, (4) Flowers Which must be paid on Banks/Services giro Because exists fund account school Which used For necessity school (Januwarso, 2018). In development, implementation of BOSS funds in a number of regions experience a number of problems, for example in terms of achieving objectives from the BOSS Fund That Alone. Various reasons became the reason, including that the BOS funds were disbursed later not maximized by the number of existing schools, the disbursement of BOS funds is still experiencing delays, and there are indications of misuse by the parties responsible for the distribution of BOSS funds. Matter the Then became matter Which needs watch- right considering this program has been running for almost 8 years, so it needs to be evaluated to this program. SMP Negeri 17 Medan City is a school with the status of a public school in the city of Medan for junior high school level. Besides that, the location of SMP Negeri 17 Medan which has become a strategic point alone to help in development education, especially in the city of Medan. This is indicated by the large number of students and not only originates from Medan City, but will also originate from outside the region. This fact also shows how much trust and attention the community has shown towards SMP Negeri 17 Medan. Based on this reality, SMP Negeri 17 Medan is challenged to do more and more meaningful to society, among others by wanting to produce output and come out better, so that they can be more competitive in the current era of globalization. Business-business That among others can be done with curriculum development Which level is national, as well as equipping students with more knowledge, attitudes, and complement life skills.

Middle school BOS funds obtained by the school are based on the submission of the number of students that exist in that school year. The school has student data for each academic year on a regular basis complete. The school also collects data on the economic situation of the student's family used by the school To give help to students To use pay Fund Educational Operations (DOP). The assistance is to provide equal opportunities between students from high-income families and low-income families. data collection For circumstances of family economy students, recorded by BK teacher JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Country 17 Medan. Implementation of Middle School BOS Fund Management held at Medan 17 Public Middle School, assisted by a special Management Team for Middle School BOS Fund Management. The special team consists of from the Principal, School Treasurer, BOS Treasurer, technical personnel related to the person in charge of each activity that has been prepared in the Budget Plan Middle School BOS Costs (RAB). The management of educational funds carried out at SMP Negeri 17 Medan is by applying a cross-subsidy system. Students who come from low-income families will be exempt from DOP and for students who come from high-income families to pay DOP valued at 75% to 79%. With the BOS SMP Fund, the school does not need to load DOP up to 100% worth. The preparation of the BOS SMP Budget Plan (RAB) was carried out together with the drafting of the RKAS. Schools do data collection for poor students used as consideration for grant exemption from DOP students who come from low economic families. Implementation of SMP BOS Fund Management, carried out by the Special Team in charge Management Fund Middle school boss. Data about the use of the BOSS Fund obtained from interviews with informants, documents and observations. The use of BOS Funds is only to finance activities that are operational non-personnel in nature. The process of use of BOS Funds is carried out in accordance with BOSS BOSS which has been made by the school in the first period budget. Implementation of activities sometimes No in accordance with plan beginning Which was made by school, because That school must make WED BOSS change. WED BOSS Which has done change filed again to office for approval.

LPJ BOSS explains the use of funds for the first period and the second period there are differences because there are differences in the needs that need to be budgeted with BOS funds. Operational activities are financed using BOS Funds for the month of January to June it was explained that the use of BOS funds at SMP Negeri 17 Medan was For finance activity purchase/procurement book, purchase tool write school, doubling questions and providing answer sheets, purchasing educational equipment, purchasing tools and finished use materials, maintenance of student/extracurricular coaching activities, maintenance and minor repairs of school facilities/infrastructure, school power activities and services, preparation and reporting, as well as quality improvement. Additional operational activities that can be financed with BOS Funds in the second period from July to December, namely activities of procurement of textbooks, acceptance of new students, and management of individual school data based on Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The use of BOS Funds mentioned above must be adjusted with the results of the meetings arranged in an activity plan. If there is a change of plans, the school needs to confirm by making a change in the budget plan to the Central Government. Funds which have been accepted by schools such as the Fund Center and Regency Funds it uses along with funds sourced from the School Committee/community. Special BOS funds For finance activities Which are listed in BOSS technical instructions.

## Conclusion

The results of an evaluation of the fund operational school assistance (BOSS) program at Junior High School (SMP) at SMPN 17 Negeri Medan, as a whole shows that this program is already running well enough, even so there are still points that become weaknesses or lack in support walk program This, However matter That should still be resolved. Therefore by looking at the evaluation results using evaluation criteria in the awarding program of the school operational assistance fund (BOS) at school Prevent First Which There is in JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 17 Country Medan Which shows results Which Enough Good in implementation until moment This, so researchers recommend . I hope the government will continue this program, but there needs to be improvement, as necessary enhancement of the amount of BOSS student budget funds. Moreover, the government recommended revising the rules on funds 20% for spending on existing BOS fund items, Because No all schools own Teacher Which country's employee status Which impact school takes a number of Teacher help For fulfilling need amount student, Which the funds had to be taken from BOS funds, but the existence of this regulation had an impact on Teacher help welfare. Furthermore, the government should provide funds which are more for schools which have a number of poor students so that in the distribution of assistance that in some schools can be implemented in its entirety eligible students helped. The last concern is the issue of supervision that has not been achieved should the Medan Government area budget mentoring funds for supervision in accordance with the BOSS Technical Guidelines in order to oversee the implementation of BOSS funds.

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