

FREE UNIFORM SHARING FOR STUDENTS OF BLITAR CITY AS THE FORM OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APBD PRO RAKYAT FIELD OF EDUCATION IN BLITAR CITY

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***Abstract.** The purpose of this study is to find out the implementation model of free uniform distribution for all kindergarten students in Blitar City. This program improves and supports the quality of education, as a form of concern for education. The regional government through the Department of Education has provided supporting and supporting facilities to improve education. This research method with a *kunstruktivistik* approach with the type of qualitative research with teacher interviews and student guardians and the community involved in the distribution of the free diagram, From the informant data researchers carry out checking related informants by showing different data, so as to provide interpretation of researchers and people's perceptions involved in the research. The results of the research that provides uniform assistance every year is a form of implementation of free education in Blitar City. The purpose of the program is expected that by giving uniforms, starting with three sets of clothing plus sports costumes, shoes, bags and other attributes, children can be more concentrated in learning. Providing free uniform assistance received a positive response from the Walimurid.*

***Keywords ;** APBD Pro Rakyat, Free Uniforms, Blitar City.*

INTRODUCTION

According to Edi Suharto in his book of Public Policy Analysis, policy is defined as an accuracy that contains principles to direct ways of acting that are planned and consistent in a particular goal (Alamsyah: 2013). Education policy is one of the public policies and policies which concern in general public. In addition, public policy is part of political decisions, these decisions involve and influence the interests of the community and are understood as the best choice of various alternative choices. Public policy is always related to matters in any field, one of which is public education. The policies that have been made afterwards are realized by concrete actions commonly known as policy implementation.

Education is a fundamental thing used to build the progress of a nation and state. The government's effort to improve quality of education is by making a variety of policies as a foundation in the implementation of education throughout Indonesia. The challenges of world development today require strong human resources and high creativity. The two major functions of

the state are to realize prosperity for the people of Indonesia and unite the people and put in one forum, namely the state. Education has an important role in the process of improving the quality of human resources. In connection with the importance of education, the government plays an important role in providing quality education.

Community and government strive to realize higher quality education through various education development efforts, including through the development and improvement of curriculum and evaluation systems, improvement of educational facilities, development and procurement of teaching materials, and also training for teachers and other education workers.

Education has a very important role in producing a quality generation to continue the life of the nation and state in the future. The role of education includes preparing students to have the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be practiced for the general welfare as active citizens. Every citizen in Indonesia the age of compulsory education has the right to get quality education services and parents (student guardian) are obliged to provide opportunities for their children to get basic education.

The Regional Government guarantees providing financial assistance for organizing or managing education to students who studying the basic education and educational institutions organized by the government or the community in regional area. Law Number 20 year 2003 concerning the National Education System further regulates several articles that explain education funding, namely in Article 11 Paragraph 2 the Government and Regional Governments must guarantee the availability of funds for the implementation of education for every citizen aged seven to fifteen years. Furthermore, Article 12 Paragraph (1) states that each student in each year of education is entitled to get a scholarship for students who have high achievement and their parents are unable to pay for their education and receive tuition fees for those whose parents cannot afford education. In addition, each student is obliged to share in the cost of education, except for students who are released from these obligations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

According to Irawati and Susetyo (2015) in their research it was explained that APBD Pro Rakyat was oriented to 5 pillars, firstly APBD Pro Rakyat was oriented so the people of Blitar City would become religious, faithful and devoted people to God Almighty. APBD Pro Rakyat is a strategy to reach religious communities and devote to God Almighty, which means that the entire implementation of development programs, government, and social services in Blitar City always be based on aspects of faith and devotion to God. Secondly, APBD Pro Rakyat is oriented so that the people of Blitar City are not hungry or prosperous. Third, APBD Pro Rakyat is also translated that the people of Blitar City would not be sick and stay healthy. If they are sick, they must have access to adequate health services. Fourth, APBD Pro Rakyat is translated that the people of Blitar City are not stupid or smart. So, all community of Blitar City, especially the poor must be able to access education. Fifthly, APBD Pro Rakyat is translated that the people of Blitar City will always be in a

safe and conducive atmosphere because all the activities of the government and the people of Blitar City will only proceed in an orderly and smooth manner if there is a safe, conducive atmosphere.

According to Nursyam Baso (2010), in his thesis entitled "Implementation of E-KTP Policy in Karangsembung Sub-District, Cirebon Regency". Nursyam said in his thesis that the establishment of a good and smooth communication between policy implementers is very important for the success of policy implementation because if communication is not optimal between implementers in the form of institutions or individuals, the results will not be maximal.

Irfan Hanif (2009) in his thesis entitled "Analysis of the Implementation of Data Management Information System Policy (Sim-Data) in Reporting the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) To Regents in Bandung District (A Study of the Library, Archives and Development of Information Systems Bandung Regency)". Hanif said that the policy would not be successful in its implementation if it had nothing to do with the stated goals. Furthermore, Irfan said that to find out the extent to which the implementation of the policy reached the set goals, the final stage of the policy process was to evaluate the policy.

According to Tilaar (1995) a high level of education is very important for countries to be able to achieve high levels of economic growth. Some students who had shown high potential for learning, may not have reached their full academic potential, due to financial difficulties. Through APBD Pro Rakyat, especially in the field of education, the Government of Blitar City is able to launch a free Education Program which is a Blitar City Government strategy program. This strategy is carried out by the Government by providing free school assistance, one of them is giving free uniforms for kindergarten students.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is qualitative which aims to make descriptive systematically, factually and accurately about the facts or properties of certain objects (Kriyantono, 2007: 69). In this study, researchers used the constructivism paradigm to view the reality of social life as not a natural reality, but formed from the results of construction (Ardianto, 2010: 70 et al Christin, 2013). Therefore, the concentration of analysis on the constructivism paradigm is to find how the event or reality is constructed, in what way the construction is formed. In communication studies, this constructivism paradigm is often referred to as the paradigm of production and the exchange of meaning. This research about the implementation model of free uniform distribution for all kindergarten students in Blitar City uses qualitative descriptive methods. The subjects of this study are the teachers and guardians of students and the public who involved in the distribution of free uniforms.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

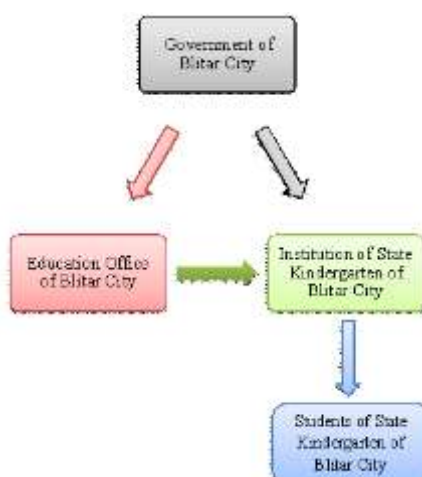
Providing education for the progress of the nation requires the cost to fulfill funding to provide service standards. In organizing education the cost of education is a very important component. The education process cannot run well without costs, so it needs support from the government, such as the Regional APBD for education (Nandani, Setyadin & Nurabadi: 2018).

The form of APBD Pro Rakyat in improving Human Resources (HR) in Blitar city in the field of education, ranging from the distribution of free uniforms, free shoes, free socks, free belts, free bicycles, and free school bags. Not only it, the government of Blitar City but also provides free school transportation. Because the Government of Blitar city is aware that Blitar City lacks Natural Resources (SDA) which can be processed into regional income. Therefore the Government Blitar city tries to optimize the development of Human Resources (HR). For this reason, free education programs continue to be developed so that they have great value for the community.

In accordance with the realization of APBD Pro Rakyat, the Government of Blitar City through the Education Office distributed free uniforms to all kindergarten students in Blitar City. The free uniform package consists of three sets of clothes and school equipment. Three uniforms were given, which were white clothes, black batik clothes, and sportswear. In addition they also receive bags and other school equipment. The provision of free uniforms is expected to ease the cost of education incurred by parents, besides the distribution of free uniforms is expected to increase student motivation in Blitar City.

There are 17 State Kindergarten institutions in Blitar City with a total of 603 students who have received school assistance. The assistance was in the form of 3 uniform sets, consisting of blue and white uniforms, batik uniforms and black skirt or pants, and sports uniforms. In addition, school attributes such as hats, socks and stationery were also given, which were packaged into one package. The free uniform retrieval is done by each kindergarten institution one by one rotation at different time in Education Office of Blitar city so it is not crowded and easier for distributing.

After conducting the research, the results describe the implementation of free uniform distribution as a manifestation of APBD Pro Rakyat, the researchers described in a model like



Picture 1. The Implementation Model of the Free Uniform Distribution of State Kindergarten in Blitar City

Source: Researcher 2020

The chart above can be explained with the following explanation: the Government of Blitar City through APBD Pro Rakyat funds provides free uniforms to State Kindergarten students in Blitar City, which is distributed through the Education Office of Blitar City, so The free uniform retrieval is done by each kindergarten institution one by one rotation at different time based on the scheduled time, then it was distributed by the Kindergarten institution to the student guardians.

Based on the observations, the guardians of State Kindergarten students in Blitar City who received free uniform assistance also found it very helpful, it slightly reduced the burden of costs incurred in education. They support the sustainability of APBD Pro Rakyat program in the form of free uniforms and school equipment. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Puspitoningrum (2009) regarding parental responses regarding the policy of free education in SMP Negeri I Polokarto namely school residents, especially students and student guardians can already enjoy the benefits of free education policy because it greatly helps ease the burden on parents in finance his children's education. Nevertheless, there are still some obstacles that must be resolved and immediately overcome so that the implementation of the free education policy can run optimally.

Implementation of this free uniform distribution based on research is appropriate because a free uniform is certainly very helpful for the community to support the sustainability of education for their children. In addition, the distribution one by one rotation at different time based on the scheduled time at the Education Office of Blitar city has also been effective, so the distribution can be organized and avoid noise.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is the realization of APBD Pro Rakyat in the field of education, especially in the distribution of free uniforms to State Kindergarten students in Blitar City, has been effective. The assistance was in the form of 3 uniform sets, consisting of blue and white uniforms, batik uniforms and black subordinates, and sports uniforms. In addition, school attributes such as hats, socks and stationery were also given, which were packaged into one package. The free uniform collection is carried out by each kindergarten institution one by one rotation at different time based on the scheduled time at the Education Office of Blitar city so that it is not crowded and has no difficulty in distributing. The response of the guardians of State Kindergarten students in Blitar City who received free uniform assistance also felt very helpful, it slightly reduced the burden of costs incurred in education. They support the sustainability of APBD Pro Rakyat program in the form of free uniforms and school equipment.

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