

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

From the results and discussion that the author has explained in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn from this study, including:

- a. The data from this study show that the variable distribution of education funds has a significant positive effect on school participation rates for children aged 16-18 years in all districts of Riau Province because education funds have been regulated in the National Education System Law, article 49 paragraph 1 (concerning the allocation of education funds), which in essence, budgeting in the education sector is 20% of the total. the allocation of regional spending and costs for the education sector in Indonesia is very large and every year the cost of education must increase. In addition, the majority of education funds in Indonesia are allocated at the senior high school level. So, in every region, including districts that have high schools and above, get education funding assistance from the government.
- b. Distribution of health funding variable has no significant effect on school participation rates for children aged 16-18 years in the District of Riau Province, where any change in government spending in the health sector does not increase the school participation rate in the District of Riau Province.
- c. The variable of Indonesia conditional cash transfer program (CCT) has no significant effect on school participation rates for children aged 16-18 years in all districts of Riau Province because the existence of the Indonesia conditional cash transfer program (CCT) also provides benefits for Beneficiary Families (KPM). KPM (Beneficiary Family) Indonesia conditional cash transfer program in the district of Riau province has many benefits in accessing community empowerment services. However, there are still many people who need CCT for household needs other than

education which causes this *Program Keluarga Harapan* variable to have no effect on School Participation Rate in children aged 16-18 years in Riau Province.

- d. SIP variable prove that Indonesia smart program (SIP) has a significant positive effect on school participation rates for children aged 16-18 years in the district of Riau Province because based on the Ministry of Education and Culture, SIP is designed to help school-aged children from poor/vulnerable/priority families continue to receive education services until they graduate from secondary education, either through formal education (from SD/MI to children graduating from SMA/SMK/MA) or non-formal education. formal (Package A to Package C as well as standardized courses). SIP is also expected to reduce the personal costs of student education, both direct and indirect costs.
- e. The coefficient for partial each variables relatives small because of the dimension of Village Development Index is have some various indicator. Many dimension that can directly affect the school participation rate such as from infrastructure conditions, accessibility/transportation, and administration of government.

5.2 Recommendations

Referring to the discussion and conclusions above, the researcher has several suggestions that can be submitted, namely:

- a. The role of the Education Office in Riau Province and village development index (*Indeks Desa Membangun*) in Riau Province pays more attention to developments for education such as facilities, teaching workforce, and budgets to improve education, especially in rural areas and children 16-18 years old who want to continue their high school level.
- b. CCT beneficiary families must prioritize access to benefit services from CCT itself for the education sector. The government should open up employment opportunities for the poor to be able to reduce the percentage

of poverty with program that can help the poor people and improve the economy. Assistance from both the government and the private sector is urgently needed to support people who wish to continue their higher education.

- c. Distance to high school (SMA/SMK equivalent) is far away and accessibility to schools that is difficult to travel is influenced by damaged road conditions, with the channeling of funds for secondary school education it is hoped that the government will also channel it to build secondary schools (SMA/SMK equivalent). in each sub-district and carry out repairs to damaged roads to improve accessibility to schools.
- d. For further research, can used any variable from the dimension Village Development Index that doesn't used in this study.

