

Evaluation of Zoning Student Recruitment System in Year 2018

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to determine the implementation of the zoning system in student registration PPDB in 2018 and the evaluation of the implementation of the zoning system in PPDB in 2018. The Ministry of Education and Culture has implemented the PPDB rule in 2018. The purpose of the zoning system is to ensure access to education services for students, to bring the school environment closer to the family environment. , eliminating exclusivity and discrimination in schools, especially public schools, helps analyse the calculation of teacher needs and distribution. The evaluation of the zoning system in PPDB in 2018 is the need for improvement in Chapter II of the 6th section concerning specifically in article 19 paragraph 1 - 3, the need for affirmation in article 16 paragraph 2 in migrating people in one local I achieved no later than 6 months, the Ministry of Education and Culture and related education offices immediately remap the zoning system carefully, and parents and administrators of the neighbourhood to be honest to get / issue of poverty.

Keywords: *zoning system, student recruitment*

Background

Every year the school carries out New Student Admission (PPDB). Many rules are implemented by the government to support smooth implementation of PPDB. The PPDB is implemented to support the sustainability of schools in the future. All schools want the implementation of PPDB to receive students who are in accordance with the existing quota.

Starting in 2017, the Ministry of Education and Culture implements a zoning system for each school valid from elementary to high school / vocational school. This zoning system aims to equalize the right to obtain education for school-age students. The PPDB revenue system is no longer based on academic achievement, but based on the distance of the student's residence with the school (zoning). Students in certain school

zones must be accepted, must not be rejected. So, the PPDB zoning rules make students get the closest education service from their home or residence.

Kemendibud hopes that there will be no longer school schooling, no favorite schools and suburban schools. All schools are the same. Students in the same area come from poor families and mediocre will gather with rich and smart students in the same school.

Starting in 2018, zoning rules are added based on Permendibud no. 14/2018 concerning PPDB which states that the minimum quota for students who are unable to afford is 20 percent, in addition to the zoning system which criteria for admission is not on value but place of residence.

However, this latest rule is still having problems. One of them is that the use of this SKTM is abused by some parents who are capable students, so they can pass their children to register at their favorite schools according to their wishes. So that many students who come from the area, but more entitled to lose their rights in obtaining access to education at the school.

Literature Review

Zoning System

According to the KBBI zoning is the division or division of an area into several parts, in accordance with the functions and management objectives. Zone is an area or area that has specific environmental functions and characteristics. Zoning regulations / zoning regulations are provisions that govern zone classification, further regulation regarding land use, and procedures for implementing development. A zone has uniform rules (land use, intensity, and building mass), one zone with another zone can be different sizes and rules.

The rules for the PPDB zoning system set by the government based on the Permendikbud No. 14/2018 are as follows:

Sistem Zonasi

Pasal 16

- (1) Sekolah yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah daerah wajib menerima calon peserta didik yang berdomisili pada radius zona terdekat dari sekolah paling sedikit 90 % (Sembilan puluh persen) dari total jumlah peserta didik yang diterima.*
- (2) Domisili calon peserta didik sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berdasarkan alamat pada kartu keluarga yang diterbitkan paling lambat 6 (enam) bulan sebelum pelaksanaan PPDB.*
- (3) Radius zona terdekat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh pemerintah daerah sesuai dengan kondisi di daerah tersebut berdasarkan.
(a) Ketersediaan anak usia sekolah di daerah tersebut, dan
(b) Jumlah ketersediaan daya tampung dalam rombongan belajar pada masing-masing sekolah.*
- (4) Dalam menetapkan radius zona sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3), pemerintah daerah melibatkan musyawarah/keompok kerja kepala sekolah.*
- (5) Bagi sekolah yang berada provinsi/kabupaten/kota, di daerah ketentuan perbatasan persentase dan radius zona terdekat sebagaimana dimaksud pada*

ayat (1) dapat diterapkan melalui kesepakatan secara tertulis antar pemerintah yang saling berdekatan.

(6) Sekolah yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah daerah dapat menerima calon peserta didik melalui :

a. Jalur prestasi yang berdomisili di luar radius zona terdekat dari sekolah paling banyak 5% (lima persen) dari total jumlah keseluruhan peserta didik yang diterima, dan

b. Jalur bagi calon peserta didik yang berdomisili di luar zona terdekat dari sekolah dengan alasan khusus meliputi perpindahan domisili orang tua/wali peserta didik atau terjadi bencana alam/sosial, banyak 5% (lima persen) dari total jumlah keseluruhan peserta didik yang diterima.

Sedangkan poin satuan jarak rumah tidak diatur dalam Permendikbud no 14 tahun 2018 tentang PPDB, melainkan diatur oleh Pemerintah Daerah setempat, kondisi geografis di Indonesia yang beragam.

Zoning System Objectives

1. Ensure access to education services for students.
2. Bringing the school environment closer to the family environment
3. Eliminating exclusivity and discrimination in schools, especially public schools.
4. Assist analysis of teacher needs and distribution calculations.

Benefits of Zoning Systems

1. Encourage the creativity of educators in learning with the conditions of heterogeneous students.
2. Assist the regional government in providing assistance / affirmations to be more targeted, both in the form of school infrastructure, as well as improving the quality of education and education personnel.
3. Prevent the accumulation of quality human resources in a particular area.
4. Encourage local governments and community participation in the distribution of the quality of education as mandated by the National Education System Law.

Advantages and disadvantages of the Zoning System

The zoning system that charges schools to receive 90% of registrants from the school zone, 5% of outstanding students, and 5% of special and other reason lines certainly creates advantages and disadvantages. The following are the advantages and disadvantages of the zoning system in PPDB 2018 as follows:

Excess of School Zoning System for PPDB

- a. There is equal distribution of students who excel
With the existence of a registration system with a zoning system, it allows outstanding students not to cluster in a school. Schools are able to compete with each other, because every school will have the opportunity to get high-achieving students.
- b. Equalization of the quality of education and increasing access and school services.
Allows public and private schools that were previously lonely enthusiasts to be able to meet the applicant's quota, because students in the school environment will register at the nearest school.
- c. Can reduce the number of students dropping out of school, because students can more easily register at the nearest school.

- d. The burden of the costs borne by parents is getting smaller, because the location of the place of residence with the school is close.
- e. Parents can more easily supervise and monitor their sons and daughters.

Lack of School Zoning System for PPDB

Reduced learning motivation of students. Student learning motivation will decrease because the opportunity to be accepted in the closest school to the place of residence is greater. In addition, students' learning motivation will also be reduced because students will not have dreams / targets to be able to attend excellent schools.

Students have the limitations of applying to the desired school in accordance with the school zone. If a school in a zoning includes a superior school, students who have low academic ability will have difficulty participating in learning activities at the school. So it is expected that students are expected to continue to improve their enthusiasm in learning, even though registering in a school is easier. Students who excel can maintain their achievements

Findings and Discussion

Weaknesses in PPDB Implementing the Zoning System in 2018

The implementation of the 2018 zoning system in various regions has experienced many problems. The regulatory system in Permendikbud No. 14 of 2018 concerning PPDB is still weak. This has led to a variety of fraudulent practices that harm students and parents. The following weaknesses in the 2018 zoning system are as follows:

- a. Weaknesses of Permendikbud no. 14 of 2018 in Chapter III on how to PPDB. In the sixth part of the cost in article 19 it reads, "the provincial government is obliged to receive and exempt education fees for new students coming from disadvantaged economic families domiciled in one area of the province at least 20 percent of the total number of students received proven by SKTM

While in the fourth section about the zoning system, it is explained that schools organized by local governments must accept prospective students who are domiciled in the radius of the nearest zone.

From understanding the article above, the problem of SKTM has nothing to do with the process of receiving new students. In practice, it turns out that the area implements differently.

- b. In Article 16 paragraph 2 reads, "the domicile of prospective students included in the school zoning is based on the address of the family card that is issued no later than 6 months before the implementation of PPDB. As a result there are unscrupulous students who hitchhike in their relatives' homes that are close to the school they are aiming to register at the destination school.

- c. The definition of the 'closest radius' contained in article 16 paragraph 1 reads, "schools organized by the Regional Government must accept prospective students who are domiciled in the radius of the closest zone of the school with a quota of at least 90 percent of the total number of students received".

The article limits schools that are located in the city center and far from the concentration

of residents. Thus, schools that are close to each other are short of registrants. The article also harms schools that have not fulfilled their capacity. As a result, the teacher in the school did not meet the 24 hour teaching hours. They are threatened not to get a certification allowance that has been received.

d. Still related to article 16 paragraph 1. Students who are over the level are not opportunities to be accepted

2. Impact of Zoning System

The following is the impact of the zoning system, including the following:

a. A number of schools from elementary to high school / vocational high schools lack students. This is the impact of the zoning system that was implemented.

b. A number of parents are disappointed because they failed to register their children with the intended school.

3. Evaluation of Zoning System for PPDB in 2018

Following is the evaluation of the PPDB zoning system in 2018 and improvements to Permendikbud No 14 of 2018 are as follows:

a. The need for improvement in Chapter II part 6 about especially in article 19 paragraph 1 - 3 so as not to cause confusion over the transfer of good levels from junior high school to high school / vocational school in the form of PPDB SKTM path.

b. The need for affirmation in article 16 paragraph 2 in the migration of dukcapil in one KK no later than 6 months. Because of the mutation of his parents' work / work / resettlement, so that population administration still functions to provide protection for the family.

c. The Ministry of Education and Culture and related education offices immediately remapped the zoning system carefully. Up to the kelurahan / village level, improve educational facilities for the transfer of levels so that education is evenly distributed, increasing the education budget for the progress of primary and secondary education so that the educational problems so far have gradually experienced a qualitative and fair improvement.

d. Parents and administrators of RT / RW to be honest to get / issue SKTM. The case of the increase in SKTM making by unscrupulous parents who turned out to be capable families in order to be able to attend certain favorite schools was very detrimental to other students who were very likely to be accepted at the school.

Conclusion

The Ministry of Education and Culture has implemented a zoning system in PPDB in 2018. The rules are certainly many advantages and disadvantages. So that many parties are harmed. Among them are the number of prospective parents who misuse SKTM so that their children can be accepted at the favorite school according to their wishes, prospective students who are in the area cannot enroll the nearest school according to their wishes, students cannot register at the favorite school according to their desire for being in outside the zone, and the school is also disadvantaged because fewer students enroll in the school. Therefore the rules in the zoning system in PPDB need to be evaluated to meet expectations.

Suggestion:

- a. The Ministry of Education and Culture must revise the applicable rules in Permendikbud no. 14 of 2018.
- b. All parties must obey the rules so that the implementation of PPDB can work

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