

Analisis kebijakan pendidikan menengah: studi kasus kebijakan perubahan proporsi SMA dan SMK = Policy analysis at secondary school level: case study of the changing proportion of general high school and vocational high school / Aktery Pustaka Putri

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Abstrak

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Pada tahun 2005 Kemdikbud mengeluarkan kebijakan penguatan pendidikan vokasional, yaitu target perbandingan 70:30, untuk 70 persen jumlah siswa SMK lebih banyak daripada jumlah siswa SMA pada tahun 2015. Argumentasi kebijakan tersebut adalah mengatasi masalah ketenagakerjaan yang berkaitan dengan keterampilan yang spesifik dan meringankan pengangguran. Sampai beberapa tahun terakhir ini, jumlah siswa dan sekolah SMK tumbuh relatif cepat. Konsekuensinya anggaran yang dikeluarkan untuk menyelenggarakan pendidikan SMK jumlahnya lebih besar daripada SMA. Namun data menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengangguran lulusan SMK masih lebih tinggi dari lulusan SMA, sedangkan tingkat upah tidak berbeda signifikan. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan analisis biaya-manfaat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengangguran tamatan SMA dengan SMK tidak terlalu besar perbedaannya, dan perubahan proporsi jumlah siswa 70:30 merupakan kebijakan yang kurang tepat.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

In 2005 the Ministry of Education and Cultural issued a policy to strengthen vocational education. The target policy is to change the proportion of student from vocational high school and general high school to 70:30 in 2015. The policy argument is addressing the employment issues relating to the specific skills and alleviate unemployment. Until the last few years, the number of students and vocational school grew relatively fast. The consequences is, the budget spent by the government on vocational school expenses is higher than general school. However, the data showed that the unemployment rate for vocational graduate is higher than general school graduate, meanwhile the wage levels did not differ significantly. This study are using descriptive analysis and cost-benefit analysis. Results show that the comparison of unemployment rate between general school and vocational school graduates is not to high, and the the changing proportion of 70:30 students are inefficient policies;In 2005 the Ministry of Education and Cultural issued a policy to strengthen vocational education. The target policy is to change the proportion of student from vocational high school and general high school to 70:30 in 2015. The policy

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