

## RINGKASAN

Program Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB) di Kabupaten Brebes dilatarbelakangi jumlah anak tidak sekolah yang banyak di Kabupaten Brebes sehingga mengakibatkan rendahnya indeks pembangunan manusia (IPM) Kabupaten Brebes di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Upaya meningkatkan IPM khususnya dibidang pendidikan, salah satunya melalui pengembalian anak tidak sekolah kembali bersekolah melalui program GKB. Kecamatan Bantarkawung merupakan salah satu wilayah yang mengimplementasikan program GKB. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya permasalahan kesulitan yang dialami oleh aktor pelaksana untuk mengembalikan anak tidak sekolah supaya kembali bersekolah. Hal ini dikarenakan masyarakat Kecamatan Bantarkawung mayoritas tergolong kurang mampu.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui implementasi program Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB) di Kecamatan Bantarkawung berdasarkan perspektif *What's Happening* yang merupakan teori dari Ripley dan Franklin. Metode penelitian digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Pemilihan informan berdasarkan teknik *purposive sampling* dan *snowball sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah metode analisis alir.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB) di Kecamatan Bantarkawung berdasarkan perspektif *What's Happening* yang dikemukakan oleh Ripley dan Franklin belum berjalan optimal. Berikut hasil penelitian berdasarkan aspek kajian dalam perspektif *What's Happening*: 1) Aktor yang terlibat, ditemukan bahwa peran aktor serta tugas pokok dan fungsi dari Forum Masyarakat Peduli Pendidikan (FMPP) Tingkat Kecamatan belum optimal. 2) Kejelasan tujuan, program GKB mempunyai tujuan yang jelas namun tujuan program belum dapat tercapai. 3) Perkembangan dan kerumitan program, kesulitan untuk membujuk anak tidak sekolah supaya kembali ke sekolah karena berbagai alasan seperti kekurangan ekonomi, kemampuan individu dan lingkungan pergaulan anak, keterbatasan sumber daya anggaran dari pemerintah kabupaten, serta komunikasi dan koordinasi antar aktor pelaksana belum berjalan efektif. 4) Faktor yang memengaruhi, kondisi ekonomi keluarga yang lemah menyebabkan kurangnya perhatian keluarga (orang tua) terhadap kebutuhan sekolah anak, kurangnya motivasi sekolah dari orang tua dan anak tidak sekolah, serta komunikasi dan koordinasi dengan kelompok sasaran program belum berjalan efektif.

Kata kunci: Implementasi kebijakan, Program Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB)

## SUMMARY

Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB) program in Brebes Regency is motivated by the large number of out-of-school children in Brebes Regency, resulting in the low human development index (HDI) of Brebes Regency in Central Java Province. Efforts to improve HDI, especially in the field of education, one of which is through the return of non-school children back to school through the GKB program. Bantarkawung district is one of the areas that implements the GKB program. This research is motivated by the difficulties experienced by implementing actors to return children who are not in school to return to school. This is because the majority of the people in Bantarkawung District are classified as underprivileged.

The purpose of this research is to find out the implementation of the Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB) program in Bantarkawung District based on the What's Happening perspective which is the theory of Ripley and Franklin. Method that is used in this research is a qualitative method. Selection of informants using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Collecting data using interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis method used is the flow analysis method.

The results showed that the implementation of the Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah (GKB) program in Bantarkawung District based on the What's Happening perspective proposed by Ripley and Franklin has not optimal. The following results of the research based on the aspect of the study in the perspective of What's Happening: 1) The profusion of actors, it was found that the roles of the actors as well as the main tasks and functions of the Community Care Education Forum (FMPP) at the district level has not been optimal. 2) The multiplicity and vagueness of goals, the GKB program has clear objectives but the program objectives have not been achieved. 3) The proliferation and complexity of government programs, difficulties in persuading out-of-school children to return to school due to various reasons such as economic deficiencies, individual abilities and children's social environment, limited budgetary resources from the district government, and communication and coordination between implementing actors has not been effective. 4) Influencing factors, the weak economic condition of the family causes a lack of attention from the family (parents) to the children's school needs, lack of school motivation from parents and children who are not in school, and communication and coordination with the program target group has not been effective.

Keywords: Policy implementation, Gerakan Kembali Bersekolah Programs (GKB)