

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART INDONESIA PROGRAM (PIP)
POLICY IN EQUALIZING EDUCATION IN INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Education is a human right that must be given to every Indonesian citizen, and for that every Indonesian citizen has the right to get quality education according to his interests and talents. The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is one of the priority programs of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) which is a priority in realizing education equity. Article 1 mandates that every citizen has the right to receive education facilitated by the government as a form of implementing the national education system. Based on the mandate in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2015 which was later updated to the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), the Smart Indonesia Program can be interpreted as "Assistance in the form of cash from given to reduce costs during education. With the assistance of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) it is hoped that students will prosper so that they can develop and remain enthusiastic about going to school.

Keywords; *Education, Government, Aid*

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the factors that causes the lack of support for education is the problem of poverty that keeps people away from reaching education. Poverty and education are two aspects that are closely related when combined with the welfare of society (Herlina, 2017).

The development of education in Indonesia is increasingly vulnerable due to the problem of school fees that are too expensive, causing limitations for parents to finance their children who want to go to school. This limited cost is the role of the government is very much needed for those who want to go to school but cannot afford the school fees. Therefore. Government policies on the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) were launched by the government under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) through the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). The purpose of the program is to help Indonesian citizens,

especially underprivileged children, to obtain a decent education, and to prevent children from dropping out of school, and to meet their school needs. The existence of the Smart Indonesia Card is expected to no longer have students dropping out of school due to lack of funds. The Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) fund is given to underprivileged students from Elementary School to High School. One of the phenomena that occurs is that the equalization of education and the accuracy of the targeting of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) policy through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) has not been fully targeted. This is proven by the fact that there are still students from well-off families registered as recipients of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) funds and there are still students who are classified as underprivileged who are not registered as recipients of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) funds.

B. THEORETICAL BASIS

Article 1 mandates that every citizen has the right to receive education facilitated by the government as the organizer of the national education system. Based on this mandate in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2015 which was later updated to the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), the Smart Indonesia Program is defined as "Assistance in the form of cash from the government given to students whose parents are unable and/or less able to finance their education".

C. METHOD

This article uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis procedure. This qualitative approach method is to obtain an in-depth, authentic, and fundamental description of the phenomenon being observed at this time. The descriptive analysis method is used on the basis of information and data collected from various research journals and on the phenomena that have been studied. On the other hand, this information collection method is used for literature studies. This is done for the limitations of interviewing authoritative sources directly at the time this article was written. This scientific paper was created using information collection, and the author searched, collected and studied from various journals, online news, articles and websites of authoritative institutions related to the discussion being studied.

Seeing the real conditions certainly invites concern, based on the analysis of the problem situation, the formulation of the problem in writing this scientific paper includes: a. explaining how the government implements the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP). b. Explaining the role and function of the government in serving the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP). c. Explains how schools can utilize Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) funds.

D. DISCUSSION

The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is one of the priority programs of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) as a flagship in realizing equal

education, and a form of support for children from poor and vulnerable families. This smart Indonesia program has a huge impact on society, especially on poor people and families who are less able to pay for their children to go to school.

Based on theoretical studies, prospective students of the smart Indonesia program, based on monitoring in the field, the use of PIP funds in their areas is appropriate. KIP recipient students use their funds to buy shoes, school uniforms, or other school supplies. "In our area, initially there were students who went to school wearing sandals, some even went barefoot. However, after receiving PIP benefit funds, they all wore shoes," he explained. Until now, the distribution of KIP to 8,093 students in Nagan Raya Regency has been running smoothly or almost 100 percent.

With the number of recipients at the Elementary School (SD) level of 7,720 students and Junior High School (SMP) of 3,753 students. The distribution of PIP benefit funds directly to students' accounts through distributing banks. He expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the Central Government for implementing the Smart Indonesia Program which is pro-students from poor families, vulnerable to poverty, or from orphanages. "We express our gratitude and support the government in implementing PIP which facilitates access to education for poor or vulnerable families in meeting their educational needs," he said. As we know from the explanation of the case, PIP is a program that can realize equal education in Indonesia.

However, there are several factors that must be met to get a smart Indonesia card (KIP) and there are several stages of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP).

Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP)

Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) implements the Smart Indonesia Program involving various related agencies including schools, district/city offices, provincial education offices, technical directorates, distribution institutions as follows:

1. Mechanism for proposing prospective PIP recipients, Proposing prospective KIP recipient participants is an important stage in the implementation of PIP, because at this stage it is determined which students/learners are entitled or not to receive PIP funds. The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of the State Administration eJournal, Volume 6, Number 1, 2018: 6991-7005 6998 2016 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP). The Smart Indonesia Program, hereinafter referred to as KIP, is assistance in the form of cash from the government given to students who have succeeded in the selection stage. This program is an improvement of the Poor Student Assistance Program (BSM) which previously existed and has been running since 2008. BSM is an assistance program only for students who study in formal education, the same as the PIP program. The target of PIP according to Permendikbud Number 19 of 2016 concerning PIP is for children aged 6 (six) to 21 (twenty one) years with priority for students holding KIP (Smart Indonesia Card). Based on the results of observations, those who received the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) assistance have met at least one criterion from the various criteria that have been determined. Ownership of the Smart Indonesia

Card (KIP) is also in accordance with the circumstances and conditions of the student's family, because the requirements for ownership of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) are also determined from ownership of the Prosperous Family Card (KKS), Social Protection Card (KPS) / Prosperous Family Program (PKH). This also shows that the use of Basic Education Data and Integrated Databases is quite effective as a consideration in determining the target recipients of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP). This can be said to be eligible to receive it, because looking at the results of the study, namely students receiving assistance, their parents' work conditions and their place of residence are still less prosperous or less able in terms of social and economic. Their place of residence which is far from the school, the condition of the house which is less than adequate and the parents' uncertain work also indicates that the KIP assistance is right on target. However, the school does not interfere in decision-making regarding the determination of the target recipients of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), although it is actually allowed as long as it does not violate the provisions. The school only tries to propose for poor students who do not have a KIP, KKS, KPS/PKH with the note that they have a Certificate of Inability from the local village. But all of that is selected based on ownership of the Social Protection Card (KPS) which is more prioritized to receive the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) assistance. At this stage, usually only students who own the Prosperous Family Card (KKS), Social Protection Card (KPS)/Family Hope Program (PKH) are submitted to receive KIP, carried out by verifying and validating student data starting from the KKS Number, KPS/PKH, Name and reason for receiving. The process of proposing students is through the Dapodik Application which is inputted by the School Dapodik Operator, while students who do not have the card are proposed according to the conditions and eligibility criteria determined.

2. Mechanism for determining PIP recipients Determination of recipients of the Smart Indonesia Program is determined through several stages including: a) The technical directorate receives proposals for prospective PIP recipient students from the district/city education office. The technical directorate determines PIP recipient students in the form of a decree (SK). b) Technical director while for proposals for vocational schools under the guidance of the province, ratification by the Education Office.
3. Fund distribution mechanism, PIP fund distribution is carried out by the distributing institution based on the list of PIP recipients from the technical directorate listed in the SK through Tabunganku and virtual accounts. The technical directorate submits a Payment Request Letter (SPP) and a Payment Order Letter (SPM) to the KPPN to issue a Fund Disbursement Order Letter (SP2D) based on the director's decree. After that, the KPPN distributes funds according to the SP2D to the distributor's account in the name of the technical directorate at the distributor institution. The technical directorate submits a Transfer Order (SP2N) to the distributor institution to distribute funds from the distributor's account directly to the recipient student's account. The technical directorate informs the district/city education office of the list of recipient

students by attaching the recipient's SK. PIP recipients can withdraw PIP funds at the distributor institution.

Distribution of Smart Indonesia Program Funds PIP funds are distributed directly to students in non-cash form through Student Savings accounts or what are commonly called Simple Savings at PIP fund distributing banks with the following mechanism: (Joint Regulation between the Director General of Primary and Secondary Education and the Director General of Early Childhood Education and Community Education 2017:13) 1. In distributing PIP funds, the technical directorate enters into a cooperation agreement with the distributing bank. 2. The technical directorate opens a distributing account for the purpose of distributing PIP assistance funds to KIP recipient students in accordance with applicable provisions. 3. The technical directorate submits a list of PIP recipients listed in the relevant Director's Decree to the PIP fund distributing bank to create a Student Savings account. 4. The technical directorate submits a Payment Request Letter (SPP) and a Payment Order Letter (SPM) to the State Treasury Service Office (KPPN) III to issue a Fund Disbursement Order Letter (SP2D) based on the relevant technical director's decree. 5. KPPN distributes funds according to the SP2D to the distributor's account in the name of the technical directorate at the distributing bank. 6. The technical directorate submits a Transfer Order (SP2N) to the distributing bank to distribute/transfer funds from the distributor's account directly to the recipient's account. The technical directorate and the PIP distributing bank inform the recipient of the PIP fund decision letter to the recipient students through the provincial/district/city education office or school/institution.

4. Fund withdrawal mechanism

Disbursement of PIP funds is carried out by the recipient bringing the Principal's Statement, Photocopy of the report card containing complete biodata, and the student's ID card. For recipients who do not have an ID card, the withdrawal of funds must be accompanied by a parent by showing the parent's ID card. The recipient signs the proof of receipt of funds that has been provided by the distributing institution. For recipients who use virtual accounts and are in remote areas, they can make collective withdrawals by authorizing the principal or treasurer. Activation of the Indonesia Smart Card Account. According to (Kemendikbud, 2016:6) Before making a disbursement of funds, students must first activate the Student Savings account, by bringing the following: 1) A statement from the principal/head of institution, if the student has moved schools/institutions within the same level of education, the statement from the principal/head of institution can be issued by the principal/head of institution at the new school/institution. 2) For high school/Package C or vocational school students, one of the identification signs/identities (KIP/Student Card/Resident Identity Card/Family Card/Certificate from the Village Head/Lurah. 3) For elementary school/Package A or junior high school/Package B students, bring the parent's ID card and Family Card accompanied by the parent/guardian. For parents/guardians who do not have an ID card/KK, it can be replaced with a statement from the village head/lurah. If parents/guardians cannot accompany students during activation, they can be represented by the principal by bringing a

valid KTP and the principal's appointment decree. 4) fill out the student savings account opening form at the distributing bank. Recipients of the Indonesia Pintar (PIP) program assistance for elementary to high school/vocational high school students can be checked via pip.kemdikbud.go.id, which will later be disbursed through the Indonesia Pintar (KIP) card, Illustration of how to check the name of a student receiving PIP.

Role and function of government:

1. Technical Directorate consisting of: (a) Elementary School Development Directorate (b) Junior High School Development Directorate (c) Senior High School Development Directorate (d) Vocational High School Development Directorate (e) Community Education Development Directorate (f) Course and Training Development Directorate. The technical directorate has the role and function to determine the implementation mechanism of the PIP program which is stated in the form of Technical Instructions, conduct socialization and coordination of PIP implementation, encourage schools in Regency/City Education Units and Provincial Education Offices to enter data on prospective PIP recipient students, both those who have KPS/KKS/KIP and school proposals into the Dapodik application, identify, compile, and synchronize data on prospective PIP recipient students, determine the list of recipients in the form of a decree (SK), determine the distributing institution, inform the list of recipients to the Regency/City Education Office by attaching the recipient's SK, collect and serve public complaints related to PIP, monitor the implementation of PIP and compile reports on the implementation of PIP.
2. Provincial education office, The role and function of the provincial education office is to socialize the PIP program to all regencies/cities and communities in their areas, encourage school principals to report their students according to target priorities, participate in coordination and synchronization activities for central-level coaching programs and activities, monitor the implementation of PIP according to technical instructions.
3. Regency/City Education Office, has a role and function in implementing PIP, namely socializing and coordinating PIP to all schools and communities, monitoring schools to update prospective student data into the Dapodik application, approving proposals from schools and then submitting them to the Directorate of Elementary, Middle, High, and Vocational High School Development, submitting a decree (SK) from the technical director regarding PIP recipients to schools, monitoring the implementation of PIP fund distribution to recipient students/children, handling public complaints about the implementation of PIP.
4. Schools/Educational Institutions, The role and function of schools in implementing PIP are to select and propose students as prospective recipients of PIP funds according to target priorities, inform recipient students that PIP funds are ready to be withdrawn, prepare a statement letter from the school principal as a requirement for students to withdraw funds at the distributing institution, provide direction to students receiving PIP funds in utilizing funds, monitor the process of disbursing PIP funds at the distributing institution and schools are required to accept registration of school-age children (6-21 years)

who are not in school from families holding KPS/KKS/KIP as prospective participants/students to be proposed as prospective recipients of PIP funds.

Utilization of Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) funds

The PIP program is intended to help students' personal expenses so that they can continue their education until they complete secondary education. The assistance is in the form of cash from the government given to students who are entitled to receive PIP as a continuation and expansion of the targets of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP). The government provides educational assistance in the form of the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) for poor children who are at risk of dropping out of school so that they can meet their educational needs. The allocation of assistance funds is intended to meet students' educational needs outside of school operational costs.

The amount of funds provided is IDR 750,000.00 per year and IDR 375,000.00 per semester. The allocation of these assistance funds is outside of School Operational Costs. With the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) assistance funds, it is hoped that it can improve students' welfare so that they can develop. Assistance funds are given directly to students for the following uses: a. Purchase of books and school stationery. b. Purchase of school clothes and supplies (shoes, bags, etc.). c. Student transportation to school. d. Student pocket money to school. e. Additional course/tutoring fees. KIP recipients are not allowed to use the funds for purposes unrelated to educational activities, including: gambling, drugs, alcohol and other negative actions. After receiving the Smart Indonesia Program funds, students have the obligation to use the Smart Indonesia Card Program funds in accordance with the provisions for the use of funds, continue to attend school diligently and persistently, be disciplined in carrying out school assignments, and have a commendable personality and not commit reprehensible acts.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above that have been presented, it can be concluded that: The implementation of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) policy through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) for the 2019 Academic Year, shows that students receiving assistance from the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) are given to students from poor or underprivileged families in their daily circumstances. in financing education that is still lacking.

The implementation of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) policy through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) in the Effort to Equalize Education for the 2019 Academic Year, shows that; The implementation of equitable education means implementing an education program that can provide the widest possible opportunities for all Indonesian citizens to be able to obtain education. Equalization and expansion of education or commonly called the expansion of learning opportunities is one of the targets in the implementation of national development. By responding to the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) policy through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) properly, which aims to ensure that students from underprivileged families can continue to attend school and no one is burdened

with education costs. This program provides educational financial assistance for each student in one year of Rp. 750,000.00 or per semester of Rp. 375,000.00. This assistance fund must be used to meet school needs including; purchasing notebooks and textbooks, stationery, uniforms, transportation, pocket money and tuition fees. Both schools strive to realize this by organizing, interpreting and participating in applying the program with the right target, namely students receiving assistance from families who are economically disadvantaged or are included in the poor category.

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