

Zoning System of Education in Indonesia Challenges and Their Future

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ABSTRACT

The zoning system in Indonesia is issued through the Minister of Education Regulation No. 14 of 2018 regarding the acceptance of new students (PPDB) at the elementary school level, and middle school causes different effects in the implementation that occur in the community in accordance with the conditions of each region. zoning system efforts implemented by Indonesia in order to bring students closer to their place of residence, to reduce the cost of school transportation, and to eliminate the dichotomy between favorite schools and preferred schools. But on the other hand the real thing that happens among the community is the quality of the school is uneven because not everyone lives in the school zone that has good academic grades, causing students who have good academic grades, cannot enter the desired favorite school. Education that produces a generation that has high integrity is expected to be able to answer the challenges in the future. This research uses qualitative, descriptive methods. by using a conceptual approach to the literature approach. The results of this study show the challenges and the future of the zoning system that is applied in the future according to the condition of Indonesian society which is dichotomized by favorite and disliked schools cannot be erased, not only because of the people's mindset, but also because of local government policies that do not support, and the unpreparedness of local governments to provide quality infrastructure for education in all schools.

Keywords: *Zoning system, challenges, government policy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the main thing that will sustain the progress of a nation [1]. The progress of a nation can be measured by the quality of the existing education system. Without education a country will be far behind other countries. 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 in obtaining education to determine the quality of life for the future of a nation. Acceptance of New Students familiar with the PPDB acronym is the acceptance of students for kindergarten, elementary school and junior high school which is held at the beginning of the new school year [2].

In its implementation since the 2017/2018 school year the application of the zoning system, namely the student admission system based on radius and distance. Through this zoning system, it is hoped that all city residents will be able to get an education that is located close to a place of residence, except for children who are vulnerable to continue education that has economic weaknesses, in order to be able to continue their education to secondary school level. The zoning system that occurs in Indonesia carries the principles of objectivity, transparency, accountability, and justice. So that the positive impact of this zoning system according

to the Office of Education is equal distribution of education, saving time because schools are close by, saving costs on transportation, conditions of students are fitter, and reducing congestion, and diverse environments can stimulate students and teachers to remain competent in teaching. But on the other hand in the implementation of PPDB policy it always reaps conflict and protests from the community who feel disadvantaged, both among the people who register their children at the level of junior and senior high school even though the grades are good, the best students cannot go to state junior high school because they are in the region blank spot, the teacher must spend more time teaching low-achieving students, lacking discipline, student behavior that tends to negatively affect other students [3].

Education in this country has actually become one of the special concerns to be seen how equality access can be enjoyed by all citizens throughout Indonesia. In accessing equity there are two aspects that need attention, first, equality of opportunity to obtain education, namely access to education can be enjoyed by all residents of school age. Second, justice in obtaining the same education in society is that education can be accessed by inter-ethnic groups, religions and groups alike. In the implementation of

education mapping we can see that in big cities educational facilities and infrastructure are very advanced, while in villages and certain regions of Eastern Indonesia is inversely proportional, there are still many school facilities that use modest facilities and infrastructure and even a lack of teaching staff, even though facilities and infrastructure is one of the important and main resources in supporting the learning process in schools, with a good management of school facilities and infrastructure can improve the quality of education.

So far, the community has assumed that the good schools are only in the downtown area. These schools are often nicknamed favorite schools. On the other hand, the term suburban school also appears, because it is located on the edge of the city. The nickname of the outskirts school is already attached to the students, which then causes those who have more ability to learn (smart) not interested in registering at a suburban school that is closer to their home location. Though the learning system and facilities used are almost the same. Such a statement would hamper the progress of education, because each of the school community seemed to feel resigned and there was no enthusiasm to create a school that could compete with other schools in the city [4]. That perspective must be changed by the PPDB zone system. With the hope of equal distribution and improvement in the quality of education in each region. In addition, with this PPDB the distribution of graduate students in every school in various regions is expected to be evenly distributed. Thus, in the future there will be no more concerns about student shortages when the new school year arrives. PPDB zone system is a system designed for regional selection. Students graduating from elementary school or equivalent who are domiciled in a certain area can register in junior high school with the closest radius, as well as the next level. The PPDB zone system is able to meet expectations among people living in the area of Plosok who do not have to send their children to long distances.

The implementation of the zoning system is very supportive of the government's efforts to equalize and improve the quality of education [5]. Each region has the potential of new students with almost the same achievements so that it will produce graduates that are evenly distributed in terms of quality. In addition, the zoning system is strived to reduce the gathering of smart students from the middle and upper economic classes in favorite schools. Fellow students who are able to interact with each other, even from middle to lower economic groups and ordinary abilities, so that in these circumstances it can cause a sense of unity among students.

This also has an effect on saving the cost of education which is the government's effort to reduce the sharp gap between advanced, favorite, and luxury

schools and vice versa. Hopefully with this there is no distinction between rich and poor, achievers or not. And all students get equal access to education. In terms of learning, honing abilities, skills and talents brighter with education. If educational equality has already taken place, then all schools will be said to be favorites.

2. METHOD

The method of writing scientific papers, using literature studies. This scientific paper uses a descriptive qualitative approach, generally emphasizing data analysis and deepening of the material in answering the problems being faced. [6] A qualitative approach emphasizes the process of thinking deductively and inductively, where the author understands the problem in depth with the aim of getting results in the form of solving the problem. Based on the availability of the variables, this research is classified as a descriptive study. Where existing data is then analyzed, deeply explored with the help of a scientific thinking framework, without manipulating data. In the book Moleong according to Denzim and Lincoln the notion of qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out clearly involving various existing methods. In this study, researchers used references from research journals related to PPDB in various cities in Indonesia, which had done secondary data from the education office in various cities that had been selected.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The movement of smart cities to grow throughout the world [7], various efforts continue to be carried out by the Indonesian government to improve the scope of education management. students themselves. Student management is an effort to organize students from entry to graduate school, by providing the best possible service.

And in the nature of the learners are objects and subjects of education that have a certain nature, potential and nature. This is where the role of educators is very important because with the help of educators by directing, developing various potentials possessed by students able to guide them towards maturity. Some examples of positive impacts from the application of PPDB zoning are:

first, students with the highest achievements are expected to be able to motivate other students as well as students with good behavior can transmit to others. Second, the more competent teacher will be able to improve student learning, the more the teacher is competent then he is assigned to teach low-achieving students. Third, equity in the quality of education, children have the same opportunity to access quality education. Fourth, economically, this zoning system is

considered to be more economical in terms of transportation costs and time effectiveness as well as bringing children closer to their family environment.

Other implications of the school zoning program also provides environmental impacts such as traffic congestion, air pollution, physical and child health, and dependence on motorized transportation [8]. Quality in education includes inputs, processes and outputs. Educational input is something that exists because it is needed for the process to take place. And what is meant by the education process is changing something into something else. And the output produced is the output or results obtained by the school from the process that has been done. Therefore, the presence of students in the world of education is preferred. So that the improvement program in schools is carried out more creatively and constructively. When viewed from the results of education, an education is said to be of quality if it is able to give birth to academic excellence and be able to develop the potential of its students.

The zoning policy will indirectly gather children from backgrounds that are not much different, and in the neighborhoods where they live close together. Behavior is the nature of actions possessed by students that are influenced by customs, attitudes, emotions, values, ethics, power, persuasion or genetics [9]. Behavior is categorized as fair behavior, acceptable behavior, strange behavior and deviant behavior. While acceptance of one's behavior is measured relative to social norms and values governed by various social controls.

In dealing with a variety of school students have difficulty handling student behavior with a variety of backgrounds. And collaboration with parents at home is needed. However, among students who are in economics and weak achievement have parents who ignore the child, so that growth and development has been entrusted 100% to school, while schools have limitations in child supervision, not completely within 24 hours of school supervising children [10]. By using family parenting theory, they are usually in an authoritarian family, so children cannot find comfort in the middle of their family. What causes their school behavior to feel free, and from this they have very low discipline and relatively breaking the rules makes it undisciplined [11]. the influence on the learning system in the class, students who have a strong achievement will have difficulty in following the learning of high-achieving students, and vice versa students with high achievements must slow down learning so that students who have low achievement can follow.

In the community environment, the zoning system is still not fully understood by the wider community, especially those who have a middle to lower economy so socialization must be implemented. So that the socialization of PPDB's centuries-old socialization process using a zoning system must be pursued through

a socialization process. With the socialization, it is expected that the community can take part in advancing the world of education. So that the quality of education is getting better without the gap between schools. In connection with the implementation of the new system there may still be confusion in the field.

the priority of the distance of residence of prospective students to schools as the main determinant of PPDB is difficult to apply, because the number of school graduates with the availability of schools for all regions is not yet balanced. As a result, some schools that initially had a large number of students became limited and schools that initially lacked prospective students became an excess of prospective students because they were in a dense zone [12].

And problems that often occur are often the next zoning system problems which are Prioritizing the distance of prospective students with the national exam scores compared to schools results in the collapse of the motivation of new learners in learning and achieving. Many efforts have been made by the government in the distribution of quality of schools in the zoning system, both in the distribution of quality of schools and also teachers. And it is hoped that the Government will be able to improve the quality of schools to meet national standards, so that people do not need to be confused in choosing a favorite school if all schools are of the same quality.

Result

The results of this study indicate the challenges and the future of the zoning system that is applied in the future in terms of positive and negative aspects are as follows;

1. With the development of times and technological advancements, the intellectual abilities of students will increasingly develop rapidly. so hopefully the efforts of teachers and teaching staff are more competent and the role of the government is able to improve the quality of schools so that people do not need to be confused choosing favorite schools if all schools have the same quality.
2. Government efforts in the distribution of quality and construction of school facilities and infrastructure must be accompanied by improvement programs that are carried out more creatively and constructively that are capable of producing academic excellence and are able to develop the potential of their students.
3. Efforts that must be carried out together as Indonesian citizens that the dichotomy of favorite and disliked schools can be erased, not only because of the mindset and perspective of the community, but with the realization of a zoning system and even distribution of school quality, the dichotomy of favorite and disliked schools can be erased .

4. In dealing with difficulties in handling student behavior with a variety of different backgrounds caused by the zoning system that places students in one school environment, in addition to parent teachers also play an important role to oversee the activities of children outside the school environment and instill values of character. noble so as to prevent moral crises in children.
5. students' lack of understanding of the socialization of the zoning system that has been socialized by the education office which causes many mistakes in choosing schools outside the zone that makes the opportunity for students to be accepted in selected schools is small because it is limited by quotas. Misunderstanding of student guardians is due to the different educational backgrounds of each student guardian, some student guardians still have low education so it is difficult to understand the technology that supports the zoning system being implemented. socializing the zoning system early with clarity so that the public can better understand the zoning system policy implementation in PPDB.

4. CONCLUSION

The zoning program is one of the government programs that is effective in equalizing the quality of education. Through this program schools can compete to have good quality and are not inferior to schools that are already considered favorites. This program provides broadest access for schools and students to develop their quality. All students, both high and low ability, have the right to go to school that lives near where they live. Schools are not permitted to reject students on the grounds that they cannot read, write, or count, because learning will later be taught at the primary education level. Schools are also no longer allowed to transfer students with the lowest ability in their classrooms to schools that are said to be of lower quality. Because actually every student is either smart or not entitled to obtain educational services.

Pros and cons of zoning system among contra opinions are the lack of socialization from the education office, the existence of blank spots and lack of student discipline behavior. However, the pron side is that the zoning system erases the dichotomy of schools between favorites and the ordinary, encouraging children to be close to family and efficient in distance and cost. However, what is often found in the field is a zoning system that collects children with conditions that are not much different into its own complaints for teachers in order to deal with student behavior that is increasingly "sloppy" or undisciplined, this needs to be addressed immediately because the discipline is ultimately related with low student achievement.

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