

## PPDB Policy With Zonation System At Secondary School In Batam City

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### Abstract

*This study examines how the PPDB policy has been implemented in every high school in the city of Batam using the zoning system. The PPDB policy implementation through the zoning system is one of the policies for equitable access and educational quality because the principle is to bring educational services closer to the community and equalize educational quality. The existence of these policies creates a classification for specific schools, which are labeled as favorite schools. Using qualitative methods, it has been discovered that in its implementation, zoning indirectly creates gaps through the emergence of terms such as "favorite" and "superior" state schools, while schools without a specific label are abandoned by the community. In contrast, the disparity between the school's capacity and the number of registrants has resulted in some students being unable to enroll in schools with their preferred labels and thus missing out on the opportunity to attend school during the school year.*

**Keywords:** education; inequality; PPDB Policy

### A. Introduction

Education can be considered an essential component in country formations (Simbolon, 2021). Education is the foundation of human resource development as an effort to realize the nation's lofty aspirations (Bhawani, 2009). The government's responsibility is to provide educational services to the community as a visible reflection of its commitment to developing excellent human resources. Aside from the government providing education services, schools run by local governments serve as formal educational institutions tasked with implementing and delivering quality educational services (Marginson, 2016; Prigent, 2019).

The zoning system is a new student selection system for academic program registration that uses a radius-based system that all local governments have agreed upon. Schools are expected to admit new students who live within that radius and represent the greatest proportion of all incoming pupils (Agusti, 2020). Applying a zoning system to PPDB is the finest and safest strategy to promote public access to education. The PPDB policy implementation through the zoning system is one of the policies for equitable access and educational quality since the principle is to bring education services closer to the community and equalize educational quality (Humaizi, 2013). However, in this country of Indonesia, equal distribution of education remains a challenge. Because of these issues, pupils who believe they have more potential opt not to attend that school and instead attend their favorite schools (Gyamfi, 2014;

Mujtahid et al., 2021), which, according to him, have appropriate facilities despite being far from where they reside. As a result of the existence of public schools branded as favorites and superiors in practically every district/city, including Batam City, the current phenomenon remains a gap.

There are numerous benefits and drawbacks to the implementation of this zoning system in the school environment, the most important of which is the issue of school accreditation, which is a consideration for parents when enrolling their children in school; the number of parents who want their children to be accepted in schools with good accreditation, but the capacity for these schools is insufficient to reap the benefits and drawbacks of parents (Pahlawan & Ratna, 2018). The controversy on new student acceptance could not escape the parents' dissatisfaction with the zoning policy; the article stated that there were so many youngsters who enrolled in a school with a radius of 1010 meters from home to school but were instead thrown to another school. Another issue is that one of the parents acknowledged that they were startled and odd because their child was previously registered within the zoning radius, but his child's name was lost when he re-registered. Parents urge that the school be forthcoming about the PPDB.

## **B. Methods**

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method, a study that can be used to describe facts and information in the field where social activities, attitudes, events, beliefs have occurred or have not occurred at the research location (Desmaniar et al., 2022). The type of research used is descriptive research which is intended to provide a clear picture of the problem to be studied in the form of verbal or verbal and is able to explain systematically where what is meant is to provide a clear description of the implementation of PPDB policies through the zoning system in various schools in Indonesia.

## **C. Results and Discussion**

In Indonesia, various education systems have been established, one of which is the Admission of New Students via the present zoning system. Acceptance of new pupils marks the beginning of students' attendance at school. Educational administration is also linked to the conditions put on prospective new students' parents. This education system is being implemented in compliance with the policies outlined in Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 20 of 2019. Zoning is required as an integral aspect of executing policies and

programs that are in keeping with the zone's development priorities (Dewantara et al., 2020; Polańska et al., 2016). As a result, educational programs with equal criteria and figures will be implemented from Sabang to Merauke. The necessity for the Ministry of Education and Culture to adopt a strategy to extend and equalize quality education for the entire community.

Details of the system transition from the zoning system to the zoning system have been announced by the Minister of Education and Culture (Mebdikbud). The zoning system is more evident at the boundary between the student's home and school, and it is more prevalent in students' academic progress. As a result, prospective kids who live near schools have a better chance of accessing school education services (Bhawani, 2009). The Minister of Education and Culture Regulation (Permendikbud) implements this system with the goal of ensuring that teachers have equitable access to educational resources, connecting the school community with the larger community, ending exclusivity and discrimination in schools, particularly national schools, and supporting teacher distribution and assessment (Desmaniar et al., 2022). This rule is in compliance with Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Regulation Number 17 of 2017 governing the Admission of New Students beginning in the 2017-2018 school year in accordance with local norms.

The PPDB zoning distance between home and school frequently causes difficulties. The zone selection procedure, according to the plan, will prioritize characteristics such as "age," as defined in Article 4 paragraph 1, and "distance from closest domicile to school in the specified area" (may be city or region) (Kompas.com). Typically, the zone is established by the community or sub-district around the school. The address indicated on the Family Card is used to determine residence and is valid for at least six months. Currently, 90% of total instructional capacity is given to designated regions, 5% to UN accomplishment zones, and 5% to places classed for person-to-person contact (Marginson, 2016).

For pupils that accept the Central Government or Local Government program addressing underprivileged families, an affirmation pathway is provided (eg KIP recipients). This path represents the Central Government's and Regional Governments' commitment to improving access to quality education services for children from low-income families. Concerning the affirmative provisions, they are as follows:

1. Intended for students from low-income families who cannot afford college.

2. New students who come from poor homes cannot be demonstrated by documentation of student engagement in a Central Government or Local Government program for dealing with poor families.
3. New students who enter through the affirmation method are those who live both inside and outside the school's zoning area.
4. Evidence of participation in a Central Government or Local Government family management program must be accompanied by a statement from the parent/guardian students stating that they are willing to be prosecuted if it is proven that they falsified evidence of participation in a Government program for dealing with underprivileged families.
5. If there is an alleged falsification of evidence of participation in a Central government or local government program for dealing with underprivileged families, school together Local governments are required to verify data and field and follow up on the results of verification in accordance with statutory provisions.

The achievement route is decided by the results of school tests or the National Examination. Results of academic and non-academic competitions or awards at the international, national, provincial, or district/city levels. Concerning the provisions in the road of achievement, they are as follows:

1. Accumulation Grade I Semester I s.d. determines the Academic Achievement Path. SMP/equivalent Semester V
2. Non-Academic achievement paths are determined based on competitions or awards at the international level, National, Provincial, or Regency/City, exam results competence in front of a team of examiners in the education unit for those who memorize the Quran 5 (five) Juz, which is equivalent to ranking (first) International Achievement and top proof Non-academic achievements are proven by Certificates/Certificates Awards issued while sitting on the bench Middle school

The transfer path of a parent or guardian can be meant for instructors' children as well as potential registrants from outside the area in question due to his parents' duty-related relocation, as indicated by a letter of assignment. According to the observations, SMAs that have implemented a zoning system in carrying out their duties and functions each have the following: a number of personnel who are regulated in their placement in each unit work within the levels of the organizational structure, and each level is attached to a role or authority that must be carried out according to the assigned task or bestowed authority.

## D. Conclusion

The school socializes the zoning system policy in the acceptance of new students to the target group through media socialization, but the socialization is not fully optimized. Thing It has been demonstrated that there are still parents of kids who are unaware of the zoning system policy in the admission of new students. Implementation of the zoning system policy in PPDB in various schools that have implemented this zoning system in terms of human and non-human resources is very sufficient to support all activities in the policy's implementation, as seen first from the formation of the PPDB committee team, namely the chairman, secretary, and admin, the two facilities are adequate, namely have sufficient space for teaching and learning, and the three funds are sufficient in accordance with the policy, In order to implement the zoning concept, a bureaucratic structure was established in some Batam high schools. According to the distribution work in the PPDB committee, which separates two special teams, one for PPDB implementation and one for complaints, the acceptance of new students is well. In this manner, each field serves as a committee to pick new students.

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