

ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan Program Indonesia Pintar (PIP) di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pidie menghadapi sejumlah permasalahan, antara lain ketidaktepatan sasaran penerima bantuan, keterlambatan penyaluran dana akibat birokrasi perbankan yang berbelit, kurangnya pengawasan terhadap penggunaan dana, serta rendahnya pemahaman siswa dan orang tua mengenai tujuan program. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas PIP dalam meningkatkan akses pendidikan bagi siswa kurang mampu, mengkaji pengaruhnya terhadap kualitas pembelajaran siswa penerima manfaat, serta mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung dan penghambat implementasi PIP di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pidie. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Lokasi penelitian berada di kabupaten Pidie, dengan informan terdiri dari siswa penerima PIP, guru, kepala Madrasah dan orang tua siswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Program Indonesia Pintar efektif dalam meningkatkan akses pendidikan bagi siswa kurang mampu. Bantuan yang diberikan mampu mengurangi beban biaya pendidikan, memenuhi kebutuhan sekolah siswa, serta menekan resiko putus sekolah. Selain itu, program ini memberikan dampak positif terhadap kualitas pembelajaran, yang terlihat dari meningkatnya kehadiran siswa, bertambahnya kepercayaan diri, meningkatnya partisipasi dalam kegiatan akademik maupun ekstrakurikuler, serta adanya peningkatan prestasi belajar pada sebagian penerima manfaat. Meskipun demikian, pengaruh program terhadap peningkatan kualitas pembelajaran belum sepenuhnya optimal karena masih terdapat siswa yang menunjukkan motivasi belajar dan kedisiplinan yang relatif rendah. Faktor pendukung implementasi program meliputi dukungan pihak Madrasah, keterlibatan orang tua, serta terciptanya hubungan sosial yang baik di lingkungan Madrasah. Sementara itu, faktor penghambat meliputi prosedur pencairan dana yang relatif rumit, keterbatasan pemahaman orang tua mengenai pemanfaatan dana bantuan, dan kurangnya pendampingan akademik bagi siswa penerima manfaat. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa keberhasilan PIP tidak hanya ditentukan oleh bantuan finansial yang diberikan, tetapi juga oleh dukungan sosial, budaya, dan pendidikan yang menyertainya.

Kata Kunci: Program Indonesia Pintar, Akses Pendidikan, Kualitas Pembelajaran, Madrasah

ABSTRACT

The implementation of the Program Indonesia Pintar (Smart Indonesia Program-PIP) at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pidie faces a number of problems, including inaccuracy in the target of aid recipients, delays in the distribution of funds due to convoluted banking bureaucracy, lack of supervision over the use of funds, and low understanding of students and parents regarding the program's objectives. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of PIP in improving access to education for underprivileged students, examine its effect on the quality of learning of beneficiary students, and identify supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of PIP at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pidie. The research method used is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. The location of the research was in Pidie district, with informants consisting of PIP recipients, teachers, Madrasah heads and parents. The results of the study show that the Indonesia Pintar Program is effective in increasing access to education for underprivileged students. The assistance provided is able to reduce the burden of education costs, meet the needs of students' schools, and reduce the risk of dropping out of school. In addition, this program has a positive impact on the quality of learning, which can be seen from increasing student attendance, increasing confidence, increasing participation in academic and extracurricular activities, and increasing learning achievement in some beneficiaries. However, the influence of the program on improving the quality of learning is not fully optimal because there are still students who show relatively low learning motivation and discipline. Supporting factors for the implementation of the program include support from the madrasah, parental involvement, and the creation of good social relationships in the school environment. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include relatively complicated disbursement procedures, limited parents' understanding of the use of aid funds, and lack of academic assistance for beneficiary students. This study confirms that the success of PIP is not only determined by the financial assistance provided, but also by the social, cultural, and educational support that accompanies it.

Keywords : *Program Indonesia Pintar, Access to Education, Quality of Learning, Madrasah*