

POLICY EVALUATION OF THE ZONATION SYSTEM IN ADMISSION OF NEW STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the policy of the zoning system in terms of new student enrollment based on Regulation of Minister of Education and Culture Number 17 of 2017. The purpose of the zoning system itself is to provide an equal opportunity in education for every Indonesian in districts. However, that system has been unable to eliminate people's mindset of popular and unpopular schools due to the accreditation that has not been distributed properly. In addition, the schools still need to adapt the implementation of this policy, for example, Senior High School 2 Bandung which is considered as one of the popular clusters in Bandung. The method utilized in this research is a qualitative approach with a descriptive study. Furthermore, this research conducts a policy evaluation model of William N Dunn with CIPP dimensions (Context, Input, Process, Product). The data are gathered by employing in-depth interviews, observation, and literature study. The results depict that the implementation of the school zoning system in Senior High School 2 Bandung on the new students' enrollment has been going smoothly. Nonetheless, a new pattern is needed in the school learning system. Moreover, several consequences arise from the zoning systems, such as the enhancement of the learning quality, the division of study group, students' character, and the learning process in Senior High School 2 Bandung.

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the primary goals of the state is to educate the nation's life. Educating the nation's life can be done by ensuring that every citizen has the right to get a proper and excellent education (Sujatmoko, 2010). As confirmed in Article 31 of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, which asserts that: (1) each citizen has the right to acquire an education; (2) each citizen is obliged to accomplish basic education and the government must provide an adequate budget; (3) The government should endeavor and implement a national education system, which increases faith, piety, and noble character to advance the nation's intellectual life, which is regulated by law. Consequently, all Indonesian citizens have the basic right to gain education organized by the government to create human resources who are faithful, pious, and have a noble character as well as intelligent and skilled. Apart from having the obligation to provide education, the Central and Regional Governments are also obliged to direct, guide, assist and supervise the delivery of education by the prevailing laws and regulations, and provide services and facilities, as well as to ensure the implementation of quality education for every citizen without discrimination (Priambodo, 2016).

The implementation of quality education is clearly described in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System which provides clarity on the principles of providing education and services from the Central and Regional Government to ensure the implementation of equal education in Indonesia. To do this, educational institutions at the beginning of each year must

open registration for new students, according to the available capacity (Nida Pangaribuan & Hariyati, 2019).

New Student Admission is one of the mechanisms for implementing education ahead of the new academic year, namely the selection of prospective students by the education unit (Aprilia Lestari & Rosdiana, 2018). In 2017, for the first time, the Government issued the Zoning System New Student Admissions policy as confirmed in Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017 concerning the Zoning System to be applied at the level of Kindergarten, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools. This policy applies to all district or city and provincial education offices in Indonesia. The Zoning System aims to make education evenly distributed, eliminating the view of the community on the existence of a favorite school also making it more time-efficient because schools are closer, more efficient in transportation costs, the condition of students is fitter and reduces congestion (Syamsul, 2020).

The existence of Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017 provides a consequence for each region to make derivative technical regulations that are tailored to the conditions of their respective regions. For example, in West Java Province, there is a West Java Governor Regulation Number 16 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Admission of New Students at high schools, Vocational High Schools, and Special Schools. The existence of regulations regarding New Students Admission technical guidelines is a form of the government's seriousness in implementing New Students Admission activities with a zoning system.

This zoning system focuses on the acceptance of new students in the division of the region into several zones by considering the geographical location, administrative area, and the location of the educational unit against the domicile of prospective students. Article 2 Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017 confirms that "The admission of new students aims to ensure the acceptance of new students can run objectively, accountably, transparently and without discrimination to encourage increased access to education services". In its development, the policy regarding the New Students Admission zoning system has undergone several changes both in terms of regulations and provisions. For example, the amendment to Permendikbud number 51 of 2018 concerning the admission of new students in kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, and vocational high schools changed to Permendikbud number 20 of 2019 (Hasbullah & Anam, 2019). The regulation includes several points that have been changed such as:

- 1) The capacity of the new students on the zoning route, which was originally at least 90% to 80%, is at least the school's capacity;
- 2) The capacity of the new students on the track of achievement, which was originally 5% to 15%, is the most of the school's capacity; and
- 3) The removal of sanctions in the form of reducing central government assistance and/or reallocating school assistance funds.

In its application, New Students Admission Zoning which has the main objective of equalization and eliminating the clusters in each school is still a debate among the community and the pros and cons. Accordingly, it still has a negative impact in the field during 3 years of the implementation of this zoning system (Marini & Utoyo, 2019). It cannot be denied that negative impacts are arising from several problems that occur including this Zoning System has not answered the problem regarding Accreditation as regulated in Article 60 of Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System that: *"Accreditation is carried out to determine the feasibility of programs and education units in the formal and non-formal education pathways at each level and type of education. Accreditation of programs and education units is carried out by the Government and/or authorized independent institutions as a form of public accountability."*

Eight educational standards are indicators in the implementation of Education Accreditation. Indirectly, accreditation is a cluster since schools in several regions do not yet have accreditation (Handayani, 2016). The community has not been able to eliminate the mindset of favorite and unpopular schools because the accreditation has not been evenly distributed. Moreover, if you consider the future of students after completing education at the secondary or vocational level, the determinant in continuing to tertiary education is an indicator of schools that have accreditation (Wulandari & Hasyim, Adelina Nurmalisa, 2019). The Higher Education Entrance Test Institute (LTMP) makes the level of school accreditation a reference for the selection quota from the school. Referring to the 2019 SNMPTN selection, based on the academic achievement ranking conducted by the LTMP, students who meet the requirements are allowed to register for the 2019 SNMPTN with the provisions of School

Accreditation including Accreditation A (best 40% in school); Accreditation B (best 25% in school); and Accreditation C and others (the best 5% in school) (LTMP.T.ac.id, 2020). In consequence, this is a threat and problem that will be faced by every student after accepting the New Students Admission zoning system which finds schools with poor accreditation as an impetus for continuing higher education levels.

In addition, according to Dewi Sartika as Head of the West Java Education Office as reported by ayobandung.com (2019) that "out of 774,000 junior high school graduates, only 223,000 can choose to go to school in the country and from several cases there are ten suspicious family cards from Bandung." More than 200 sub-districts in West Java do not have public high schools. The facts on the ground also tell that the priority of "distance priority" in New Students Admission zoning has made some parents compete to live near schools and many use the family card of the parents' siblings who live in the city so that many children are found entering their siblings' family card to register to the desired school. Moreover, students who can only select one school preference will cause problems, in which when they hope to enter the preferable school but in turns out they unable to it, this will impact on the lack of motivation to learn because they cannot enter the preferable public school (Nida Pangaribuan & Hariyati, 2019).

According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of West Java Province in 2013-2014, among 626 districts in West Java, only 407 have public high schools. This proves that in one zoning area, state schools have not been fulfilled as needed by prospective students in that area and this also has an impact on the ineffectiveness of reducing the number of school dropouts for children from Prone groups Continuing Education even according to data available at the Bandung City Education Office, the Prone groups Continuing Education quota in favorite schools is not fulfilled even though it has been provided, because there are no Prone to Continuing Education children who register to favorite schools, thus opening opportunities to practice buying and selling chairs (Purwanti et al., 2019).

The research of zoning policy is very important because it is concerned with education for the future that produces human resources to face the times. It is necessary to carry out more in-depth research considering that the new student admission policy for this zoning route has been in effect for three years, it is necessary to conduct an evaluation to maximize the educational equality program with this New Students Admission zoning system so that it does not become a new problem so that it forgets the basic problems concerning National Education. In policy evaluation, William N Dunn said that making public policy involves 3 elements, namely policy actors, public policy, and the policy environment. It can be interpreted that the policy actors in this zoning system policy are the government, elements of educators and educational personnel as well as students.

The novelty of this research is education policy which is evaluated with the model CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) because this evaluation model is usually used in the private sector to determine the extent of the development performance and targets of the private company. The purpose of this study is to Evaluation of Zoning System Policies in the Admission of New Students (Case Study of Public Senior High School 2 Bandung), the evaluation of zoning policies is very important because it is concerned with education for the future that shapes human resources quality to face the times. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth research related to the admission of new students through the zoning route which has been valid for three years, in order to maximize the distribution of the National Education program.

In the world of education, policies taken concerning the world of education are also part of public policy products. This means that education policy is part of public policy because it is not only a particular matter, but also has become the business of all parties (Arwildayanto & Sumar, 2018). Evaluation relates to collections of information regarding the value or benefit of the results of an implemented policy. Good policy results have benefit value, which these results contribute to the intended goals and objectives (Suherman, 2020).

The important purpose of an evaluation is not to prove but to improve and enhance the quality of a program or policy in achieving the expected objectives. To carry out a policy evaluation, you can use the CIPP model evaluation concept (Context, Input, Process, Product) which is described Stufflebeam in (Owston, 2011) says:

1. Context evaluation assesses the problems, needs, and opportunities that exist in setting up a program.
2. Input evaluation assesses competing strategies and works plans and budgets.

3. Process evaluation monitors, documents, and assesses program activities.
4. Product evaluation examines the impact of the program on the target audience, the quality and significance of the results, and the extent to which the program is sustainable and transferable.

In policy evaluation, William N Dunn asserted that making public policy involves 3 elements, namely policy actors, public policy, and the policy environment. It can be interpreted that the policy actors in this zoning system policy are the government, elements of educators and educational personnel as well as students.

In evaluating the zoning system policy for the new student acceptance, the researcher chose to evaluate the model CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) developed by Stufflebeam (Wijayanti et al., 2019) to analyze the application of the zoning system so that it raises recommendations for implementation. New Students Admission the zoning system at state senior high school 2 Bandung is as follows:

1. Context aspect. The context is the relationship between the zoning system policy objectives and its implementation in-state senior high school 2 Bandung.
2. Input Aspects, including supporting and inhibiting factors internally in the application of the zoning system policy in the state senior high school 2 Bandung.
3. Process Aspects, including the planning process, implementation to the evaluation of the implementation of the zoning system in the state senior high school 2 Bandung.
4. Product Aspects, including the implications of applying the zoning system in the state senior high school 2 Bandung which in this study found the zoning system had implications for improving the quality of learning, the division of study groups, the characteristics of students, and the learning process.

As policy evaluation has two different main tasks, among others: first, it is to determine what consequences are caused by a policy by describing its impact (Dunn, 2018). Second, it is to assess the success or failure of a policy based on predetermined standards or criteria (Patton Swicki, 2016). For this reason, a system evaluation needs to be carried out to determine the impact and an assessment of the policy after its implementation for 3 years. Therefore, this research aims to evaluate the Zoning System Policy in the Admission of New Students Admission (Case Study of State Senior High School 2 Bandung).

B. METHOD

The method employs a descriptive qualitative approach based on postpositivism (John W. Creswell, 2018), where the researcher as a key instrument, data is collected by triangulation or a combination, using inductive analysis and the results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2012). While the data collection methods used were observation, interviews with people who were directly involved in the admission of new students, namely teachers and employees at senior high school 2 Bandung, and documentation study by examining library materials related to research problems, including laws, regulations, legislation, books, journals, government archives, and media that can be accounted for and concerning the zoning system in the admission of new students. Furthermore, the data analysis technique in this study used an interactive model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Moleong, 2006). Where data is obtained directly from research informants from teachers and employees at senior high school 2 Bandung and literature studies from various kinds of literature relating to the zoning system for new student admissions, data selection is required, data that has been selected based on research needs for further study in-depth, then presented in the form of writing and tables, a new conclusion is drawn as an answer to research related to the evaluation of zoning system policies in the acceptance of new students at Senior High School 2 Bandung.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Policy Evaluation of the Zonation System in the admission of new students (Case Study of Senior High School 2 Bandung)

According to William N Dunn, the term evaluation has a related meaning, each refers to the application of several value scales to the results of policies and programs (Alamsyah, 2016). Therefore, the implementation of education policies at the education unit level only carries out the technical instructions provided by the West Java Provincial Education Office from planning, implementation to evaluation very well so that the policy can provide satisfactory results for all parties, including its application in senior high school 2 Bandung in implementing the zoning system for the last three years needs to be evaluated for sustainability and improvement for the world of education.

The Zoning System Policy for Student Admission is new at senior high school 2 Bandung when viewed from the Student Management theory which says that student management is a service that focuses on managing, monitoring and student services in class and outside the classroom such as introduction, registration, individual services such as the development of overall abilities, interests, needs until he matures in school. " (Sugiatni et al., 2014). Meanwhile, according to Daryanto and Farid, the scope of student management is (1) student planning which includes analysis of student needs, student recruitment, student selection, orientation, placement of students, and recording and reporting, (2) coaching students, and (3) evaluating student activities "so that from the explanation of this theory it can be concluded that the most important indicators in student management are student planning, student selection, orientation, grouping, arranging attendance and absence, recording and reporting, and evaluation of learning outcomes. Everything in the indicators is one of the determinants of the success of Student Management at the educational unit level because everything is very sustainable (Imam Ardhi, 2015).

Given the student management process, a Zoning System New Students Admission policy was confirmed through Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017 which aims at equitable education in Indonesia. The policy is clarified with technical guidelines in the field. It has been three years since the zoning system has been in effect in every education unit so that the policy has received updates from the evaluation results every year. One of the indicators of renewal in the zoning policy is that it can be characterized by the quota listed in the technical guidelines each year, the researcher knows from the results of the New Students Admission Results Report for Senior high school 2 Bandung that in 2017 the New Students Admission zoning route applies only 30% of all entry routes in Senior High School 2 Bandung, in 2018 the zoning quota increased to 50% and then in 2019 the zoning quota increased to 90%. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate in the last 3 years to find out the success of the zoning system policy, which is explained through the following evaluation stages:

Evaluation Context evaluation also aims to assess whether the goals and priorities that have been set meet the needs of those who are the target of the organization (Mahmudi, 2011). In this case, the context evaluation emphasizes the objectives of the Zoning System Policy, which are aimed at realizing equal distribution of education quality. Eliminating "stigma" about grouping schools that are considered superior (favorites). So, of course, this must be seen from the extent to which Senior high school 2 Bandung from the beginning of the implementation of the zoning system policy in 2017-2019 was able to implement the zoning system policy with a quota set by the central government. And following technical instructions in the field so that there are minimal problems.

Context

When viewed from the technical point of view of implementation, it can be said that there are very minimal obstacles because this can be understood by researchers based on New Students Admission technical instructions which describe the New Students Admission technical guide that are easy to understand and apply. Even after the implementation of the zoning system, interest in attending Senior high school 2 Bandung remained high. After 3 years of zoning the admission of new students' development, the admission quota at Senior high school 2 Bandung was still fulfilled and even the number of applicants had exceeded the quota. This proves that the public's interest and interest in Senior High School 2 Bandung has not diminished. The following is a recapitulation of New Students Admission in the last 3 years after the implementation of the zoning system:

Table 1. Recapitulation of Total Student Acceptance for the 2017-2018 Academic Year

Description	Repeating	Disability	Academic		Non-Academic		Total
			West Java (55%)	Outside West Java (5%)	RMP / Prone to Continuing Education (20%)	Achievement (10%) MoU / Law / Policy (10%)	
Submission	5	3	190	17	69	34	352
			207		137		
Realization	3	0	205	3	58	34	358
			208		147		

(Source: New Students Admission Results Report for Senior High School 2 Bandung 2017-2018)

Based on the table above, the recapitulation of new student admissions for the last three years turns out did not have too much differences between the number of planned capacity and the total capacity of the Senior high school 2 Bandung. This is not because of a decrease in interest to enter the School, but the actual reason is the zoning system that limits the registration area. It can be understood that the zoning system has the advantages and disadvantages. The admission of new students before the zoning system policy used to assess the applicants based on academic and non-academic learning achievement from wherever they came from because in the previous 2 years there was still a quota in the Province and Outside the Province. Whereas the New Student Acceptance zoning system is oriented towards determining the boundaries of the school admission zone so that schools must maximize the acceptance of prospective students who are in the school zone.

Based on the AS (initials of informant) interview, it was stated that after the implementation of this zoning system there were advantages and disadvantages. This program was aimed at equalizing schools so that all people had the same rights to be served by schools so that the advantages were children who were close to the school regardless of low or high economic class. Given the same service, applicants with different or without achievements can enroll to a favorite school under the zoning condition. In addition, AE (initials of informant), stated that what he felt from the application of this zoning system was that Senior High School 2 Bandung which normally accepted students with good grade and proportional to their academics, after the zoning system implementation, the schools had to accept students regardless of their grade and achievements. For example, students who have no excellent academic grades still can apply to the school, and it will lead to a consequence that teachers need much more adaptations and efforts to educate them. For the community, this policy can be very helpful in providing the opportunity to get good educational facilities without worrying too much about competition, especially for the lower-middle classes who live around the public schools and want their children to enter the School to ease the cost burden. However, for schools, uncontrollable input requires schools to adapt and have matriculation quickly, because Senior high school 2 Bandung certainly cares about processing and producing great outputs.

Tabel 2. Recapitulation of Total Student Acceptance for the 2018-2019 Academic Year

School Name	Study Group	Plan Number of New Students Class X	Continuity of Total Pathway Score Result of National Examination Inside and Outside the Province (45%)	The capacity of Achievement Pathways Inside and Outside the Province (20%)	Capacity for Student, Pmg, and Disabilities, Local Residents (35%))	Students Do Not Increase	Total Capacity (Total Points 2,3,4,5)	The capability of New Students AdmissionYear 2018/2019 (Points 6 Subtracted Points 5)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senior High School 2 Bandung	11	352	153	68	119	11	352	340

(Source: New Students AdmissionResults Report for Senior High School 2 Bandung 2018-2019)

Information:

- 1.Students who are in the Passing Grade limit can be admitted to the first-choice school
- 2.Get additional from repeat students, disability quota, and remaining quota outside the province (Source: New Students Admission Results Report for Senior High School 2 Bandung 2018-2019)

Tabel 3. Recapitulation of Total Student Acceptance for the 2019-2020 Academic Year

School Name	Study Group	CAPACITY										Total Capacity (Total Points 2-10)	The capability of New Students AdmissionYear 2019/2020 (Points 11 Subtracted Points 10)
		Plans A Number of Students New Class X	NHUN Achievement Line	NON-NHUN Achievement Line	KETM Zonation Line	Parent Movement Zonation Line	Distance Zonation Line	Combi Natio Zonation Line	ABK Zonation Line	From Moving	Students Do Not Ride Class		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Senior High School 2 Bandung	11	352	5	9	43	16	207	34	1	37	1	353	352

(Source: New Students AdmissionResults Report for Senior High School 2 Bandung 2019-2020)

Information:

1. Students who are within the Passing Grade limit can be admitted to the first choice school
2. Get additional from students repeating
3. Got additions from overflow 2:
 - A. Achievement quota for non-NHUN
 - B. KETM quota
 - C. Parents' Transfer Quota
 - D. Distance Zoning Quota

Input

The evaluation looks for obstacles and potential resources available with the aim of examining alternatives for the needs of the organization and organizational goals (Mahmudi, 2011). In this case, there are two things evaluated for input evaluation, namely internal factors that support and hinder. Application of the Zoning System Policy in the Admission of new students at Senior High School 2 Bandung

Supporting internal factors is that Senior high school 2 Bandung is the high school with the fourth-highest passing grade in the city of Bandung, which has the title of child-friendly school and opens a high school to be able to educate students with different characters. Based on an interview with the AS (initials of informant), he said that for internal strength, Senior high school 2 Bandung has a lot of internal strength, one of which is because this school is in a densely populated environment, therefore this can be said to be a strength too.

Based on the interview with AP (initials of informant), he added that Senior High School 2 Bandung is one of the first cluster Senior High Schools in Bandung. There are many enthusiasts because the facilities are fairly complete, one of which is good wi-fi, drinking water facilities, and also a lab computer complete with internet and exams based on computer. This is a support for the School Internal in the implementation of New Students Admission zoning system. Meanwhile, based on the interview with AE (initials of informant) said that the internal support for the admission of new students at Senior High School 2 Bandung was technical guidance, as long as the technical guidelines holder was properly studied, we would be on the right track. It makes the teacher will be qualified in implementing this New Student Admission. In addition, AR (initials of informant) said that why Senior High School 2 Bandung is a school with cluster 1 is because the alumni are successful, the school is comfortable, with an area that is very large for the size of a high school so that it creates its trust for parents who want to register their children in Senior High School 2 Bandung.

On one hand, the internal factors supporting Senior high school 2 Bandung, based on the observations of researchers in the field at Senior high school 2 Bandung, found that work culture and communication in the school are remarkably intertwined, from the top and middle top, and down management. Everything is solid following Top Management instructions. This is evidenced by one of the successes of Senior high school 2 Bandung in the program for the Admission of New Students every year coupled with the zoning system policy that has only been three years. Senior high school 2 Bandung can adapt and carry out all procedures properly according to technical instructions in the field. Apart from good communication between employees, the school has obtained many achievements, starting from creating several educational programs provided by the Governor of West Java, namely child-friendly schools and open schools.

Ultimately, Senior high school 2 Bandung is very supportive and committed to the zoning system implementation. Considered that the implementation of this zoning system makes the uncontrolled inputs so that schools must understand the rights of all students to get an excellent education, especially for RMP students.

On the other hand, the internal factor obstructing the school, as said by AE (initials of informant), is Senior High School 2 Bandung is a school that has a good academic reputation and a high passing grade, and usually accepts students getting great national exam results. Yet, since the implementation the zoning system, the school should accept students who live around the school whose academic grade is below average, so that the teachers need more adaptations to educate them. However, after the implementation of the zoning system which does not prioritize the value and ability of the students' academic, teachers who teach in class are required to struggle for the best and make more efforts than before.

Process

Process evaluation examines the implementation of a predetermined plan, which aims to provide input to managers or managers and their staff about the suitability between the implementation of plans and schedules that have been previously made and the efficient use of existing resources (Mahmudi, 2011). In this case, the evaluation of the Zoning System Policy process is seen from the planning and implementation of the admission of new students at Senior High School 2 Bandung. As follows:

1) Planning for New Student Admissions at Senior High School 2 Bandung

(Agustino, 2014) explains that the relevance of the size and objectives of a policy is directly proportional to the understanding of the implementers of these measures and targets. This is further explained by (Winarno, 2012) who said that if the implementors do not understand the program goals and objectives, they would affect program implementation. " This explains that in addition to goals and objectives, a policy to be implemented must be supported by human and financial resources by the needs of a policy. For this reason, evaluating the planning process can be seen from the recapitulation of Student Acceptance given to the Education Office and the existence of derivative technical guidelines, namely's SOP.

According to AP (initials of informant), a sort of plan and preparation for the Admission of New Students, which then reported through the official website of West Java Province and Senior high school 2 Bandung announce any information related to the acceptance of new student. In addition, it also formed a committee consisting of the Principal as the person in charge, assisted by the Deputy Principal, Student Affairs, Secretariat, Technology Information Staffs and the others. The committee must also sign the integrity fact which confirms that the committee must be honest and should not manipulate the data signed on the stamp. As a form of coordination, some meetings are held offline or online. The committee coordinates with all Senior High School/Vocational High School in West Java where the meeting is represented by the Student Deputy Chief or Secretary or the IT Team with a speaker from the West Java Provincial Education Office. After that, the school prepares facilities and infrastructure to support the smooth acceptance of New Students including internet connection, computer, web, and all administrative requirements that must be completed by students, especially those that have been received.

Regarding students who register through the zoning route, the school will first verify whether the coordinates of the house and school are smaller or equal to 745 meters. The results of the verification will be given to the parents and owned by the school to ensure that the coordinates are correct and cannot be contested in the future. In addition, the family card must be valid for at least one year if it is less than that it will be rejected, the parent's ID card, diploma, or certificate of graduation then report cards from semester 1 to semester 5 then print students' student cards as proof that he is accepted at Senior high school 2 Bandung. The Zoning System New Students Admission planning at Senior high School 2 Bandung is per the Technical Guidelines for the West Java Provincial Education Office.

2) Implementation of New Students Admission at Senior High School 2 Bandung

The second stage carried out in New Students Admissions is the implementation so that the goal can be achieved maximally having sufficient resources is not enough because a control system and good communication patterns must also exist. Following the opinion of (Person, 2008) said that in addition to requiring resources capable of carrying out policy intentions, implementation also requires a control and communication system top-down. "This explains that indeed implementation or implementation is an important stage of a policy because with this implementation it will have an impact and easily achieve goals because a policy without implementation can be interpreted as a plan without clear results.

Evaluating the implementation process is seen from the implementation of socialization from the West Java Provincial Education Office to Senior High School; socialization from Senior High School to Junior High School which consists of a selection team and instruments, selection and determination mechanisms, program implementation time according to the school year and the process of teaching and learning activities in the school. Because the zoning quota is selected through a system accessed online where the server is managed by the Provincial Education Office, the socialization of special recruitment strategies is only the selection of achievement paths, movement of parents, affirmations, and others by schools to Junior High School. So we can conclude that socialization is the most important preparatory step that must be taken by schools to promote Senior high school 2 Bandung and explain some of the rules and requirements that exist on various pathways that can be fulfilled by parents and prospective students so that there are not many community New Students Admission implementation. get constrained because socialization has been given. The following is an example of a socialization for Senior high school 2 Bandung



Figure 1. Announcement of New Student Admission
(Source: Web of Senior High School 2 Bandung)



Figure 2. The online registration portal for Senior High School 2 Bandung
(Source: Web of Senior High School 2 Bandung)

Based on technical instructions and approval from the Province. The committee for The admission of new students senior high school 2 Bandung must assist prospective students in the registration process online for those who experience difficulties. This was confirmed by the AS which said it was related to the implementation of the Admission of New Students Senior high school 2 Bandung adjusted to the technical guidelines Yes, every planning and implementation that is carried out is based on the applicable technical guidelines. This is because there is a difference if last year the achievement pathway with zoning became one, it is different from now where the two are separated into stage one and stage two so that this year's New Student Admission is very long when compared to the previous year's New Student Admission. Similar to AR who said that his child entered through the pure zoning route, although there were several changes from the previous year, according to him, there was a setback in the system of admitting new students. In the past, we were able to collect registration because there was a national exam result system, but now we have to manage it individually. In addition, you must include a family card. In fact, in the past year when the 90% zone only used distance conditions. Finally, there are many illegal Family Card that was created a year before the admission of new students so they can enter the desired school. Not to mention there is the term "entrust chair", so with this zoning system, I think there is a lot of fraud.

Based on the documentation that the researchers summarized during the 3 years of the zoning system at Senior high school 2 Bandung, there are several differences in the recapitulation of prospective students' quota and changes in the Zoning Route quota which are explained as follows:

Tabel 5. New Student Admissions at Senior High School 2 Bandung in the last three years

ACCEPTANCE OF NEW STUDENTS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 BANDUNG						
No		Summary number of Students Accepted		Recapitulation Kademik Line Registration		Recapitulation Path Selection Achievement
		Path	Numb. CPD	Category	Qty. CPD	Category Qty. CPD
1.	The Academic Year 2017-2018	RMP	58	Within West Java Province	371	Within West Java Province 203
		Achievements	34	Outside West Java Province	7	Outside West Java Province 3
		Law and MoU	55	-	-	CPD on Passing Grade 2
		Total	147		378	208
2.	The Academic Year 2018-2019	Poor Economic Families (KETM)	68	Within West Java Province	304	Within West Java Province 145
		Achievements or special talents (Japres)	68	Outside West Java Province	8	Outside West Java Province 8
		Maslahat Award for Teachers (PMG)	15	-		CPD at Passing Grade
		Local Residents (WPS)	35		-	2
		Children with Special Needs (ABK)	1			
		Total	187		312	155
3.	The Academic Year 2019-2020	Achievement NHUN Line	5	-	-	Line Achievement NHUN 27
		Line Honors Non-NHUN	9			Trails Achievement Non-NHUN 38
		KETM Zoning Line	43			Line Zoning KETM 43
		Zoning Displacement Parents	16			Displacement Parents Line Zoning 16
		Line Zoning Distance	207			Zoning Lines Distance 461
		Combined Zoning Lines	34			Combined 201
		Zoning Lines Zoning Lines for Crew	1			Zoning Line for ABK 1
		From Overflow 2	37			
		Total		352		787

(Source: The admission of new students Senior High School 2 Bandung Result Report 2017-2020)

In the process of implementing the admission of new student senior high school 2 Bandung Academic Year 2017-2018 in Verifying data input through achievement, RMP, and MoU / Law for non-academic pathways. The results of the non-academic pathway selection were carried out by ranking based on the admission of new students' technical guidelines based on the required quota.

Meanwhile, the process of implementing the admission of new student senior high school 2 Bandung for the 2018-2019 academic year is not much different from the previous year, what distinguishes it is the verification of the entry route, namely the Economically Poor Family (KETM);

Special achievements or talents (Japres); Maslahat Award for Teachers (PMG); Local Residents (WPS); and Children with Special Needs (ABK). The results of the non-academic pathway selection were carried out by ranking based on the admission of new student technical guidelines based on the required quota. The determination of the accepted CPD is based on the data display of the selection results in the admission of new student online application which has been determined by the Head of the West Java Provincial Education Office and announced through the admission of new student system.

Finally, the process of implementing the admission of new student senior high school 2 Bandung for the 2019-2020 academic year, verification of NHUN achievement pathway data input, Non-NHUN Achievement Path, KETM Zoning Path, Parental Transfer Zoning Path, Distance Zoning Path, Combined Zoning Path, and Zoning Path. ABK, while for the academic path there is a registration section and CPD data input.

The implementation of new student admission at Senior high school 2 Bandung is by the results of the meeting between all committees with the chairperson and the person in charge which is carried out at a predetermined time and does not go out of the existing technical instructions So that Senior high school 2 Bandung rarely gets problems in the field, because in its implementation all committees understand and can do their respective assignments.

Output

The evaluation aims to measure, interpret, and assess program achievements and assess the success of the program in meeting the needs of the program objectives. Apart from that, it also examines program impacts, whether following the objectives of a program or not, positive and negative (Mahmudi, 2011). In this case, the zoning policy has several impacts which are implications of the implementation of the zoning system at Senior high school 2 Bandung, including improving the quality of learning which we know about the zoning system with a quota of 50% -90% on the implementation of New Students Admission, this makes input no longer paying attention The passing grade of Senior high school 2 Bandung is large and this is directly proportional to the quality of students in the academic field, although it can still be said to be stable in the competition to match other high schools in Bandung.

The zoning system also makes students who enter school out of control so that their achievements, socio-economic and cultural backgrounds can somehow enter. This is what makes a difference to the characteristics, behavior, and learning process in the classroom. In this case after researching the application of zoning system policies to the management components of students, among others, there is an increase in the quality of learning, division of study groups, characteristics of students, and the learning process. As follows:

1) Improving the Quality of Learning

In the learning model, students need understanding and teaching that takes into account the quality of communication and the role of emotions in educational practice (Stojanovic et al., 2021). Apart from that the attitudes of teachers in teaching also greatly affect the quality of learning, it can instill exemplary values for students (Hackman et al., 2021). According to Syah in (Wulandari & Hasyim, Adelina Nurmalisa, 2019) said that learning achievement is the level of success of a student in studying subject matter at school which is expressed in the form of scores obtained from test results regarding several certain subject matter. Learning achievement is the result of learning or the result of an overall assessment. Which affect the learning achievement of students themselves can be divided into 2-factor indicators, the first is internal factors which in this case consist of physiological and psychological factors. While external factors consist of the family environment, school environment, and community environment.

So in this case the researchers found in the field after the implementation of the zoning system at Senior high school 2 Bandung made an increase in the quality of learning or student achievement slightly decreased. This is due to the enactment of the zoning pathway for students who want to enter Senior high school 2 Bandung no longer pays attention to the national exam result or the achievements of these students. So that students who are unable to adjust, or have very minimal learning motivation will have an impact on their academic achievement and school. However, for non-academic achievements, during the three years of this zoning system, Senior high school 2 Bandung was still able to compete

with the Senior High School in Bandung with the first cluster even being said to be standard. So, it can be concluded that the aspect of increasing student achievement at Senior high school 2 Bandung in terms of academic achievement has indeed decreased due to the influence of the school environment, physiology, and psychology of his children, in contrast to non-academic achievement because Senior high school 2 Bandung is still championing sports competitions, etc.

2) Division of Study Groups

Division of study groups. The division of study groups or in this study the researchers interpreted it as the interest of students in choosing majors, the understanding of interest in choosing a major according to (Kiswanto, 2014) is a tendency of a high heart, accompanied by social motives, feelings of pleasure and encouragement to the surrounding environment more attention to one of the majors in the school. It can be seen that the interest in choosing a major affects the academic achievement of students in the department they choose, if these students are less interested in the major they choose, the students will not be serious about taking the lesson because there is no special attraction for these students.

In this case, the researcher found that after the implementation of the zoning system at Senior high school 2 Bandung, it made students more interested in choosing a major for social studies so that this had an impact on the division of teaching hours for social studies teachers which should have been 24 hours a week, while long before the system was implemented. zoning at Senior high school 2 Bandung is known for its academic achievement in the field of science, but after the implementation of this zoning system, school achievement in the field of science has decreased considerably. Researchers also found that in Senior high school 2 Bandung there were more science teachers than social studies teachers, thus making Senior high school 2 Bandung have to recruit back honorary social studies teachers and think of additional hours for science teachers who had fewer teaching hours.

3) Characteristics of Students

According to Owens (Nurlailiyah, 2019) said that a gap in the program of separation between school districts and learning achievement. So, by the zoning system that gathers children with backgrounds that are not much different from a socio-economic perspective, there are behavioral gaps or characteristics in schools that previously were of great interest to students with middle and upper economic backgrounds.

Researchers found in the field on the quality of students, in the past teachers at Senior high school 2 Bandung felt the ease of teaching because their students once explained that students easily understood it, different from now when this zoning system was implemented, sometimes teachers did not teach subject matter but taught ethics and politeness. polite. Teachers at Senior high school 2 Bandung hope that the teachings of ethics will be able to provide awareness to students so that they have the motivation to learn.

4) Learning

Process The learning process is something complex and must be dynamic, this is per Sadirman's opinion (Sugiatni et al., 2014) saying that the teaching and learning process will always be a process of interaction between two human elements, namely students as learning parties and the teacher as the teaching, with students as the main subject. So, this means that the teaching and learning process is an interactive activity between students and teachers by involving various learning sources, learning media, learning methods, and approaches to achieve goals, one of which is changing the behavior of students.

In this case, the researcher found that the learning process at Senior high school 2 Bandung was different from before the implementation of the zoning system. This is evidenced by the interview data with the teacher who said that the learning process was very disturbed because many students had less motivation to learn so that the teacher had to matriculate from scratch because seen from the theory an effective learning process was a learning process that involved two interactions between teachers with students so that if the interaction is only from the teacher, the learning process cannot be said to be a productive learning process.

5) Comparison of Cases

While the admission of other students in Senior High School 27 Bandung through a zoning system has a passing grade of 23.9 below Senior High School 2 Bandung which has a grade of 34.75 (ppdbkotabandung.web.id, 2014). In this regard, Senior High School 27 Bandung gives an appreciation of student achievement, where prospective students through this route are selected based on student achievement. It is so-called as a list of student names and achievements obtained from various competitions held by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud), Ministry of Religion (Kemenag), and other institutions that have been appointed by the City Education Office and become the database in the admission of new students Online System.

For student candidates who are not included in the admission of new students Online System database, field verification will be carried out. The verification result data is entered into the school operator's entry and is processed by the system to become the acquisition score automatically. Selection is based on obtaining scores from the achievement certificates possessed by prospective students. The score for each prospective student is ranked. The list of prospective students based on the highest score up to the number according to the admission quota of each school is determined. While Senior High School 2 Bandung for Prospective Students the Achievement pathway is for prospective students who have achievements in the fields of religion, academics, arts, and sports. Per the technical guidelines, the selection was carried out based on the value of the certificate (marked in 30%) and the score of the skills test (marked in 70%).

In addition, regarding to school facilities, Senior High School 27 Bandung still has some lacking facilities to support teaching and learning activities, especially with the zoning system policy that is implemented to support the admission of new students. The non-existent and inadequate facilities are as follows:

Tabel 6. Unequipped and Inadequate Facilities Senior High School 27 Bandung

Table 6: Unequipped and Inadequate Facilities Senior High School 27 Bandung								
No	Infrastructure	ROOM		ROOM CATEGORY				INFORMATION
		Needs	Availabi lity	EQUIPPED		ADEQUATE		
				Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Biology Laboratory	1	1	V			V	Inadequate
2	Physic Laboratory	1	1	V			V	Inadequate
3	Chemistry Laboratory	1	1	V			V	Inadequate
4	Language Laboratory	1			V			Unequipped
5	Teacher's Restroom	5	3	V			V	Inadequate
6	Student's Restroom	25	15	V			V	Inadequate
7	First-aid Kit	1	1				V	Inadequate
8	Changing room	2			V			Unequipped
9	Student Council's Room	1	1				V	Inadequate
10	Warehouse	1	1	V			V	Inadequate
11	Extracurricular room	5			V		V	Inadequate
12	Document room	1			V			Unequipped
13	Workshop room	1	1	V			V	Inadequate
14	Parking area	1	1	V			V	Inadequate
15	Koperasi room	1	1	V			V	Inadequate

Source: (mcdens13.wordpress.com, processed by researcher 2021)

The facilities owned by Senior High School 27 Bandung certainly have some obstacles mentioned above which affect learning activities. Unlike the case with Senior High School 2 Bandung which has adequate facilities in carrying out learning activities that support the implementation of this zoning

system policy. As based on an interview with AP (initials of informant) adding that Senior High School 2 Bandung is one of the first cluster Senior High Schools in Bandung, so that there are quite a lot of enthusiasts because the facilities are fairly complete, for instances are stable wifi internet, drinking water facilities, and also a computer laboratory equipped by internet and computer-based exams. This is a support for Internal Schools in implementing admission of new students zoning systems, besides that Senior High School 2 Bandung is one of the schools appointed by the West Java Provincial Education Office to hold provincial and national seminars, there is even a comparative study from out of town to Senior High School 2 Bandung.

The empirical findings contribute to the broader literature, for which the results of this study can be a reference for further research related to the zoning system in admission of new students from various schools. Moreover, this study aims to find out and assess the success story of the zoning policy which is applied in Indonesia's schools. Obviously, the core of the zoning system policy is to avoid a label of superior and non-superior schools. It is also necessary to carry out gradual monitoring of the student admission system by checking the student's domicile correctly, so that some frauds or scams can be eliminated. Ultimately, there are a system change from the school in accepting students based on student domicile, and also a new pattern that must be applied by teachers to teach the students who have different capacities and diverse backgrounds so that all of student will be treated fairly and equally. Indeed, this is a big task for every teacher to carry out their duties in providing teaching patterns so that all of students can accept and understand them more properly.

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The application of the zoning system for the admission of New Students at Senior High School 2 Bandung has been going very well, but schools are still adapting to the impact of implementing zoning system policies including improving the quality of learning, Student Interest which impacts the division of study groups, characteristics of students and the process. Classroom learning. As seen from the *evaluation of Context* Senior High School 2 Bandung able to implement the zoning system policy with the quota set by the central government. And per technical instructions in the field so that there are minimal problems. In this zoning system policy, seen from the *Input Evaluation of* Senior High School 2 Bandung, there are internal supporting factors as a friendly school that can educate with different characteristics. The inhibiting factor is because it has the fourth-highest passing grade in Bandung, so after the implementation of the zoning system that does not prioritize the value and ability of the academic field of students, teachers who teach in class must be able to adapt and work extra than usual. Judging from the *evaluation process* starting from planning, implementation, overall evaluation, the activity planning process is running well because of clear and technical instructions, this cannot be separated from the understanding of the admission of new students committee, starting from the person in charge, chairman, vice chairman, secretary to the IT team in understanding technical guidelines issued by the West Java Provincial Education Office. The process of implementing the admission of new students zoning at Senior High School 2 Bandung has been going very well, this is evidenced by the 3 years of running this zoning system that has found very few problems. The evaluation process also runs well, although it does need adjustments or adaptations to the environment or this new system being implemented. Lastly seen from the *Output Evaluation*, there are better efforts from schools to increase student learning motivation, as seen from the improvement of the quality of learning, the division of study groups, the characteristics of students, and the learning process.

The researchers want to provide recommendations with Hopefully it will be useful for Senior High School 2 Bandung, and education actors in general. The recommendations to be given are as follows:

- a. Given the importance of implementing the Government's policy on the admission of new students to the zoning system, schools are expected to be able to implement the program from planning, implementing, and evaluating to be more analyzed and re-planned so that what is wanted to be achieved from the Zoning System Objectives is equal access to education is achieved effectively and efficiently.
- b. Schools are expected to provide supportive support for learning activities and character education for students at Senior High School 2 Bandung
- c. Improve the quality of Educators and Education Personnel at Senior High School 2 Bandung to try various strategies, models, and learning resources to support the increase and distribution of excess education in the implementation of the zoning system policy.

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