

ABSTRAK

Kodirin, Studi Implementasi Kebijakan Fungsionalisasi Pengawas SMA di Kabupaten Natuna. Tesis. Medan : Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan, 2015.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) memperoleh data profil pengawas sekolah jenjang SMA di Kabupaten Natuna; (2) memperoleh deskripsi mengenai pelaksanaan tugas pokok dan fungsi pengawas sekolah di Kabupaten Natuna; (3) memperoleh gambaran faktor dominan yang menjadi pendukung dan penghambat implementasi kebijakan fungsionalisasi pengawas sekolah sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi Nomor 21 Tahun 2010; dan (4) memperoleh gambaran mengenai desain pengembangan pengawas sekolah yang harus disusun sebagai upaya menjadikan pengawas sekolah jenjang SMA di kabupaten Natuna sebagai pengawas yang profesional.

Penelitian, ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan termasuk penelitian fenomenologis yang bersifat khusus (spesifik) dan menyeluruh (*holistic*). Bersifat khusus karena subyek penelitian adalah birokrat (pelaku kebijakan) dan implementator di bidang kepengawasan. *Holistic* atau menyeluruh karena dalam kajian ini bukan hanya menyangkut aspek kepengawasan, tapi juga administrasi publik. Untuk mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan tehnik observasi, wawancara dan studi dokumentasi.

Temuan penelitian ini adalah : (1) Profil pengawas SMA di Kabupaten Natuna, baik dari segi kuantitatif maupun kualitatif belum memadai. Indikatornya dapat dilihat dari tidak terpenuhinya rasio ideal seperti yang diamanatkan dalam Permenegpan RB No 21 Tahun 2010; (2) Kabupaten Natuna belum memiliki pengawas rumpun mata pelajaran Bahasa, IPS, Olahraga dan Seni Budaya; (3) Jarak geografis, alat transportasi dan kecilnya biaya operasional menjadi kendala utama pengawas SMA dalam menjalankan tupoksinya sesuai yang ada dalam Permenegpan RB No 21 Tahun 2010; (4) pelaksanaan pengawasan masih terfokus di pulau Bunguran Besar sedangkan Pulau Midai, Subi, Serasan Induk, Serasan Timur dan Pulau Laut hanya dilakukan supervisi selama 1 tahun sekali; (5) aparat pelaksana belum memahami isi, maksud dan tujuan kebijakan Permenegpan RB No 21 Tahun 2010. Hasil analisis implementasi Kebijakan Permenegpan RB No 21 Tahun 2010 tentang fungsionalisasi pengawas SMA di Kabupaten Natuna belum berjalan dengan efektif dan efisien dikarenakan belum ada pemangku kebijakan yang peduli dan serius untuk memberdayakan pengawas sekolah dalam tugasnya meningkatkan mutu dan manajemen pendidikan. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini merekomendasikan hal-hal sebagai berikut: (1) mendorong pelaksanaan standar kualifikasi dalam pengangkatan pengawas sesuai permendiknas; (2) penyusunan operasional teknis fungsionalisasi pengawas SMA berdasar pada kondisi wilayah; (3) optimalisasi dan pembentukan tim koordinasi pengangkatan pengawas sebagai pelaksana tugas yang bekerja secara efektif dan efisien; (4) mendorong peningkatan biaya operasional dan kesejahteraan pengawas daerah khusus; (5) penguatan sistem teknologi informasi yang meliputi pemetaan kebutuhan pengawas, pengembangan karir dan pemberdayaan.

ABSTRACT

Kodirin, Study Implementation Supervisory functionalizing High School in Natuna. Thesis. Terrain: School Pacasarjana Medan State University, 2015.

This study aims to: (1) obtaining profile data superintendent of schools at the high school level Natuna regency; (2) to obtain a description of the main tasks and functions of the superintendent of schools in the District Natuna; (3) obtain a picture that is becoming the dominant factor supporting and policy implementation functionalization school superintendent in accordance with the Regulation of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No. 21 of 2010; and (4) to obtain an overview of the design development of school inspectors should be organized as an effort to make school superintendent in the district Natuna high school level as a professional supervisor.

The research, using a qualitative approach and including phenomenological research that is specific and overall (holistic). Are special because the study subjects were bureaucrats (stakeholders) and implementer in the supervisory field. Holistic or comprehensive as in this study not only involves supervisory aspect, but also the public administration. To collect the data the researchers used the techniques of observation, interviews and documentation.

The findings of this study are: (1) profile high school superintendent in Natuna regency, in terms of both quantitative and qualitative inadequate. The indicators can be seen from the non-fulfillment of the ideal ratio as mandated in the Regulation of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No. 21 of 2010; (2) the district superintendent Natuna not have a clump of subjects Language, Social Studies, Sport and Cultural Art; (3) the geographical distance, means of transportation and small operating costs become a major obstacle in the high school supervisor running the appropriate duties and functions that exist in the Regulation of Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No. 21 of 2010; (4) the implementation of supervision are still focused on the island of Great Bunguran while Midai Island, Subi, Serasan Induk, East Serasan and Laut Island is only done once supervision for 1 year; (5) executive officers do not understand the content, intent and purpose of the Regulation policy Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No. 21 of 2010. The results of the analysis of the implementation of Regulatory Policy Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No. 21 of 2010 on the functioning of the supervisory high school in the District Natuna yet work effectively and efficiently because there is no policy makers who are concerned and serious to empower school superintendent in his duty to improve the quality and management of education. Furthermore, this study recommends the following matters: (1) encourage the implementation of qualification standards in the appointment of supervisors in accordance Permendiknas; (2) the preparation of technical operations supervisor functionalization of Senior High School based on the conditions of the region; (3) the optimization and establishment of a coordination team appointment as acting superintendent that work effectively and efficiently; (4) encourage increased operating costs and welfare supervisor particular area; (5) strengthening the information technology system which includes mapping the needs of supervisors, career development and empowerment.



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