Implementation of The Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology’s Regulation No. 17 of 2021 Concerning National Assessment in Labuhan Batu State Elementary School

Yuyun Anggia Murni Napitupulu1), Warijo2) & Adam1)

1) Master Program in Public Administration, Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia
2) Departemen of Political Sciences, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Received: 11 February 2024; Reviewed: 17 March 2024; Accepted: 01 April 2024

Abstract

Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation Number 17 of 2021 concerning National Assessment has become the main focus in improving the quality of education in Indonesia. This research aims to examine the implementation of these regulations by conducting a case study at Labuhan Batu State Elementary School. The research method used is descriptive-qualitative, with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The research results show that the implementation of the Ministerial Regulation at the Labuhan Batu State Elementary School has had a positive impact on the national assessment process. Teachers have been able to understand the national assessment guidelines better and integrate them into the school curriculum. Apart from that, the implementation of this regulation also increases awareness of the importance of assessment in improving the quality of learning and evaluation. However, challenges such as the availability of resources and a deep understanding of assessment concepts are still obstacles. This research provides an important contribution to understanding the implementation of Minister of Education Regulation Number 17 of 2021 at the elementary school level, as well as providing input for related parties in efforts to increase the effectiveness of national assessments in the future.

Keywords: Implementation; National Assessment; Labuhan Batu.


*Corresponding author: name author
E-mail: adam@staff.uma.ac.id

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.
INTRODUCTION

Schooling is a widespread action in human existence because at any place and at whatever point you can get training (Iraratu et al., 2021). The capability of schooling is the most common way of changing an individual's way of behaving into a grown-up person who can live freely; in this way, quality training is required (Sagala, 2013). Education that is capable of ensuring that students possess knowledge, learning, and innovation skills, as well as the ability to use technology to search for information and meet the demands of the 21st century, constitutes quality education (Marpaung, 2021). The time of globalization expects understudies to have information and abilities (Wijaya et al., 2016). Abilities that should be created by understudies include dealing with worldwide issues, including inventiveness and development, correspondence, cooperation, decisive reasoning, and critical thinking (Redhana, 2019).

The Service of Instruction, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation gave another guideline regarding public appraisal, specifically Permendikbudristek Number 17 of 2021. Guideline of the Pastor of Training, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation Number 17 of 2021 concerning Public Appraisal, which was specified by the Clergyman of Schooling, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation Nadiem Anwar Makarim on July 12, 2021, in Jakarta and set in State Paper Number 832, so everybody knows (TINGGI, 2021). The National Assessment, or AN for short, is a program of evaluation set up by the Ministry of Education and Culture to improve the quality of education. It does this by taking pictures of the input, process, and output of learning in all educational units, as well as by mapping and working on continuous improvement so that it can encourage learning that builds students' reasoning power and character in line with values. -Pancasila values. An ideal representation of students is the Pancasila Student Profile, which Indonesian Education hopes to realize to develop superior human resources (HR) (Samekto, 2021). The idea of better HR that we need to accomplish is long-lasting understudies who have worldwide capability and act as per Pancasila values. Accordingly, human asset advancement should be comprehensive and not zeroed in on mental capacities alone. The results of the assessment no longer affect how well students learn, but they can be used to improve the quality of learning at the next level or provide feedback on student competencies and follow-up learning (Purnawanto, 2022).

All education units, including elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, madrasas, and equal education programs, conduct the national assessment. Public evaluation members in each instructive unit comprise the top of the instructive unit, all showing staff, and understudies (Nurjanah, 2021). The example of understudies who will partake in the public evaluation is haphazardly chosen by the Pastor of Training, Exploration, and Innovation with a total of 35 individuals, of which 30 are center members and 5 are save members, while all school chiefs and educators will take part. The public evaluation is done on a PC premise that can be associated straightforwardly with the web, so the information, board, and results of the executives are more compelling and proficient. There are two modalities for executing the public evaluation, specifically on the web and semi-on the web. The public appraisal utilizes three evaluation instruments, to be specific: (1) Least Skill Appraisal (AKM), (2) Character Overview, and (3) Learning Climate Review. There are several stages to the national assessment, such as public evaluation production, public appraisal practice, and execution of the public appraisal at the primary school level. Aside from public evaluation members, some implementers assume a part in carrying out the public evaluation, for example, locale-level implementers (the Area Public Evaluation Group), delegates, specialists, and managers (Satriani, 2021).

Rantauprapat serves as the capital of Labuhanbatu Regency, which is in North Sumatra Province. Labuhanbatu Regime has nine sub-locale regions, to be specific: Pangkatan, West Bilah, Panai Hulu, Panai Tengah, and Panai Hilir, as well as North Rantau, South Rantau, West Bilah, and Panai Hulu. Labuhanbatu Regime toward the north lines North Labuhanbatu; toward the east, it borders the Riau area; toward the south, it borders South Labuhanbatu; and toward the west it borders North Padang Lawas (Hasibuan,
2013). Right now, the Labuhanbatu Regime is driven by the official, Dr. H. Erik Adtrada Ritonga, MKM. In 2022, the Labuhanbatu Regency, which covers 2,156.02 km², will have 508,024 people living there. The quantity of schooling units in the Labuhanbatu Regime is 287, comprising 242 state training units and 45 private schooling units. 52,890 people will be enrolled as elementary school students in 2022.

Rantau Selatan Area has 22 training units, comprising 19 state instruction units and 3 private schooling units. 5,972 people make up the Rantau Selatan subdistrict’s student population. Rantau Selatan State Instruction Unit 12 is situated on Jalan H. Iwan Matsum, Ujung Bandar. Mr. Bachri Ritonga is currently in charge of the South Rantau 12 State Education Unit. The quantity of teachers and teaching staff in the 12 southern state schooling units is 18 individuals, and the total number of understudies is 390 individuals. In 2021, the Labuhanbatu Regime will do a public evaluation, which is interesting. The issues experienced during the execution of the public evaluation in 2021 in the Labuhanbatu Regime were an absence of correspondence from the party carrying out the public evaluation, assets like mindfulness and support from the top of the instructional unit and teachers, deficient offices and foundations, for example, web organizations and PCs, as well as members understudies who can’t peruse smoothly, the demeanor or qualities of the gatherings included concerning the public appraisal, and the regulatory design, which isn’t running ideally.

Execution, as per (Mulyasa, 2016), is the most common way of applying thoughts, ideas, strategies, or developments in functional activity, so it has an effect on changes, information, abilities, as well as values and mentalities towards the entertainers in the articles exposed to this execution cycle. The implementation or application that is carried out and implemented in a curriculum or designed to be fully implemented can also be interpreted as implementation. Execution in the enormous Indonesian word reference is characterized as execution or application. Execution reduces to exercises, activities, or components in a framework (II & PUSTAKA, n.d.). The Service of Instruction, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation gave Clerical Guideline Number 17 of 2021 concerning Public Appraisals (TINGGI, 2021). Alluding to Permendikbudristek Number 17 of 2021 Article 12, the Guideline of the Top of the Instructive Norms, Educational Program, and Appraisal Organization of the Service of Schooling, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation Number: 030/H/PG.00/2021 concerning Standard Functional Strategies for Execution is given. 2021 Evaluation: This guideline is a specialized direction concerning the arrangement, execution, and revealing of public appraisal results, which are framed in more detail as Standard Working Techniques (POS) (Mumajad, 2022). The public appraisal is an evaluation program for the nature of each school, madrasah, and balance program at the essential and auxiliary levels (Nurhikmah et al., 2021). The nature of the instruction unit is evaluated in light of essential understudy learning results like proficiency, numeracy, and character, as well as the nature of the educating and growing experience and the environment of the training unit that supports learning (Asesmen Nasional, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

This exploration is named a subjective expressive examination type. This examination intends to break down the execution of Permendikbudristek Number 17 of 2021 concerning public appraisal at SDN Rantau Selatan and decide the variables restraining the execution of Pastor of Instruction, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation Guideline Number 17 of 2021 concerning public evaluation at SDN 12 Rantau Selatan (Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, 2017). The sort of exploration utilized in this examination is a contextual analysis, which is essential for a subjective strategy done due to intrigue or worry about a specific case. This examination is completed seriously, exhaustively, and from top to bottom on an association, establishment, or certain peculiarity. more profundity by gathering different wellsprings of data (Furchan, 1992). The process of systematically searching for and compiling data from interviews, observations, and documentation, organizing data into categories, elaborating into several units, making a synthesis, drawing up patterns, selecting the important parts that will be studied, and drawing out conclusions so that they are easy for you and others to understand
are all examples of data analysis techniques (Miles & Huberman, 1992)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rantauprapat is the capital of Labuhanbatu, a district in the North Sumatran province. On June 24, 2008, Labuhanbatu experienced development to comprise three rules, specifically the North Labuhanbatu Regime with the capital Aek Kanopan, Labuhanbatu with the capital Rantauprapat, and the South Labuhanbatu Regime with the capital Kotapinang. Labuhanbatu Rule has an area of 2,156.02 km², which could be compared to 12.87% of the area of the North Sumatra Region. There will be 508,024 people living in Labuhanbatu Regency in 2022, which is made up of 209 villages, 33 sub-districts, and nine sub-districts. The Regent, Dr. H. Erik Adratada Ritonga, M.KM, and Deputy Regent Hj, are in charge of Labuhanbatu Regency. Ellya Rosa Siregar, S.P.D., M.M. As the new innovator in the Labuhanbatu Regime for the period 2021–2024, the official and his representative have a dream and mission in the field of training: "Working on the nature of schooling to construct character and HR." With this vision and mission, it is trusted that schooling in the Labuhanbatu Regime will keep on moving along. A program launched by the Ministry of Education to produce more productive human resources is called Improving the Quality of Education in Indonesia. A brand-new program was developed in 2021 by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to improve Indonesia’s educational system. This program is contained in the Priest of Training, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation Guideline Number 17 of 2020 concerning public appraisal. The Ministry of Education and Culture’s National Assessment is an evaluation program that takes pictures of all educational units’ input, process, and output to improve education quality. With the Public Evaluation program, the Labuhanbatu Rule government can work on the nature of schooling as per the instructive vision and mission carried out. The public appraisal is done by each training unit in Indonesia and understudies both inside and outside the country. Understudies who can participate in the public evaluation are understudies who are in class V and have a most extreme number of 35 individuals (30 individuals are completing the appraisal and 5 are saved understudies). The execution of the public appraisal is done using PCs or workstations. Not only do students participate in the national assessment, but also educators and unit heads conduct it.

Implementing Ministerial Regulation No. 17 of 2021 on National Assessment in Labuhanbatu State Elementary School Units

Public Appraisal is an assessment program coordinated by the Service of Schooling, Culture, Exploration, and Innovation (Kemendikbudristek) to work on the nature of training, which alludes to the information, cycle, and result of learning in all schooling units. The basic learning outcomes of students, educators, and teaching staff—literacy, numeracy, and character—as well as the quality of the teaching and learning process and the Education Unit climate that supports learning, are used to evaluate the unit’s quality. The National Assessment can also demonstrate what the primary objectives of the education unit ought to be, particularly about the improvement of students’ abilities and character (Mayasari et al., 2023).

The public appraisal was done without precedent in 2021 during the coronavirus pandemic. The execution of the public evaluation during that period was not ideal; this was because there were still understudies who were not conversant in perusing, school offices were deficient, and there was an absence of conveyance of data concerning the public appraisal. Learning in Labuhanbatu Regency's Education Unit took place online rather than in person during the COVID-19 era. Web-based learning makes understudies not focused on realizing, which causes a decline in understudies’ degree of interest in learning. Be that as it may, this is certainly not a major deterrent for the universe of training; however, it is a major inspiration for schooling to work on the nature of instruction. To make education even better, the government, schools, educators, and teaching staff are putting in a lot of effort.

In 2022, the public evaluation will be completed for the second time all through Indonesia from August to November, which each training unit is obliged to do. Remember that SDN 12 Rantau Selatan additionally
participated in the program with the situation with free execution, which was attended by 30 class V understudies? The offices that SDN 12 Rantau Selatan has for taking part in the program are 1 homeroom, 15 understudy seats, 15 Chromebooks, wifi with a speed of 10 Mbps, a projector, and a projection screen. Public appraisal exercises moved along as planned by the predetermined time. The specialist directed research utilizing George C. Edward III’s hypothesis because the title of the analyst is connected with Edward III's hypothesis, which is affected by the execution of four factors, to be specific: communication, resources, attitude, and the structure of the bureaucracy.

Inhibiting Factors in Implementing Ministerial Regulation No. 17 of 2021 Regarding National Assessment at SDN 12 South Rantau, Labuhanbatu Regency

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemdikbudristek) has implemented Number 17 of 2021 concerning National Assessment to improve the quality of education in Indonesia so that it becomes even better (Pendidikan, 2021). This implementation is already underway but is not yet optimal. This is because there were several obstacles faced during the research, such as: Based on interviews conducted by researchers, the financial resources in the educational unit where the researchers studied were still in the incomplete category. After all, there was no computer laboratory available and the Wi-Fi network was still weak. As a result of the lack of complete financial resource facilities, will have an impact on carrying out the national assessment, which has been going on twice. There are no human resources at SDN 12 Rantau Selatan, so this is an obstacle for students carrying out assessments because many students do not understand how to use Chromebooks. Based on interviews conducted by researchers, the head of the education unit did not communicate directly with students and the community, especially parents of class V students.

Educators distributed national assessment test cards at the time of implementation to students, but test cards should have been given before the national assessment took place. During the implementation of the national assessment, the person accompanying the students should only be the supervisor, but what happens in the field is that those accompanying the students during the implementation of the national assessment, apart from supervisors, also play a role in it. Several things that occur above can also hinder the implementation and results of national assessments in educational units. Based on the results of the researcher's interview, the delay in providing funds to the education unit hampered the implementation of the national assessment. This is necessary to get the attention of the head of the education unit to provide a policy so that the implementation of the national assessment in the following year will be carried out well and smoothly. To implement this policy, the head of the education unit submitted a budget for the construction of a computer laboratory room and additional Mbps to the WiFi network that was already available in the education unit.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Ministerial Number 17 of 2021 concerning National Assessment at SDN 12 Rantau Selatan, Labuhanbatu Regency, has gone well but is not yet optimal because there are still students who have not received information regarding the National Assessment; no information has been conveyed by the school to the community, especially parents of students; and no information has been provided to students to study for the National Assessment. The existing resources at SDN 12 Rantau Selatan are still inadequate because, at the time of implementation, the wifi or internet was still not strong enough to connect to Chromebooks, there were still students who did not understand how to use Chromebooks, there was a lack of human resources such as teachers specializing in computers for learning computers, and during the implementation of the national assessment, the person who has the right to guide and provide an understanding of the national assessment is the supervisor, but in the field, the one who guides the students is the teacher or educator at SDN 12 Rantau Selatan. The factor inhibiting the implementation of the national assessment is in the financial resources section so the head of the education unit implements a policy by proposing a budget for building laboratory space and increasing the Mbps of the WiFi network.
REFERENCES


Hasibuan, P. R. D. (2013). ANALISIS HIERARKI KOTA KECAMATAN DALAM PENGEMBANGAN KABUPATEN LABUHANBATU. UNIMED.


Hasibuan, P. R. D. (2013). ANALISIS HIERARKI KOTA KECAMATAN DALAM PENGEMBANGAN KABUPATEN LABUHANBATU. UNIMED.


Prof. Dr. Sugiyono. (2017). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. ALFABETA.


