Analysis of The Influence of Socioeconomic Situation and Educational Policy on The Improvement of Education Quality in Indonesia.

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Abstract
The aim of this research is to provide an understanding of the current state of education, with a focus on quality education, equity and equality. Information was obtained from respondents using surveys and questionnaires. The research results show that although public access to education has increased, there has been a decline in academic achievement, this shows the importance of quality in the formulation of education policies. Even though there are still disparities in the quality of education based on socio-economic background, there has been an increase in equal distribution of opportunities to obtain education. To ensure educational equality, it is suggested that it is necessary to increase literacy and expand access to information. The government must also ensure that every child has fair access to the best education, and requires a more comprehensive and long-term education policy.

Keywords: Education, Equity, Government, Quality

INTRODUCTION
Human resources acquired through education are one of the most important sources of income and a critical factor in society's progress. The government, in an effort to ensure the economic welfare of society, pays great attention to education policy. However, the government's attention is not only limited to the education sector but also includes other areas that have a significant impact on people's welfare. These areas include health, citizen participation, institutional development, and individual and social welfare (Adi, 2023). Therefore, an education policy that is comprehensive and integrated with other fields such as health, citizen participation, institutional development, and social welfare is...
the key to encouraging progress and society's welfare. In order to meet increasingly complex global challenges, countries must continue to develop policies that support quality education, good health, active citizen participation, and the development of strong institutions. Only with a holistic approach that covers various aspects of life can society achieve sustainable progress and equitable prosperity for all its members (Reynaldo et al., 2022).

Equality in education has become a very important global concern. The quality of education at the secondary school level plays a vital role in increasing the potential of the national economic system. The belief that all children have the potential to develop cognitive skills is an important basis for educational policy. An adequate educational environment is key to enabling the development of these skills (Bali, 2017). On the other hand, a lack of quality education often leads to the failure to develop cognitive skills. This highlights the importance of providing quality education to all children, regardless of their background. Therefore, human rights law in the field of education places great emphasis on the aspect of justice. This includes increasing equality in educational outcomes, fair access to education, and student retention in the education system. Ensuring that all children have equal opportunities to receive quality education is an important step towards achieving social justice and sustainable development (Dewi, 2023).

Increasing equality in educational outcomes means all students, regardless of their socio-economic background, should achieve good learning outcomes. Equal access to education requires that all children have the opportunity to attend school and receive the same education without discrimination. Educational retention emphasizes the importance of keeping students in the education system until they complete their education (Tannady & Zami, 2017). In order to achieve this equality, the government and various stakeholders need to work together to overcome the obstacles that hinder access and quality of education. This includes the development of policies that support a more equitable distribution of educational resources, the provision of adequate educational facilities, and quality teacher training. Overall, equity in education is not only important for social justice but also for sustainable economic development. By ensuring that all children have access to quality education, we can build a more just and prosperous society (Nuraeni et al., 2022).

Several factors contribute to low-quality education. Poverty, rural residence, and gender inequality remain the main factors that negatively impact student attendance and performance at school. Poor teaching is one of the main reasons for this injustice (Ramlah et al., 2022). In the most marginalized sectors, perceptions of educational quality can influence parents' decisions to invest in their children's education. Parents often assess whether their investment in education will provide benefits commensurate with the quality of the learning process (Tannady & Budi, 2023). Parents may be reluctant to allocate their resources to education if they perceive the quality of education as low. Poor teaching, which is one of the main sources of educational injustice, includes a lack of adequate teacher training, ineffective teaching methods, and a lack of learning resources. All these factors contribute to the poor quality of education that students, particularly those from marginalized
communities, receive (Patimah, 2015). To overcome this problem, joint efforts are needed from the government, society, and various other stakeholders. This includes investing in teacher training and development, improving educational infrastructure, reducing gender inequality through supportive policies, and providing assistance to poor families so they can send their children to school.

METHOD

We use surveys and questionnaires in the data analysis process to gather information from respondents. Furthermore, we successively removed non-statistically significant variables from the analysis. We then carry out a single regression, incorporating all variables with significant associated parameters. We extract estimated coefficients from the final regression to gain a more precise understanding of the relationship between variables. We then standardize the regression results with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one, adding the absolute value of the lowest obtained value, resulting in only positive values and simplifying the calculation of the inequality measure. This method makes it possible to develop our understanding of inequality in education in greater depth.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis reveals that the historical policy of providing free public education has achieved an excellent level of access to public education at all levels. However, even though education coverage is becoming deeper, this also raises concerns about the negative impact on the quality of education. Academic achievement decreased alongside the significant increase in school access and participation rates. This decline is equivalent to an increase in school attendance over that period, indicating a correlation between increased access and a decline in education quality. The long-term consequences of this decline in education quality can have a significant impact on the economy and society. Therefore, it is important to analyze the relationship between socio-economic context and school quality. This analysis aims to identify existing asymmetries and formulate educational policies that can overcome these disparities. Policies that consider the socio-economic context are important because they ensure that increasing access to education does not come at the expense of educational quality.

An analysis of equality of opportunity in education shows that there is a strong relationship between the quality of education received and socio-economic origin. Differences in educational quality based on socioeconomic status tend to be greater, with students from families with higher socioeconomic status receiving a better education. This indicates that students from low socio-economic backgrounds face difficulties in receiving quality education. However, there was a decline, indicating an increase in equality of educational opportunity. Although inequality is still relatively high, this reduction is a positive step towards greater equality in education. There are no significant differences in the quality of education received based on gender. However, there is a difference in favor of immigrants, with immigrant students appearing to receive a better-quality education.
compared to non-immigrant students. We should focus our efforts on improving educational access and quality for students from low-income families to reduce socioeconomic level disparities in educational quality. We must design education policies with equality of opportunity in mind, ensuring that all students, irrespective of their background, have equal access to quality education.

Implementation of support programs aimed at students from low socio-economic backgrounds, such as scholarships, study grants, and social support, is essential to ensuring that they have equal opportunities to succeed in education. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of implemented education policies is also crucial to ensuring that equality in education continues to increase and inequality decreases. Furthermore, it is important to develop policies that support the integration of immigrant students and ensure that they receive a high-quality education that can help them adapt and succeed in their new environment. Although there has been progress in reducing educational inequality based on socioeconomic level, an analysis of equality of opportunity in education indicates that much work remains. Therefore, more intensive and sustainable policies are needed to ensure that all students, regardless of their socio-economic background, have equal access to high-quality education.

In terms of employment equality, it is in a very good position. However, in terms of educational performance, the country is considered one of the most unequal. Despite this, the level of educational equity is regressing, which appears to be due to a lack of deepening of education distribution policies, especially considering the recent improvement in household income distribution. This setback shows that although there have been efforts to increase educational equality, the results are still uneven and require deeper and more effective policies to address existing inequalities. Overall, there is a decline in performance, quality, and equality in education. While there was a decline in equality, it was not particularly significant and did not seem to stem from a decrease in equity. The decline is more related to improvements in distribution quality than to a lack of adaptation to the new distribution situation in the country. This suggests that in order to restore equality to its previous level, education policies must adapt to the new distributive conditions.

An analysis of education equality is an important step in understanding differences in educational outcomes and their distribution between different social sectors. However, continuous development is necessary to enhance its effectiveness in reducing inequality and promoting equality. The criticism of the indices used to measure educational equality indicates the need for improved analytical methods. We can address these criticisms, incorporate updates into equality measurements, and enhance the existing indicators. This approach can significantly enhance equality in education. The development of better analytical methods will enable a better understanding of the factors that cause differences in educational outcomes and their distribution between different social sectors. Thus, education policies can be more effective in creating equality in access and quality of education.
CONCLUSION

The analysis's results indicate that while public education access has increased, particularly due to the free education policy, academic achievement has also declined. The correlation between increasing access and decreasing education quality demonstrates the importance of considering quality in education policy. Although there is still inequality in the quality of education based on socio-economic background, there has been a decline, indicating an increase in the equality of educational opportunities. However, we need to intensify our efforts to narrow this gap, particularly targeting students from low-income families. Implementation of support programs, such as scholarships and study grants, is important to ensure equality of educational access and opportunity. We also need to improve the monitoring and evaluation of education policies to ensure increased equality in education. We should also focus on integrating immigrant students into the education system and enhancing the quality of education distribution to mitigate the negative effects of increased access. In conclusion, there is a need for more intensive and sustainable education policies to ensure that all students have equal access to high-quality education.

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