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## EVALUATION OF NEW STUDENT ADMISSION POLICY BASED ON ZONATION SYSTEM IN BANDUNG CITY

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### *Abstract*

*This study aims to evaluate the policy of new student admission based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung using the criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, levelling, responsiveness and accuracy. This research is a case study research with a qualitative approach. The implementation of the zoning mechanism in new student admission in the city of Bandung raises various problems in its implementation. Some of the things that are obstacles are still not socialised, constrained by technical factors, insufficient school capacity and the high-quality disparity between schools. For this reason, the zoning system needs to be reviewed so as not to harm students. The results of the policy evaluation of new student admissions based on the zoning system in Bandung city, as a whole, shows that this policy has gone quite well, although there are still problems that must be resolved so that the new student admission in Bandung in the future can run well.*

**Keywords:** Policy Evaluation, Education, New Student Admission, Zoning System.

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

New Student Admissions, commonly abbreviated as PPDB, is acceptance of students for kindergarten, elementary and junior high school, senior high school, vocational high school, or other equivalent forms carried out at the beginning of the new school year (Permendikbud No. 51 of 2018).

New Student Admission (PPDB) is implemented through mechanisms in networks (online) and outside the network (offline). To make it easier for prospective students to access the school, a zoning system is implemented. This arrangement is expected to make the acceptance process take place in an objective, accountable, transparent, and without discrimination to improve access to education services.

This new student admission procedure raises parental anxiety, in addition to the lack of clarity in the mechanism used, also the more uncertain

the child can be accepted at the desired school. Furthermore, there is a fear that randomization of students based on vulnerable housing creates social problems, especially related to achievement motivation. The PPDB zoning mechanism allows schools to receive prospective students with a large gap in academic ability. Outstanding students must learn with those who experience learning barriers (Andina, 2017).

New Student Admission Selection (PPDB) in the city of Bandung from 2017 to 2019 is carried out through a zoning system, namely a new student admission system based on radius and distance, although not yet one hundred per cent. The advantages of this zoning system are equal distribution of education, more time savings due to close schooling, more efficient transportation costs, fitter conditions for students, and reduced congestion. The acceptance of new students in the city of Bandung carries an objective, transparent, accountable and just principle (Perwalkot Bandung No. 13 of 2019).

Through this zoning system, it is expected that all citizens of the city of Bandung can get an education that is located close to where they live. However, in its implementation, the PPDB policy in Bandung City always reaps various problems and protests from the community or parents of prospective students. The Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia Representative of West Java received as many as 86 reports related to the problems in the registration of new student admissions (PPDB) in West Java in 2019. Most of the incoming reports related to the zoning system in the implementation of PPDB are in the City of Bandung ([jabar.tribunnews.com](http://jabar.tribunnews.com)).

The zoning mechanism in PPDB in Bandung City raises various problems in its implementation. Some of the things that are obstacles are still not socialized, constrained by technical factors, insufficient school capacity and the high-quality disparity between schools. These problems illustrate that the zoning policy in PPDB in the city of Bandung in practice is still far from the expectations of society in particular and the government in general.

Viewed from the point of view of public policy, this indicates a mismatch between policy objectives and the results achieved. Therefore, it is very important to evaluate the policy related to PPDB with the zoning system to see how far this policy works or not, and whether it has achieved its objectives, and whether the policy has a good impact on the community.

Lester and Stewart say that policy evaluation can be distinguished in two different tasks, the first task is to determine what consequences a policy has to make by describing the impact. While the second task is to assess the success or failure of a policy based on predetermined standards or criteria (Winarno, 2012).

Evaluation is done as research to collect, analyze, and present useful information about the object of evaluation, assess it by comparing it with indicators and the results are used to make decisions about the object of evaluation. The evaluation itself aims to collect, analyze, and present useful information about the object of evaluation, assess it by comparing it with indicators and the results are used to make decisions about the object of evaluation (Wirawan, 2012).

The term evaluation can be equated with appraisal, rating and assessment, words that express the intention to analyze policy outcomes in terms of unit values. Evaluation is pleasing to the production of information regarding the value or benefits of policy outcomes. Policy evaluation can be done by looking at effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, levelling, responsiveness and accuracy (Dunn, 2003). The study will evaluate the PPDB policy based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung using the criteria proposed by Dunn.

Research on PPDB with the zoning system in the city of Bandung has done a lot of previous research. However, previous research only focused on the implementation of the PPDB policy with a zoning system (Purwanti, et al., 2019), the effectiveness of the PPDB policy with the zoning system (Purwanti, 2019). Therefore research on evaluating the PPDB policy based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung is something new.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to Lester and Stewart, evaluations are intended to see some of the failures of policy and to find out whether policies that have been formulated and implemented can produce desirable effects (Agustino, 2008).

Anderson views evaluation as a process of determining the results that have been achieved several activities planned to support the achievement of goals. While Stufflebeam, revealed that evaluation is a process of drawing, searching and providing information that is useful for decision-makers in determining alternative decisions (Arikunto & Jabar, 2004).

According to Wirawan (2012), evaluation is research to collect, analyze, and present useful information about the object of evaluation, assess it by comparing it with indicators and the results are used to make decisions about the object of evaluation.

Policy evaluation regarding the production of information about the values or benefits of policy outcomes (Dunn, 2003). There are three types of approaches to evaluation, namely pseudo evaluation; namely an evaluation approach that uses descriptive methods to produce reliable and valid information about policy outcomes, without asking for benefits or values from the results of the policy on individuals, groups or communities. Next is formal evaluation; that is an evaluation approach that uses descriptive methods to produce reliable and valid information regarding policy outcomes based on policy program objectives that have been formally established by policymakers. Furthermore evaluation of termite decision process; namely an evaluation approach that uses descriptive methods to produce reliable and valid information about policy outcomes that are explicitly desired by various stakeholders (Subarsono, 2011).

Lester and Steward Jr. classifying policy evaluations into process evaluations, namely evaluations relating to the implementation process; impact evaluation, that is evaluation regarding the results and/or influence of policy implementation; policy evaluation, is it true whether the results achieved reflect

the desired goals; and meta-evaluation evaluations relating to evaluating various existing policy implementations to find certain similarities (Nugroho, 2009).

Whereas Anderson, dividing the evaluation of public policies into three, the first type, evaluating public policies that are understood as functional activities. Second, the evaluation focuses on the workings of policies. Third, a systematic policy evaluation that looks objectively at policy programs aimed at measuring the impact for the community and the extent to which the existing objectives have been stated to have been achieved (Winarno, 2012).

Dunn (2003), explained the indicators in evaluating a policy, namely:

1. Effectiveness; have the desired results been achieved?
2. Efficiency; how much effort is needed to achieve the desired results?
3. Adequacy; how far does the desired result solve the problem?
4. Levelling; Are benefit costs distributed equally to different groups?
5. Responsiveness; does the policy result satisfy the needs, preferences or values of certain groups?
6. Accuracy; is the desired outcome really useful or valuable?

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that policy evaluation is an activity carried out in order to see the implementation and then evaluate the course of a policy whether the policy has been realized properly or not, while the purpose of the evaluation is to find out whether the policy is feasible to continue or not.

### **C. RESEARCH METHODS**

Because this study aims to explore and analyze cases, this study uses qualitative case study methods (Yin, 2014; Cresswell, 2010). Data collection for primary data sources is done by in-depth interviews. As for secondary data, this study will rely on the documentary analysis of official documents from the government, journals, books and news from the mass media. After data is

collected, data analysis is done through interactive methods (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

## **D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Effectiveness Criteria**

Effectiveness with regard to whether a policy achieves the expected results, or achieves the objectives of the action. The criteria for effectiveness are used to see the extent of the realization of the objectives of PPDB based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung. The indicators used in looking at the effectiveness of PPDB based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung are, the extent to which the objectives of PPDB are based on the zoning system, namely education equity.

Zoning rules in PPDB prioritize the distance between schools and residences, while values are not a top priority. That way, students don't need to think about transportation costs. The zoning system also aims to change the stereotype of "superior schools" and also eliminate discrimination in the world of education. Not only for PPDB, but the zoning system will also be used by the government for the redistribution of teaching staff aka teachers. Teacher equalization will be prioritized in each zone. If it is seen that there are shortcomings, the teacher will also be rotated between zones or regions. This method is expected to accelerate the quality distribution of education.

The impact of implementing a zoning system must be proven measurably. It is important to be able to know and evaluate the effectiveness of this system. One of the main problems that arise in PPDB with the zoning system is the imbalance of school capacity (supply) is limited and the number of registrants (demand). This is feared to threaten the right of students to receive an education. As a result of failing to enter public schools, students only have the choice to be able to enrol in private schools.

However, most private schools have closed the new student registration period, even before the PPDB procedure is opened.

## **2. Criteria for Adequacy**

Adequacy with regard to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies needs, values and opportunities that foster problems. The criteria for adequacy emphasize the strong relationship between alternative policies and the expected results. The level of adequacy in the PPDB policy based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung is to look at the available availability of the number of students going to school.

One of the aims of the zoning system in PPDB 2018 is to eliminate competition between public and private schools. This is done because the criteria for student admission and the status of the school 'favourites' are not based on competence, but distance. The unpreparedness of public schools in bearing the consequences of the zoning system, the government needs to implement this system in stages. The implementation of this policy can be started from regions that lack inequality in supply and demand. Then along with the improvements, inequality in other regions increasingly widened the enforcement of this zoning system. In this way, the equitable distribution of public schools will run in accordance with the objectives without giving effect to the competition of private schools.

In addition, the government must also be prepared with the teacher training or certification programs that are evenly distributed in various regions. By improving the quality of teachers, it is expected that the distribution of high achieving students can also be achieved. SKTM verification is also tightened to avoid fraud in the PPDB process.

## **3. Levelling Criteria**

Equity criteria are also called similarities. The levelling criteria focus on the distribution of a type of program implemented, providing a description of

whether the PPDB policy based on the zoning system can improve education equity. The indicators used to measure levelling criteria are the level of similarity of students in the teaching and learning process and school activities.

The results of interviews and tracking data found that for the problem of similarity and the opportunity of students to obtain education in their schools has been running as expected, because from several schools there explained that they did not discriminate between students in obtaining access to existing education in their school so that it can be concluded that the level of similarity and opportunity given by the school to students has gone as it should.

Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) Muhadjir Effendy said the zoning system and teacher rotation were carried out to equalize the quality of education. The zoning system in PPDB and teacher rotation is a government effort aimed at equitable distribution of education. Since the implementation of the zoning system in PPDB, there is no favourite or no favourite school. Thus, it is expected that there will be no more special school designations for smart children or vice versa. In conditions like this, each teacher has the same duties and responsibilities when assigned to any school.

#### **4. Criteria for Responsiveness**

Responsiveness is concerned with how a policy/program can satisfy the needs, preferences or values of community groups. Responsivity criteria then become important because from the assessment of these criteria will be able to satisfy the previous criteria, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy and levelling, because if these criteria fail then the alternative of a policy can certainly fail in achieving the desired goals. From the two indicators that are used by researchers to see the criteria of responsiveness, namely the level of community satisfaction and the impact caused in PPDB based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung.

The results showed that the level of community satisfaction showed that the average community was quite satisfied with the PPDB policy based on this

zoning system with the assumption that some considered that this program greatly helped the community, especially in choosing public schools because there was no favourite school status anymore.

### **5. Accuracy Criteria**

The criteria for accuracy (appropriateness), talk about whether the results achieved bring benefits. Overall, the criteria for accuracy of the two indicators used, namely the increase in school enrollment rates and the level of decline in the number of school dropouts in the PPDB based on the zoning system in Bandung, showed good results. The first indicator of increasing school enrollment rates from interviews and observations in several schools shows that the PPDB policy based on the zoning system has been able to increase equity in the education sector.

The New Student Admission Policy (PPDB) in the zoning system is assessed as being right on target. He said the zoning system also aims to prevent school dropouts in school-age children that often occur every year in Indonesia. What the government does, has been in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 31 which states that every citizen has the right to education and every citizen is obliged to attend basic education and the government is obliged to finance it.

The zoning system will have a positive impact on the child's physiology. With the implementation of zoning in each region, he said, there will be more time to interact with children. Because zoning can cut the distance of school trips. In addition, the zoning system can also minimize promiscuity and unwanted actions. Katarina assesses parents will be easier to monitor children for longer periods of time.

## E. CONCLUSION

The implementation of PPDB with a zoning mechanism raises various problems. Some of the things that are obstacles are still not socialized, constrained by technical factors, insufficient school capacity and the high-quality disparity between schools. For this reason, the zoning system needs to be reviewed so as not to harm students. The results of the evaluation of the PPDB policy based on the zoning system in the city of Bandung, as a whole, indicate that this policy has gone quite well, although there are still problems that must be resolved so that PPDB in Bandung City can run well in the future.

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