



Analysis of Government Policies Regarding Zoning System for Acceptance of New Students

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesian government is carrying out various strategies in an effort to improve quality in the field of education, namely by issuing a Minister of education and culture regulation contained in Number 14 of 2018 concerning Acceptance of New Students. The implementation of the zoning-based PPDB policy is one of the right policies for equal distribution of access and quality of education because the principle is to bring education services closer to the community and equalize the quality of education. However, in reality, the implementation of this zoning system resulted in an even distribution of education from only one perspective, namely making it easier to guide and teach students, but racing in the field of diversity was minimal. This research uses a descriptive research type, with library research data collection techniques.

Keywords: Policy, School Zoning, PPDB

Introduction

Education is an integral part of development. The educational process cannot separated from the development process itself. The survival and progress of the nation, especially for developing countries, is determined by the progress of education. This makes the role of education felt very important for every nation. As an Indonesian citizen, education is the right of all nations in accordance with the 1945 Constitution, namely the government is obliged to fulfill the rights of its citizens to obtain education to determine the quality of life in the future of a nation. Education is a strong foundation needed to achieve national progress and as a provision to face the times in every process. Education in the country has actually become one of the special concerns to see how equitable access can be enjoyed by all citizens throughout Indonesia. (Risna et al., 2020). The Government of Indonesia is carrying out various strategies in an effort to improve quality in the field of education, namely by issuing a Minister of education and culture regulation contained in Number 14 of 2018 concerning Acceptance of New Students starting from Elementary to High School levels for schools carried out under the control of the local government, namely the implementation zoning system. (Anam, 2019). The zoning system is implemented in the context of equal education and eliminating stratification in the world of education. The zoning system is one of the policies pursued by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) to provide equal access to education services, as well as equal distribution of the quality of national education.

Government policy in carrying out educational equity efforts is the PPDB School Zoning System (Acceptance of New Students). Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 14 of 2018 concerning the PPDB school Zoning System it is stated that "PPDB aims to ensure that the acceptance of new students runs in an objective, transparent, accountable, non-discriminatory and fair manner in order to encourage increased access to education services". The implementation of the zoning-based PPDB policy is one of the right policies for equal distribution of access and quality of education because the principle is to bring education services closer to the community and equalize the quality of education. However, in reality, the implementation of this zoning system resulted in an even distribution of education from only one perspective, namely making it easier to guide and teach students, but racing in the field of diversity was minimal. Where only the environment around the school has the opportunity to graduate at the intended school. Then this zoning system raises cons such as smart and qualified children who live close to non-favorite schools, of course they reluctantly accept to study there. Many students also don't want

schools close to their homes so they prefer private schools. In its implementation, the PPDB zoning system is still marked by a number of problems.

Research Methodology

This study uses a descriptive research type that seeks to describe and interpret according to what it is about the analysis of zoning policies in educational equity. Data collection techniques using library research. In this study, researchers aimed to find out and understand how to implement zoning policies in an effort to equalize education. The data taken in this study came from various sources and research results related to the case being investigated.

Results and Discussion

Science and technology today is growing along with the progress of the times. Therefore, Indonesian human resources must be equipped with life skills. Man himself is a whole person and a complex personality that is difficult to study thoroughly, therefore, the problem of education will never be completed, because human nature itself always develops following the dynamics of life. This is where the state's obligation is to prepare the millennial generation to be creative, productive and also competitive in the current era. The government, as the highest responsibility in improving the quality or quality of human resources, should be responsive and progressive in taking concrete steps to support the readiness of Indonesian human resources who are skilled in welcoming or welcoming the current era. When it comes to human resources, education is the main sector that needs attention, prioritized and intensified its handling. Because through education will hone a variety of skills, especially life skills (life skills) that can be developed. Education is a conscious effort with a purpose, but that does not mean education has to be conventional and traditional. Education has an important role in improving human quality. Besides that, of course, various knowledge and attitudes that need to be mastered and also displayed by everyone if they want to live properly in this rapidly developing world. Therefore, education in this era needs to be directed to produce graduates who are not only tough and reliable, but also have good character, so that they become or produce quality and highly competitive human resources.

Talking about education, education is an effort or process of making people unable to become able, then unable to become capable, which is carried out through a process of teaching, guidance, and training aimed at making a perfect human being. In line with the development of the times, people's lives are increasingly progressing so that the role of education becomes very important. Education is one of the main factors in building human resources by motivating and encouraging people to learn . (Hendrawansyah & Zamroni, 2020). In preparing quality human resources, education as an agent of change will be the main focus or central pillar for the country to always keep abreast of the current rapidly developing changes. This is because the instrumental function of education itself is to produce quality future generations to fill, accompany and color the development of the times. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Article 5 paragraph 1 states that every citizen has the same right to obtain quality education . (Saharuddin & Khakim, 2020). The government, as the party most responsible for education, should act progressively and responsively in policy making, so that it can respond as quickly as possible to the big challenges of the current era, especially to increase the quantity and quality of Indonesia's human resources. Bearing in mind that government policies in the field of education certainly have a significant effect on the learning process which will certainly lead to human resources as the output it produces.

Therefore, the government is required to be responsive, sensitive, and fast in designing prospective and futuristic education policies whose direction or orientation is capable of preparing society, especially the younger generation of Indonesia, to become human resources who are not only strong-spirited and also reliable, but also good character supported by high creativity, productivity and innovation in terms of facing intense competition and global competition in this era. Efforts made by the government in improving the education system in Indonesia, one of which is by carrying out or issuing a policy of equal education through the acceptance of new students. This is proven by the government with the PPDB with a zoning system. The new student acceptance system is one way of accepting new students in an educational unit . (Apriyanti & Trihantoyo, 2022). Zoning is the division or division of an area into several parts, according to management functions and objectives. (Oktafiana et al., 2019) The zoning system is a system where schools must accept students who have a radius of residence closest to the school. In other words, the zoning system is a method that is carried out by dividing areas into educational units, which in this case prioritizes the distance between students' homes and educational units. With this zoning system policy, the government's strategy aims to accelerate equity in the quality of education in Indonesia. The Zoning System has been implemented since the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2018 Article 16 paragraph 1 concerning Acceptance of New Students in Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, High Schools, Vocational High Schools, or other equivalent forms, confirms that schools under the auspices of the government are obliged to accept prospective students who live in the closest radius zone to the school are at least 90% of the total number of students accepted. Based on Permendikbud 1/2021, PPDB is a policy issued by the government regarding the acceptance of new students in Kindergartens (TK), Elementary Schools (SD), Junior High Schools (SMP), High

Schools (SMA), and Schools. Vocational High School (SMK). Based on Article 13 paragraph (1) Permendikbud 1/2021 the zoning pathway consists of: a. SD zoning lanes are at least 70% (seventy percent) of the school's capacity; b. SMP zoning lanes are at least 50% (fifty percent) of the school's capacity; and c. SMA zoning lane is at least 50% (fifty percent) of the school's capacity. (Policies et al., n.d.). Zoning policy is a student acceptance system based on radius and distance. This zoning system policy is a rule related to the process of admitting new students to schools at the elementary (SD) and secondary (SMP and SMA) levels. The implementation of the zoning system is technically carried out by the local government on the basis of the school principal's work deliberations (MKKS). Schools are obliged to accept prospective students who live in the closest radius zone with a certain percentage of the total number of students to be accepted. Thus it can be said that the main focus of the zoning policy is equal access to education services. In addition to equal access, the problem that this policy wants to solve is equal distribution of educational quality. From the policies issued, the Minister of Education and Culture wants all schools to become favorite schools. In other words, the zoning policy is seen as a solution to solving two main educational problems, namely equal access and quality of education. (Saskia et al., 2019).

Policies related to the zoning system naturally reap the pros and cons of the community. The pros and cons of this occur because the policy of accepting the zoning system has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of this zoning system are that first, it is beneficial for students with abilities. under standard by having the closest house distance from their school they can enroll in their favorite school. Second, this zoning system is no longer based on or looks at the value of academic achievement. Third, with a distance that is not so far away, parents can also supervise children at close range so they will be more visible. Fourthly, schools that previously had favorite status will hereby become equal for all. Fifth, it can reduce the burden of costs, it can be said that with this zoning system parents and students will benefit both in terms of educational costs and accommodation costs. Then as for the shortcomings of this zoning system policy so that it reaps the cons, namely the first, the drawbacks of this system are that it does limit and hinder students who are looking for a favorite school. Secondly, like it or not, students must be accepted at the school and the school must be able to accept and not refuse. Third, there is a reduction in the quality of the status of favorite schools due to the PPDB zoning system. Fourthly, even though there is no longer a favorite school, surely many people will invade the school because quality cannot be fooled. Fifth, the zoning system policy will also indirectly have an impact in terms of reducing children's learning enthusiasm, because they already know well that NEM is high but the house is far from school the chances of being accepted are smaller than those with high NEM but close to school there are definitely opportunities received more.

Conclusion

The Government of Indonesia is carrying out various strategies in an effort to improve quality in the field of education, namely by issuing a Minister of education and culture regulation contained in Number 14 of 2018 concerning Acceptance of New Students starting from Elementary to High School levels for schools carried out under the control of the local government, namely the implementation zoning system. Zoning policy is a student acceptance system based on radius and distance. This zoning system policy is a rule related to the process of admitting new students to schools at the elementary (SD) and secondary (SMP and SMA) levels. The implementation of the zoning system is technically carried out by the local government on the basis of the school principal's work deliberations (MKKS). Schools are obliged to accept prospective students who live in the closest radius zone with a certain percentage of the total number of students to be accepted.

Policies related to the zoning system naturally reap the pros and cons of the community. The advantages of this zoning system are that first, it is beneficial for students whose abilities are below standard by having the closest home distance from their school to register at their favorite school. Second, this zoning system is no longer based on or looks at the value of academic achievement. Third, with a distance that is not so far away, parents can also supervise children at close range so they will be more visible. Fourthly, schools that previously had favorite status will hereby become equal for all. Fifth, it can reduce the burden of costs, it can be said that with this zoning system parents and students will benefit both in terms of educational costs and accommodation costs.

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