

The Impact of Implementing a Zonasi System on the Acceptance of New Students in Junior High School in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of applying the zonasi system policy on New Student Admissions (PPDB) in Junior High Schools (SMP). This study uses a qualitative approach with field observation techniques, documentation, and interviews. The results showed that the implementation of the zonasi system in PPDB in junior high schools had positive and negative impacts are: 1) the positive impact of the zoning system policy is to make schools more sensitive to the diverse needs of students. In addition, every teacher must be able to improve his quality at the time of learning related to the varied abilities of students, and 2) helped students with low minimum test score obtain an education. The negative impacts are: 1) the zonasi system makes good schools less good because the main components in PPDB are no longer based on academic achievement, and 2) limits students in choosing schools.

Keywords: PPDB, Yogyakarta, Zonasi System

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the zoning system policy on New Student Admissions (PPDB) in Indonesia begins with the issuance of Minister of Education and Culture Regulation (Permendikbud) Number 17 of 2017 juncto Permendikbud Number 51 of 2018 concerning Admission of New Students to Kindergartens (TK), Elementary School (SD), Junior High School (SMP), Senior High School (SMA), Vocational High School (SMK), or other equivalent forms. Zoning-based new student admission (PPDB) is applied in Yogyakarta for the first time in 2018/2019, this system provides 75% opportunities for prospective students in the school zone, the remaining 25% is taken based on grades and 5% for special pathways such as taking assignments parents as state officials. PPDB zoning system is implemented through mechanisms in the network (online / online) and outside the network (offline / offline). To facilitate prospective students accessing the school. This arrangement is expected to make the process of accepting new students' objective, accountable, transparent and without discrimination in order to improve access to education services.

The zoning system policy in PPDB is considered as one of the appropriate government breakthroughs to equalize access and quality of education in Indonesia, this is because the main component in PPDB prioritizes the proximity of the prospective student's residence to the school. In article 16 Permendikbud No. 51 of 2018 concerning PPDB stated that "schools run by regional governments must accept prospective students who live in accordance with the zones determined by the local government at least 90%. This

is relevant to the statement of Mandic, et.all (2017: 5) that school zoning schemes provide convenience for students to choose schools that are close to their homes. The statement shows that the zoning system in PPDB is intended to accommodate students who are in the school environment, and shows that with the distance of the school close to where students live, students are expected to be far from negative behavior.

Another goal of implementing the zoning system policy in PPDB is to tackle problems in education in Indonesia. One of the main problems in the world of education in Indonesia which still exists from the past until now is the problem of "castanization" in the world of education, especially in labeling schools. During this time the school is divided into ordinary schools and favorite schools. Although this school's label is basically made by the community itself, it is increasingly becoming a gap between students. Favorite schools are always labeled "schools" of smart students, and the rest will go to regular schools. This then causes inequality in education in Indonesia, because smart students will only study with smart ones, and those who are left behind will continue to lag behind.

The implementation of the zoning system in PPDB is also a challenge for the management of educational institutions / schools in maintaining the reputation and achievements of their schools, as well as student learning achievements. This is because the zoning system PPDB prioritizes the distance of residence / zone rather than academic achievement, so the composition of students received at school has diverse or more heterogeneous achievement achievements. In other words, the quality of input of prospective students is not too important in the PPDB zoning system, whereas according to research conducted by Fajariana (2014: 44) concludes that the quality of student input significantly influences student achievement.

Another impact of the application of the zoning system PPDB is that it causes the learning process to be constrained, because students have very diverse levels of understanding. This also has an impact on student achievement that is lower than the students received through achievement or value selection. Robert (2010: 11) revealed that "schools that are selective in choosing students perform better, besides that grouping abilities does not improve achievement". This shows that the quality of student input is very influential on school performance and student learning achievement.

Based on the description above, this research was conducted to find out and explore the impact of the implementation of zoning system policies on PPDB in Yogyakarta public junior high schools.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a case study research with a qualitative approach. This research contains the principle that researchers try to obtain the truth of something by revealing facts or symptoms that occur in the field. This research is "perspective emic" meaning to obtain data not as it should, not based on what researchers think, but based on what is happening in the field, experienced, felt, and thought by informants or data sources.

Source of data in this study is the subject of where the data was obtained. Determination of research subjects in this study was carried out by means of a purposive method, Informants in this study used 2 sources as direct recipients of the impact of the zoning system policy, with resource persons from principals, teachers, students, and those

directly involved being the targets of implementing the zoning system policy in PPDB in the state junior high schools in Yogyakarta.

This research was conducted in two Junior High Schools (SMP) in Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta Special Region Province, namely Yogyakarta 5 Junior High School and Yogyakarta 8 Junior High School.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research in two Yogyakarta City Junior High Schools, there are a number of findings regarding the impact of applying the zoning system policy on New Student Admissions (PPDB). The results and translation are as follows:

1. Positive Impact of Zoning System Policy Implementation on New Student Acceptance (PPDB).

Impact is a real change in behavior or attitude produced by policy output (Hosio, 2007: 57). While positive is something good or beneficial. It can be concluded that the positive impact of implementing a policy is a real change that is good and beneficial for the policy objectives. The positive impact of implementing the zoning system policy on PPDB in Yogyakarta City Public Middle Schools is as follows:

a) The zoning system policy makes schools equal.

The implementation of the zoning system policy in PPDB is a government breakthrough in terms of equitable education and also in terms of school equity, where before the zoning system in PPDB was applied to schools into two groups, namely favorite/ superior schools and ordinary / non-superior schools. However, now it is different after the zoning system policy in PPDB is applied, where schools are no longer free to accept students outside the zone or dominance of prospective students who have been determined. This is what makes the school evenly distributed. As Perdana (2019: 11) revealed that PPDB with a zoning system can equalize education both in terms of input, distribution, and can eliminate the title or label of favorite schools and non-favorite schools.

b) Helping students with low Final Test Score (NEM) scores get an education.

Admission of New Students (PPDB) with the zoning system aims to provide the widest possible opportunity for Indonesian citizens at school age to obtain education. As disclosed by Istiqomah, et al (2018: 6) in his research concluded that PPDB with the zoning system is to equalize the rights of students in obtaining education at school age. Relevant to this phrase, in Article 16 Permendikbud No. 51 of 2018 concerning PPDB also stated that schools run by local governments must accept prospective students who live in zones determined by local governments at least 90%. This is one of the positive impacts felt by policy targets, namely students. With the implementation of this zoning system policy in the PPDB process, it indirectly makes it easier for prospective students to get an education or school, even though the NEM is low, because PPDB priorities are no longer based on achievement or value selection, but based on domicile or zone of residence of students with school.

2. Negative Impact of the Application of Zoning System Policies on New Student Reception (PPDB).

In the big Indonesian dictionary, negative impacts are strong influences that bring negative consequences. Therefore, the negative impact of the policy forward can be interpreted as a regulation or policy, a code of conduct that complicates the objectives of implementing the policy. The negative impacts arising from the implementation of zoning system policies on PPDB in Yogyakarta City Public Middle Schools are:

a) *The zoning system makes good schools less good.*

The indirect negative impact of the implementation of the zoning system on PPDB felt by the management of educational institutions / schools is the decline in school performance, because students received at the school no longer based on achievement achievements or value selection. However, based on the zone of residence of prospective students with the school. This resulted in schools that were previously categorized as favorite schools or high achieving schools that could turn into ordinary schools. As Marini (2016: 36) states that the education system in Hong Kong, the quality of student input is often assumed to be an important indicator for school success. Another impact of the implementation of the zoning system policy is that there are still schools that lack new students or the specified quota has not been fulfilled. This is because before the zoning system was applied many students who came from outside the designated zone, this was also the reason that caused the school's reputation to be unfavorable or normal compared to before the zoning system was put in place.

b) *Limit students in choosing schools according to their wishes.*

In its application, the zoning system policy on PPDB in Indonesia has many problems in several regions, one of them in the city of Yogyakarta, because the zoning system policy is considered to have an impact on students in terms of choosing schools. This is because PPDB in schools must consider the zone of residence of students or the domicile of students with the school where it is registered. Relevant to the results of research conducted by Andina (2018: 10-11) revealed that zoning can cause high-value prospective students to be unacceptable in the school that they want because they live far from the school. Not only in Indonesia, in other countries also the Zoning System on PPDB has drawn criticism, as McCulloch (2006: 156) concluded in his study that in New Zealand, the principle of zoning or recruiting students with the provisions of school distance has been criticized, because it impedes parents' choices or limit the freedom of parents to determine which schools their children should live in.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and analysis conducted in two Yogyakarta City Public Middle Schools (SMP) related to the impact of the implementation of zoning system policies on New Student Reception (PPDB), the following conclusions can be drawn: 1) the main priorities in the PPDB zoning system are zones or the area of residence of prospective students with the school, this makes it easier for prospective students to get an education, but indirectly also restricts students to choose the school as desired; 2) indirectly, the zoning system can make school performance decline, because PPDB selection is no longer based on achievement or value selection. Yet according to research, the quality of input of prospective students is often assumed to be an important indicator for school success; 3) the implementation of the zoning system policy in PPDB aims to improve the education system in Indonesia, which can equalize the quality of education, and eliminate discrimination between favorite / superior schools and ordinary schools.

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