

The Impact of Zoning System to Student Achievement and School Innovation

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Abstract—This article aims to reflect and explain the impact that may occur as a result of the enactment of zoning in the education system. This study uses literature study and survey research method. The recruitment of new students, mostly without using the value of the test results, the appearance of paradigm learners and parents that do not need to study seriously because test scores are not used in entering a new school level. Another problem appears also that schools would be reluctant to innovate to compete with other schools, because of the presence of this zoning system of the schools will be easy to get the students without having to do marketing or innovation program. Solutions for people to receive good policy is to disseminate clearly and will continue monitoring the implementation of policies and revise as needed in the field.

Keywords—zoning; student achievement; innovation

I. INTRODUCTION

The quality of human resources into factors that determine the progress of a nation. Some countries that do not have abundant natural resources can be a developed country because it has a superior human resources for this matter it needs good personnel management. According to Flippo [1] personnel management is planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of procurement, development, compensation, integration, maintenance, and termination of employees, with the intention of realization of objectives of the company, individuals, employees, and the community. Education is a basic human to explore new knowledge to be able to be better. Through education, to human ability to rise and human qualities and have also. The term “education” refers to the broad function of preserving and improving the life of the group through bringing new members into its shared concerns. Education is thus a far broader process than that which occurs in schools. It is an essential social activity by which communication continues to exist in complex communication this function is specialized and institutionalized in formal education, but there is always the education outside the school with which the formal process is related.

Education is a tool to train, develop, and bring the potential of learners in terms of academic and non-academic in order to manifest the function and purpose of national education. The word education is sometimes used in a broad sense and narrow sense [2]. In broad terms educational is all experience, it can be said also that life is education or education is life.

Implementation of education in Indonesia is not much of a problem, one of which is equitable quality of education. In an effort to resolve the issue of zoning policy applies for admission of new students. The Ministry of Education and Culture has issued The Regulation of The Minister of Education and Culture number 14 of 2018 or Admission of Students New in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, high school, vocational school. The purpose of governments to revitalize the implementation of the admission of new students that lasted more objective, accountable, transparent, non-discriminatory, and fairness it also update some of the provisions governing the procedures of admission of students new ranging from requirements, selection, zoning system, including setting the number of students in the study groups and the number of classrooms in the educational unit.

Some time past often appear complaints about the zoning system in the recruitment of new students. Complaints arise not only from the school but also on the part of prospective students and parents, as happened in the first secondary school level. Learners who want schools in education institutions of their choice be realized due to the policy of zoning system. Recruitment zoning system allows new problems because the value of national test results are not used in the new school entrance, high or low value just the same origin with a radius house near the school, the value of the test results apply to track achievements but probably only 20% so there is a paradigm of the students and parents that do not need to study seriously because test scores are not used in entering a new school level. In addition to these problems there are also problems that the school would be reluctant to innovate to compete with other schools, because the presence of this zoning system of the schools will be easy to get the students without having to do marketing or innovation because the program is definitely going to get a new learner. According to because with this zoning system of the school will be easy to get the students without having to do marketing or innovation because the program is definitely going to get a learner. Innovation is more than just a change, despite all of the innovations involves changes based on the theory if no innovation there will be no changes at the school.

II. METHOD

In this paper the method of literature study. Literature studies occupy a very important position in research. Literature studies

are theoretical studies, references and other scientific literature relating to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation under study [3]. Conducting research means trying to find a solution to a problem that is done in scientific ways, one of them is by literature. Library study is technique of collecting data and information by examining written sources such as scientific journals, reference books, literature, encyclopedias, scientific writings, as well as other reliable sources both in a digital format that is relevant and related to the object being studied. By examining reference books we can solve problem based on theories that have been tested for truth and are generally recognized. In addition we can also examine previous studies related to objects that are being discussed through easily accessible scientific journals. Zoning is new policy that research is still minimal and theories are still little, so as to support this paper the authors used survey method. Survey is a method that uses questions to measure the phenomenon of interest is another essential part of survey research. Especially important when trying to measure phenomena that cannot be directly observed, such as attitudes, feelings, and cognitions [4]. In this paper it uses the study of government policies, theories, and facts that are happening in the field and conduct surveys in the field to find out about the response of consumer education about zoning.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Response of Educational Consumers After the Dissemination of the Implementation of Zoning System Policies

Asri Ulfah [5] explained that “acceptance of students in an educational institution is very important, because with the acceptance of professionally managed students, they will benefit the school in the field of registration which will later become students in the institution the education”. Acceptance of new students according to Asri Ulfah [5] “is one of the management activities of students that is very important, because if no students are accepted, then there is nothing in the school that must be handled or regulated”. Acceptance of new students is something that needs to be determined quickly and precisely. Admission of new students is being implemented a new system of zoning. Zoning is a system of students acceptance where 80% of students admissions use the distance of the house to the nearest school, 15% use the path of achievement and 5% based on the transfer of duties of parents. based on the reality in the field, there many education consumers who complain that this zoning system policy is implemented because this is new and people are not familiar with the policy. Based on the survey results 56% of female respondents and 44% of male respondents who filled out the survey column provided. This survey takes respondents from junior high school graduates in 2019, and is enrolling themselves in high school. This is adjusted to the application of the acceptance of the new students zoning system. As many as 73.4% of respondents answered disagree with the acceptance of the new students zoning system, then 26.6% answered agreed. The reason for the rejection of the zoning system is they could not enter the expected school of 46.4%. the school facilities were not evenly distributed 11.3% the 9.2% reasoned with a high exam score 13.3%, removing the

predicate of favorite school 13%, and school distance close to home 6.4%. Even though the policy is to make it easier for prospective students to access schools, a zoning system is implemented. This arrangement is expected to make the acceptance process take place in an objective, accountable, transparent, and without discrimination to improve access to education services. In article 15 of Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017, it is explained that by implementing a zoning system, schools organized by local governments must accept prospective students who live in the radius of the closest zone of the school at least 90 percent of the total number of student received. the domicile of prospective students is based on the address on the family card that is issued no later than six months before the implementation of PPDB. In the state of Nigeria the zoning system could lead to teacher inability, lack of professional support and poor teaching in secondary schools. This is more reason why secondary school zoning schemes are assessed in terms of the administration is success and economic pedagogical politics in the State Adamawa [6]. Economic pressure on the education system results in failures in student achievement tests, enrollment participation and test repetition rates. The Portuguese language center of the education cluster has failed to achieve the objectives of the education system [7]. Starting from the solution so that the community can accept the policy well, it is to socialize explicitly and continue to monitor the implementation of the policy and revise it according to the needs in the field.

B. Prediction of Student Achievement Due to Recruitment of New Students using Zoning System Policies without Considering that Value of the Test Results

The implementation of the zoning system to register at the nearest school, can no longer apply to schools that are far away but have a favorite status. So in the future there will be no more favorite and not favorite school titles. All school will become favorite school and produce quality young generation. The recruitment of the zoning system can also create new problems because the value of the national exam results is not used in entering new schools, high or low scores are the same as the home radius of the school close, the test results are valid for the achievement path, but it is likely only 20% so that a paradigm of students and parents emerges that think that there is no need to study seriously because test scores are not used in entering the new school level. Whereas in education that occurs abroad Sigrid Blomeke, Rolf Vegar Olsen and Ute Suhl [8] explain that several studies have established a relationship between the size of teaching quality and student achievement, student motivation, or other school. The debate that has taken place in the economic education literature is whether increasing educational resources can move the needle on student achievement. Make researchers not confident in claiming a definite causal relationship between education in student expenses and achievements. Educational resources and student achievements that develop from time to time are not far from funding. Educational funding is expected [9]. To provide additional resources to disadvantaged school districts to close academic achievement gaps, but their efforts are subject to criticism from skeptics who believe that extra economic pressure on the education system can affect student achievement.

C. School Innovation After Zoning System Policy was Implemented

In the field of education, innovation usually arises from the anxiety of certain parties about the implementation of education. For example, teacher anxiety about the implementation of teaching and learning processes that are considered to be unsuccessful, the anxiety of the education administrator about performance, or perhaps concerns about the performance and results of the education system. The unrest eventually formed problems that demanded immediate handling. This effort to solve problems emerged new ideas and ideas is an innovation. Thus, we can say that the implementation exists because of a perceived problem: it is almost impossible for innovation to emerge without a perceived problem. From the various opinions above it can be concluded that education innovation is something new in certain social situations that are used to answer or solve a problem. Viewed from the form or form "something new" can be in the form ideas, ideas, objects or maybe actions. Innovative changes in schools reflect the development and needs of society [10], they define innovation as new concepts, method, and product. While according to John Turner [11] for effective school learning includes formative evaluation, direct instruction, teacher clarity, and good strategies. Based on these two things, it can be explained that with new concepts and methods to create new products. Based on the theory above, the implementation of the zoning system will emerge new problems, namely schools will be reluctant to innovate in competing with other schools, because with the zoning system schools will be easy to get students without having to do marketing or program innovation because it will certainly get new students. But because education is always experiencing development needs innovation. According to the Norwegian School of Business Study, it defines innovative characteristics as associative orientation, ambition, originality, flexibility, and motivation [12]. Dyer Gregersen and Christensen also identified five skills for innovation: getting along, asking, observe, experimenting, and work. Based on this theory, the school still needs to innovate to keep developing. This is in accordance with the theory John Turner [13] which explains that students and learning are the drivers because it lies in the common goal of seeking continuous improvement as a school as an institution is a collection of strengths, weakness, opportunities, and threats (which are exchanged depending on the mindset and one's location) and Uchendu's theory [14] describes innovation as a process in which new programs or practices are implemented or injected into system operations to replace the old or ineffective ones. School as communities have the power in their capacity to be providers of skills and attributes, and as providers of academic understanding (including certification).

IV. CONCLUSION

The purpose of implementing this zoning system is indeed able to override equitable quality of education, but recruitment which could lead to new problems because the value of national examination results are not used to enter a new school, high or low value the same as the origin of the reach of home and school near, the test result scores are valid for the track of achievement but only 15% and 5% may be for reasons of moving parents, so that it appears paradigm learners and parents who think there is no need to seriously study because test scores are not used in entering new school level. In addition to these there are also problems. The schools will be reluctant to innovate to compete with other schools, because with zoning systems of the school will be easy to get the students without having to do marketing or innovation because the program is definitely going to get a new learner. But besides that innovation is still needed to improve the quality of graduate school or the quality that education in Indonesia also increased. Based on some of the above it is necessary to study in greater depth in this zoning system policy implementation so that Indonesian education is more advanced.

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