

## Evaluation of the Zoning System Policy in Admission of New Students at the High School Level in Tanah Datar Regency

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### ABSTRACT

The zoning system in the Admission of New Students is one of the government's breakthroughs that aims to equalize education. However, in reality, there are still many people who complain about this system. This study aims to measure the results or impact of the zoning system with the planned objectives. This research is evaluative research that uses a mixed method and uses the CIPP model. Based on the results of the data analysis, the researchers found a conclusion. First, in terms of context, the distribution of education is significantly less visible. Second, in terms of input, the schedule for implementing the zoning system is by the government's recommendation, but the guidelines and registration requirements are still complicated and infrastructure has not been fulfilled evenly. Third, in terms of process, in the learning process teachers and students are faced with mixing weak and smart students in one class, so they must support each other so that there is no discrimination in class. Fourth, in terms of product, the results of the implementation of the zoning system may have evened out the distribution of students, but there are still many other technical matters that need to be addressed first to create an equal distribution of education without reducing the quality of education itself.

*Keywords: Evaluation, Zoning, Admission, Student, High School Level.*



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### INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important sector of human life. Various efforts to improve the quality of education are carried out by the government (Kaso et al., 2021). Equitable education in Indonesia is currently a major problem and the government's spotlight. So far, there has been an imbalance between schools perceived as 'favorite or superior' and schools perceived as 'not favorites'. In addition, some students cannot enjoy education close to their homes only because of academic achievement (Aliyyah et al., 2020). This is considered by the Minister of Education to be incorrect and inappropriate considering the principle of justice. Favorite schools are considered only to be enjoyed by students with good academics and finances.

Based on this, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued PERMENDIKBUD No. 17/2017 concerning Admission of New Students (PPDB) in Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, Vocational High Schools, and other equivalent schools which stipulates that the government must accept prospective students who are domiciled in the nearest zone radius from the school, at least 90% of the total number of students accepted. The zoning system policy is a system of regulating the student admission process according to the area of residence. The main objective of the system is to offer equal education among students and eliminate the notion of favorite and non-favorite schools in Indonesia (Riyanti et al., 2020). Therefore, this evaluation research was conducted because not all public policy programs made could be implemented

according to plan or would achieve good results. Often there are public policies that fail to achieve the goals or objectives that have been previously set. By evaluating the zoning system policy on the acceptance of new students in Tanah Datar Regency, it will certainly be very helpful for researchers to obtain information on what are the obstacles, and things that must be improved and improved so that PPDB zoning in Tanah Datar Regency can run according to what is expected by the whole society.

The researcher limits this research to the evaluation of the zoning policy system in the acceptance of new students at the High School Level in Tanah Datar Regency which focuses on context, input, process, and results. The reason is that researchers want to know whether the zoning system is a solution or a new form of problem for the world of education in Indonesia, so researchers are interested in researching by evaluating the zoning system in accepting new students in Tanah Datar Regency. Based on the background and research focus, the research problems are formulated as follows: 1) the context of the zoning system in the acceptance of new students at the high school level; 2) the zoning system input in the admission of new students at the high school level; 3) the process of the zoning system in the acceptance of new students at the high school level in Tanah Datar Regency; 4) the product of the zoning system in accepting new students at the high school level; and 5) the zoning system the main choice in accepting new students?.

## **METHODS**

According to Nasution (2003) research location refers to the notion of social location which is characterized by the presence of three elements of actors, places, and activities that can be observed. In this case, the researcher will conduct research in 3 locations, namely, the West Sumatra Provincial Education Office for High School Development, high school level 1 Batusangkar, and 1 Sungai Tarab, which will be conducted from November 10 to December 8, 2021. This research is an evaluative study using the CIPP analysis model consisting of context, input, process, and product. Evaluative research is a design and evaluation procedure in collecting and analyzing data systematically to determine the value or benefits of an implementation (Sukmadinata, 2006).

Research instruments are tools that are needed or used to collect data. According to Arikunto (2002) research instrument is a tool by researchers in carrying out research by using a method to obtain the desired observations and data. Data collection techniques and procedures used in this study aim to obtain valid data in the study. According to Sugiyono (2009), data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of a study is to obtain data. the researcher determined the sample by using the purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is the selection of samples based on the type of case. researchers used heterogeneous samples. The selection of a sample of heterogeneous or maximum variation depends on the judgment of the researcher to select participants with diverse characteristics. Because researchers want to ensure there is variability in this study. Researchers conducted research at high school level 1 Batusangkar, namely class X MIPA 1, and high school level 1 Sungai Tarab, namely class X IPS 3, 5 teachers/PPDB committee, and parents of the students from selected student classes. Then the Principal at each High School and the Coordinator of Curriculum Affairs for High School Development at the West Sumatra Provincial Education Office. Researchers used 3 data collection techniques, namely questionnaires, interviews, and documentation.

## RESULTS

Context evaluation, due to the zoning system being still relatively new, people still don't understand and can't fully accept this system. They still believe in schools that are labeled as superior and not superior. Actually, this system is very good for schools that have been labeled as not superior, because of this system students in the school become diverse.

Input evaluation, Researchers found in the field there were many complaints from student teachers and parents, that this zoning system manual is very difficult to understand. Because there are many rules and use high language, it is difficult to interpret. Furthermore, the infrastructure for student needs such as the internet network is not adequate. the zoning system requires an internet network so that students can register independently, but there are still many areas in Batusangkar where the internet network is problematic and there are even areas that have not been touched by the internet at all.

Evaluation of the process, based on the results of the study it was found that students complained because the registration procedure for the zoning system was quite complicated and made students always ask the teacher. In addition, problematic internet networks often make students overwhelmed when entering data in the registration process.

Product evaluation, the zoning system for new student admissions is still relatively new. For this reason, the changes cannot be seen, either in terms of quality or quantity, it will be seen from the graduates in the next 3 to 5 years. In addition, for the past 2 years, students have not studied optimally due to online learning caused by the covid-19 pandemic. The West Sumatra Provincial Education Office has announced that it will carry out improvements and gradual procurement of all infrastructure facilities in each school such as laboratories, libraries, and equal distribution of teachers in each school so that the objectives of the zoning system, namely equal distribution of education and the quality and quantity of education will be in line. The Education Office fully supports the zoning system as long as the facilities and equal distribution of teachers in each school are declared as soon as possible.

## CONCLUSIONS

In terms of context, the aim of the government to implement a zoning system is very good, namely to equalize the quality of education. So that all children can get the right to get a fair education and can go to school in a place close to home and eliminate schools that are usually considered "superior". However, from the results of research by researchers, it was found that most people still do not see the distribution. For the even distribution of students, it is better than before. But to equalize education, of course, that's not all. There are still many other factors that must be addressed by the government. In terms of inputs, the aim of the government to implement a zoning system is to equalize education. But the government has not facilitated the same facilities and infrastructure in every school. Furthermore, the Government implemented a zoning system in which participants registered online independently at home, but the internet network was not evenly distributed in every area and there were even areas that had not been touched by the internet network. So far, the government has implemented a zoning system that is evenly distributed to only students, but not to equal distribution of teachers. Many schools in suburban areas still lack teachers. Furthermore, the manual for implementing the zoning system is also difficult to understand. In terms of the process, in the learning process in the

classroom, the teacher will be faced with a class consisting of various students, some students are weak and there are also smart students. So the teacher must control all students so that they stay on the same path and that they can follow the lesson well. Students, of course, will also be faced with friends who have different abilities from theirs. Furthermore, the real condition of the distance from home to school is not valid in the zoning system. Because the system may have an error the results of the calculation of the distance (zone) in the system may not match the actual situation. In terms of product, fundamental changes or achievements in equal distribution of education quality have not been very visible. Here, many students and teachers admit that there is a decline in student learning outcomes. For schools that have not been excellent, the average class may increase because there are already smart students in the class, but not necessarily for the learning outcomes of each student. The zoning system is the main choice in the Admission of New Students in Tanah Datar Regency because it is believed to be able to provide equal distribution of education to the entire community. Because every child of the nation has the same right in getting a proper education. There should be no discrimination, exclusive rights, or excessive competition for government services. As well as efforts to change the public's perspective on "superior" schools which are synonymous with smart students and middle to upper economic class.

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