

IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY FOR NEW STUDENTS ADMISSION

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Abstract

New students admission is an annual program that marks the new academic year. A not comparable condition between public interest and the schools capacity forced the government to develop an objective, transparent, accountable and fair selection system. Evaluation and policy modification from district system, cluster, develop zone (bina Lingkungan) and recently Bandung city government applied a zoning system. What has been the fault in the new students submission system policy in Bandung City that caused a controversy amongst the society. the article tries to uncover the issue from a policy accuracy, implementation accuracy, target accuracy, and environment accuracy.

Keywords: New student admission, zonation system, rayon system, cluster system, develop environment system

Preliminary

New students admission with PPDB acronym is an on line system in admission of new students program for Junior high school level and is conducted every first of academic year, prioritizing on the age 12 to 15 years old. then selection is conducted through a zoning program. The Bandung city PPDB carry on objectives, transparency, accountable and fair basis. Bandung city has been applying the zoning system since 2017/2018 academic year, and it is a new student admission system based on distance and radius. Through the system the residents of Bandung area are able to get education within the living area. the advantages of the system according to Bandung City education authorities, is the equalization of education, effective time saving since the school is at near location, effective cost saving, students are more prepared also less traffic problems. the Government of Bandung city evaluate the new students admission policy nearly every year, and so, the government change the policy. there has been three system model applied for the new students admission in Bandung city, District system, Cluster system, Develop environment, and recently they applied the zoning system of which every system caused a great deal of conflict for the residents. by applying Ambiguity model by Richard .E.Matland (1995), This article tried to analyze the problem from the policy accuracy, implementation accuracy, target accuracy and environment accuracy.

1. Literature Review

Richard E Matland developed a model called Ambiguity conflict Matrix Model it defines that the administrative implementation is the implementation conducted within the daily operation of government bureaucracy. The policy here has a low ambiguity and conflict. a political implementation is an implementation that needs to be forced politically, whereas, the ambiguity is low, the conflict is high. Experimentally implementation is conducted towards an ambiguous policy, however the conflict level is low.

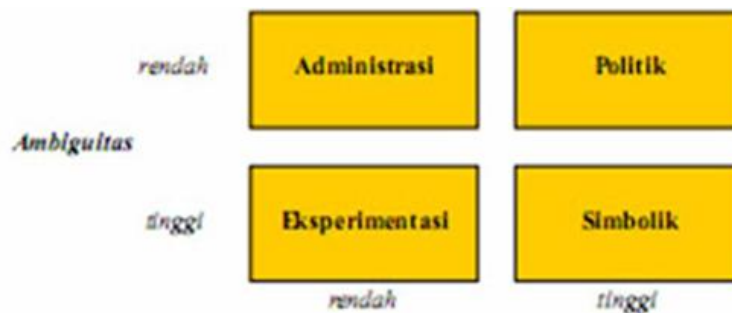
A symbolic implementation is conducted towards a policy with a high level of both ambiguity and conflict. Matland idea developed more detailed, as follows:

	Low Conflict	High Conflict
Low Ambiguity	Administrative Implementation	Political implementation
	Implementation decided by resources	Implementation decided by power
	Example: smallpox eradication	Example: busing
High Ambiguity	Experimental implementation	Symbolic implementation
	Implementation decided by contextual conditions	Implementations decided by coalition strength
	Example: headstart	Example: community action agencies

Matrix Ambiguity-Conflict

in principle Matland matrix consist of four Accuracy

1. Policy Accuracy
2. Implementation Accuracy
3. Target Accuracy
4. Environment Accuracy



3. Methodology

3.1. Research Methodology

within this research the researcher applies a qualitative research method. in accordance with Sugiyono (2007;1) book “ Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif”, “ Qualitative research method is the method applied in the research of a natural object condition where the researcher is the key instrument. The data collection techniques conducted triangulation, the data analysis is inductive also the qualitative research result is emphasizing on the significance rather on the generalization.

According to Hasan (2003;31) book, the principal points of the research method is explained as follows; 1.research design is a purpose and structure investigation, which is made in such a way, so that the responses of the questions asked in the research is obtained. 2. research design is a blue print towards the collecting, measuring and data analyzing. 3.research design is a framework of a certain studies, in order to collect, measure and analyze data to be able to respond the questions.

Researcher applied a case study design on zoning system for the new student admission in Bandung

3.2. Data resources

3.2.1. Informant.

Informant is the person used to give information concerning the situation and condition of the research background. the Informant in this related research is the chairman of the PPDB committee, PPID chairman, and the residents who registered their children to high school.

3.2.2. Key informant

Key informant is the person who has the capability and ability in sharing information towards the researcher concerning the on going research information. Key informant of the researcher is a team of PERWAL formulator for Bandung City with headmasters.

3.3. data collecting techniques

3.3.1. Interview

Interview is a data collecting method whereas the researcher perform an Spoken interview towards the informant and key informant to obtain the research information needed. Researcher implemented a semi structured interview type, whereas the researcher uses a question list as the interview guide to dictate the informant.

3.3.2. Observation

The observation type implemented on the research is non participant. Since the researcher is not directly involved as perpetrator and act only as an observer. This nonparticipant data collecting observation will not get in-depth data and does not reach the level of meaning.

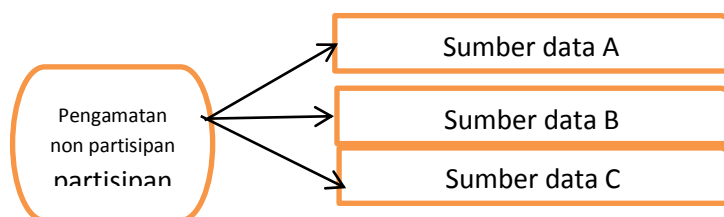
3.3.3. Document

Sugiyono (2008:82) in his book of “Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif” explained “ document definition is a record of past events”. In this research document is obtained from the Department of population and civil registration in Bandung city.

3.4. Data Validity

Moleong (2006:330) explained “Triangulation is the data Validity checker that utilized something else”

Within this research the researcher selected source triangulation of which information can be achieved by comparing and rechecking observation data with the interview data when the researcher conducting a research. By the following sketches :



Sumber: Andi Prastowo (2010:293)

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of searching and arranging available interview data, fieldwork note, documenting by dividing data into different categories and making summary of all the available data.

4. Discussion

The result of the research conducted by the researcher shows matters as follows :

Reviewed from the policy accuracy, 2018 zonation system policy is not suitable for Bandung city, have an effects on the decreasing of children learning motivation.

Reviewed from the implementation accuracy, 2018 zonation system is worse compare to 2017 zoning system. The matters is explained by headmasters, teacher, PPDB committee also the residence interviewed by the researcher.

Reviewed from the target accuracy, if the target is minimizing the traffic congestion then the zonation system is very effective, hence only the children who lives near the school who come there.

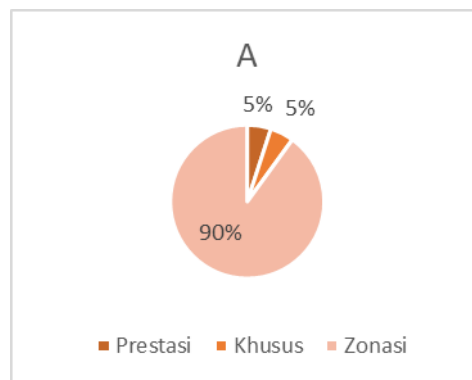
Reviewed from the environment accuracy, Bandung is not ready in both facilities and infrastructure to implement zonation system, concerning the school position is random, hence, there are still areas that are not able to access the public junior high school, whilst there are district where the school area is distant from settlements, rounding up to 3-4 public schools within one area, the condition is disserving the residents.

Tables

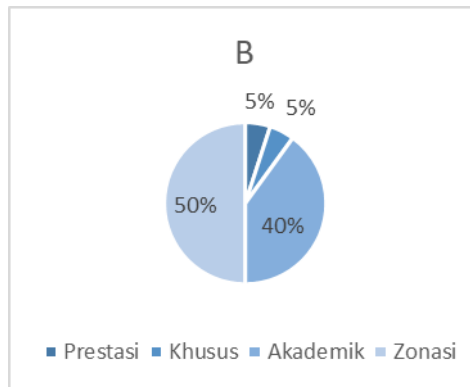
The difference between new student admission rayonization system (2017) and zoning system (2018), on the table below:

Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru	2017	2018
Nilai USBN	30%	-
Nilai Raport	30%	-
Jarak	40%	90%
Kuota dalam daerah	60%	-
Kuota luar daerah	10%	10%
Kuota akademik Klp B	-	40%
Kuota zonasi Klp B	-	50%
Kuota RMP	20%	20%
Kuota UU	5%	5%
Kuota Inklusi/PDBK	5%	5%

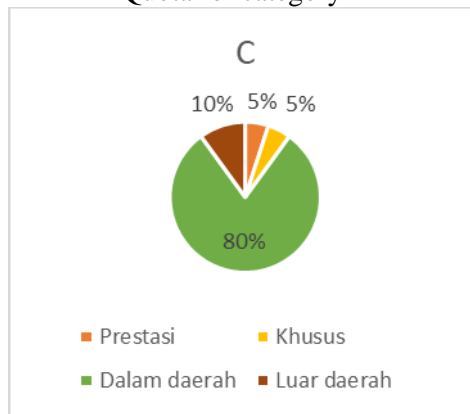
The distribution of quota for each category is as follows:



Quota for category A



Quota for category B



Quota for category C

5. Conclusions

New student admission of zoning system policy is supposedly a policy that is empowering the increasing of human resources quality, since the implementation is politicized by groups of interest, pressuring group and the society with policy. Hence, developing conflict, every year.

According to Matland's Ambiguity theory, the concerning policy is categorized as the Ambiguity high conflict, Where policy implementation is decided by power

In order to handle the matter, both policy make and implementer should have a high consistency in enforcing the rules and face the pressure from the group of power and to never provide a gap for any fraud.

Rotation are not suppose to only be given to the principal but also the teachers, in order to achieve quality equalization.

Gradually all the school in the city of Bandung will have to be equated both the teacher and infrastructure so it will be nationally standardized. So the residence will not confused to get good education.

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