



Implementation of the Zoning System Policy in Equalising the Number of New Learners at SMP Mataram City in 2024

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Abstract: Basically, zoning itself is a development of rayonation, when rayonation is a division of territory based on agreement, then zoning emphasizes more on the division of territory according to its function and management objectives. In the education zoning system, the function and purpose of management is to accelerate the equalization of education quality in Indonesian educational units. The emergence of superior schools and outlying schools in Indonesia is due to the selection of the quality of prospective students in accepting new students. One of the government's efforts to improve and equalize quality education is to implement a zoning system for accepting new students. Through the zoning system, students who live close to schools have a better chance of being accepted at educational units. The provisions of the zoning system according to Permendikbud No. 14 of 2018 are the priorities of prospective students (junior high school and high school) who must be accepted including: first, the distance from residence to school according to zoning provisions; second, domicile or transfer of family card; and third, academic and non-academic achievements. Meanwhile, the zoning system is the second consideration for the elementary school level after the minimum age factor for entering school has been met. The formulation of the problem in this study is: (1) What is meant by the Zoning System, (2) How is the implementation of the Zoning System policy in Mataram City Middle Schools, (3) What is the impact of the Zoning System policy on the distribution of the number of new students in Mataram City Middle Schools. Meanwhile, the objectives of the study to be achieved are: (1) To find out the objectives of the zoning system, (2) Describe and analyze the implementation of the zoning system policy in Mataram City Middle Schools, (3) Identify and analyze the impact of the zoning system policy on the distribution of the number of new students in Mataram City Middle Schools. Based on the results of the study, it show that the zoning system in Mataram City is still not optimal in providing equal access to education. As a result, schools in Mataram City, especially in Ampenan District and Sekarbela District, still have many students in shortage.

Key Words: Zoning System Policy, Equalizing, Students

Introduction

Obtaining education is the human right of every Indonesian citizen and for this reason, every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain quality education with their interests and talents regardless of social status, economic status, ethnicity, religion and gender. The government seeks to provide education to all Indonesian citizens through equitable access to education, but in relation to regions that show inequality where access to education in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

The awareness of the important position of education for the sustainability of the life of the nation and state makes the government (state) have an obligation to organise the education process for its citizens as well as possible. This is confirmed in Law No 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Article 11 paragraph 1, which states that the government and local governments are obliged to provide services and facilities, and ensure the implementation of quality education for every citizen without discrimination. The Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that one of the goals of the Republic of Indonesia is to 'educate the nation's life' and for this reason every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain a quality education according to their interests and talents regardless of social status, race, ethnicity, religion and gender. Equitable opportunities and achievement of quality education will make Indonesian citizens have life skills so that they have the ability to recognise



and overcome the problems of themselves and their environment so as to encourage the establishment of a civil and modern society imbued with the values of Pancasila.

The provisions of the zoning system according to Permendikbud No. 14/2018 are the priorities of prospective students (junior and senior high school) who must be accepted including: first, the distance of residence to the school according to the zoning provisions; second, domicile or KK transfer; and third, academic and non-academic achievement. Meanwhile, for primary schools, the zoning system becomes the second consideration after the minimum age of entry has been met. Meanwhile, in West Nusa Tenggara Governor Regulation Number 17 of 2019 Chapter 1 Article 1, the zoning system is the division or division of an area into several parts in the implementation of PPDB which aims to equalise the quality of education. The nearest zone is the distance between the school point and the area included in the zone boundary. Article 19 on zoning pathways states that the regulation of the zoning system in the implementation of PPDB selection considers equitable distribution of education and brings the domicile of prospective new students closer. The implementation of the education zoning system in the Mataram City area is divided into six parts, including Mataram District, Selaparang District, Cakranegara District, Ampenan District, Sandubaya District, and Sekarbela District.

Theory Review

Education Policy

Education policy is defined as a collection of laws or rules governing the implementation of the education system, which includes educational goals and how to achieve these goals. According to Carter V. Good (2015:37) defines education policy as follows:

“Educational policy judgment, derived from some system of values and some assessment of situational factors, operating within institutionalized education as a general plan for guiding decision regarding means of attaining desired educational objectives”

which means that educational policy judgement, derived from some value system and some assessment of situational factors, operates in institutionalised education as a general plan for safeguarding decisions about how to achieve desired educational goals. A judgement based on a value system and some judgement of situational factors; the judgement serves as the basis for operating institutionalised education; the judgement is a general plan that serves as a guideline for making decisions, so that institutionalised goals can be achieved.

Zoning System Policy

Basically, zoning itself is a development of rayonasi, while rayonasi is the division of areas based on an agreement, zoning emphasises the division of areas according to their functions and management objectives. In the education zoning system, the function and purpose of management is to accelerate the equalisation of the quality of education in Indonesian education units. The term ‘zoning’ began to be used in 2017 in the arrangement of the New Learner Admission system (PPDB) and was implemented throughout Indonesia in 2018 which refers to the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 14 of 2018 concerning the admission of New Learners in Kindergarten, Elementary School, Junior High School, Senior High School, Vocational High School, or other equivalent forms. The definition of ‘zoning’ is defined as the division or division of an area into several parts, according to the function and purpose of management (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia).

With the zoning system, especially public schools are prepared to provide quality education services evenly for community members in a certain area or region so that the best



children do not need to look for the best schools far from where they live. This PPDB zoning system has implications for the need to prepare schools that are equal in quality to excellent schools or favourite schools.

Equitable Distribution of New Students

Education equity is something that needs attention, especially in developing countries. Education equity includes two important aspects: equality of opportunity to obtain education and fairness in obtaining the same education in society. Equal access to education means that all school-age people have the opportunity to receive education, while access to education is fair if groups can enjoy education equally. The demand for education equity is to provide learning opportunities at the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. The expansion and equalisation of education demands an increase in the equitable access to education for students graduating from SD/MI, SMP/MTs, SMA/MA.

Research Methods

This research is a policy research with qualitative descriptive method. It is called policy research because the object or theme raised is about policy and aims to determine a policy based on data and facts in the field. The results of this study aim to determine the extent of the implementation of the zoning system in Mataram City and to describe existing phenomena, both natural and man-made phenomena. While referred to as the descriptive method, according to Taylor in Mariani (2019: 47) research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people observed. This research uses a qualitative approach because the research approach uses data in the form of written or oral sentences, events, knowledge or objects of study.

The place of research is the research location that is used as the centre of research in order to obtain the most complete data possible. The location of this research was conducted at SMP Mataram City, specifically SMPN 16 Mataram, SMP IT Al-Fajar Mataram, SMPN 11 Mataram, and SMP IT Anak Sholeh Mataram. The reason for choosing the research location is that the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Education and Culture Office is the supervisor and the one who makes the technical guidelines for the zoning system policy in equalising the number of new students in Mataram City, while for the special study, namely four junior high schools consisting of two public and two private from all junior high schools in Mataram City that implement the policy including State Junior High School 16 Mataram, SMP IT Al-Fajar Mataram which is located in Mataram District in the middle of Mataram city and SMPN 11 Mataram, SMP IT Anak Sholeh Mataram which is located in Sekarbela District which is on the outskirts of Mataram City, so that it can be used as a comparison of the success rate of policy implementation.

Results and Discussion

Mataram City as the capital city of West Nusa Tenggara province has a strategic position as the main entrance across the Lombok Strait as a link between Lombok Island and Bali Island. Geographically, Mataram City is located on the west side of Lombok Island, flanked by West Lombok Regency and the Lombok Strait. Mataram City is geographically located at the western end of Lombok Island and astronomically located at 116°04' - 116°10' East Longitude, and 08°33' - 08°38' South Latitude with a coastline length of 9 km. In 2007,

Mataram City was expanded from three sub-districts and 23 villages to six sub-districts, 50 villages and 325 neighbourhoods. Administratively, the area of Mataram City is 61.30 km² which is divided into 6 sub-districts. The largest sub-district is Selaparang at 10.77 km², followed by Mataram sub-district with an area of 10.76 km². The smallest sub-district is Ampenan with an area of 9.46 km².

Mataram City has 6 sub-districts, including Mataram, Selaparang, Ampenan, Cakranegara, Sandubaya, and Sekarbela. Each sub-district has educational institutions, namely in Mataram 63 schools, Selaparang 52 schools, Ampenan 47 schools, Cakranegara 46 schools, Sandubaya 32 schools, and Sekarbela 30 schools. So the total number of educational institutions in Mataram city consisting of primary, junior high, and senior high schools is 270 schools, 173 primary schools, 43 junior high schools, and 54 senior high schools.

1. Number of primary schools in Mataram City

No.	Kecamatan	SD		
		Negeri	Swasta	Total
1	Mataram	31	6	37
2	Selaparang	24	3	27
3	Ampenan	24	10	34
4	Cakranegara	35	2	37
5	Sandubaya	15	3	18
6	Sekarbela	17	3	20
Jumlah		146	27	173

Source: Data Pokok Pendidikan Permendikbud 2024

2. Number of junior high schools in Mataram City

No.	Wilayah	SMP		
		Negeri	Swasta	Total
1	Mataram	5	8	13
2	Selaparang	5	3	8
3	Ampenan	4	3	7
4	Cakranegara	2	2	4
5	Sandubaya	5	2	7
6	Sekarbela	3	1	4
Jumlah		24	19	43

Source: Data Pokok Pendidikan Permendikbud 2024.

3. Number of Senior high schools in Mataram City

No.	Kecamatan	SMA		
		Negeri	Swasta	Total
1	Mataram	3	10	13
2	Selaparang	10	7	17
3	Ampenan	2	4	6
4	Cakranegara	-	5	5
5	Sandubaya	5	2	7

6	Sekarbela	3	3	6
Jumlah		23	31	54

Source: Data Pokok Pendidikan Permendikbud 2024

Table of Total GDP of Mataram Sub-district FY. 2022-2024

No.	Nama Sekolah	Jumlah PDB		
		TA. 2022/2023	TA. 2023/2024	TA. 2024/2025
1	SMPN 15	957	990	1071
2	SMPN 16	435	384	352
3	SMPN 2	1182	1260	1315
4	SMPN 7	1282	1324	1390
5	SMPN 9	609	534	526
6	SMP IT Al-Fajar	101	96	108

Table of Total GDP of Sekarbela Sub-district FY. 2022-2024

No.	Nama Sekolah	Jumlah PDB		
		TA. 2022/2023	TA. 2023/2024	TA. 2024/2025
1	SMPN 11	309	270	267
2	SMPN 17	373	388	458
3	SMPN 21	142	143	133
4	SMP IT Anak Sholeh	174	182	217

From the 3 years of implementation of the zoning system, in 6 schools in Mataram Sub-district, there were changes in the number of students, for example in SMPN 16 for 3 years of implementation of the zoning system there was a decrease, SMPN 2 and SMPN 7 relatively increased, SMP 9 decreased, while in IT Al-Fajar Junior High School there was a decrease but then there was an increase but the increase was not much.

Meanwhile, during the 3 years of implementation of the zoning system, there were changes in the number of students in 4 schools in Sekarbela Sub-district, for example in SMPN 11 school during the 3 years of implementation of the zoning system there was a decrease, SMPN 17 also decreased, SMPN 21 also increased, while in SMP IT Anak Sholeh the number of students fluctuated from the last 3 years.

Discussion

The PPDB zoning system regulates that public schools owned by local governments must accept prospective students who live in the nearest zone radius from the school at least 90% of the total number of students accepted. The radius of the nearest zone is determined by the local government in accordance with the availability of school-age children in the area and the capacity of the learning group in each school. However, schools can accept new learners outside the nearest zone for merit reasons at a maximum of 5% and a maximum of 5% for special reasons, for example, moving the domicile of parents/guardians. This zoning system in PPDB can take place more objectively, transparently, accountably, nondiscriminatorily,



equitably, and equitably in accordance with the 1945 Constitution that every citizen has the right to get a proper education.

The demand for education equity is to provide learning opportunities at the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. The expansion and equalisation of education demands an increase in the equality of obtaining education for students who have graduated from SD/MI, SMP/MTs, SMA/MA. The equitable distribution of PPDB in Mataram City cannot be said to be optimal, because there are still many new students who leave the zone looking for better schools so that they accumulate in one area resulting in many areas or schools in Mataram City lacking students. Zoning PPDB is the first step towards a zoning system for the quality of education services that is not only a system that answers the question of how to accept new students, but emphasises how after students spread, there is an equal distribution of quality educational opportunities, equitable in every region, and fulfils a sense of community justice. So that the number of cases in the implementation of Zoning PPDB is a process of implementing the new policy.

Based on the data obtained, until now there has not been a fair distribution of students between schools in one zone. In the group of public schools, there are public junior high schools that get more students, but there are also those that get less students. For example, in Kecamatan Sandubaya the ratio of the number of students is very far, while the area of Kecamatan Sandubaya can be said to be large, but when compared to the area of Kecamatan Sekarbela, the condition is even more alarming. This means that the role of the local government is still not optimal in implementing the zoning system. As a result, there are still many schools in Mataram City that are not evenly distributed.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been explained, it can be concluded that the implementation of the zoning system can be reviewed from the results obtained. For the Mataram sub-district area, there was an increase in students due to students from outside the zone entering the Mataram sub-district area, while the Sekarbela sub-district area decreased, due to the large number of students leaving the Sekarbela sub-district zone. The results of this PPDB can be used as a conclusion that the implementation of the zoning system implementation policy has not been implemented properly and has not found a comprehensive equalisation so that the impact on the number of new students varies in each school. Based on the above conclusions, the researcher suggests:

1. There needs to be socialisation of the zoning system policy to the community, related to its implementation as regulated in Permendikbud No. 14/2018 on New Student Admission.
2. The need for supervision by the Permendikbud of Mataram City on schools that have implemented the zoning system.
3. PPDB organisers must be consistent with the rules that have been set, especially on the transfer route.



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