

Public Perception of Zoning School Policy in Surakarta Public Senior High Schools

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Abstract—By the year in 2017 the implementation of new learner's acceptance policy (PPDB) in Surakarta Public senior high schools had been changed. In 2017 the policy emphasized with its social accessible one by receiving quota till 20%. however, in 2018 when the policy still being implemented there were changes thus added the zoning system. Ministry of Education and Culture said in 2019 they will enforce the zoning policy and the Poor Certificate of Unable will no longer to be main requirement. Since 2017 Surakarta State Senior High Schools PPDB experienced a lot of polemic and it became public concern. Polemics that occurred from the last two years illustrates there are many people who have different perceptions toward this policy; meaning that although the policy is not necessarily understood by the public yet many differences in interpreting had been occurred. So, this study will analyze on public perception about policy change toward the PPDB 2019 in Surakarta. The research will use qualitative method.

Keywords—*perception; public policy; policy evaluation*

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2017 Admission of Students New SMA and SMK Year 2017 in Central Java is based on Governor Regulation (gubernatorial) No. 9 in 2017 on Admission of Students New (PPDB) at the Senior High School (SMA) and Vocational High School (SMK) in Central Java province. Governor Regulation regulates everything related to the Admission of Students New. One interesting passage from the chapter of the Governor Regulation is linked to poor family's quota policy. It was stated in Article 11 paragraph 3 which reads, "Admission Selection Students New to the SMA and SMK shall implement social-friendly programs by identifying and recruiting poor students who have the interest and potential of at least 20% (twenty percent) of capacity at any educational institution".

Article 11, paragraph 3 has the breath to make the protection of poor people are poor is people living about conditions deficiencies, the state of money and goods to ensure survival [1,2]. This Article mandates that the State shall assist and side with the poor in order to equalize the level of education. But the presence of Article 11 paragraph 3 of the experienced pros and cons.

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Then In 2018 these regulations are replaced by Central Java Governor Regulation NO. 64 in 2018 on Admission of new learners on State Secondary School and Vocational High School in Central Java province. The governor of the Regulation, there are two interesting passage is Article 10, paragraph 1 that is "schools are required to accept prospective students who live in the school zone at least 90% of the total number of learners " and paragraph 2 that is "PPDB selection at the level of SMA and SMK shall carry out friendly social program shall accept and free education for new students coming from income families cannot afford at least 20% of the total number of students who received"

Acceptance of new students in 2017 and in 2018 has undergone a polemic in Surakarta. Polemics happened in Surakarta is the impact of differences in the perception of a policy. According Maarse in the servant said that the success of a policy determined by the content of the policy should be implemented where the contents are unclear and vague confusion among implementers on the ground so that the interpretation will be different, then be determined by the level of actors-information actors involved in the implementation so that implementers can work optimally. then implement a policy of Local Government should consider various factors, including the flow of information and communication, so there is a different understanding between policy content provided by the center to the perception of the implementing agency in the area. values that can be adopted or used as a handle by local governments to translate every policy must be implemented [3].

Understanding a policy as proposed by Riant Nugroho one of the factors is the appropriateness of the environment [4]. The first is the policy environment in which there is an interaction between institutional policy makers and implementers and other relevant institutions. Both the external environment policy which consists of public opinion, the public's perception of policy and policy implementation, interpretive institution concerning the interpretation of strategic institutions in society, one School. School is an educational institution which has a big responsibility for the process and outcomes of education that has been achieved, the quality of education will be blamed if it does not comply with the expected [5].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Researchers in this research refers to previous research studies - studies that are contributing to the research that the author will do there are some similarities and differences from previous studies and research writer would do. The equation is sam - just researching related to perception, in addition to research on perception, the equation that is associated with the policy research is research conducted by Neera Shrestha Pradhan, Yaou Fu, Liyun Zhang and Yong Ping Yang [6]. Analyzing farmers' perceptions of the effectiveness of policy implementation. Research conducted by Tri Eva Juniasih, this study analyzes perceptions of a policy issued by the local village chief [7]. Research conducted by Ayu Dewi Mayasari, Aji Ratna Kusuma, Syahrani, analyzing the perception of the scope of the policy [8]. Venli D. Kawuwung, Sonny Tilaar, W. Nangoy, Windy J Mononimbar; Jamalul Judge, Zuliha believer, Sanusi; Zainal Muchlisin, Nur Fadli, Arifsyah M Nasution, Rika Astuti; Perceptions of fishermen on fishing subsidies policy and conservation in Aceh Besar District, Aceh Province [9-11].

Just from these studies there are some differences that Natalia Ostapenco Research Perceptions of analyzing the scope of the entrepreneurial, institutional and personal trust and personal characteristics of the respondents [12]. Research conducted by David De Matteo, Suraji Wagage and Jaymes Fairfax - Columbo [13] analyzed perception from a legal standpoint by comparing legislation and the federal US states as well as legal cases to survey public perception of cyberstalking. Checking whether cyberstalking law reflects public opinion. Research conducted by Clifton A, Brenda W. Campbell Jenkins, Monique White, Frances Handerson, Dorothy, Donna and Marinelle Payton entitled Perception of Policy and Environmental Action to Promote Healthy Behaviours in African American Communities [14]. This study aims to examine the perceptions of the African American community in the political sphere on the involvement of political leaders in facilitating policy and environmental changes. Research conducted by Jana Majerova and Anna Krizanova [15]. Analyze perceptions in terms of economy and the perception of activity in the product policy.

Differences in the study the researchers did with previous studies is the study aims to analyze the perception in the realm of public administration is the perception of the school community to the policy by using the theoretical evaluation of the impact of policy and has three indicators that are indicators of Cognitive, Affective indicators, and the indicators connative.

III. METHOD

In the study using qualitative descriptive research methods, this research was carried out by in-depth interview techniques, especially Surakarta city community involved in PPDB 2019. In addition, researchers conducted observations during the implementation of PPDB 2019. and the researchers conducted documentation, namely collecting documents from the community. The researcher used a purposive sampling technique.

IV. RESULTS

A. Perception

Perception is a complex cognitive process that dapatmemberikan unique picture of the world that is very different from the reality [16]. Perception is a cognitive process experienced by everyone in understanding the information about the environment both through sight, sound, appreciation, feeling and smell. The key in understanding the perception lies in the recognition that the perception of it is a unique interpretation of the situation and not a true recording of the situation [17]. According to Wood et al., Perception is the process in which people receive, organize, and interpret from their environment [18]. As stated by Rachmat, that perception occurs through stimulus by the receiver or sensory organs, The stimulus will be converted into nerve energy to be delivered to the brain, the stimulus will be processed so that people can understand and interpret the message or object that has received it at this stage occurs perception [19]. The key to understanding the perception is to recognize that perception is a unique interpretation of a situation is not recording situation [20]. According to Gibson, et al. perception is a cognitive process that is used by a person to understand and interpret the world around it, the perception intertwined with how to obtain specific knowledge about the object or event at any given moment, the perception occurs whenever the stimulus moves senses [21]. Perception includes cognition (knowledge). So perception includes the interpretation of objects, signs, and from the point of experience is concerned. Robbins that describes that perception is the impression gained by individuals through the five senses then analyzed (organized), diinterpretasi and then evaluated, so that individuals acquire meaning. Robbins stated that the elements of the evaluation or assessment of the perception object. According to Robbins perception indicators are of two kinds [22], namely:

- Reception

The admission process is an indicator of the perception of the physiological stages, namely the proper functioning of the senses to capture stimuli from the outside.

- Evaluation

The external stimuli that have captured the senses, then evaluated by the individual. This evaluation is very subjective. Individuals that one judge a stimulus as something difficult and boring. But other individuals assess the same excitatory as a nice and pleasant.

Meanwhile, According to Hamka, there is a perception indicator are of two kinds [23], namely:

- Absorb

i.e. stimulus that is outside the individual is absorbed through the senses, into the brain, got nowhere. There occurs a process of analysis, classified and organized with individual experiences that have been owned before. Because that is individual absorption different from each other although absorbing the same stimulus.

- Understand or comprehend

Which is an indicator of the perception as a result of the classification process and organization. This step happens in the psychic process. The results of the analysis in the form of understanding or comprehension. Understanding or comprehension are also subjective, for every different individual.

Furthermore, according to Rachmat and classified into three indicators of affective, cognitive and conative [19]. The first indicator, that is affective is the emotional aspect of faktor sosiopsikologis. Cognitive indicator is the intellectual aspect, which relates to what is known to man. Connative indicator is a volitional aspect, which is associated with habits and willingness to act.

- Affective

- Sosiogenesis motifs, often also referred to the secondary as opposed to primary motive (biological motif). His role in shaping social behavior and even decisive. The following classification according to Melvin H. Marx sosiogenesis namely Needs organisms such as motifingin know, motive competence and motives freedom and social motives as a motive of compassion, motive power and motive of freedom.
- Attitude is the tendency to act first attitude, perception, thinking, and feeling in the face of objects, ideas, situations or value. Kedu attitude has impetus or motivation. Third relatively more settled attitude. Fourth contain values attitudes pleasant or unpleasant. Fifth attitude arises from experience.
- Emotions organisms showed shock accompanied by symptoms of consciousness, behavioral, and physiological processes.

- Cognitive

Trust is a cognitive component. The belief here is not anything to do with things that are unseen, but just a belief that something is 'right' or 'wrong' on the basis of evidence, a suggestion of authority, experience or intuition Holer in Rachmat [19].

- Connative consists of habits and willingness. Habit is an aspect of human behavior that is settled, takes place automatically unplanned. While the will is an act which is individual efforts to achieve the goal.

According to Ahmadi in the thesis of June there are three indicators that are interconnected [24], namely:

- Cognitive form of knowledge, beliefs or thoughts that are based on information related to the object.
- Affective refers to the emotional dimension of attitude, the emotion associated with the object. The object here perceived as pleasant or unpleasant.

- Behavior or conative: involving one predis-position to act against one's perception of something obyek. Terentuknya object on the environment based on the stimulus or situation at hand Related condition assessment process the public perception is a person or group of people to an object, event with involving experiences associated with these objects through the process of cognition, affect, and konasi to form the object [25].

TABLE I. INDICATOR OF PERCEPTION

| Name | Indicator of perception |
|----------------|--|
| Robbins | Reception Evaluation |
| Hamka | Absorb Understanding |
| Bimo Walgito | Absorption Definition or understanding Appraisal or evaluation |
| Rakhmat | Affective cognitive conative |
| Ahmadi in June | cognitive Affective behavior |

Some indicators that have been proposed, the authors want to measure the perception of the school against the zoning policy of using three indicators that have been proposed by the grace and Ahmadi. Namely indicators of cognitive, affective indicators and indicators connative.

- Cognitive indicators

Indicators of cognitive representation of what is believed by an individual who is understanding and knowledge of individuals about what is true or right to object perceived.

- Affective indicators

Affective indicator is a feeling that involves subjective emotional aspects of the object of perception that individual public policy.

- Indicators connative

Indicator conative contains tendency or propensity to act or react to objects perceived something which is public policy in a certain way.

B. Perception in the Context of Public Policy

Perception is the process whereby a person or group of people give a certain meaning charge on the importance of a specific event or stimulus that comes from outside himself disebagai conceptual lens (conceptual lense) that the individual self to function as an analytical framework for understanding a problem [26]. Perception According to Jones in Agustino states in implementing the program implementation activities or implementing policy, there are three kinds of activities that need to be considered carefully [27], namely:

1) *Organization*: The formation or rearrangement of resources, units, and methods to ensure that policies can deliver the results or impact.

2) *Interpretation*: Interpreting the language of the policy into a plan and the right direction and can be accepted and implemented.

3) *Applicability*: Routine provision of services, payments or other equipment adapted to the purpose or program.

Understanding Interpretations by Jones in Agustino is Interpret that program (a series of status) into a plan and the right direction and can be accepted and implemented [27]. So, interpretation is closely linked to the executive (implementors) to understand what they have to do as they should be. False or incorrect interpretation of the public policy, will result in an error in the implementation of public policy. As a result of the policies implemented goal is not reached, the formulation of interpretation in the implementation of policies focuses on the clarity, accuracy, consistency, prioritization, sufficient resources and so forth. Therefore, interpretation of each program is intended to further streamline implementation, and which can provide a complete understanding, appropriate, and clear, that facilitate the implementation of the program. Because power is influenced by this perception, the understanding, and of course the formulation of an issue is actually very subjective. Viewed from this perspective, it is likely that each person, group or certain parties in the political system will issue an interest in something different in how to understand and how to define it. This perception, in turn, will also affect the assessment of the status of the ratings related to something the issue [28]. that facilitate the implementation of the program. Because power is influenced by this perception, the understanding, and of course the formulation of an issue is actually very subjective. Viewed from this perspective, it is likely that each person, group or certain parties in the political system will issue an interest in something different in how to understand and how to define it. This perception, in turn, will also affect the assessment of the status of the ratings related to something the issue [28]. groups or certain parties in the political system that have an interest in something will be different issues in how to understand and how to define it. This perception, in turn, will also affect the assessment of the status of the ratings related to something the issue [28]. groups or certain parties in the political system that have an interest in something will be different issues in how to understand and how to define it. This perception, in turn, will also affect the assessment of the status of the ratings related to something the issue [28].

- Cognitive indicators

The cognitive aspect in this study is an understanding and knowledge of the school community on public

policy. In this case the zoning policy in the acceptance of new students. Zoning policies actually have been there in the year 2019. At this year PPDB Permendikbud Rule 51 refers to the year 2018 where the new rules are an improvement from the previous rules, which Permendikbud 17/2017 on PPDB at kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, vocational school or other forms are equivalent, and Permendikbud 14/2018 on PPDB at kindergarten, elementary, junior high, vocational school or other forms are equivalent. That the new rules were a form of affirmation and refinement of the zoning system initiated since 2017. All issues of education, such as the availability of school facilities, teacher uneven distribution until the distribution of students completed the rule. This is an attempt equity of education in the country.

- With this new policy, the people who register are not in accordance with the expected School. The residence and school are not included in the expected zoning, because the zoning is predetermined. Moreover, if the zoning is applied the National Examination value seems to be no longer valid because the School must Receive Students with the location closest to where the prospective student lives.
- Affective indicators are feelings that involve the subjective emotional aspects of an individual's object of perception, namely public policy. In this study, affective indicators relate to the point of view of school citizens on whether or not they agree or not to the zoning policy on the acceptance of new students. The zoning policy that will be implemented in 2019 is considered by the community to experience polemics and possible policies, this policy is considered to have the same impact as the previous policy.
- Conative indicator

Conative indicators contain tendencies or tendencies to act or react to a perceived object, namely public policy in a certain way. The conative aspect shows how the behavior of school people towards government policy regarding zoning is realized by actions that can be in the form of responses and criticism towards achieving results that are not in accordance with the goals and expectations of the school community. The community tends to respond with disagreement, because in the solo city there are 8 public high schools that have competitiveness as superior schools. they still have the perception of a favorite school. This view is inherent in almost all Surakarta city communities. The aim of the government to eliminate the dichotomy of private and public schools is still not eliminated, and assume that there is no point in national examinations if zoning is implemented. The refusal of zoning is mainly done by parents of students who have children with high achievement scores. they are not willing to get an unwanted school.

V. CONCLUSION

The implementation of PPDB SMA in 2019 by emphasizing zoning policies still raises public concerns in getting public Senior High Schools assumptions, the assumption of favorite schools is still attached to the zoning they perceive that there is no test or no difference, smart students are defeated by students with the closest distance with the location of the school that is "favorite". Polemic will appear in every implementation of PPDB in 2019 as in previous years, community dissatisfaction with policies that are considered unfair by some people. In this study further research will be carried out to complement the previous data.

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