

The Implementation of New Student Admissions for the Zoning System in Tarakan

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ABSTRACT

Admission of new students aims to ensure the acceptance of new students runs objectively, accountably, transparently, and without discrimination to encourage increased access to educational services. This study aims to determine the implementation of the acceptance of new zoning system students in the city of Tarakan in 2017. This study is qualitative, supporting instruments in this study are interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and document study guidelines. The main informants in this study were the Head of the Education Officer, the Head of the Education Officer, the Head of the technical implementation unit High School in North Kalimantan Province, the Head of the High School Supervisor of North Kalimantan Province. While the usual informants in this study were all the heads of technical implementation unit Education in Tarakan City Regency and other parties who were considered to know the problems in this study. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data display, and concluding. Based on the results of the study it was found that using a computerized system that determines the amount of quota through the poor family path, achievement path, reionization path, regular track, and out of town path.

Keyword: Implementation, new students admission, students, the zoning system

INTRODUCTION

Public policy in the sphere of education is related to education management. Educational management is the process of structuring, regulating, and others related to educational institutions and all their components (Bachynsky, 1988; Enders, 2015; Pant & Baroudi, 2008). Educational management is related to curriculum management, student management, human resource management, facility management and education infrastructure, financial management, institution management, and public relations management (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional RI, 2005; Fattah, 2013; Kristiawan et al., 2017; Munandar, 2012). One element of educational management is student management. Student management accepts registration from graduation (H Abuddin Nata, 2012; Muhaimin, 2015; Musfah, 2015). Admission of new students aims to ensure the acceptance of new students runs objectively, accountably, transparently, and without discrimination to encourage increased access to educational services. In Indonesia, new student admissions apply the zoning system. Public schools must accept prospective students who live within the radius of the school's closest zone at least 90 percent of the total number of students accepted. Prospective students' domiciles are based on the address on the family card issued no later than six months before the admission of new students. (Kemendikbud, 2017).

As a follow up to the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 17 of 2017, the Tarakan city government adopted a policy related to the admission of new

students through the Decree of the Head of the Education and Culture Office and the Head of the Ministry of Religion. Number: 420/867-II/DISDIKBUD Number: 66 of 2017 concerning Technical Guidelines for Admission of New Students in the City of Tarakan (Academic Year 2017/2018). This decision is a reference in the implementation of new student admissions for the 2017/2018 school year in kindergarten, elementary school, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI), Junior High School, and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) in the city of Tarakan. The purpose of this decision is: to improve the quality and education services in the City of Tarakan; for equitable distribution and expansion of access to education in Tarakan City; provide services for prospective students to enter targeted and quality public schools; to arrange operational procedures for registration, selection, and announcement of admission of new students to the School.

By the policy, student admission requires a zoning system. In this system, students must study at the nearest school or an area with their residence based on the address on the Family Card. It is possible that, since the implementation of the Joint Decree on technical teaching for the admission of new students in the education unit in the City of Tarakan, this system was agreed to be agreed upon among the community. Some schools have excess quotas so they cannot accommodate more students. There are still many children who live around the school. There is also a lack of schools. Not to mention the poor and outstanding students who are not accommodated. Smart kids also cannot be accepted at favorite schools located far from their homes.

By preliminary observations in the field, various problems have occurred in the implementation of New Student Admissions (NSA) in Tarakan City, such as many prospective students but they are not within the zoning radius or their parents do not live in the quota area and students have very little achievement. only 5 percent; schools in Tarakan City, SD, SMP / MTS, SMA / SMK are not evenly distributed so the closest radius zone system is around 90 percent less effective because it results in schools that register excessively if there are no schools with few registrations; Many prospective students from villages that have low test scores cannot participate in the selection, the registration server for new student admissions is often a mistake, and there is free education in public schools so parents prefer sending their children to public schools rather than private schools which results in a lack of interest in private schools.

METHOD

This research is qualitative research with descriptive discussion to receive data about the implementation of new student admissions in the city of Tarakan (Moleong, 2006; Sugiyono, 2011). The focus of this research is on how to apply the admission of new students in the city of Tarakan. Based on the focus of the study, the research problem is in the description of the focus, namely the implementation of new student admissions in Tarakan City which can be approved through implementation, including reservation, selection, and zoning system conducted by the Ministry of Education on prospective students to accept as new students. The research instrument is the researcher itself, because the researcher sees, feels, and evaluates how and what happens to the research subject, (Creswell, 2014). Supporting instruments in this study are interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and document study guidelines. The main informants in this study were the Head of the Education Office, Head of the Education Office, Head of the High

School Technical Implementation Unit in North Kalimantan Province, Head of the North Kalimantan Provincial High School Supervisory Board. While the usual informants in this study were all the heads of the Education Technical Implementation Unit in Tarakan City Regency and other related parties who studied the problems in this study. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data display, and conclusions, (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tarakan City is one of the major cities that has developed in North Kalimantan province, Tarakan City 2017 participated in the SIAP-PPDS online participants in the process of accepting new students. This online NSA is by the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2017 concerning Acceptance of New Students in Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, and Middle Schools. SIAP-PPDB (Sistem Informasi Aplikasi Pendidikan Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru) online is another form designed to automate the selection of New Student Admissions starting from the registration process, the selection process to the announcement of the results of the selection which is conducted online and on a real-time basis. The purpose of NSA is to ensure the acceptance of new students to run objectively, accountably, transparently and without discrimination to encourage increased access to education services, especially in the city of Tarakan. Based on the results of observation, interviews, and documentation conducted on the object and subject of research on the preparation process, the implementation process and the role of the school board of education are explained as follows:

Preparation Process

Based on the results of the interview, the preparations made for the implementation of PPDB are a joint meeting between the education office and the principal in Tarakan city, this meeting aims to determine which schools will carry out NSA online. This is consistent with the results of the interview with the Head of the Office of Education and Culture:

"After the stipulation of NSA implementation guidelines in 2017, the Education and Culture Office of Tarakan city invited each school principal to discuss the NSA mechanism in 2017, both the readiness of each school, the requirements and pathways by the Ministry of Education and Culture, so that several schools were instructed to implementing NSA with an online system ...".

Furthermore, the Department of Education and Culture made a collaboration with PT. Telkom. Then the schools formed a committee to implement the acceptance of new students who would be given a briefing from the central Telkom (Jakarta), a debriefing was carried out approximately 2 months before the implementation of NSA acceptance. Then the technical guidance was carried out, then each school received a Technical Guide from the Education and Culture Office and then carried out the socialization to the parents/guardians of students, both carried out through the installation of banners, distribution of brochures by the school which had been prepared by the education and culture department, prepared by each school, conduct meetings with parents/guardians of students, and ask for help from the village, RT / RW to announce in houses of worship. Whereas the Tarakan City Education Office conducted socialization through the newspaper for 1 month. According to (Muspawi & Rindhi, 2019; Purwanti et al., 2019) that the

process of implementing the PR management strategy by the school is to promote the school by installing banners or billboards that contain that the school accepts new student registrations every year, then puts leaflets on the school wall, disseminates information to junior high schools/equivalents, and provides information through social media. media like What's App and Facebook. In the preparation process, the NSA went well, but in the process of analyzing the capacity that will be received in each school, there is a difference in the number, for elementary school level, the number of students for each class is 28 students, while for junior high school is 32 students, this is due because of the support of different facilities and infrastructure, besides that if there are students who live in class, the quota amount will be reduced by the number of students who live in class. As explained by the Principal of SDN 013 Tarakan:

"Based on the analysis of capacity requirements, the number of students to be accepted is 3 classes, with the total number of 28 students per class, so that the number to be accepted is 84 students, but 3 students are living in the class so that the total number of students will be accepted in the NSA selection are 81 students ".

The number of classes at the elementary and junior high levels varies, so even in the reception varies. Based on the results of the study, the number of students to be accepted at each school is presented in Table 1:

Table 1.
Amount of quota for New Student Admissions in 2017

No	School	Quota amount per school	Failing a grade	Amount received
1	SDN utama 1 Tarakan	112	0	112
2	SDN Utama 2 Tarakan	112	0	112
3	SDN 006 Tarakan	84	0	84
4	SDN 012 Tarakan	84	0	84
5	SDN 013 Tarakan	84	3	81
6	SDN 028 Tarakan	84	0	84
7	SDN 029 Tarakan	196	0	196
8	SDN 033 Tarakan	84	0	84
9	SDN 048 Tarakan	56	0	56
10	SMPN 1 Tarakan	330	0	330
11	SMPN 2 Tarakan	320	1	319
12	SMPN 3 Tarakan	288	4	284
13	SMPN 4 Tarakan	320	5	315
14	SMPN 5 Tarakan	256	29	227
15	SMPN 6 Tarakan	224	0	224
16	SMPN 8 Tarakan	224	0	224
17	SMPN 9 Tarakan	224	0	224

Source: research results

In 2017, the Tarakan City government made regulations on the Technical Instructions for Accepting New Students that the admission of new students in 2017 was carried out through both online and offline mechanisms. However, before the issuance of Permendikbud Policy No. 17 of 2017, the Tarakan City government had implemented NSA implementation online. this is by

regulations made by the Tarakan City Education Office together with the Tarakan City Government. Before making the regulation, the Tarakan City Education Office held a meeting with the principals of elementary and junior high schools in the city of Tarakan to accommodate the needs of the community, this initial process was carried out to equalize perceptions about the acceptance of new students as well as to collect strengths that could be used basically in the implementation of the NSA by looking at community needs. As opinion (Akib, 2012; Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017; Wahab, 2021) that the issuance of public policies is based on the need to solve problems that occur in the community. Public policy is determined by the parties (stakeholders), especially the government, which is oriented to meeting the needs and interests of the community. The meaning of the implementation of public policy is a relationship that allows the achievement of goals or objectives as the result of activities carried out by the government. Weaknesses or mistakes in public policies will be known after the public policy is implemented, the success of the implementation of public policies can be seen from the impact caused as a result of the evaluation of the implementation of a policy.

The education office and the Tarakan city government are making SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) and making decrees for the implementation of the NSA, then the education office and the school will do socialization about the NSA mechanism this year. At the time of socialization carried out by the Office of Education and Culture, the community acted as if they were indifferent and seemed to know the NSA procedure. This was proven by the lack of parental participation to participate in discussions and questions and answers about the NSA, but in reality, they were still confused by the NSA procedure. In addition, while the Education and Culture Office conducted socialization, a new policy was suddenly issued by Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017 concerning the admission of new students so that the education office, principals of elementary and junior high schools, and the Tarakan city government held discussions about the policy. The results of the Permendikbud Discussion No. 17 of 2017 are several schools implementing NSA online by the Permendikbud policy No. 17 of 2017.

Implementation Process

Acceptance of new students in the city of Tarakan both at the elementary school (elementary) and junior high school (SMP) is carried out through the mechanism of the network (online) and with the mechanism outside the network (offline). The implementation of the NSA was carried out with an online system and in collaboration with PT Telkom. So the system is made integrated, if it does not meet the requirements it will be automatically rejected.

In the implementation of using a computerized system that determines the amount of quota through the path of poor families, the path of achievement, the path of reionization, the regular path, and the path outside the city. The implementation of NSA for Elementary School level is carried out through 4 channels namely poor family pathway, reionization pathway, general regular lane, and out of town lane. Whereas at the SMP level, it is carried out through 5 pathways namely the poor family path, achievement tracking, reionization pathway, general regular track, and out-of-town track.

The implementation time is related to data, the registration system used in this online process is of two kinds namely, the first is for parents of students who already know to carry out online registration that can be done independently. Registration that is done independently must

show proof of registration to the school to be followed up and verified by the NSA committee. second, prospective students/parents come to school and then the school prepares an operator to assist the registration process.

In implementing the NSA, there were many obstacles encountered, as revealed by the Chairman of the NSA Committee in 2107 SMPN 5 Tarakan:

"The application of the reionization system received complaints from several parents, therefore SMP 5 Tarakan implemented a one-stop service. The thing that makes parents complain is, their children are not accepted at this school because of administrative problems. Administratively, the Family Card and the Parents' Identity Card are not in this neighborhood, but their children live around the school because they live with other families such as their grandmother or uncle, but we cannot accept it because it refers to the existing Technical Guidelines and we can only suggest general pathways".

Another obstacle experienced by schools is the lack of parents' understanding of NSA Online, as stated by the Secretary of the Public Elementary School Committee 012 Tarakan:

"Prospective students from outside Tarakan city because of limited information they are trying to enter the path of reionization or public lane, whereas for the path outside the city of Tarakan it has been prepared based on the Family Card. The selection process for paths outside the city of Tarakan can be done independently or can also come directly to the school, but the special requirements are Family Card and Identity Card of parents must be from outside the city of Tarakan. Regarding the recommendations of the government of Gunung Lingkas is a must-have.

Different things were revealed by the 2017 NSA Operator Sari SD State 006 Tarakan:

"Prospective new students for elementary schools from outside the city of Tarakan do not need to get recommendations from the education office related to the parent number along with others. NSA candidates can go directly to the school to register".

In addition to complaints from parents, prospective students, there are also complaints from schools as recognized by the Principal of SMPN 4 Tarakan:

"The most crucial problem is the addition of classes because the mechanism is through the chairman, school committee, and figures in the Slumit area. The community here considers that it must be by technical guidelines, which is 11 classes whereas our school's ability is only 10 classes, finally, there are problems such as who will teach, the workload of teachers and the existing system is tiring for us, the dilemma between following the rules or not because of pity for the child no school. "Schools will be disrupted by the addition of classes earlier. And that is such a polemic".

The implementation of the NSA was carried out with an online system and in collaboration with PT Telkom. So the system is made integrated, if it does not meet the requirements it will be automatically rejected so there is no more data manipulation or even cheating. In the implementation of using a computerized system that determines the amount of quota through the path of poor families, the path of achievement, the path of reionization, the regular path, and the path outside the city.

The implementation of NSA for Elementary School level is carried out through 4 channels namely poor family pathway, reionization pathway, general regular lane, and out of town lane.

Whereas at the SMP level, it is carried out through 5 pathways namely the poor family path, achievement tracking, reionization pathway, general regular track, and out-of-town track, (Permendikbud, 2017).

The poor family path can only be followed by students from Tarakan city that must be proven by a Family Card and a Poor Family Identity Card, but at the Junior High School level, prospective students cannot choose SMP 1 Tarakan because SMP 1 Tarakan is without reionization.

Achievement path is followed by prospective students graduating from Tarakan elementary school who have achievement or results of school exams and academic and non-academic competencies in stages will get additional scores, if prospective students enter into the top 10 school exam scores or national examinations at Tarakan city level, directly accepted without selection and free to choose the destination school. For this achievement path, prospective students can choose 5 destination schools. The reionization route is followed by prospective students coming from the city of Tarakan as evidenced by the Family Card can choose the school of choice by the domicile of reionization. At the level of SMP, SMP 1 Tarakan, and SMP 2 Tarakan, no reionization was applied because the location was in the middle of the city.

The general regular path is followed by prospective students coming from the city of Tarakan as evidenced by a Family Card and can choose 3 destination schools without being restricted to the area of reionization. The path outside the city was followed by prospective students from outside the city of Tarakan, but before registration prospective students made data collection to the Office of Education and Culture and were free to choose 5 schools. In the implementation of the NSA, if the quota is not met then an NSA will be opened online for schools but only for the general regular track, and prospective students are declared not accepted at the initial stage. Students who have passed the selection both at elementary and junior high levels are required to bring woody seeds (productive plants) with a minimum height of 1 meter, this is a form of concern to support the vision and mission of the Tarakan city government through the movement to plant 1000 timber seeds (productive plants).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of new student admissions consists of two steps namely the preparation process and the implementation process. The preparation process is the NSA socialization process for determining which schools implement the zoning system. The implementation process uses a computerized system that determines the amount of quota through the poor family path, the achievement track, the reionization track, the regular track, and the out-of-town route.

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