Abstract: The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of educational policy school operational assistance program on community access to opportunities basic education and secondary education policy in the region Gerbangkertosusila through the school operational assistance program which should be implemented in order to expand access to the public in obtaining opportunities of primary and secondary education?, the steps that should be taken by the government to expand access to education for the community?

This research is a descriptive study, which is intended to give an overview of educational policy which should be implemented in the region in order to expand access Gerbangkertosusila public in obtaining opportunities of primary and secondary education. Population and Sample This study used purposive sampling, that the sampling technique with a specific purpose, namely the impact of educational policy school operational assistance program in urban areas. Results of this study, among others,: Those who are already enrolled as a student in a variety of primary and secondary schools, indeed benefited from the programs and educational opportunities BOS with relief or exemption from education donation

Keywords: School Operational Assistance Accessibility Community, Secondary Education.

People as the legitimate holder of the sovereignty of the people, it is often not get adequate portion of their budget allocation. This is because people are often excluded from the arena of discussion of budget. Shadow everyone is rational, in the sense of trying to maximize its interests in competes to resources. Dream contested resource is the budget. Then people will do in a game that is free is trying to increase the budget allocation for its interests.

Bureaucrats will increase spending on personnel Regent / Mayor will spit money to buy popularity and vote in the elections next because the noise can be mobilized

1. Elementary school assistance program operational

Law Number 20 Year 2003 on National Education System mandates that every citizen aged 7-15 years of compulsory basic education, which is known as the Compulsory Nine-Year Basic Education. The consequences of these conditions, the government is obliged to provide education for all students at the primary level (SD / MI and SMP / MTs and educational unit equivalent). Article 31 UUD 1945 mandates that education is a right for
every citizen but basic education is an obligation that must be followed

Analysis of School Operational Assistance Accessibility of Opportunity Society 885

by every citizen and the government is obliged to finance these activities. Furthermore, in Article 31 paragraph (4) states that countries prioritize education budget at least twenty percent (20%) of budget revenues and expenditures as well as on budget revenue and expenditure to meet the needs of national education.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research design

This research is a descriptive study, which is intended to give an overview of educational policy which should be implemented in the region in order to expand access Gerbangkertosusila public in obtaining opportunities of primary and secondary education.

Population and Sample Research

This study using purposive sampling, that the sampling technique with a specific purpose, namely the impact of educational policy BOS program in urban areas.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

RESEARCH FINDINGS

With the reduction in fuel subsidies in 2005, and in connection with the completion of the Compulsory Basic Education 9 years, the government programs for the provision of the School Operational Assistance for SD / MI / SDLB / SMP / MTs / SMPLB state / private and Islamic boarding school Salafiyah and non-Islamic religious schools at the primary and junior high school. BOS Award aims to free education for poor students and alleviate the cost of education for other students, so that they acquire basic education better quality to finish in order to the completion of the Compulsory Basic Education (compulsory basic education) 9 years.

For the period from July to December 2005, the City of Surabaya obtain allocations of BOS funds at once for one semester at Rp48,672,718,250,00. Of these Surabaya City Department of Education receives BOS funds amounting to Rp 47,152,054,750.00 and has been distributed in their entirety to each recipient schools and so there were BOS funds that have not been disbursed. While for the period January to December 2006, the city of Surabaya get BOS funds allocated Rp 105,826,037,892.00 given bi-monthly. Until August 2006, BOS funds that have been received Rp 63,644,521,820.00 and has been distributed to each school recipient of Rp63,202,259,689,00..

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Schools Non-recipient of BOS

As of the end of March 2006, the Central work unit not have any records the number of
schools that accept and reject school operational assistance, but it is estimated that only a few schools that rejected. school operational assistance In the city of Surabaya and Gresik, schools refused BOS is a private school that relatively well-off, and managed by religious foundations.

These schools have imposed school tuition is relatively large, more than Rp50,000 / student / month. In the city of Surabaya, in addition to private schools, there is a similar salafiyah 6 junior who also refused BOS. For private schools, the reason for rejecting school operational assistance was the school and foundation objections to several provisions of the implementation of the program, particularly with regard to the demands of financial management transparency and conditions of use do not allow the use of funds for the foundation and teachers. In addition, there are also schools that they still able and willing to be independent in their school’s operating fund comes from student tuition. Lodging in Gresik, their appeal and emphasis on the socialization for schools does not impose any charge from students also become a reason for rejecting school operational assistance. As for salafiyah refused , school operational assistance the main reason is a matter of financial administration that is not understood by most managers. In all non- school operational assistance recipient schools visited, the decision to reject school operational assistance was made unilaterally by the school and the foundation management without requesting the parent or the school committee as stipulated in the operational guidelines.