

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY
ON THE ADMISSION PROCESS OF NEW STUDENT
IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JEMBER
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020**

THESIS

By:

Yuvita Ariswati

NIM. 16170017



**DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
JANUARY, 2020**

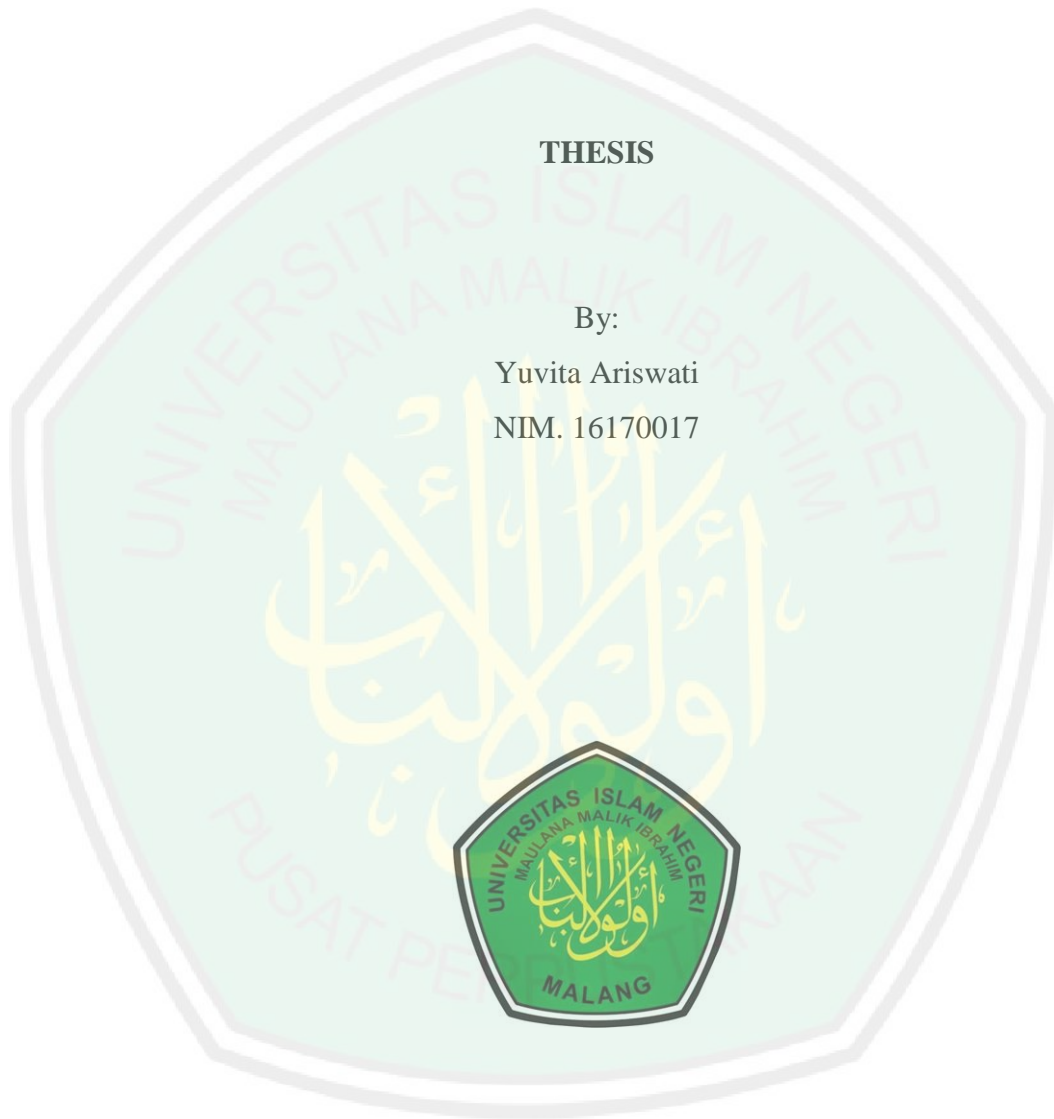
**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY
ON THE ADMISSION PROCESS OF NEW STUDENT
IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JEMBER
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020**

THESIS

By:

Yuvita Ariswati

NIM. 16170017



**DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
JANUARY, 2020**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY
ON THE ADMISSION PROCESS OF NEW STUDENT
IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JEMBER
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020**

THESIS

**Presented to Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic
University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Education (S.Pd)**

By:

Yuvita Ariswati

NIM. 16170017



**DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
JANUARY, 2020**

APPROVAL SHEET
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY
ON THE ADMISSION PROCESS OF NEW STUDENT
IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JEMBER
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

THESIS

Written by :

Yuvita Ariswati

NIM. 16170017

Approved by,


Advisor


Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd

19650817 199803 1 003

Acknowledge by,

The Head of Management of Islamic Education


Dr. H. Mulyono, M.A

NIP. 19660626 200501 1 003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY ON THE ADMISSION PROCESS OF NEW STUDENTS IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF JEMBER FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

THESIS

Written by:

Yuvita Ariswati (16170017)

Has been defended and approved by the board of examiners
on 7th January 2020 as requirements for degree of education (S.Pd)

Signature

Main examiner,
Dr. H. Mulyono, MA
NIP. 19660626 200501 1 003

Secretary,
Nurul Yaqien, M.Pd
NIP. 19780009200604 1 001

Advisor,
Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd
NIP. 19650817 199803 1 003

Chair Examiner,
Dr. M. Fahim Tharaba, M.Pd
NIP. 19801001200801 1 106

Approved by.

Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd

19650817 199803 1 003

DEDICATION

All praise and thanks to Allah SWT who has given us blessing and blessings in our life.

Sholawat and salam may always be given to our great Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness, that's Islam religion.

This thesis is a part of my contribution to education in Indonesia.

This thesis I dedicate to my parents. Both of my parents, Mr. Rochani and Mrs. Ninik Istikomah who have always support and pray for me until this thesis can finish on time. They have loved me, guiding me, helping me to always fight as I can.

For my lovely sister and brother, Nadia Laila Sari and Fuad Abdul Hamid who have always fun and cheer with their felicity and also my big family who I can't call here who have been encourage me in my life.

For my kyai, Abi Isroqunnajah and Umma Ishmatuddiniyah and also their daughter as always supported and motivated until I can't describe their love for me as long as I stay in Tahfidz Islamic Boarding School of Nurul Huda. I will remember them, always.

For my beloved friends, santri of PPTQ Nurul Huda Joyosuko Metro, ICP MPI '16, Daily Manager ICP '16, el ghorizm, the dreamers, the fighters, BTQ, KKM 145, PKL MAN 2 Malang, PK Kemenag Jember and all of my friends that I can't mention it one by one. I love you so much.

MOTTO

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

Sesungguhnya Kami-lah yang menurunkan Al Quran, dan sesungguhnya Kami benar-benar memeliharanya. (Surah Al Hijr: 9)¹

If you are not the first, be the different person.

(Dr. H. Mulyono, M.A)²

Jarak mengajarkan arti kerinduan

Jarak memberi warna bahwa hidup terkadang tentang menunggu dan ditunggu

Jarak mampu menyatukan dua hati yang terpisah oleh kilometer

Jarak menjadi bukti tentang usangnya jejak lalu

Terimakasih, jarak

(Yuvita Ariswati)³

¹ QS. AL HIJR: 9

² Mulyono. 2019. at technical preparation for practice of field work in *Kemenag*

³ Ariswati, Yuvita. 2019. at discussion to be speaker in the forum

PAGE STATEMENT

I am signed below:

Name : Yuvita Ariswati

NIM : 16170017

Major : Management of Islamic Education (MPI)

Title of Thesis : The Implementation of Zoning System Policy on The Admission Process of New Students in Public Junior High Schools of Jember for The Academic Year 2019/2020

Stating in fact that in this thesis there is not a work ever submitted to a degree of scholarship to a college, and throughout my knowledge, nor is there any works or opinions that were ever written or published by others, except those in writing referenced in this manuscript and mentioned in the referral list.

Malang, January 20th 2020

Sincerely,



Yuvita Ariswati

NIM. 16170017

PREFACE

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, praise and gratitude authors say to Allah SWT because of his mercy and blessings, the author can complete the proposal of this thesis titled: " The Implementation of Zoning System Policy on The Admission Process of New Students in Public Junior High Schools of Jember for The Academic Year 2019/2020" as one of the requirements to obtain a bachelor degree in education in the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

In the completion of this thesis is not separated from the participation, assistance, guidance and support from various parties, either directly or indirectly so that the drafting of this thesis proposal went well. So on this occasion, the author would like to convey respect and sincere gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, M.Ag as the Rector of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
2. Dr. H Agus Maimun, M. Pd, as the dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of UIN Malang,
3. Dr. H. Mulyono, M. A, as head of Management of Islamic Education UIN Malang as well as a guardian lecturer during the writer's undergraduate education at UIN Malang,
4. All lecturers and employees Faculty of Education and Teacher Training and in particular, especially the Mr or Mrs lecturer of Management of Islamic Education which has provided a lot of useful science and all the ease and assistance during the authors completing the study.
5. Both parents, Father (Rochani) and Mother (Ninik Istikomah) who always give motivation and confidence in completing studies in the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of UIN Malang,
6. Both my brother, Nadia Laila Sari and Fuad Abdul Hamid who always give encouragement and attention to the author. And my whole family, thank you for the support and prayer that has been given so far.

7. Abi Dr. H. Isyroqunnajah and Umma Ishmatuddiniyah as my second parents in PPTQ Nurul Huda Joyosuko Metro.
8. Friends of the struggle, MPI C that has been a place of storytelling and serious. Thank you for your motivation and support. That is always in the moment of distress or pleasure. Thank you for your togetherness, help, and laughter and passion for this. Hopefully all the dreams and ideals that we dream of can be achieved.
9. My beloved campus.
10. All parties cannot be mentioned one by one who have assisted in the completion of this thesis proposal, thank you for all the help and support that has been given.

The last word of the author fully realizes that this thesis proposal is still a lot of shortcomings and far from the word perfect, but the authors hope that this thesis proposal can be useful and useful for all parties. May Allah always give protection and goodness for all of us. Thank you.

Malang, January 7th 2020

Author

TRANSLITERATION PAGE

Arab latin transliteration writing in this thesis uses the transliteration guidelines based on a joint decision of the Minister of Education and Culture number. 158 year 1987 and number. 0543/b/U/1987 can be broadly decribed as follows:

A. Letter

ا	=	a	ص	=	Z	ق	=	q
ة	=	b	س	=	S	ن	=	k
ث	=	t	ش	=	Sy	ي	=	l
د	=	ts	ص	=	Sh	َ	=	m
ج	=	j	ض	=	Dl	ُ	=	n
ح	=	h	ط	=	Th	ّ	=	w
خ	=	kh	ظ	=	Zh	ِ	=	h
د	=	d	ع	=	„	ء	=	,
ر	=	dz	غ	=	Gh	ي	=	y
س	=	r	ف	=	f			

B. Vocal

Vokal (a) panjang = â

Vokal (i) panjang = î

Vokal (u) panjang = û

C. Vokal Diphthong

اَء = aw

أَي = ay

أُو = û

إِي = î

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1.....	10
Table 1.2	23
Table 1.3	27



LIST OF FIGURES

Figures 4.1	68
-------------------	----



LIST OF APPENDIXES

- Appendix I : Research Image
- Appendix II : Research Transcript
- Appendix III : Author's Bio
- Appendix IV : Research Letter



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page of Title	i
Title	ii
Approval Sheet	iii
Legitimation Sheet	iv
Dedication.....	v
Motto	vi
Page Statement	vii
Preface	viii
Transliteration Page	x
List of Tables.....	xi
List of Figures	xii
List of Appendix	xiii
Table of Contents.....	xvi
Abstract	xvi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research	1
B. Focus of The Research	6
C. Objectives of The Research.....	7
D. Benefits of The Research	7
E. Scope of Research	8
F. Originality of The Research	8
G. Definition of Term.....	11
H. Composition of Research Findings	12

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

- A. Understanding Implementation of Zoning System Policy
 - 1. The Concept of Implementation of Zoning System Policy

a. The Definition of Policy Implementation.....	14
b. Model of Policy Implementation.....	19
c. Process of Policy Implementation	21
d. Measurement of Criteria Policy Implementation	29
e. Supporting Factors and Inhibitory in Policy Implementation.....	30
f. Understanding The Zoning System	31
g. Zoning System Provisions	32
 2. Community Opinion Concept	
A. Understanding of Community Opinion.....	35
B. Opinion Characteristics	35
C. Public Opinion Definitions	38
D. The Framework of Thinking	39
 CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Approach of The Research	41
B. Types of The Research.....	41
C. Location of The Research	42
D. Data Source and Data.....	43
E. Data Collection Techniques.....	44
F. Data Analysis	45
G. Validity of Data	45
 CHAPTER IV EXPOSURE DATA AND RESEARCH FINDING	
A. Exposure Data and Research Finding	
1. Description of The Research Object	48
B. Admission of New Students on Junior High School Level	67
C. Research Findings.....	87
 CHAPTER V DISCUSSION.....	88

CHAPTER VI CLOSING

A. Conclusion.....	97
B. Advice.....	98
References.....	100



ABSTRAK

Ariswati, Yuvita. 2019. *Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi pada Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020*. Skripsi. Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan. Jurusan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd

Tingkat edukasi kepada masyarakat tentang sistem penerimaan peserta didik baru di masyarakat perlu mendapatkan perhatian khusus. Hal ini sangat berkaitan dengan sistem yang sangat berbeda dengan beberapa tahun yang lalu. Sistem zonasi merupakan suatu sistem yang mulai dijalankan oleh pemerintah guna pembaharuan sistem dalam penerimaan peserta didik baru. Sistem inilah diharapkan mampu memberi manfaat lebih besar kepada masyarakat di dunia pendidikan.

Kebijakan pemerintah terkait pelaksanaan zonasi telah dijelaskan berdasarkan Surat Edaran Nomor 01 tahun 2019 dan Nomor 420/2973/SJ tentang Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru yang ditujukan kepada Gubernur dan Bupati atau Walikota di seluruh Indonesia untuk menetapkan zonasi dalam pelaksanaan PPDB.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk: 1) Mengetahui implementasi kebijakan sistem zonasi pada Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Jember tahun ajaran 2019/2020. 2) Mengetahui opini dari masyarakat (orangtua) terhadap implementasi kebijakan sistem zonasi pada Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Jember tahun ajaran 2019/2020.

Metode penelitian dalam penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan normatif dan empiris. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah studi pustaka dan studi lapangan dengan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis data kualitatif induktif, yaitu data atau informasi yang telah dikumpulkan dipilah-pilah dan kemudian dikelompokkan sesuai dengan rincian masalah masing-masing.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Implementasi kebijakan sistem zonasi pada Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) di Jember tahun ajaran 2019/2020 telah berjalan sesuai petunjuk teknis yang dikeluarkan oleh Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten Jember. 2) Jalur Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) terdiri dari jalur prestasi (5%), jalur perpindahan tugas orangtua atau wali (5%), jalur zonasi (90%). 3) Siswa yang masuk menggunakan jalur zonasi tidak menggunakan nilai sebagai acuan penerimaan. 4) Opini masyarakat mengungkapkan adanya harapan untuk melanjutkan kebijakan sistem zonasi tersebut dengan beberapa evaluasi yang membangun kebijakan lebih baik.

Kata kunci: Implementasi, Sistem Zonasi, Opini Masyarakat

ABSTRACT

Ariswati, Yuvita. 2019. The Implementation of Zoning System Policy on The Admission Process of New Junior High School Students in Jember for The Academic Year 2019/2020. Thesis. Faculty of Education and Teacher Training. Department of Management of Islamic Education. State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M. Pd

The level of education to the public about the acceptance system of new learners in the community needs to get special attention. It is very related to a very different system with a few years ago. The zoning system is a system that starts to be run by the government to update the system in the acceptance of new learners. This system is expected to provide greater benefits to the community in education.

Government policy on the implementation of zoning has been described based on circular letter number 01 of 2019 and number 420/2973/SJ on the acceptance of new learners addressed to the governor and regent or mayor throughout Indonesia to establish zoning in the implementation of PPDB.

The purpose of this research is to: 1) to know the implementation of the zoning system policy on the admission of new learners (PPDB) level of junior high school at Jember 2019/2020 school year. 2) Knowing the opinions of the Community (parents) on the implementation of the zoning system policy on the acceptance of new learners (PPDB) level of junior high school in Jember school year 2019/2020.

The research methods in this study use a type of qualitative descriptive research with normative and empirical approaches. The data collection techniques used are library studies and field studies with observations, interviews, and documentation. The analysis of data in this study uses inductive qualitative data analysis, i.e. data or information that has been selected collected and then grouped according to the details of each issue.

The results showed that: 1) the implementation of the zoning system policy on the acceptance of new students (PPDB) at Jember school year 2019/2020 has been running according to technical instructions issued by the Education Office of Jember District. 2) The admissions line of new learners (PPDB) consists of achievement track (5%), parent or guardian's duty transfer path (5%), zoning line (90%). 3) Students who enter using the zoning path do not use the value as a reference receipt. 4) Public opinion reveals the expectation of continuing the zoning system's policy with some evaluation that builds a better.

Keywords: implementation, zoning system, public opinion

مستخلص البحث

عن رشواة. يوفت. ٢٠١٩. تنفيذ سياسة نظام تقسيم المناطق علي عمليه قبول المتعلمين الجدد في المرحلة الاعداديه في جيمبر في عام ٢٠١٩/ ٢٠٢٠. البحث الجامعي. قسم إدارة التربية الإسلامية. كلية علوم التربية و التعليم. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج. المشرف : الدكتور الحج اغوس ميمون الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: التنفيذ ، نظام تقسيم المناطق ، الراي العام

اريسواتي ، يوفيتا. 2019 تنفيذ سياسة نظام تقسيم المناطق علي عمليه قبول المتعلمين الجدد في المرحلة الاعداديه في عام 2020/2019. اطروحه. كليه التربية والعلوم التربوية. أداره التربية الإسلامية. جامعه الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المدرب: د. س. اغوس ميمون ، م. ف. د

مستوي التعليم للجمهور حول نظام قبول المتعلمين الجدد في المجتمع يحتاج إلى الحصول علي اهتمام خاص. وهي مرتبطة جدا بنظام مختلف جدا منذ سنوات قليلة. نظام تقسيم المناطق هو النظام الذي يبدأ لأداره الحكومة لتحديث النظام في قبول المتعلمين الجدد. ومن المتوقع ان يوفر هذا النظام فوائد أكبر للمجتمع المحلي في مجال التعليم .

وقد وصفت السياسة الحكومية المتعلقة بتنفيذ تقسيم المناطق استنادا إلى الرسالة المعممة رقم 01 المؤرخة 2019 ورقم SJ 2973/420 بشأن قبول المتعلمين الجدد الموجهين إلى الحاكم والوصي أو العمدة في جميع أنحاء اندونيسيا لتحديد المناطق في تنفيذ المعاهدة .

والغرض من هذا البحث هو: (1) لمعرفة تنفيذ سياسة نظام تقسيم المناطق علي قبول المتعلمين الجدد (PPDB) مستوي المدرسة الاعداديه في جيمبر 2020/2019 السنه الدراسية. (2) معرفه اراء المجتمع (أولياء الأمور) بشأن تنفيذ سياسة نظام تقسيم المناطق علي قبول المتعلمين الجدد (PPDB) مستوي المدرسة الاعداديه في السنه الدراسية 2020/2019.

وتستخدم أساليب البحث في هذه الدراسة نوعا من البحوث الوصفية النوعية مع النهج المعيارية والتجريبية. وتقنيات جمع البيانات المستخدمة هي دراسات المكتبة والدراسات الميدانية مع الملاحظات والمقابلات والوثائق. تحليل البيانات في هذه الدراسة يستخدم تحليل البيانات النوعية الاستقرائي ، اي البيانات أو المعلومات التي تم جمعها ثم تجميعها وفقا لتفاصيل كل قضية.

وأظهرت النتائج ان: (١) تنفيذ سياسة نظام تقسيم المناطق علي قبول الطلاب الجدد (PPDB) في السنه الدراسية جيمبر 2020/2019 وقد تم تشغيل وفقا للتعليمات الفنية الصادرة عن مكتب التعليم في مقاطعه جيمبر. (٢) يتكون خط القبول من المتعلمين الجدد (PPDB) من مسار الإنجاز (5 ٪) ، والوالد أو الوصي المسار نقل الواجب (5 ٪) ، خط التقسيم (90 ٪). (٣) الطلاب الذين يدخلون باستخدام مسار تقسيم المناطق لا تستخدم القيمة كايصال مرجعي. (٤) الراي العام يكشف عن توقع استمرار سياسة نظام

تستخدم القيمة كايصال مرجعي. (٤) الراي العام يكشف عن توقع استمرار سياسة نظام

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

The level of education to the public about the admission process of new students in the community needs to get special attention. It is very related to a very different system with a few years ago. The zoning system is a system that starts to be run by the government to update the system in the admission process of new students. This system is expected to provide more benefits to the community in education.

Government policy on the implementation of zoning has been described based on circular letter number 01 of 2019 and number 420/2973/SJ on the admission process of new students (*Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru or PPDB*) addressed to the governor and regent or mayor throughout Indonesia with the contents of a letter of appeal to make the following policy:⁴

First, to prepare the PPDB technical guideline set in the regulation of the regional head by guiding to *Permendikbud* number 51 of 2018 about PPDB in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and vocational high school.

Second, to set zoning in the implementation of PPDB. *Third*, to order the department of education to coordinate with the population and civil registration agency in establishing zoning.

⁴ Circular letter number 01 of 2019 and number 420/2973/SJ on the admission of new students

Fourth, to ensure the absence of the act of buying and selling of seats of students or a wild levy. *Fifth*, the implementation of PPDB in the school to fit *Permendikbud* number 51 of 2018 about PPDB in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and vocational high school and PPDB technical instruction in regulation of local head.

Sixth, to ensure the school does not conduct test of reading, writing, and counting in the selection of prospective new students on first grade on elementary school. *Seventh*, to ensure the school does not make the value of national examination (UN) to be a condition of selection for zoning and duty transfer of parent or guardian and the result of UN is only the administrative requirement in PPDB in accordance with *Permendikbud* number 51 of 2018 about PPDB in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and vocational high school.

Based on the circular letter above, it can be seen that the admission policy of new students using the zoning system has been regulated clearly as stated in second and third points. The zoning system was implemented for the school under the department of education, including junior high school (SMP).

The problems faced by the education in world today are very diverse. One of them is the equality of education quality. The problem occurs almost in every country. Quality education is expected by every element of the high or low society. The quality of education is regarded as a success parameter for next generation of the nation.

Good quality of education will be the target of parents. A quality school with many achievements has been also supported by good human resources (HR) who can attract interest of society automatically.

Therefore, everything that happens to an educational institution relies heavily on its initial process. The initial process is the admission process of new students.

While the important problem in the world of education today is the lack of equality of education quality in almost every country. In Indonesia, it is still very clear and real the quality of education gaps in almost every region. Assistant of director for education from The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO), Qian Tang in the launch of the Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report 2016 in Jakarta said that Indonesia got a significant increase in the number of educational participation, but the obstacles faced by the Indonesian government is to ensure that all children of Indonesia get the same quality of education.

In addition, the implementation of zoning carries influence to equitable education in Indonesia. The zoning system is a new student admission system imposed by the determination of the radius of zones by the respective local governments and the school is obliged to accept prospective students who reside at a radius of the closest zone with a certain percentage of the total number of students to be accepted.

On the other hand, problematics that occur in the upper field the enactment of the zoning system on the admission process of new students (PPDB) are as follows:

The first problem in the PPDB system is the distribution of uneven public schools in each area. *Second*, since the zoning system does not go well, there are candidate students who are not in the accommodation because they can not apply to any school. While on the other hand, there are schools that lack students because they are located far from residential settlements.

Third, parents queued up to stay at school. In fact, PPDB policy and online systems states that students close to school are certainly accepted. So, even though it gets a queue number one, but for those whose domains are far away from school, the chances are very small to be accepted.

Fourth, the lack of socialization of the PPDB system to the parents of students make confusion. However, socialization should be structured and systematic. *Fifth*, the problem of infrastructure readiness and online registration is immature.

Last, since the number of public schools is uneven in each area, the policy of two shifts, morning and noon was set. The impact is that many private schools in the region lack students and they are feared if they are not followed, then the school can be closed.

However, there are the reasons for the zoning system, such as: (1) school dichotomy is favorite and not favorite. The zoning system which was the recommendation of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia in 2016 to

Kemendikbud, Kemendagri, and Kemenag was then implemented by the Minister of Education, Muhadjir Effendy with the aim to remove the favorite and not favorite school predicate, in order to create an equality of education quality in all schools in Indonesia.

(2) The prevention of human resources (HR) build up in a particular region. (3) Presenting a heterogeneous class population. Classes with variations will encourage educator's creativity in teaching in the classroom. It will increase the competition in education, so that the school will compete to continue and innovate in keeping its existence or even improve the quality of the school to attract interest of society. So, schools are not only at hand at the zoning policy of government, but the school also performs a series of attempts to prove that the school is a worthy school of community choice.

In addition, zoning is not only for admission of new students (PPDB) only, but also to fix various national standards of education, ranging from curriculum, spread of teachers, spread of students, and then also related to the quality of facilities and infrastructures.

Jember implemented the zoning system in PPDB of 2019/2020 academic year. The philosophy of education equality contains the meaning of all having the same opportunity. Therefore, in the pure zoning for the SMPN in Jember does not imply the value or result of national examination (UN) so that for PPDB SMP refer to zoning or the closest distance between the house and the school that is intended in the zoning.

Jember is a district that has an 94 SMPN, while in the academic year 2019/2020 recorded 53 SMPN failed to meet the specified ceiling. That is, the 1.845 quotas of bench is still empty in PPDB of 2019. As for most SMPN that fail to meet the ceiling is in the periphery area.

Based on the explanation described above, the author is interested to do the research with the title **“THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY ON THE ADMISSION PROCESS OF NEW STUDENTS IN PUBLIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JEMBER FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020”**.

B. Focus of The Research

Based on the explanation on the background above, then the underlying problem of the study are:

1. How is the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new students in junior high school of Jember for the academic year 2019/2020?
2. How is the opinion of the parents for implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new students in junior high school of Jember for the academic year 2019/2020?

C. Objectives of The Research

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know how the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new students in junior high school of Jember for the academic year 2019/2020.
2. To describe how the opinion of parents about the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new junior high school students in Jember for the academic year 2019/2020.

D. Benefits of The Research

The benefits of this research are divided into two things, namely:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this research are expected to contribute thinking and knowledge development on management of islamic education related to the implementation of the zoning system.

2. Practical Benefits

The practical benefits of this study:

- a. For the department of education in Jember, as a donation of thinking and scientific contributions in optimizing the zoning system.
- b. For the society especially for the parents, this research is expected to provide an understanding of the enforcement of zoning system based on Permendikbud number 14 year 2018 about the admission of new students (PPDB).

E. Scope of The Research

Scope of this research is the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new junior high school students in several schools in Jember for the academic year 2019/2020, they are SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and also SMPN 10 Jember.

F. Originality of The Research

Researchers realized that the research of the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new junior high school students is not the first study. This is due to the discussion of zoning policy concern discussed by some researchers.

In Desi Wulandari thesis that has the title "*Pengaruh Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Melalui Sistem Zonasi terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa Kelas VII di SMPN 1 Labuhan Ratu Lampung Timur Tahun Pelajaran 2017/2018*", in this study discussing the zoning system in the admission of new students brings a positive influence on student learning achievement of class VII SMPN 1 Labuhan Ratu Lampung Timur for the academic year 2017/2018.

In the thesis of Eka Reza Khadowmi, which has the title of "*Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Kabupaten Lampung Tengah*", stated that there are several inhibition factors in the implementation of PPDB in Lampung Tengah district that has not been established the regional regulation of the zoning system, the absence of

socialization, there is no distribution of facilities and infrastructure, there is no policy enforcement as a follow up of the application of the zoning system and weak supervision in the application of the zoning system.

In Ayniah Cahyani's thesis entitled "*Hubungan Antara Persepsi Peserta Didik terhadap Sistem Zonasi dalam Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru dengan Minat Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam di SMP Negeri 1 Banguntapan Bantul*", states that there is a significant and positive relationship between the zoning system in PPDB with the interest in learning Islamic education.



Table 1.1 Originality of The Research

No	Name of Researcher, Title, Form, Publisher, and Year of Research	Equation of Originality	Difference of Research	Originality of Research
1	Desi Wulandari, <i>Pengaruh Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Melalui Sistem Zonasi terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa Kelas VII di SMPN 1 Labuhan Ratu Lampung Timur Tahun Pelajaran 2017/2018</i> , Thesis, Lampung: University of Lampung Library, 2018	In theory study, both discussing about new students admission through zoning system	In research subject and research methodology	This research focus on the implementation of zoning system in Jember and implemented using descriptive research qualitative.
2.	Eka Reza Khadawmi, <i>Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Kabupaten Lampung Tengah</i> , Thesis, Lampung: University of Lampung, 2019	Concept is examined both the implementation of the zoning system policy	Research location and research object	Target of this research is high in junior school in Jember
3.	Ayniah Cahyani, <i>Hubungan Antara Persepsi Peserta Didik terhadap Sistem Zonasi dalam Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru dengan Minat Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam di SMP Negeri 1 Banguntapan Bantul</i> , Thesis, Yogyakarta: UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2018	Topics discussed equally in the zoning system in the admission of new students	Research methode, variable of research, and also location of research	This reseach uses qualitative descriptive.

G. Definition of Term

To avoid misunderstanding in providing interpretation of the above title, the author raises the following limitation:

1. Zoning System

The zoning system is a new student admission system imposed by the determination of the radius of zones by the respective local governments and the school is obliged to accept prospective students who reside at a radius of the closest zone with a certain percentage of the total number of students to be accepted.

In another study, the zoning system was a reform arrangement in the division of the school area. As a whole, the current zoning system is the cornerstone of the arrangement of school reform ranging from kindergarten to senior high school.

2. Community Opinion

Opinion is an individual way of expressing information obtained based on the individual's own understanding so that it can be drawn by a conclusion, the individual realizes the presence of a stimulus, but the individual interprets the stimulus.⁵

In the context of this study, the individuals presented above gathered into one form a relationship and called the society. The society especially the parents will respond to the implementation of the admission of new students (PPDB) policy of the zoning system perceived by his son

⁵ Moore, Frazier. *Humas Membangun Citra dengan Komunikasi*. (Bandung: PT.Rosdakarya, 2005). Page 54

at the time of enrolling in junior high school in Jember for the academic year 2019/2020.

Implementation of the zoning system policy on the admission process of the new students junior high school in Jember for the academic year 2019/2020 is to know and learn a descriptive analysis related to the implementation of policy of zoning system at junior high school level that occurred in the Jember in the academic year 2019/2020 and see the opinion of people (parents) about the implementation of the zoning system. Thus, the research is expected to contribute to the completion of several problems that exist as the impact of zoning system on the implementation of new students.

H. Composition of Research Findings

The research thesis is divided into six sections with the following discussion systematics, in chapter I researchers will review and discuss the big picture of the introduction, which is a part that describes the background of the problem, focus of the research, objectives of research, benefits of research, originality of research, definition of terms, and systematics of discussion.

In chapter II researchers will review a lot about the review of the literature is a part that explains the theories related to the research conducted. Among the researchers will discuss about the concept of implementing PPDB policy zoning system and the concept of community

opinion, as well as exposing the framework of thinking used by researchers.

In chapter III the researcher will discuss about the research method, which is a part that explains how the approach and type of research used in research, location of research, data sources and data, data collection techniques, data analysis, and the validity of data.

In chapter IV, researchers will describe the data exposure and research results obtained after research. The research in question is conducted in three schools and also located in Jember, namely SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and SMPN 10 Jember. These three schools are the auspices of the department of education, each of which implements the zoning system at the admission of new students for the academic year 2019/2020.

In chapter V, researchers will provide an in depth look at the continuation of theories and research results that have been obtained. Then, the focus on the research will be explained in each school in detail compiled in the form of tables. In addition, researchers will reveal more in depth about the implementation of the zoning system policy in Jember so that it can be understood by readers easily.

Furthermore, in chapter VI, researchers will provide conclusions and suggestions in this study. Conclusions are generated based on data obtained from the informant and other supporting data. Suggestions will be intended for further research and related parties.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Understanding Implementation of Zoning System Policy

1. The Concept of Implementation of System Zonation Policy

a. The Definition of Policy Implementation

Implementation is an act of plan that has been prepared in a mature and detailed basis.⁶ Implementation is usually done after planning is already considered perfect. According to Nurdin Usman, implementation is based on the activity, action, or the mechanism of a system. Implementation is not merely an activity, but a planned activity and to achieve the aims of the activity.⁷

Guntur Setiawan argues, implementation is an extension of activity that adjusts the interaction process between aims and actions to achieve them and requires implementing network, effective bureaucracy.⁸

Implementation is one of step in the public policy process. Implementation is implemented after a policy is formulated with a clear purpose. Implementation is a series of activities to deliver policies to the community so that the policy can bring results as expected.⁹

⁶ Sari, Betty Wahyu Nila. *Humas Pemerintah*. (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), page 32

⁷ Nurdin Usman, *Konteks Implementasi Berbasis Kurikulum*, (Jakarta : Grasindo, 2002), page 70

⁸ Guntur Setiawan, *Implementasi dalam Birokrasi Pembangunan*, (Jakarta : Balai Pustaka, 2004), page 39

⁹ Gaffar Afan, *Politik Indonesia : Transisi Menuju Demokrasi*, Cet. , (Yogyakarta: Pusaka Pelajar, 2009), page 295

The series of activities includes preparation of an advanced set of rules that constitute the interpretation of the policy. For example, from a law arose a number of government regulations, presidential decree, as well as local regulations, prepare resources to mobilize implementation including facilities and infrastructure, financial resources, and who is responsible for implementing the policy certainly, and how to deliver the policy to the community directly.

The meaning of the policy implementation can be seen as a process of doing a wise decision (usually in the form of legislation, government regulation, judicial decree, executive order or presidential decree).

The process of policy implementation takes place through a certain number of stages, usually beginning with the passage of legislation, then the output of wisdom in the form of execution of decisions by the agencies of the implementation of willingness. The implementation of a policy is influenced by two elements:¹⁰

- a. The existence of the program (wisdom) implemented, the presence of the target group is society, and it is expected to benefit from the program of wisdom.
- b. The existence of implementing elements both organizations and individuals responsible for the management, implementation, and supervision in the process of implementing the policies.

¹⁰ Prihatin, E. *Manajemen Peserta Didik*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011), page 8

In the dictionary of Indonesian, the policy is interpreted as a series of concepts and principles that become the outline and basis of the plan in the implementing of a work, leadership, and the way of acting about governance, organization, and so on.

Policy is a mindset derived from institutions or governments that are given in the state of giving birth to ideas, aimed at organizing all life in the institution. Through the formulation of rules and legislation that can be accepted and used by the general public in accordance with the purpose of the policy.

According to Irfan Islamy, the policy should be distinguished by wisdom. Policy translated with different policies means with discretion. The sense of wisdom requires further consideration, while the policy covers the rules contained on it.¹¹

In general, the policy can be interpreted by a government basic concept or plan or public organization to govern the public interest or people.

Based on the opinion of the experts above, it can be concluded that the policy is an action or activity that is intentionally or uncommitted by a person, a group or government that has been isolated from the decision in the form of electoral efforts among various alternatives to achieve certain intentions and objectives.

¹¹ Irfan Islamy, *Manajemen Teori, Praktek, dan Riset Pendidikan*. Edisi 3, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara. 2010), page 45

Broadly, there are several factors affecting policy making, namely:

- a. The influence of outside pressure.
- b. The influence of old customs (conservatism).
- c. The influence of personal nature.
- d. The influence of outside groups.

Basically, the general policy is differentiated into three kinds, the kinds of policies are:¹²

1) General Extractive Policy

General extractive policy is the absorption of material resources and human resources in the society. Such as withholding taxes, dues, tariff retribution from the society, and the processing of natural resources contained in the territory of the country.

2) Distributive General policy

General distributive policy is the implementation of distributive and allocation of resources to the society. Distribution means equally relative division to all members of the society, while the allocation gets a part tends to the group or sector of a particular community according to a scale of priority set or adjusted to situation faced.

3) General Regulatory Policy

General regulatory policy is a setting of society behaviour. General policy and obligation that must be adhered to by citizens and government organizers of the country.

¹² Saefullah. *Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*. (Bandung: Pustaka Setia. 2012), page 31

Based on kinds of general policies, the public must allow to any policy issued by the government for the public, they are:

1) Public Policy

In modern life, we can not be separated from what called public policy. The policies are found in the field of social welfare, health sector, public housing, economic development, national education. But the success of these policies can be said to be balanced by the failures that occur.

Some of the definitions given by Robert Eyeston about public policy broadly are that public policy can be defined as "the relationship of a unit of government with its environment". And then, the policy is seen as a direction of action proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment that provides barriers and opportunities to policies proposed for use and overcome in order to achieve a purpose or to realize a goal or a particular intent.¹³

Besides, the idea that policies include behaviors that have a proper intent to get attention and should be seen as part of an important public policy definition.

In relation to the definition it can be concluded some key characteristics of a definition, namely:

1. Generally, the public policy of interest is aimed at actions that have certain intentions and objectives of the change or random.

¹³ Budi Winarno, *Teori dan Proses Kebijakan Publik*, (Yogyakarta : Media Pressindo, 2009), page 15

2. Policy of public essentially contains a section or pattern of activities conducted by the government officials from the moving satisfaction.
3. Policy of public is what the government is actually doing in regulating trade, controlling inflation, or offering public housing, not the intention of being undertaken or which will be undertaken.
4. Policy of public may be positive or negative in form. The policy of public involves some clear governmental action in addressing an issue positively, but in negatively, public policy may involve a decision by government officials not to commit an act or not do anything but in that context the government involvement is indispensable.
5. Policy of public, based on law and is a ruling action at least positively.

Thus, policy of public is a policy made by a government agency which is a guideline, handbook, or instruction for each government effort, so it is achieved fluency and alignment in achieving policy objectives.

b. Model of Policy Implementation

In implementing public policy, there are several models that need to be used to be guidelines or guidance so that at the time of implementation, the policy will not deviate from what has been previously formulated. The policy implementation model is a framework in

conducting an analysis of the policy implementation process as a tool to describe the situation and conditions that occur after the policy is set, so that the behaviour occurring in it can be explained.

Therefore, the use of a policy implementation model is indispensable for conducting policy implementation studies. There are many policy implementation models according to experts who are often applied. In general, these models describe factors that influence the implementation of policies aimed at achieving the policy.

The approach of public policy implementation expressed by Grindle is known as "Implementation as a Political and Administrative Process". According to Grindle, the successful implementation of a public policy can be measured from the process of achieving the final result (outcomes) that is achieved or whether the goal to be achieved. Measurement of success can be seen from 2 (two) things:¹⁴

The policy process, whether the implementation of the policy has been determined by reference to its policies. Achievement of impact policy objectives or the effect on the community individually and in groups, the level of change that occurred as well as the acceptance of the target group. Besides, the success of a public policy implementation is also determined by the level of policy execution consisting of the content of policy and the context of implementation.

¹⁴ Grindle, Merilee S. *Politics and Apolicy Implementation in the Third World*, (New Jersey: Princetown University Press, 1980), page 7-15

The contents of the policy include: (1) interest affected, which is the interest that can affect the implementation of the policy, (2) type of benefits, that is indicate the positive impact generated, (3) extend of change envision, that is how large changes that want to be achieved through an implementation so it must have a clear scale, (4) site of decision making, that is the location from decision making of a policy to be implemented, (5) implementer of program, namely implementation of policies or programs must be supported by the presence of competent executors, and (6) resources committed, that is the resources must support the implementation of the policy can run properly.

The contents of the implementation include: (1) power, interest and strategy of actor involved, they are strategies of the actors involved; (2) institution an regime characteristic, that is the characteristics of the institution and regime that is in power as environment in which the implementation of the policy is executed, and (3) compliance and responsiveness is extent of compliance and response from the implementers in response to the implementation of the policy.¹⁵

c. Process of Policy Implementation

Implementation refers to the action for achieve the objectives set in a decision. This action seeks to turn those decisions into operational patterns and strive to achieve major or minor changes as previously

¹⁵ Oemar Hamalik, *Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. 2014), page 54

decided. The implementation is essentially an effort to understand what should happen after a program has been implemented.

The process of implementing the policy not only involves the agencies responsible for the implementation of the policy, but also concerns the network of political, economic, and social forces. In a practical level, implementation of policy is the process of implementing basic decisions.

The process consists of several phases, namely the verification of legislation, the implementation of decisions by implementing agencies, the availability of target groups to make decisions, the real impact of the decision whether desired or not, the impact of decisions as the implementing agencies have expected, and efforts to improve the policy or legislation. The process of the implementation concerns some important things, the preparation of resources, methods, policy translation into a plan and directives that can be accepted and executed.¹⁶

From the model of the system, the function of implementation is to transform the policy objectives into the forms of operational activities needed in order to achieve its objectives. The implementation functions will not change, once the policies are implemented differently, the different ones are the end result. The purpose of implementation itself is to produce changes as required by the policy. Therefore, if it is said that a policy is made to intervene in the fairies of public life, then

¹⁶ Fauzi Yudistira, "*Implementasi Kebijakan Publik*". <http://www.Scribd.com/doc/32034707/implementasi-kebijakan-publik>, 2010

implementation is the real form of the intervention itself.

Meanwhile, Richard E. Matland developed an ambiguous conflict matrix model to explain that an administrative implementation is an implementation carried out in the daily operation of government bureaucracy. The policy here has a low ambiguity or frankness and low conflict. The political implementation is an implementation that needs to be enforced politically, because although the ambiguity is low, the level of its conflict is high. An experimentation implementation was conducted on a doubling policy, but the conformity level was low. Symbolically implementation is done on policies that have high ambiguity and high conflict. Matland thought was developed in more detail as follows:

Table 1.2 Matland's Ambiguityconflict Matrix

	Low Conflict	High Conflict
Low Ambiguity	Administrative Implementation	Political implementation
	Implementation decided by recources	Implementation decided by power
	Example: smallpox eradication	Example: busing
High Ambiguity	Experimental implementation	Symbolyc implementation

	Implementation decided by contextual conditions	Implementation s decided by coalition strength
	Example: headstart	Example: community action agencies

Source: Richard E. Matland, 1995

In principle, the matrix Matland has the "four rights" that needs to be fulfilled in terms of effectiveness of policy implementation, namely:

First, policy of accuracy. Policy of accuracy assessed from three things:

- a. The extent to which the existing policy has charged the things that do solve the problem that is to be solved. The question is how excelent is the policy.
- b. Whether the policy has been formulated according to the character of the problem to be solved.
- c. Whether the policy is made by an institution that has authority (mission of institutional) that corresponds to the character of the policy.

Second, precision executor. Policy implementation actors are not just governments. There are three institutions that can become executors, namely:

1. Government. Monopoly policies, such as the identity card of a resident, or have an agreement. High security politics, such as defense and security, should be organized by the government.
2. Cooperation between government or private. Policies that empower people, such as poverty alleviation, should be held by the government with the public or private.
3. Implementation of a privatization policy (contracting out). Policies aimed at directing community activities, such as how the company must be managed, or where the government is not effective in its own way, such as the development of medium and small scale industries that are not strategic, should be handed over to the people.

Third, targeted accuracy. Target with regard to three things, namely:

1. Whether the target is intervened according to the planned, whether there is no overlap with other interventions, or not contrary to other policy intervention.
2. Whether the target in the condition is ready to be intervened or not. Readiness not only in a natural sense, but also whether the target condition is in conflict or harmony, and whether the target condition is in the condition of supporting or refusing.

3. Whether the implementation of the policy intervention is new or update the implementation of the previous policy. Too many policies seem to be new but in principle repeat the old policy with the same results not effective with the previous policy.

Fourth, environmental accuracy. There are two most defining environments, namely:

- a. Environment of policy. The environment of policy concerns the interaction between the policy agencies and policy executor with the relevant institutions. An endogenous variable, which is the authoritative arrangement with the power of the source of authority from the policy, network composition with respect to the composition of the network of various organizations involved policies, both from the government and the community, the implementation setting in respect of the bargain position between the authority that issued policies and networks related to the implementation of policy.
- b. External Environment of Policy. This environment by Calista is referred to as an exogenous variable, consisting of public opinion, which is the public perception of policy and implementation of policy, interpretive institutions which pertains to the interachievement of strategic institutions in the community, such as mass media, suppressor groups, and interest groups, in interpreting policy and implementation of policies, and individuals, that is certain

individuals who are capable of interpret policies and implementation policies.

These four "precise" still need to be supported by three types of support, namely:

1. Political support
2. Strategic support
3. Technical support

In addition to the above three support, research or analysis about the implementation of the policy should also use the implementation model in accordance with the issue, as illustrated by Matland as follows:

Table 1.3 Model of Matland Ambiguity Conflict



The criteria or size of achievement of the objectives is effective, as stated by Siagian as follows:

- a. Clarity of objectives to be achieved. It is intended for the PPDB

committee to carry out the task of achieving targeted objectives and the objectives of the education office to implement the zoning system can be achieved.

- b. Clarity of goal achievement strategy. It is known that the strategy is on the track which is followed in various efforts in achieving the objectives specified so that the implementor is not lost in achieving the objectives of the zoning system policy.
- c. A steady process of analysis and formulation of policies. This relates to the objectives to be achieved and the strategy that has been established means that the policy should be able to bridge the objectives with the efforts of implementing operational activities.
- d. Mature planning. This essentially means deciding now what the education agency should do in the future.
- e. Proper program preparation. A good plan still needs to be outlined into the appropriate implementation programs because if not, the executor will have fewer guidelines for acting and working.
- f. Availability of work facilities and infrastructure. One of the indicators of organizational effectiveness is the ability to work productively, with facilities and infrastructures available and may be provided by the education office.
- g. Effective and efficient implementation. However, the zoning system policy if not implemented effectively and efficiently then the education office will not reach the target, because through the implementation of

the policy, the organization is increasingly closer to the goal.

- h. Educational surveillance and control system. It given the imperfect human nature, the effectiveness of the organization demands a system of surveillance and control. Similarly, in the process of implementing zoning system policy.

d. Measurement of Criteria Policy Implementation

Measurement the performance of implementation of a public policy should be aware of policy variables, organizations and the environment. It needs to be directed because through the proper selection of policies so the society can participate to provide an optimal contribution to achieve the desired goal. Furthermore, when the policy has been found chosen by the implementing organization, because within the organization there are authorities and various resources that support the implementation of policies for public services.

While the policy environment depends on its positive or negative nature. If an environment with a positive view of a policy will result in positive support so that the environment will affect the success of policy implementation. On the other hand, if the environment has a negative view there will be a clash of attitudes, so the implementation process is threatened to fail. More than these three aspects, the compliance of the target group policy is a direct result of the policy implementation that determines the effect on the community.

In relation to this research, researchers are more interested in adhered to models and views on the implementation of the policy of Grindle, Merilec S, which explains the meaning of implementation of the policy as follows.

"Implementation is essentially an attempt to translate public policy which is a broad statement of intent, purpose and way of achieving objectives into a variety of action programs to achieve certain objectives set forth in a policy. Thus, the implementation relates to the creation of a "policy delivery system" that connects the goals of policy with specific outputs or outcomes. Implementation of the policy is a function of doing the program and affect the achievement of its outcomes. Therefore, the study of policy implementation process almost always use the investigation method and analysis of the program activity. "¹⁷

e. Supporting Factors and Inhibitory in Policy Implementation

The success of policy implementation will be determined by many supporting and inhibitory factors involved in policy implementation. In view of Edwards III, policy implementation is influenced by four factors, namely (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure. They are also relate to each other. ¹⁸

¹⁷ Nakamura, Robert T and Frank Smallwood, *The Politics of Policy Implementation*, (New York; St. Martins Press, 1980), page 2

¹⁸ Fauzi Yulistira, ". Implementasi Kebijakan Publik". <http://www.Scribd.com/doc/32034707/implementasi-kebijakan-publik>, 2010

Communication of a program can only be done properly if it is obvious for the executive. This concerns the process of distributing information, clarity of information and consistency of the information delivered.

Resources, including four components, sufficient staff (total and quality), information needed for decision making, sufficient authority to carry out the duties or responsibilities and facilities needed in the implementation. The disposition or attitude is the implementing commitment to the program. The bureaucratic structure is based on standard operating procedure which regulates the flow of work and implementation. of policy.

To facilitate the implementation of policies, it needs properly dissemination well. Terms of management dissemination policy there are four, namely: (1) The attention of community members to the government authorities to explain the need to morally comply with laws made by the authorities. (2) Awareness to accept the policy. Awareness and willingness to accept and enforce policies materialize while policies are considered logical. (3) Belief that the policy is legally made and (4) A policy is considered controversial, but as time goes on then the policy is deemed to be something reasonable.

f. Understanding of the Zoning System

The zoning system is a reform arrangement in the division of

school territory. As a whole, the current zoning system is the cornerstone of the arrangement of school reform ranging from kindergarten to senior high school. The zoning system which regulates the area zone for prospective students is loaded in the new PPDB (the admission of new students of junior high school) system through *Permendikbud* number 14 year 2018.

This latest zoning system principle is almost the same as the environment development system, only in the quota number of this zoning system is much more than the environment development is reached 90%.

g. Zoning System Provisions

In the zoning system, schools organized by local governments must accept prospective students domiciled on the radius of the closest zone of the school with a minimum percentage of 90% (ninety percent) of the total amount students are accepted.

The domicile of prospective students based on the address on the family card issued at least 6 (six) months prior to the PPDB implementation, the goal is to ensure the closest zone radius of the prospective students to a school.

In terms of radius of the nearest zone, established by the local government in accordance with the conditions in the area based on the availability of the school age children in the area and the amount of availability of capacity in the group study in each school.

In setting the radius of zones, local governments in this case education and cultural services involve a deliberation or working group with the principal or related agencies.

For the acceptance process of prospective learners who reside outside the zone radius can use the achievement track with a quota of 5% of the amount to be received or prospective learners who make the transfer of domicile with special reasons can The transfer of domicile by 5% of the amount will be received. This means that the zoning system gives 90% quota to prospective learners with a radius of nearby zones and 10% outside reception via the radius of the closest zone.

The following are contents of article 16 of *Permendikbud* of the Republic of Indonesia number 14 for year 2018:¹⁹

Sistem Zonasi

Pasal 16

1. Sekolah yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah daerah wajib menerima calon peserta didik yang berdomisili pada radius zona terdekat dari Sekolah paling sedikit sebesar 90% (sembilan puluh persen) dari total jumlah keseluruhan peserta didik yang diterima.
2. Domisili calon peserta didik sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1)

¹⁹ Permendikbud number 14 year 2018

berdasarkan alamat pada kartu keluarga yang diterbitkan paling lambat 6 (enam) bulan sebelum pelaksanaan PPDB.

- 3. Radius zona terdekat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditetapkan oleh pemerintah daerah sesuai dengan kondisi di daerah tersebut berdasarkan:*
 - a. Ketersediaan anak usia Sekolah di daerah tersebut; dan*
 - b. Jumlah ketersediaan daya tampung dalam rombongan belajar pada masing-masing Sekolah.*
- 4. Dalam menetapkan radius zona sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3), pemerintah daerah melibatkan musyawarah/kelompok kerja kepala Sekolah.*
- 5. Bagi sekolah yang berada provinsi/kabupaten/kota, di daerah ketentuan perbatasan persentase dan radius zona terdekat sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dapat diterapkan melalui kesepakatan secara tertulis antar pemerintah daerah yang saling berbatasan.*
- 6. Sekolah yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah daerah dapat menerima calon peserta didik melalui:*
 - a. Jalur prestasi yang berdomisili diluar radius zona terdekat dari Sekolah paling banyak 5% (lima persen) dari total jumlah keseluruhan peserta didik yang diterima; dan*
- 7. Jalur bagi calon peserta didik yang berdomisili di luar zona terdekat dari Sekolah dengan alasan khusus meliputi perpindahan domisili orangtua/wali peserta didik atau terjadi bencana alam/sosial, banyak 5%*

(lima persen) dari total paling jumlah keseluruhan peserta didik yang diterima.

2. Community Opinion Concept

A. Understanding of Community opinion

The term opinion, which translates into "opinion", is defined by Cutlip and Center, as an expressiveness of an attitude on the subject of conflict. Opinions are also interpreted as an opinion or view of an issue.²⁰ When a person has an opinion on a common problem that will create a different judgment, it is because the opinion has subjective properties that mean according to their own views.

An opinion is a word that means a response or answer to an issue expressed by words, it can also be behavior, attitudes, actions, views, and responses. While other opinions say the opinion is an expression of attitude through positive answers to supporting informant, neutral and negative answers for answers that do not support, meaning that when a person has a positive opinion the sign of the person is supportive, and when someone has a negative opinion means the person refuses.

B. Opinion Characteristics

Opinion is an individual way of expressing information obtained

²⁰ Abdullah, Press Relation, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2001), page.14

based on the individual's own understanding so that it can be drawn by a conclusion, the individual realizes the presence of a stimulus, but the individual interprets the stimulus. In this definition it contains meaning:

- 1) The opinion depends on the sensory, which is based on basic sensory information. The basic information is the actual information that happens to our sensory instruments. To make something more meaningful to the needs of active involvement with sensory activity related to interpretation observation.
- 2) Sensories causes interpretation to be possible. According to Deddy Mulyana in his book "*Ilmu Komunikasi Suatu Pengantar*", basically the opinion or human viewpoint occurs in two, namely:²¹

a. Opinions on Objects

Every opinion in assessing an object or issue issues is not always the same. Sometimes in the opinion of the problem, a person can do wrong, because sometimes the senses of a person deceiving the person, it is due to:

1. Conditions affecting a person's view, such as the weather conditions that make people see the mirage, refrcurrent light as in the event when a person sees the stick inserted into the water looks bent when actually the stick is straight. This is the illusion.
2. Background experience that differs between someone with

²¹ Deddy Mulyono. *Manajemen Peserta Didik*. (Bandung: Alfabeta. 2011), page 41

others.

3. Different cultures.
4. Different psychological moods also make a difference in one's perception with others in the conception of an object or issue problem.

b. Human Opinion of Social Perception

Social opinion is the process of capturing the meaning of social objects and the events that a person is experiencing in the environment. Social opinion is an important resource in the pattern of interhuman interactions, because a person's social opinion determines a relationship of person with others.

To understand the opinion of the person and public, according to R. P. Abelson is not easy, because it has a close connection with: ²²

1. Trust with something (belief).
2. What is actually perceived (attitude).
3. Perception, which is a process of giving meaning, which is rooted in various factors, namely:
 - a. Cultural background, customs and customs that are embraced by a person or community.
 - b. The past experience of a person or specific group becomes the cornerstone of his or her opinions or views.

²² Rosady Ruslan, *Manajemen Public Relations & Media Komunikasi*, page 66

- c. The values adopted (moral, ethical, and religious are adopted or the values that are in force in the community).

News and growing opinions that then have an influence on people eyes. It can be interpreted that the published news can be a form of opinion of society.

c. Public Opinion Definitions

The term public opinion can be used to signify any collection of opinions expressed by individuals. According to Santoso Sastropoetro the term public opinion is often used to refer to the collective opinions of a large number of people.²³

Etymologically, public opinion is a translation of the english public opinion. While the public opinion comes from the latin language, opinari and publicus. Opinari has a sense of thought or suspect whereas publicus means that it belongs to the wider community.

An expression of the opinion is both verbal and non verbal. As long as the opinion is not yet expressed, then that opinion is a personal opinion. According to Leonard W. Dood, a new issue is said to be public opinion after society reveals it.²⁴

Unlike the crowd, the public is more of a group that is not a unity.

Interactions occur indirectly through communication tools, such as chain

²³ Santoso Sastropoetro, *Pendapat Publik, Pendapat Umum, dan Pendapat Khalayak dalam Komunikasi Sosial*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya 1990), page 49

²⁴ Hafied Cangara, *Komunikasi politik, Konsep, Teori, dan Strategi*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2009), page 158

private talks, through rumors, through newspapers, radio, television and film. These connecting tools allow "public" to have broader and greater follower numbers. The public can be defined as a number of people who have the same interests or hobbies.

Public is understandable as a form of collective coordination that has three things, namely: *first*, the identity is more or less the same. *Second*, agree to diagnostic problems (cause, responsibility, and resolution). *Third*, get involved for a collective effort. So, opinions are always contextual related to the culture and dynamics of debate.

The truth between attitudes and statements has a different meaning. Attitudes exist in one's self, while statements are out of one's self. But there is continuity between attitudes and statements in the face of a particular.

According to Dra. Mr. Sunarjo, the characteristics of the opinion are:

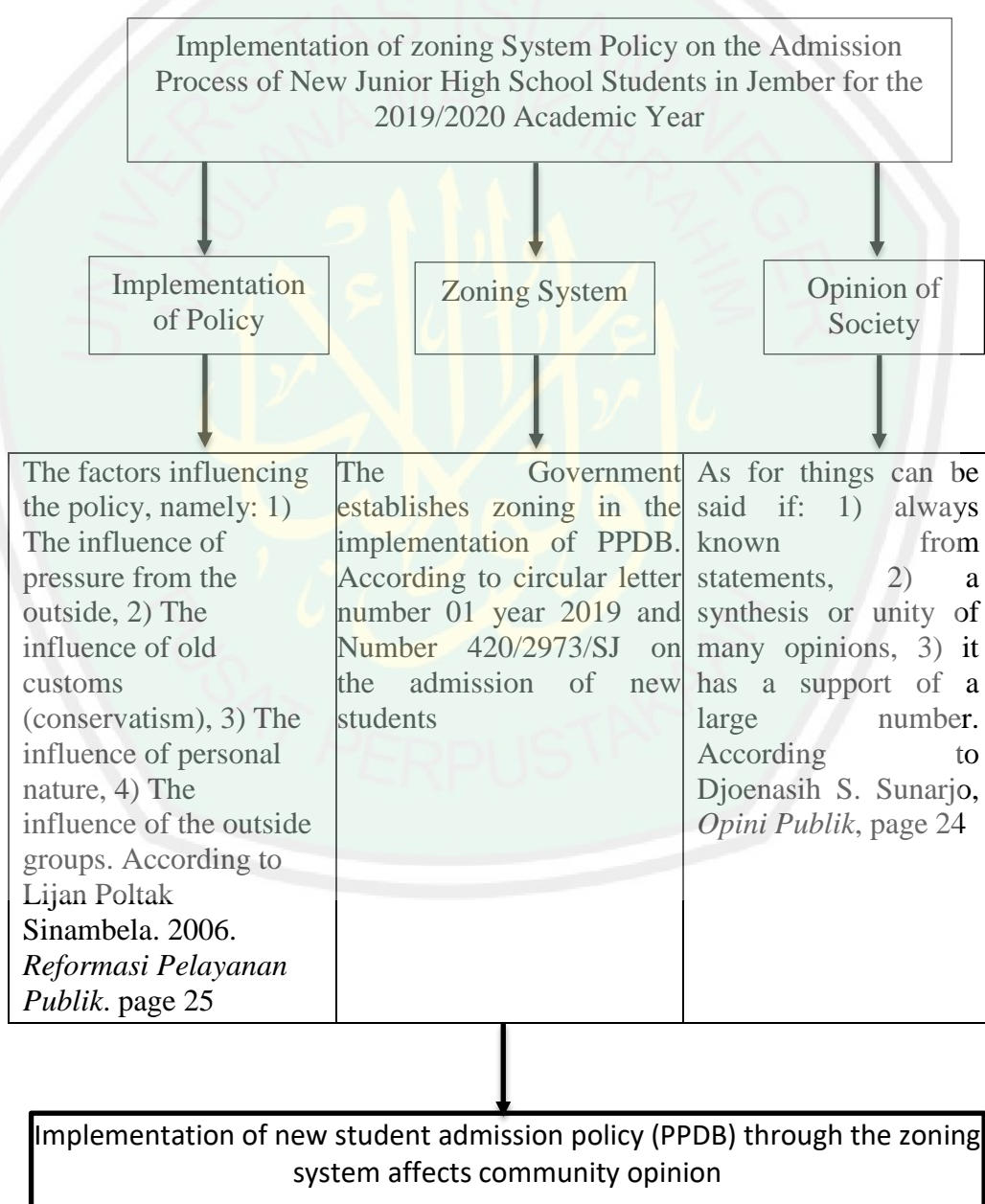
- a. Always known from statements;
- b. It is the synthesis or unity of many opinions;
- c. It has a large number of supporters.²⁵

B. The Framework of Thinking

Research conducted by in this thesis to facilitate the understanding

²⁵ Sunarjo, *Memahami Pendidikan dan Ilmu Pendidikan*. (Yogyakarta: Laksbang Mediatama. 2014), page 12

of the flow of thinking then it is necessary to create a scheme of thinking framework, with the framework of the skeleton thinking it will affect the focus of research and results research will also look more systematic in processing. Here is the outline of the thinking in this research thesis:



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Approach of The Research

The approach to this study uses two approaches, namely normatively and empirically:²⁶

1. Empirical approach, which is done by researching directly to the field to see directly the implementation of the zoning system, as well as conducting interviews with several respondents who are considered able to provide information regarding the above problem.
2. Normative approach, which is legal research conducted by examining the library material or secondary data as the basic material to be researched by conducting a search of the rules and literature that Related to the problems examined in this study.

B. Types of The Research

This research implements qualitative descriptive types. Qualitative descriptive research method is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theory to research at one particular time.

The things that happen in the field will be attributed to the existing theory as proof of implementation of the theory. Then, the implementation will be

²⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, cetakan ke-26, (Bandung: PT. Alfabeta, 2017) page 56

analyzed deeply so that it can be a reference in the development of the zoning system in the acceptance of new students (PPDB) for the future.

C. Location of The Research

The location in this research is 3 (three) state junior high schools that is located in Jember as physical evidence of the research. The school in question is a random sampling based on the names of schools that have been listed in the zoning system.

Sampling is a technique or way that researchers use to take samples of research to be researched.²⁷ Sampling technique is a technique or how to take a representative sample from the population, this sampling should be done in such a way that obtained a sample that can actually serve as an example or can be represent the actual population.

Thus, the samples used in this study were purposif samples. To determine the sampling of the following studies, researchers used purposive sampling techniques. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique used by researchers if the researcher has certain considerations in taking the sample. Sample considerations taken on this study.

For junior high school in Jember, the research object will be as follows:

- a. SMPN 1 Jember
- b. SMPN 7 Jember
- c. SMPN 10 Jember

²⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, cetakan ke-26, (Bandung: PT. Alfabeta, 2017) page 142

D. Data Sources and Data

The data sources used by this research are data pimer and secondary data.²⁸

a. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained or gathered by researchers directly from the data source. Data obtained for the interview with the informant is the headmaster of SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and also SMPN 10 Jember and an interview with several heads of junior high school in the Jember district.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data, is data obtained from literature research, secondary data is obtained by studying and reviewing literature, and legislation. This secondary Data generates secondary legal materials, consisting of:

1. Primary Legal Materials

- a) Constitution 1945.
- b) Law No. 20 of 2003 on the national education system.
- c) Government Regulation No. 32 year 2013 on amendment to government Regulation number 19 year 2005 about national standard of education.
- d) Government Regulation No. 60 year 2010 on amendment to government Regulation No. 17 year 2010 on education management and organization.
- e) Regulation of the Minister of National Education and Culture

²⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, cetakan ke-26, (Bandung: PT. Alfabeta, 2017) page 34

number 14 year 2018 on the acceptance of new learners.

2. Secondary legal material, which is a legal material that gives explanation to the primary legal material, such as literature or books, research results, and so on.
3. Tertiary legal materials, such as dictionaries that provide explanations on primary legal materials and secondary legal materials.

E. Data Collection Techniques

The collection of data on this research is conducted, through literature studies and field studies.

1. Library Research

The literature study was conducted by studying the laws, government regulations and the literary related conduct of zoning in the acceptance of new learners of junior high school level.

2. Field Research

Field studies are conducted directly in the field to obtain information and obtain primary data by conducting interviews to the informant namely headmaster of school in Jember district, and some of parents by asking questions that have been prepared in advance.²⁹

²⁹ The result data from interview in each junior high schools in Jember for certain time

F. Data Analysis

To analyze the data researchers have obtained from the field using a descriptive analysis method, that is non hypothesis research. By merely describing or portraying the circumstances of a research object based on the factors that seem or what it is.

Data analysis is an effort to search for data and programmatically organize records of observations, interviews and other methods to improve research understanding of the cases studied and present as findings for others. As for increasing understanding, the analysis should continue to seek meaning.

While data analysis is an effort to search and organize systematically on data generated by researchers from both observation, documentation and interviews, as revealed by Hadari Nawai and Hadari Martini said that the processing or analysis of data or information is done to determine the meaning of any data or information, its relation to one another and gives the interpretation acceptable to common sense in the context of problems overall.

And in this research using inductive qualitative data analysis, namely: data or information that has been selected collected and then grouped according to the details of each issue. Then the data or information is connected and compared to one with the other, but still using the process of thinking.

G. Validity of Data

In a qualitative study it is a major factor. In order to keep these keilmihan can be seen from the existing data, because mistakes may occur in the search

data, while data distortion usually occurs in the research itself and may also occur from the information. So to reduce or hold the validity of data, researchers need to check back before the process in the form of reports presented, so that no error occurs then used the following techniques:³⁰

1) Participation Extension

Researchers ' participation is very decisive in data collection. The participation was not only done in a short time, but the participation of researchers was able to test. The lack of information either comes from the respondent or unfamiliarity his own researcher in capturing the information. Also to detect and account for distortion that pollutes the data.

In the study, participation extension means, researchers are in research field until data collection is reached and researchers are trying. To do the research process correctly and filter information, both of which come from the study of the informant even.

2) Perseverance observation

Observational diligence intends to find and discover the traits as well as other elements that are particularly relevant to the research problem and then concentrate on those things in detail. That is why researchers conduct scrutiny with on going and detailed observations, against prominent factors. Then the researcher studied in detail to a point so that at the early stage examination appears one or all of the factors that are studied are

³⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, cetakan ke-26, (Bandung: PT. Alfabeta, 2017) page 111

already understood with the ordinary. This observation provision is conducted by researchers in the following ways:

- a. Re ask the interview data with information, the item is less or incorrect data so that the data is more valid.
- b. Correcting the results of the records of the research documents with the existing field, so that if there is incorrect data can be corrected again.

3) Triangulation.

Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that takes advantage of something else beyond that data, because it is necessary to check or in comparison to that data. Thus, the research is not enough to only present data obtained from the research results, but other sources in the form of books, documents, and others to compare and complement the data needed.

In this case can be achieved by:

- a. Compare the observation result data with interviews.
- b. Compare with what is done.
- c. Compare the opinions, perspectives of someone with different opinions or other people's comparison.
- d. Compare interview results with document content.

CHAPTER IV

EXPOSURE DATA AND RESEARCH FINDING

A. Description of the Research Object

1. SMPN 1 Jember

a) History of SMPN 1 Jember

SMP Negeri 1 Jember was established in dutch government era as HIS (Hollandsche Inlandsche School) where the school is currently level with primary school. The same level as the SLTP at the time was named MULO (Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs). At that time MULO was located at Nusa Indah street 27 Jember (now SMP N 10 Jember) and is the only one level school in the former residence of Besuki.³¹

In the Japanese colonial era, HIS was removed and the MULO was transferred from Nusa Indah street 27 (SMP N 10 Jember) to JL Dewi Sartika 1 Jember (SMP Negeri 1 Jember) under the name of CU Gako. After the Japanese occupation period, CU Gako changed its name to Junior high School (SMP).

In the year 1956-1960 after school teacher B (SGB) was removed, in the city of Jember stood 2 SMP, the first junior high school 1 Jember and followed then standing SMP Negeri 2 Jember. In 1997/1998 the name of SMP Negeri 1 Jember changed to JLTP Negeri 1 Jember and now again

³¹ The result data from document of SMPN 1 Jember, at SMPN 1 Jember on November 18th 2019 at 00.20 p.m

its name becomes SMP Negeri 1 Jember.

b) Regulation in SMPN 1 Jember

1. Aspects of Conduct

- 1) Maintain a good name of school
 - a. Prohibite from dating in school environment and outside school environment while using school attributes.
 - b. Prohibited acts of immoral and the things of pornography or pornoaction.
 - c. It is forbidden to carry sharp weapons or items unrelated to the lesson.
 - d. Do not commit criminal acts, such as stealing, fighting, drugs and smoking.
- 2) Be polite and respectful to all school citizens
- 3) Responsible with school facilities
- 4) Not to form groups that contradict the vision of the school mission.
- 5) Be honest in following exam evaluation
- 6) Does not operationalize handphone during school hours except with the teacher's permission.
- 7) Do not carry motor vehicles.
- 8) Attend the flag ceremony and the school extracurricular activities.
- 9) Ditof (not entered without description)

2. Aspect Crafts

- 1) It is not too late to attend school or to follow the lessons in class.
- 2) Carrying books and learning tools
- 3) Implement class picket
- 4) Work on the duties provided by the teacher

3. Aspect of Ignition

- 1) Dress and make up according to school provisions
- 2) Use attributes completely
- 3) Use black shoes (except during sports time)
- 4) Model and haircut according to the provisions and do not paint hair
- 5) Not tattooed and pierced (for men)

4. Hygiene aspects

Responsible for the cleanliness of the school environment.³²

c) Vision and Missions of SMPN 1 Jember

- 1) Vision of SMPN 1 Jember

Outstanding, innovative, global-oriented, Imtaq, and environmental care.

- 2) Mission of SMPN 1 Jember

1. Improve the implementation of national curriculum tailored to the development of school culture.

³² The result data from document of SMPN 1 Jember, at SMPN 1 Jember on November 18th 2019 at 00.20 p.m

2. Improve teaching learning activities through CTL approach, scientific and active learning, innovative, creative, quality and fun (PAIKEM).
3. Improve the performance of multicompetent and globally insightful schools as a means of publication for shareholders.
4. Improve good service of teaching process through the participation of all the school citizens.
5. Improve support facilities in facilitating stake holders.
6. Improve the management standards in realizing national education.
7. Increase body financing according to the school program work plan.
8. Continuously improve the process of assessment and the nation's character in an on going manner..
9. Increasing faith and *taqwa* through the school's infused "mukaaromah" culture.
10. Raising awareness and caring for the long school citizen creates a healthy and beautiful environment.

d) Extracurriculars of SMPN 1 Jember

Extracurricular activities are one of the students ' introduction to social relations. There is an education of self introduction and development of ability in addition to lesson material understanding.

Beside that, OSIS as a parent of the extracurricular activities in the

school, other extracurricular activities are:

- a. Scout
- b. The holy fag raiser army
- c. Red Cross Teen
- d. Volleyball
- e. Basketball
- f. Marching Band
- g. Students Mountaineering Club³³

2. SMPN 7 Jember

1) History of SMPN 7 Jember

On 28 November 1984, SMP N 7 Jember was established with the name of state Junior high school Patrang. At the beginning, state Junior high school Patrang was a philanthromatic from SMP N 3 Jember, and after 1986 SMP Negeri Patrang changed its name to SMP Negeri 7 Jember which is located at Cendrawasih Street 22 Slawu Patrang.

There have been several changes in school leadership, namely: I. Abdul Wahid, II. Ahmad Salam, III. Koesmijatin, IV. Sri Nurjati, V. Dra. Atiyah, S. Pd, M. Psi, VI. Dra. Hj. Nuryati, VII Drs Sunaryono, MM (PLH) and who is now Drs. Syaiful Bahri, M. Pd. The concept of

³³ The result data from document of SMPN 1 Jember, at SMPN 1 Jember on November 11th 2019 at 1.00 p.m

the vision and mission of each leader will according to the circumstances of the era when they lead.

2) Leadership of SMPN 7 Jember

a. 1984 – 2004 (Abdul Wahid-Dra. Atiyah, S. Pd, M. Psi)

If calculated from the year 1984 – 2004, 20 years already travel SMPN 7 Jember. For 20 years, SMPN 7 Jember experienced an "up and down" life. Various trophies got by the school because of the achievements of both academic and non academic fields. At this time, SMPN 7 Jember was once the top 3 ranked UN best district.³⁴

But at this time there are strange events and until now become a part of an unforgettable history for SMPN 7 Jember itself. In the period of almost 1 year (1995 – 1996) often occurs mass possessed, making SMPN 7 become famous and so the talks in the community and strangely at that time also precisely SMPN 7 Jember became the top 3 UN ranking of the district. It is worth noting from this time that the milestone was plugged in with the capital of "togetherness" which later became a precious capital in the subsequent days.

³⁴ The result data from document of SMPN 7 Jember, at SMPN 7 Jember on November 12th 2019 at 00.45 p.m

b. 2004 – 2007 (Dra. Hj. Nurjati)

At this time, SMPN 7 Jember was led by the principal of women, Mrs. Dra Hj. Nurjati. He was in the lead to accentuate cleanliness, authenticity, and harmony and discipline. Almost every corner of the school built a garden, making the school green and fresh to be seen.

SMPN 7 has become one of the most environmentally sound schools (Green School). SMPN 7 was able to be a champion of scientific debate at SMAN 1 Jember to beat a favorite SMP in Jember. At this time SMPN 7 became one of the icons "GYMNASTICS" in Jember because each district level gymnastics competition must be SMPN 7 general champion.

Besides, "Andhika" which is a potential silat athlete who eventually became a regional athlete. At this time also the welfare level of teachers, especially GTT and PTT began to be considered with the work consequences that have been arranged by the school. Unfortunately, she entered full duty on April 2007, but she has established the concept of school leadership with a capital of togetherness, discipline, environmental insight.

c. 2007 – 2008 (Drs. Sunaryono, MM)

At this time SMPN 7 Jember was led by Drs Sunaryono, MM as PLH. Although only 1 year in the SMPN 7 Jember, he was part of the history of SMPN 7 Jember. He was a school principal who did not talk much, but one surplus was to secretly build an academic foundation that could previously have been said to begin to decline.

He began to equip facilities and teaching learning tools primarily based on ICT. Various extracurricular activities of the students began to be grown again even though it has not had a chance to achieve return. There is one sentence that until now is still ringing the author of "No lasting change". The sentence that motivates teachers and students to make SMPN 7 Jember continues to move better and forward. Unfortunately, he has not had the success of his leadership, he has moved to another junior high school. His leadership time was very short, but his work program to establish a change in SMPN 7 would be the pumping of the next leadership.

d. 2008 – present (Drs. Syaiful Bahri, M. Pd)

Drs Syaiful Bahri, M. Pd is the figure of the principal who was previously the principal of SMPN Pakusari. According to his impression first meeting in SMPN 7 Jember

exactly 5 years ago, the school was impressed to sleep in a slumber. Activities of students (extracurricular) do not walk, achievements in the intellectual field remains from junior high school area. It can be said that the condition is far from the impression of SMP in the city area.

With the condition of the SMP 7 Jember, is an alternative school is not a school of education (first choice). As one of the youngest headmasters, Drs. Syaiful Bahri, M. Pd launched a new imaging with the slogan "Suburban school, not to be dispossessed". A commitment to make SMPN 7 Jember beloved everybody hopes, hope to succeed and achievement. SMPN 7 Jember which during this time like "tiger asleep" need to be led by an extraordinary person and Drs. Syaiful Bahri, M. Pd.

This is characterized by various breakthrough in the field of sports and its programs that sometimes impressed "crazy". For example he was able to realize the improvement of sports infrastructure even without money.

In the first year of the lead, he saw one of the potential that could be developed in the field of sports especially basketball, volleyball and football and finally can prove the slogan that has been proclaimed. According to his thoughts revealed in a small discussion that incidentally authors participated, SMPN 7 is

unlikely to compete from academic matters because SMPN 7 Jember at the time is still a second choice or the third option and the only right way is to compete in terms of non academic (sports branch). And it is taken a belief that if the popularity and performance of the school increased then this junior high school will not be a choice or second or third alternative and will eventually make SMPN 7 Jember become a suburban school but become a school of action. And then will get the input of students who number one so that the academic achievement will be stunted up

With a principle "people appreciate us from what has already been done, not from what will be done", he did a field improvement and a number of infrastructures in this school. He also conducted a basketball coach, volleyball, football which already has the name of the sports district, Jember and even national.

In realizing SMPN 7 Jember became an unlisted school is required key success. The key to success is the solidarity and togetherness, a reliable trainer and continuous coaching and ongoing,, fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure and lastly is the awarding of rewards.

Not more than 2 years of his leadership, the "suburban, unfounded school" program was realized. With various

achievements in the field of sports (non academic), the name of SMPN 7 Jember which is this is being unaffected school and even being booming in Jember district with a marked a variety of sports branches in SMP/SMA in Jember District. It can be said that SMPN 7 Jember now is a barometer of Jember District sports at the school level.

SMPN 7 Jember has known as "multi talent" school society has know a lot about the profile of SMP 7 and finally did not hesitate again to have her son to school to SMP 7. Even from the 2009/2010 school year until now, not very few people come to SMP 7 and want his son received in SMP 7 Jember and even exceed the *pagu* of the set. At this time also made SMPN 7 Jember such as the city of China, which lit up in the evening and he made it by making a SMPN 7 Jember in the evening. The principle of Mr. Syaiful, let SMPN 7 Jember live and shady shine for 24 hours and the school residents at home in school and can be oriented as a clean and healthy environmental school and several times a nomination *adiwiyata* school.

From time to time, SMPN 7 Jember showed tremendous increase in popularity with the initial suburban school being an undivided school and even more extreme well known with a multitalent school or an athlete's school. Various infrastructures

ranging from building, sports field, laboratories all available complete at SMPN 7 Jember. The solidarity and openness of a leadership, hard work, and work with the heart, is a capital or a of elements that is vital in building the success of a school.³⁵

3) The Visions , Missions, and The Goals of SMPN 7 Jember

A. The Visions of SMPN 7 Jember

- a. Good attitude
- b. High achievement
- c. Innovative
- d. Insightful healthy environment

B. The Missions of SMPN 7 Jember

- a) To realize and develop the professionalism of educators and educational resources through coaching and training that is based on the mastery of information technology.
- b) To create graduates who are high achievers and good attitude.
- c) To create an active, creative and efficient learning process by implementing innovative learning based on Kontekstual Teaching Learning (CTL)

³⁵ The result data from document of SMPN 7 Jember, at SMPN 7 Jember on November 5th 2019 at 00.30 p.m

- d) Develop a curriculum that will empower the school environment and the national standard with a transparent and objective assessment system
- e) Develop all the personal potentials, talents, interests and creativity of students in an integrated and related through the optimization of extra sports and art activities
- f) Create complete facilities and infrastructure and pursue learning activities.
- g) To create a healthy school by raising hygiene and environmental care activities.
- h) To create a transparent school management and school financing by raising community participation

C. The Goals of SMPN 7 Jember are:

- a) The formation of for educators and employees who are able to perform excellent services to the students and the community.
- b) The creation of graduates who are high achievers and good attitude.
- c) Realization of creative and efficient learning process with media use and innovation in learning
- d) The subject of the curriculum is characterized by the school's characteristic and has a national standard

assessment system

- e) Actualized all potential students in academic and non academicians
- f) Fulfilled all facilities and infrastructures that support the learning directly or indirectly.
- g) Realization of a healthy school environment with the level of caring of the school citizen to the increasingly high environmental.
- h) The implementation of all school programs with management and financing involving community participation directly.³⁶

3. SMPN 10 Jember

a. History of SMPN 10 Jember

SMP Negeri 10 Jember is a Dutch heritage building that was founded in 1939 and is the function of the School of Engineering (ST) 02. Based on decree number 0268/0/1991 dated May 29, 1991 became SMP Program Organizer of Skills with the program of gastronomy, fashion, electronics and electrical skills. But since the year 2001 – 2002 based on the proposal number of 06/104.32/SLTP. 10/PP/2001 dated 08 January 2001 to the head of the regional office of the district,

³⁶ The result of interview with the comitee of the admission process of new students in Jember

Depdiknas East Java U. P kaseksi curriculum field *Dikmenum* in Surabaya then as a result of follow up since lesson year 2001-2002 Junior High School 10 Jember become regular plus

SMP Negeri 10 Jember is a formal education institution that stood on a land area of 9,290 m² is located in the village of Jember Lor, subdistrict of Patrang, Jember precisely on Nusa Indah Street number 25 Jember exactly faced with the hospital on Jember. Located in the middle of Jember City is the highway which is a route of public transport from various directions, making it easier for students to depart school.

Early in the school was inaugurated by Mr. S. Abdurrahman. The leadership of Mr. Abdurrahman started from 1991 until 1994. Then in the next year until 2009 in a row the position of principal is held by the following names:

- a. Darmanto year 1994-1997
- b. Maria Partini in 1997-2002
- c. Drs. Kadim in 2002-2005
- d. Dra. Warsini, M. Pd from 2005-present³⁷

b. The Vision And Mission of SMPN 10 Jember

1) The Vision :

Realization of an accomplished and praiseworthy human in the

³⁷ The result data from document of SMPN 10 Jember, at SMPN 1 Jember on November 18th 2019 at 00.10 p.m

character

2) The Missions :

- a. Realizing the curriculum development of education unit
- b. Achieve increased graduation result acquisition
- c. Achieving improved quality of education
- d. Creating Educational facilities development
- e. To realize the development of systematic and quality education management
- f. Achieving increased operational costs in accordance with SNP derived from various sources
- g. Realizing the implementation of a quality learning assessment
- h. Establishing religious activities

c. Extracurricular activities of SMPN 10 Jember

Extracurricular activities in SMPN 10 Jember aims to support the interests of students in junior high school. Extracurricular activities are usually non-academic. It is hoped that the activities of this talent in SMPN 10 Jember students can be honed and well optimized. With this activity is expected to be students of SMPN 10 Jember not only achievement in academic field, but they can also improve performance in the field of non academic. Students of SMPN 10 Jember are free to choose one of the extracurricular activities that suits their talent. There

are several extracurricular in the SMPN 10 Jember, including:³⁸

a. Basketball

The basketball extracurricular aims to accommodate talented students in the field of basketball, so that students can develop their talents well. Drs. Suwoto Ivan served as a coach in this extracurricular basketball. This basketball exercise schedule is conducted every Wednesday and Saturday at 3.00-5.00 p.m. In the school year 2007/2008, the basketball extracurricular was a result of the achievement by winning the champion 3 of the district level junior high school basketball competition.

b. Football and Futsal

For students of SMPN 10 Jember who are talented in the field of football and futsal sports can join in the football and futsal extracurricular. The contractor in this extracurricular is Akhmad Haini and Eko Budijo, S. Pd. For the football of the Pembinaanya is Mr. Akhmad Haini while Futsal is built by Mr. Eko Budijo, S. Pd. Football and Futsal exercise is performed every Sunday of the morning at 7.00-9.00 a.m.

The achievement achieved by this extracurricular is very good. In the period 2007-2008, SMPN 10 Jember Futsal team won the champion of the three district level Futsal Junior

³⁸ The result data from document of SMPN 10 Jember, at SMPN 10 Jember on November 18th 2019 at 00.20 p.m

competition. And in the period 2008-2009 the SMPN 10 Jember Futsal team increased its achievement by winning the 1st place in the district level junior futsal competition.

c. Takraw

This ekstrakurikuler was built by Mrs. Lilis Yuna W. This extracurricular was held to accommodate the talent of students of SMPN 10 Jember who are talented in the Takraw. In the 2007/2008 school year, the Sepak Takraw was awarded the 2nd provincial champion.

d. Volly Ball

This extracurricular contractor was constructed by Erwandi, S. Pd and Hadi Purwanto ST. Schedule of Volly Ball training is conducted every Thursday at 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Thanks to this extra hard exercise, the SMPN 10 Jember volly team has won the national champion. This means that this extracurricular accommodates the volley talents of SMPN 10 Jember students successfully.

e. Table Tennis

This extracurricular is an activity that aims to accommodate the talent of students who are interested in a table tennis sports. This activity was built by M. Rozim, M. Pd.I. The achievement of the table tennis team is very proud, as the table tennis team has won the 3rd OSN Tennis table at

the national level. This activity is scheduled every Wednesdays at 3.00 - 5.00 p.m.

f. Pencak Silat

The coach of Pencak Silat is Dwi Murwati S. Pd. This activity aims to equip students in terms of self-protection. From Pencak Silat activities are expected that students can protect themselves. This activity is scheduled every Monday at 2.00-5.00 p.m. Pencak Silat succeeded in achieving the district level Pencak Silat Competition, not the responsibility of the 1st Champion.

g. Scouts and Red Cross

The scout extracurricular are aimed to accommodate the adventurer talent that is owned by students of SMPN 10 Jember, while Red Cross aims to accommodate the interest of students in the field of health. So hopefully will be formed young cadres who understand the health. This activity was built by Djoko Winadi, S. Pd. This activity is scheduled every Saturday at 12.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

h. Landfill

This activity was built by Dra. Madiun, and is scheduled every Thursday at 1.30-2.30 p.m.

i. Build Vocalia and Music

This activity aims to accommodate the talent of students

in the field of sound arts and music. Hopefully with this activity, the talents that are in the students will be more honed. This activity was built by Yohana NI, S. Pd. The schedule of this activity is every Friday at 1.00-3.00 p.m.

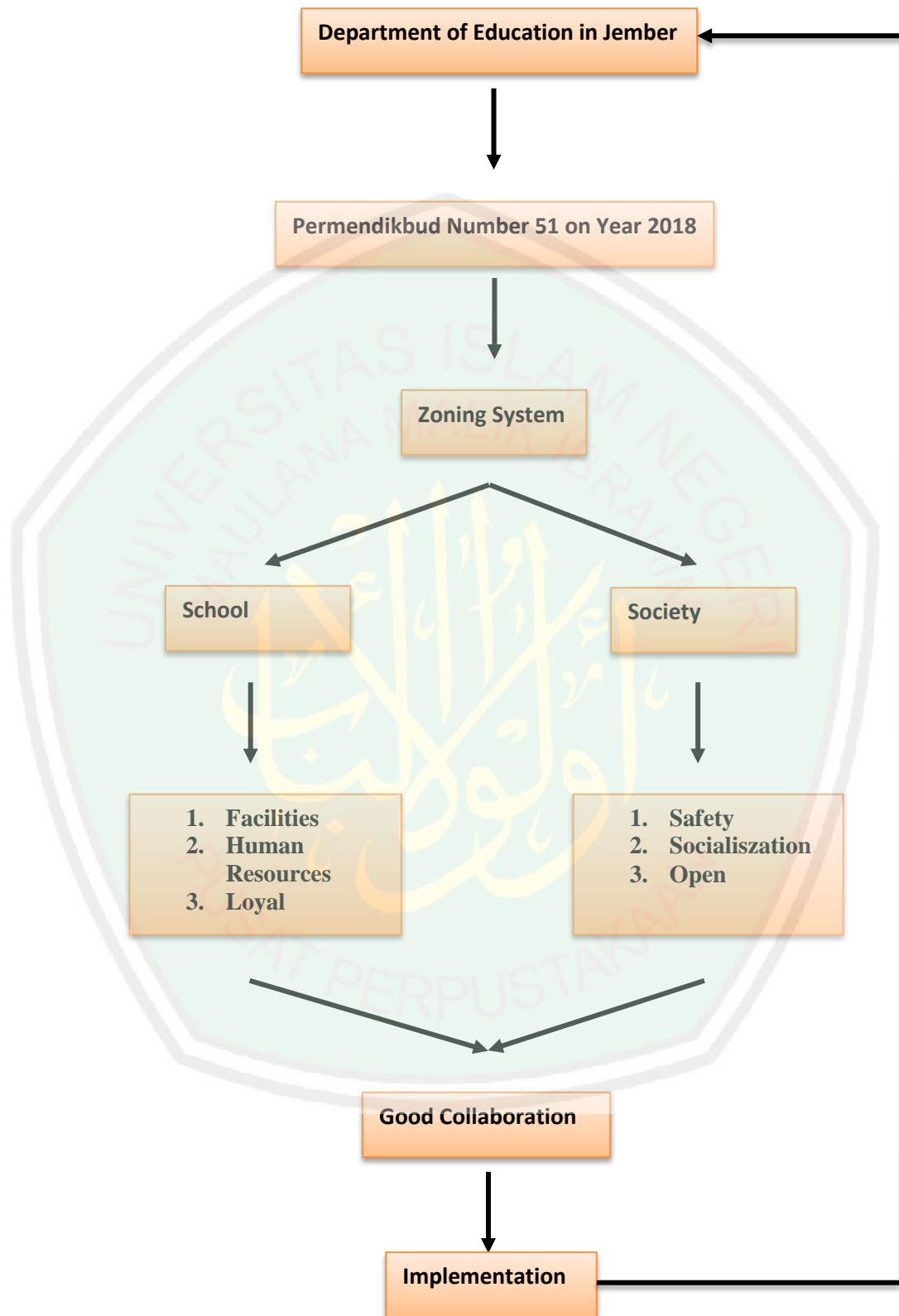
j. Dance

This dance activity is held to accommodate the art talent of dance students. This dance is divided into two modern dance (cheerleaders) and classical (traditional) dance. This activity was built by Endang Hartatik, SPd. This dance activity has been filling various events in Jember. One of them is in the opening of MTQ activities in Jember. This activity is scheduled every Wednesday at 1.30-4.30 p.m.

B. Admission of New Student on Junior High School Level

Based on data obtained through interviews of researchers, observation and documentation of obtained data about the admission of new student on junior high school level in Jember district, they are located in SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and also SMPN 10 Jember.

So, if the concept of implementation of zoning system policy on the admission of new junior high school students is described by the chart, so the picture is:



Figures 4.1 Concept of implemetation of zoning system policy

The concept of admission of new student on junior high school level especially for zoning system is very related with distance between house of student with mutual school. It is like the one delivered by Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd as the comitee of admission of new student on junior high school in SMPN 1 Jember level:

Konsep pelaksanaan penerimaan peserta didik baru sangat bergantung pada radius jarak sekolah dengan tempat tinggal. Semakin dekat jarak rumah siswa dengan sekolah, maka kesempatan untuk diterima akan semakin besar. Dalam konsep PPDB sistem zonasi ini, calon siswa diterima tidak berdasarkan nilai, namun berdasarkan jarak tempat tinggal dengan sekolah yang dibuktikan dengan fotocopy Kartu keluarga yang selanjutnya akan dimasukkan ke dalam aplikasi yang telah tersistem secara otomatis.³⁹

The explanation above, shows that the concept of admission of new student on junior high school level is sistematically. All process on it is operated by online application.

Admission of new students on junior high school is part of process in school to take good student. If student that entered to the school is quality, it means that they have much of achievements for local, regional or even international level so school also will increase its quality. This concept is occured on its inverse.

Based on Mr. Syafii, S.Pd, the chief of comitee on admission of new student on junior high school level (SMPN 7 Jember), that is:

³⁹ The result interview from Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd at SMPN 1 Jember on Monday, November 18th 2019 at 1.00 p.m

Pada dasarnya, konsep pelaksanaan sistem zonasi terbagi dalam 3 hal, yakni yang pertama adalah yang dekat yang sekolah di situ, sistem zonasi menjadikan minimnya kemacetan karena sekolah yang dituju berlokasi tidak jauh, yang ketiga adalah pelaksanaan sistem zonasi ini akan menghapus favorit dalam mensejajarkan seluruh sekolah di kabupaten Jember.⁴⁰

And then, to make convincing this statement, Mr. Syaifudin, S.Pd, the vice of headmaster in SMPN 10 Jember. He said that:

Konsep pelaksanaan sistem zonasi pada Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) di kabupaten Jember berpusat pada kebijakan dari Dinas Pendidikan kabupaten Jember. Sedangkan sekolah hanya sebagai pelaksana saja. Artinya, semua data yang masuk akan diserahkan untuk pemrosesan kualifikasi menyeleksi calon peserta didik yang masuk di setiap sekolah via online.⁴¹

The explanation above, shows that the concept of zoning system on admission of new students on junior high school level is enormous. Because admission of new students on junior high school is important thing for school. It becomes door to open everything. It means that every occurrence that is happened in school start from the human resources.

For example, if the school will join the competition for local or international level, it must prepare well. The student will win this competition by support from many resources, such as parents, environment, teacher, and also culture in the school.

⁴⁰ The result interview from Mr. Syafii, S.Pd at SMPN 7 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.30 p.m

⁴¹ The result interview from Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd at SMPN 10 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.30 p.m

The quality school closed related to quality student. The students have each good skill and they can explore it better than they have. It can be create when the students have skill (academic or non academic) and also force theyself to improve by training or the others.

Actually, there are technical instructions for admission of new junior high school student (PPDB) in Jember. It declared by education and culture department of Jember district. It include many regulation, such as:

1) The definition of PPDB

PPDB is the acceptance of learners to the unit of education, which is a higher level.⁴² In connection, in order to provide opportunities to the community especially for school-age children at junior level, it is still needed a selection of new students ' acceptance for the state junior high based on the consideration of residence zoning or domicile with the school this is done in order to fulfill the needs of new students according to expected, PPDB carried out through achievement track, parent or guardian.

2) Objectives and Paths

a. Objectives

Participants of PPDB are graduate students of SD/SDLB/MI, who are interested to register to continue their education to the state Junior high School in Jemebr district,

⁴² Imron, A. *Manajemen Peserta Didik Berbasis Sekolah*. (2012) Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara.

as long as they meet the requirements.⁴³

b. PPDB line consists of:

1. Achievement track of 5% from initial ceiling and cross-zone and applicable:

2. The highest value of USBN ranked 1, 2 and 3 per subdistrict evidenced by the collective data of pure national exam scores that will be aired in print and online media
3. Results of academic (OSN), non academic (knowledge and arts and sports), by attaching the original evidence of achievement of both the district level, national and international provinces issued by the ranks of education (district education office or city, provincial, LIPI, and Kemendikbud) media is compiled and displayed in print and online media.
4. A special pathway to the government assistance program for the sport class year 2018 based on the letter of Directorate General of Primary and secondary education number: 850/D3/KP/2018 dated 28 February 2018 namely SMPN 1 Jember and SMPN 7 Jember evidenced by the award charter.
5. Learners through the achievement track are students

⁴³ Technical instruction of admission process of new students in Jember for junior high school 2019/2020

who reside in the zoning or outside of the corresponding zoning.

6. Learners champion 1, 2, 3 or *Hafidz* al-Qur'an at least one juz evidenced by the certificate of the institution Tahfidz Al Quran or certificate from the pronunciation of Al Quran.

2. Parent or Guardian Duty transfer line of 5% of initial ceiling:

1. The transfer of domicile of parent or guardian is evidenced by a letter of transfer issued with the appropriate authorities.
2. Displacement due to natural/social disasters is evidenced by a certificate of information related to the authorities
3. The mutation of parents/guardians is evidenced by the mutation of parents/guardians

3. The zoning line amounted to 90% of the initial ceiling:

For prospective new students who will independently register either individual or collectively to the middle school.

4. **The path of the prospective students of the exercise class as much as 32 student reduces the zoning (90% zoning line),** based on the letter of the Directorate General of Primary and secondary education number: 850/D3/KP/2018

dated 28 February 2018 for Jember 2 schools namely SMPN 1 and SMPN 7 Jember.

5. **For students with disabilities who wish to enroll in public schools**, all schools are obliged to accept disabled participants who pass the selection.

2) Objectives and Azas

a. General Purpose

The acceptance of new learners aims to provide a widest opportunity for the residents of the middle school to get the perfect education service.

b. Special Purpose

1. Upgrading APK/APM
2. As a step of achievement in mapping the quality of education.
3. To determine the degree of talent readiness and academic ability in entering higher education level
4. To know the consistency of the academic potential of learners
5. To know and realize the achievement of learners

3) Acceptance of new learners based on:

- a. Objectively, it means that the acceptance of new learners, both new and moving learners must meet the prevailing

conditions

- b. Transparency, meaning the implementation of the acceptance of new learners is open and known by the society.
- c. Not discriminatory, meaning that any citizen of the school age can participate in the program of the Indonesian unitary Republic of Indonesia territory without distinguishing ethnic groups, regions, religions and
- d. Competitive, meaning the acceptance system provides the same opportunity to potential new learners.⁴⁴

4) Committee

a. District Committee:

- 1. Committee domiciled in the district, as responsible for the implementation of PPDB activities in the district is the head of education office
- 2. The task of district committee is to plan, implement, and control the implementation of PPDB
- 3. Disseminate to various parties: schools, parents or students, community and related institutions in the form of meetings, hearings, publications in electronic media and and the Internet.
- 4. Announce correction of prospective new students '

⁴⁴ Technical instruction of admission process of new students in Jember for junior high school 2019/2020

nominations by computerized

5. Announce the results of the admission selection of new Learners (PPDB) informing the schools that have been fulfilled and the schools that have not been fulfilled.

6. Conducting monitoring, evaluation and reporting

7. Coordinate with security parties to assist with supervision at the time of the announcement of PPDB in schools

8. For schools this year diregrouping forbidden to receive new learners

b. School Committee:

1. The Committee based in the school, as the responsibility of the implementation of PPDB activities is the principal

2. Follow up the socio economic results of the district level PPDB system to various parties: school members or teachers councils, parents or students, communities, and related institutions in the form of meetings, hearings, publications in the form of leaflet, banners, billboards, electronic and printed media.⁴⁵

c. Chairman of the School Committee on duty:

1. Plan the implementation of PPDB registration at school, prepare the Secretariat, place of registration, form the

⁴⁵ Technical instruction of admission process of new students in Jember for junior high school 2019/2020

committee, and distribute the results of PPDB from the district committee

2. Coordinating and implementing periodic registration reporting from registrant schools to the district PPDB committee
3. Chairman of the School committee signed a participant sign form
4. Implementing monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
5. Implementing all the policies of the district PPDB committee as set out in PPDB's technical instruction year of study: 2019/2020

d. Registration Procedure

1. Registration procedure :

- a) Place of registration is in the school that is the destination, while for the achievement track, the move of the duty of parents or guardians and sports can apply to the school as desired outside the radius.
- b) Registrants can only choose one public junior high
- c) Registration can be done individually or collectively
- d) Registrant originating from outside Jember district (path of parent or guardian's transfer) is obliged to

obtain recommendation letter from the head of district, Education Department of Jember, registration is held at point

e) Students graduates year 2016/2017 lesson, 2017/2018 including students of package A graduates, age no more than 15 years on July 1, 2019. If there are children over 15 years old then registered in PKBM

f) Application time starts at 7.00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m.

g) For junior high school which at the time of registration of the number of registries less than ceiling then no need to carry out the complete and all data registries directly sent to the district committee

h) No revocation of files during registration deadline June 19, 2019 hours 2.00 p.m.⁴⁶

5) Admission Requirements:

- a. Registrants of the zoning line fill out and return the form to the organizer of the organizers to register with the following applicable requirements:
- b. The highest age is 15 years on 1 July 2019 and evidenced

⁴⁶ Technical instruction of admission process of new students in Jember for junior high school 2019/2020

by the birth certificate or birth letter issued by the authorities and legalized by the local village head in accordance with the domicile of prospective students

- c. Submit a copy of the family card that is classified by the population and civil registration service and legalized by the local village head in accordance with the domicile of prospective learners
- d. The family card issued at least 6 months prior to the PPDB implementation (dated 13 December 2018)
- e. If it does not meet the number 3 provisions, then the family card can be replaced with a domicile certificate from RT or RW which is legalized by the local village head (according to the example format) that the students concerned have domiciled in the shortest 6 months before the implementation of PPDB (dated 13 December 2018) which must diverval specifically by the comitee of school.
- f. Submit A copy of A Diploma or original pass certificate from SD or MI or package A.

Applicants from the achievement track with the following provisions:

1) Academic Field

- a. Rank 1, 2, and 3 of USBN district level
- b. The certificate of the race of subjects or the Olympic level of the

district Champion 1, 2, 3 organized by the Education Office of Jember District

- c. Champion 1, 2, 3 race subjects or National Olympics (OSN), youth scientific Works (KIR) conducted by kemendikbud/lip/education Office of East Java and District Office.

2) Individual Non Academic Fields

- a. Certificate of provincial and national districts of champions 1, 2, and 3 (participants from Jember district)
- b. Provincial and national level certificates 1, 2, 3 (participants outside Jember district)
- c. Test talent ability measurable.

3) Non Academic Team Field

- a. Provincial and National Certificate of Champions 1, 2, 3
- b. Measurable aptitude test

4) Junior Sports Class Program

Junior high School which became a sports class program based on the letter from the director of the first junior high schools, the Directorate General of Primary and secondary education, the Ministry of Education and Culture, Number: 850/D3/KP/2018 dated February 28, 2018. Consists of 2 recipients (SMPN 1 Jember and SMPN 7 Jember), each 1 group

of studying is 32 students.⁴⁷

6) Schedule

Cost of implementation:

- a. Activity PPDB year 2019 funded by APBD Kabupaten Jember year 2019 through DPA Education Service
- b. PPDB activities at the school institutions funded from the BOS Fund in 2019

7) Other Provisions

- a. In the event that a parent or guardian's assignment is not met (\$5) the remaining quota is transferred to the achievement line or zoning.
- b. *Pagu* Per class for SMP of 32 students (without reserve).
- c. The school that the *Pagu* has fulfilled, no increase in the form after announcement announcement, school organizers are not allowed to meet the lack of the ceiling occurred because the students who received no re-register (resignation), if until the deadline of the announcement there is still a school that has not been fulfilled, then given the opportunity to open registration with the time stipulated by the committee PPDB district, the reception of each school is determined decision letter head of the district education office Jember.

⁴⁷ Technical instruction of admission process of new students in Jember for junior high school 2019/2020

- d. The announcement of acceptance of new students can be seen at the registration site that becomes the first choice school, prospective students who are accepted in the intended school are required to report the re-register at the appointed time, the candidate declared accepted but does not re enroll at the stipulated time stated
- e. The state PPDB system uses the pure zoning line, if there are registrants whose zits distance is equal then its graduation based on the time of registration.

For each school in Jember, especially in SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and also SMPN 10 Jember, they are get same policy from department of education in Jember. It is like the one delivered by Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd as the comitee of admission of new student on junior high school in SMPN 1 Jember level:

SMPN 1 Jember telah melaksanakan program Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru secara resmi pada dua tahun yang lalu, artinya dimulai pada tahun 2017. Kebijakan ini serentak telah disosialisasikan oleh pihak Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten Jember kepada seluruh SMPN di bawah naungannya.⁴⁸

The explanation above, shows that the concept of admission of new student on junior high school level is automatically based on

⁴⁸ The result interview from Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd at SMPN 1 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 1.00 p.m

policy from department of education in Jember.

Admission of new students on junior high school is first chance for each school to create good system. This system has been described in technical instruction about admission process of new students for junior high schools in Jember.

Based on Mr. Syafii, S.Pd, the chief of comitee on admission of new student on junior high school level (SMPN 7 Jember), that is:

Sebenarnya, secara tidak langsung, SMPN 7 Jember telah melaksanakan sistem zonasi pada Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru sejak lama. Artinya, sekolah ini telah menerima peserta didik baru yang cenderung merupakan warga sekitar sekolah. Kemudian, dengan adanya kebijakan sistem zonasi inilah yang menjadi bukan lagi hal yang sangat berpengaruh bagi sekolah karena memang penerapannya telah dilaksanakan sejak lama. Namun, berdasarkan kebijakan yang telah disosialisasikan oleh Dinas Pendidikan kabupaten Jember. Adapun pelaksanaannya secara resmi pada tahun ajaran 2018/2019 dan 2019/2020.⁴⁹

And then, to make convincing this statement, Mr. Syaifudin, S.Pd, the vice of headmaster in SMPN 10 Jember. He said that:

Seperti yang telah tercantum pada petunjuk pelaksanaan Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) dari Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten Jember maka pelaksanaan sistem zonasi secara resmi dilaksanakan pada dua tahun terakhir, yakni dimulai pada tahun ajaran 2018/2019. Begitu pula SMPN 10 Jember, juga telah melaksanakan hal demikian. Untuk proses seleksi siswa baru sendiri, peserta didik secara keseluruhan ditentukan oleh jarak dan kapasitas penerimaannya pun tergantung jumlah pendaftar. Semakin banyak warga di dekat sekolah yang

⁴⁹ The result interview from Mr. Syafii, S.Pd at SMPN 7 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.50 p.m

mendaftar di SMPN 10 maka semakin kecil pula kemungkinan diterima bagi siswa yang jarak rumahnya lebih jauh dari sekolah.⁵⁰

Based on this statement, it means that this policy has been done well. Each schools did this zoning system based on the technical instruction of the admission process of new students.

Besides, this policy create opinion of society or community, especially the parents of students. Everyone deserve to show their opinion about this policy including agreement or disagreement. It is like in Jember, the parents also give opinion about this new system on the admission porocess of new junior high school.

According to one of parents that their child has been entered in SMPN 1 Jember, she said that:

Saya mendapatkan kabar tentang sistem zonasi ini dari Sekolah Dasar (SD) anak saya dulu. Anak saya masuk di SMPN 1 Jember ini juga masuk melalui jalur zonasi artinya walaupun pada awalnya anak saya menginginkan sekolah di sekolah lain karena beberapa faktor, maka berdasarkan kebijakan sistem zonasi ini akhirnya anak saya masuk di SMPN 1 Jember. Sebenarnya, mau bagaimana lagi, namanya kebijakan tetap kebijakan yang harus diterima dengan lapang dada.⁵¹

And then, on the other school, that is in SMPN 7 Jember does not find the enough problem. The society around the school are also

⁵⁰ The result interview from Mr.Syaifuddin, S.Pd at SMPN 10 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.10 p.m

⁵¹ The result interview from Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd at SMPN 1 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 1.00 p.m

support the policy as well as in the zoning system policy. The society become part of school, so it will make good the zoning system. It is like that has been said by one of parents in there, they are:

Anak saya masuk di SMPN 7 Jember melalui jalur zonasi. Di sekitar sini, memang kebanyakan masuk di SMPN 7 Jember. Dengan bersekolah yang dekat, kita tidak khawatir masalah transportasi. Kebanyakan dari mereka memilih untuk berjalan kaki bersama-sama. Saya mendapatkan informasi terkait sistem zonasi ini dari pihak Sekolah Dasar yang dulu. Jadi, untuk pemenuhan persyaratannya tidak terlalu membingungkan, semuanya bisa terlaksana dengan baik.⁵²

Beside that, the parents of SMPN 10 Jember also express their opinion about this zoning system policy.

Anak saya masuk di SMPN 10 Jember ini melalui jalur zonasi. Sedangkan, saya sendiri mendapatkan informasi terkait sistem baru ini dari Sekolah Dasar (SD) anak saya dulu ditambah dengan informasi dari pihak SMP. Rumah saya dekat sekali dengan sekolah ini, kurang lebih hanya berjarak 1 km, ada di gang di sebelah sekolah ini.⁵³

Based on the statement above, it makes good statement that the collaboration school and society should be always harmonic. If they create good relation, it will give benefits for education. They can mutual supporting.

Actually, everyone also have hope about something, including agreement or disagreement. It is their authority. Based on

⁵² The result interview from Mr. Syafii, S.Pd at SMPN 7 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.50 p.m

⁵³ The result interview from Mr. Syaifuddin, S.Pd at SMPN 10 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.10 p.m

this zoning system, it can be seen that the society especially the parents have their opinion about hope of this system for the future.

In SMPN 1 Jember, the parents said that:

Saya berharap bahwasanya sistem (zonasi) ini akan terus dilanjutkan. Karena dengan ini, saya merasa mendapatkan banyak kemudahan. Poin pokoknya terdapat pada kemudahan dalam jarak transportasi. Walaupun anak saya belum bisa masuk di sekolah yang menjadi sasaran, tapi sistem ini membuat jarak sekolah dan rumah lebih dekat.⁵⁴

In SMPN 7 Jember, the parents also said that:

Sistem ini hendaknya terus dilaksanakan. Dengan adanya sistem zonasi ini, kemungkinan anak untuk bersekolah dekat akan lebih banyak. Orangtua tidak harus selalu khawatir bagaimana harus menyisakan waktu untuk mengantar anak-anak ke sekolah. Mereka cukup berjalan kaki untuk sampai ke sekolah. Selain itu, hubungan sekolah dan masyarakat akan semakin baik.⁵⁵

And then, the parents in SMPN 10 Jember give statement that:

Harapan saya untuk sistem penerimaan peserta didik baru tahun ini bisa diteruskan mengingat banyak manfaat yang saya dapatkan. Karena rumah saya dekat dengan sekolah, ini akan menghemat pengeluaran bagi keluarga saya. Namun, keluar dari itu semua, saya juga berharap bahwasanya sistem zonasi ini akan diikuti dengan sistem seleksi pula. Anak yang masuk ke sekolah akan diberikan tes supaya mengukur kemampuan anak juga. Dengan demikian, mereka akan semakin menumbuhkan jiwa

⁵⁴ The result interview from Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd at SMPN 1 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 1.00 p.m

⁵⁵ The result interview from Mr. Syafii, S.Pd at SMPN 7 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.50 p.m

*kompetisi satu sama lain.*⁵⁶

In three samples above, it is very clear that this zoning system policy should be continuous for the future because of many benefits on it, such as make interest of society for entering on private schools.

C. Research Findings

Based on data and interview, this research find some results about the admission process of new student in SMPN of Jember:

- (1) The implementation of the zoning system policy on the acceptance of new students (PPDB) at Jember school year 2019/2020 has been running according to technical instructions issued by the Education Office of Jember.
- (2) The admissions line of new learners (PPDB) consists of achievement track (5%), parent or guardian's duty transfer path (5%), zoning line (90%).
- (3) Students who enter using the zoning path do not use the value as a reference receipt.
- (4) Public opinion reveals the expectation of continuing the zoning system's policy with some evaluation that builds a better.

⁵⁶ The result interview from Mr.Syaifuddin, S.Pd at SMPN 10 Jember on Monday, November 11th 2019 at 00.10 p.m

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

A. The Implementation of Zoning System Policy

The zoning policy is the acceptance system of learners based on radius and distance. Through the zoning system it is hoped that all citizens of Jember District can get an education whose location is close to the residence. The advantages of the zoning system include the distribution of education, more time-saving because the school is close, more cost effective for transportation, the condition of the learners more fit, and reduce congestion.

If analyzed in terms of correctness of policy, in the process of implementing the acceptance policy of new students zoning system in Jember, the formulation process of the policy does not consider mapping the populous area of the population and not the population of school age dense.

If analyzed in terms of the accuracy of the executive, in the process of implementing the acceptance of new students zoning in Jember District, the issuance of family card that is the basis of the radius of the domicile of prospective new learners can only be done by the ministry of population and civil registry, but the efforts of the parents to have a strategy to be accepted in a school that is they have replaced their family card with an address that is one zone with the intended school so that the child is most likely to be accepted. In the PPDB process, the absence of verification to the field by the admissions committee of the new students also adds to the possibility of

invalidity and the data that has been gathered to the school.⁵⁷

If analyzed in terms of target accuracy, in the process of acceptance of new learners zoning junior level in Jember District, the target that will be intervened is general. That is, all students who enter using zoning line are accepted absolute with a home distance that is close to the school, regardless of value. This is what is considered less profitable for the superior school because it feels that there is no high-class students like the previous year. But on the other hand, it makes a quality equation of students for each school so that it emphasizes the creativity of teachers to improve the quality of students according to their respective talents.

If analyzed in terms of the accuracy of the environment, in the process of implementation of the acceptance policy of the new student zoning system SMP level in Jember district has been running socialization of the zoning system policy from many sources, including from the original SD students so the Guardian is not confused to follow the flow in the collection of files.

The Jember Education Office on the implementation of the PPDB policy year 2019/2020 zoning system divides the PPDB of SMP Negeri into five groups, where the first track is a 5% achievement line and cross-zone, the second line is the assignment path of the parent or guardian of 5%, the line of zoning by 90%, the path of the exercise class as many as 32.

⁵⁷ Technical Instruction about the admission process of new students in Junior High Schools in Jember 2019/2020

For target accuracy dimensions, there are four indicators that show an increase in the policy implementation in 2019 although the value is not significant.

First, the implementing agent support indicator. It is confirmed when research that it is already a subject of bureaucrat and obedient to the leadership. Therefore, although the conscience of the executor (Committee of PPDB) stated the pros and cons in the policy of this zoning system, in the implementation of the committee, PPDB continues to implement what is the decision of the education office as its parent organization.

Second, the next indicator is conformity of action, as explained in the first indicator of the PPDB committee to be implementers at the school level always try to perform the actions in accordance with the policies that have been established because supervision from the education office.

Third, next to the indicator of bringing school closer to the student domicile, it has certainly improved, because on the pure zoning system this time 90% of students received are students whose domains are close to the school. The main criterion for the proximity of this school is the conflict among the community and implementing committee. Because with these criteria students ' academic achievements become less appreciated, the community finally thinks there is no need to learn to go to a favorite school, simply change the place of residence and change the address on the family card about a few months prior to the admission process of new learners with the zoning system.

Based on the document, observation, and interview with the informant, it can be discussed by theory that have been described in chapter III about the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission process of new junior high school students in Jember for the Academic Year 2019/2020, they are:⁵⁸

First, All forms related to the implementation of the zoning system policy have been clearly displayed in the technical instructions of acceptance of new students at Junior High School in Jember district including at the site of this research, namely at SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and SMPN 10 Jember. This condition is related with the theory that is stated that implementation is an act or implementation of a plan that has been prepared in a mature and detailed. It means that the implementation of policy has been done well.

Second, the theory of policy in education stated that the meaning of the policy implementation can be seen as a process of implementing a wise decision (usually in the form of legislation, government regulation, judicial decree, executive order or presidential decree). An then, the fact answers that in this research, the implementation refers to circular letter number 01 of 2019 and number 420/2973/SJ on the acceptance of new learners addressed to the governor and regent or mayor throughout Indonesia regarding the implementation of zoning.

Third, This zoning system has been successfully implemented in

⁵⁸ Technical Instruction about the admission process of new students in Junior High Schools in Jember 2019/2020

Jember district for the last two years that started in 2017. The new policy begins with the gradual socialization conducted under the supervision of the education and culture of Jember. The socialization of the question can be through the billboards installed, through information from elementary school, and also from the middle school parties.

The zoning system has had a real impact on the community, both positive and negative impacts. The impact arises from the school and the parent party. Both provide a point of view of each.

The school provides full support for the ongoing zoning system, as the school is the executing officer of this. Schools can establish good cooperation with the surrounding community to provide support to each other's development of the school. However, the PPDB policy on the zoning system provides rules for opening the zoning line by 90%. This means that schools with great possibilities only get new students who enter from around school alone without regard to the quality of the value that each student has.

In addition, parents also feel the impact caused by this policy. On the positive side, parents will feel more calm because their children only need a short time to walk to school because of the close distance. However, on the other hand, parents feel a limitation in choosing a school that is considered a quality for the child. Out of the impacts above, government policies relating to the rzoning system in the PPDB must remain in place and are addressed wisely.

Based on the fact above, so the successful implementation of a public

policy can be measured from the process of achieving the final result (outcomes) that is achieved or whether the goal to be achieved. Measurement of such success can be seen from 2 (two) things:

The policy process, achievement of impact policy objectives or the effect on the community individually and in groups, the level of change that occurred and also the acceptance of the target group.

The contents of the policy include: (1) interest affected, which is the interest that can affect the implementation of the policy, (2) type of benefits, that is the type of benefits that indicate the positive impact generated, (3) extend of change envision, that is how large changes that want or want to be achieved through an implementation so that it must have a clear scale, (4) site of decision making, that is, the location of decision making of a policy to be implemented, (5) implementer program, namely Implementation of policies or programs that must be supported by the presence of competent executors, and (6) resources committed, that is, the resources that must support the implementation of the policy can run properly.

Fourth, in the zoning system, schools organized by local governments must accept prospective learners domiciled on the radius of the closest zone of the school with a minimum percentage of 90% (ninety percent) of the total amount students received. Based on this theory, fact in SMP 1, 7, and also 10 Jember make the condition that the school has implemented a zoning system with a minimum percentage of 90%. The clarity of implementation was proven by the PPDB report of the zoning line of each school signed by the

principal and subsequently given to the education of Jember.

And then, the following focus this research that is described in the location of research, they are:⁵⁹

First, the quota of new students. In each school, they have different quota of new students on zoning system. For example, in SMPN 1 and SMPN 7 Jember, they have different policy. They get special class for students that they have achievement in sport for local, national, or international level. But, in the other school, they have quote 90% full for new students in zoning system. It means that chance for new students to be students of SMPN 1 and SMPN 7 Jember via zoning system is lower than to be students of SMPN 10 Jember. For each school, they get 320 students.

Second, the validity of data. Based on teh observation in objects of research, there are no visiting from school, just check it from collecting dossiers for SMPN 1, SMPN 7, and also SMPN 10 Jember.

Third, subject of controlling. All of school in Jember under controlling from department of education in Jember as well as the junior high school level, such as SMPN 1, SMPN 7, and SMPN 10 Jember.

Fourth, the obstructions of zoning system. In each school, they have different statement based on the condition of mutual school. In this research, researcher has been visited on 3 schools in jember, they are SMPN 1, SMPN 7, and SMPN 10 Jember.

SMPN 1 Jember has obstacle in this system, that is the online

⁵⁹ The result of research based on interview with the comitee of the admission process of new students in Jember 2019/2020

application has more evaluate again. While SMPN 7 Jember given the statement about the admission of new student especially in zoning system. The statement is some files from parents is not complete yet and school can not get good quality students because they are lose by the closer students. Besides, SMPN 10 Jember has obstacle, that is some parents still reject this policy because they must choose the closest school necessity.

Fifth, positive impact of zoning system. For each school, a policy bring impacts certainly, both positive or negative impact. For example, SMPN 1 Jember get advantages because of this policy, they are (1) zoning system make distance school and the home of students is closer so they enough to walk. (2) If the students are walking, it means that it can minimize the occlusion. And then, SMPN 7 Jember also has good impacts, such as (1) zoning system make distance school and the home of students is closer so they enough to walk. (2) If school has agenda, the society help to join for make the agenda is successful. (3) The parents has not obligation to accompany and pick the child up from school.

Beside that, SMPN 10 Jember also has three positive impacts, they are (1) zoning system make the parents can monitor their children well, (2) The parents is easy to invite for collaboration. (3) The school is peaceful because the society around school feel that they also have school. It is because of good cooperation. Based on the advantages above, each school have resemble good impact.

Sixth, the priority of admission of new students on junior high school

level.

Based on interview with one of parent in SMPN 1 Jember that actually, there are desire to be student in other school, but because of this policy, he must to be student of SMPN 1 Jember. The parents accept it fatefully. But, one of parent in SMPN 7 Jember that she feels luck and this school is first choice, it means that it is prominent priority. In another answer, one of part in SMPN 10 Jember that this school is first priority.

Seventh, the hope of parents about zoning system. The society have same opinion that this zoning system policy should be continue because of closeness between school and home so it make easy without transportation. Besides that, the parent also hope there are test too to create soul of competition of students.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding of the research have been presented at the previous discussion related to implementation of zoning system pilcy on the admission process of new junior high school students in Jember for the academic year 2019/2020, then the following conclusions to be drawn:

1. Implementation of zoning system policy on the admission process of new junior high school students in jember for the academic year 2019/2020 is done well. In each school for research, they are SMPN 1 Jember, SMPN 7 Jember, and also SMPN 10 Jember has same implementation. They implement zoning system under control from department of education in Jember. They work based on book of technical instruction. In there, all of regulation about the admission of new junior high school students in jember for the academic year 2019/2020 has been described. So, it can be described based on inquiry research:

- a) SMPN 1 Jember make the statement that zoning system policy on the admission of new junior high school student should to be continue because of some reasons. A part of them is to minimize the traffic jam. This school hope that the quota of achievement strip can be increased. There is no falseness of data in the process of selection on the admission of new junior high school students. The comitee of

admission of new students has been checked the administration in detail based on the fact though without visiting at home. All of the selection enter via online.

b) SMPN 7 Jember is one of school that implement sport strip on the admission process of new students with SMPN 10 Jember based on the instruction from department of education in Jember. It means that the quota of zoning system policy is lower than the other school. But, by this policy, SMPN 7 Jember can feel natural competition in education. So, it also can improve the creativity of the teachers to teach the students well.

c) SMPN 10 Jember has same right with SMPN 7 Jember. They have special quota for the new students via sport strip. But, the biggest quota still for zoning system. This policy is very good.

2. The society have same opinion that this zoning system policy should be continue because of closeness between school and home so it make easy without transportation. Besides that, the parent also hope there are test too to create soul of competition of students.

B. Advice

There are advices based on this research, they are:

a. For schools in order to maintain and further improve teh conditioning in the implementation of zoning system policy. It need complete facility to support this policy, such as good application, good connection, and also

good human resources. Good human resources will help so much to do this policy well, so they need understanding, accurating, and also calm to face the society.

- b. For teachers especially the comitee of admission process of new junior high school students must be collaborate each other because the zoning system policy will implement well if school and education departmen are mutual understanding and believing.
- c. For the next researcher who want to do further reaserach related the implementation of zoning system policy on the admission process of new junior high school students, the writer hope that this research can help to give description generally and the next researchers can contribute to showed how implementation the zoning system specifically.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah. 2001. *Press Relation*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- Afan, Gafar. 2009. *Politik Indonesia : Transisi Menuju Demokrasi*. Yogyakarta: Pusaka Pelajar
- Cangara, Hafied. 2009. *Komunikasi politik, Konsep, Teori, dan Strategi*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada
- Circular letter number 01 of 2019 and number 420/2973/SJ on the admission of new students
- Islamy, Irfan. 2010. *Manajemen Teori, Praktek, dan Riset Pendidikan*. Edisi 3. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara
- Hamalik, Oemar. 2014. *Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Mulyono, Deddy. 2011. *Manajemen Peserta Didik*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Merilee S, Grindle. 1980. *Politics and Apolicy Implementation in the Third World*. New Jersey: Princetown University Press
- Moore, Frazier. 2005. *Humas Membangun Citra dengan Komunikasi*. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya
- Nakamura, Robert T and Frank Smallwood. 1980. *The Politics of Policy Implementation*, New York: St. Martins Press

Permendikbud number 14 year 2018

Prihatin, E. 2011. *Manajemen Peserta Didik*. Bandung: Alfabeta

Result of interview with comitee of the admission process of new students on junior high school in Jember, at 00.00 p.m- 01.30 p.m.

Ruslan, Rosady. 2007. *Manajemen Public Relations & Media Komunikasi*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada

Saefullah. 2012. *Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia

Sastropoetro, Santoso. 1990. *Pendapat Publik, Pendapat Umum, dan Pendapat Khalayak dalam Komunikasi Sosial*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya

Sari, Betty Wahyu Nila. 2002. *Humas Pemerintah*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu

Setiawan, Guntur. 2004. *Implementasi dalam Birokrasi Pembangunan*. Jakarta : Balai Pustaka

Sunarjo. 2014. *Memahami Pendidikan dan Ilmu Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Laksbang Mediatama

Sugiyono. 2017. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Cetakan ke-26. Bandung: PT. Alfabeta

Technical instruction of admission process of new students in Jember for junior high school 2019/2020

The result interview from Mr. Jauhari, S.Pd at SMPN 1 Jember

The result interview from Mr. Syafii, S.Pd at SMPN 7 Jember

The result interview from Mr.Syaifuddin, S.Pd at SMPN 10 Jember

Usman, Nurdin. 2002. *Konteks Implementasi Berbasis Kurikulum*,. Jakarta : Grasindo

Winarno, Budi. 2009. *Teori dan Proses Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta : Media Pressindo

Yudistira, Fauzi. 2010. *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik*. <http://www.Scribd.com/doc/32034707/implementasi-kebijakan-publik>



LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix I: Research Image

a. SMPN 1 Jember

1) Interview with the teacher of SMPN 1 Jember



2) Interview with the parent of student in SMPN 1 Jember



b. SMPN 7 Jember**1) Interview with the teacher of SMPN 7 Jember**

2) Interview with the parent of student in SMPN 7 Jember



c. SMPN 10 Jember

1) Interview with the teacher of SMPN 10 Jember



2) Interview with the parent of student in SMPN 10 Jember



Appendix II: Research Transcript

Pedoman Wawancara di SMPN (1, 7, 10) Jember

Bagi Pihak Sekolah

Hari/tanggal :

Narasumber :

Jabatan :

Tempat :

1. Sejak kapan sekolah ini didirikan
2. Sejak kapan sekolah ini melaksanakan pelaksanaan PPDB dengan sistem zonasi?
3. Bagaimana konsep pelaksanaan sistem zonasi yang dilaksanakan sekolah terkait penentuan radius jarak sekolah dengan tempat tinggal?
4. Berapa kuota yang diberikan sekolah dalam PPDB tahun ajaran 2019/2020?
5. Apakah sekolah mempunyai tim khusus tersendiri terkait pelaksanaan PPDB sistem zonasi?
6. Persyaratan apa saja yang harus dipenuhi peserta didik untuk lolos jalur sistem zonasi ini?
7. Apakah sekolah juga membuka jalur lain dalam pelaksanaan PPDB selain menggunakan sistem zonasi?
8. Kendala apa saja yang dihadapi sekolah dalam pelaksanaan sistem zonasi ini?

9. Bagaimana cara sekolah mengatasi kemungkinan pemalsuan data yang masuk terkait radius jarak sekolah ataupun yang lain?
10. Apa tindakan dari sekolah jika terdapat kepalsuan data baik dalam proses pendaftaran peserta didik maupun saat sudah menjadi siswa di sekolah?
11. Apakah terdapat pihak lain yang ikut mengontrol dalam pelaksanaan sistem zonasi ini?
12. Apakah sebelum sistem zonasi ini diberlakukan, terdapat sosialisasi dari dinas pendidikan dan kebudayaan?
13. Bagaimana menyikapi siswa yang berprestasi yang ingin masuk ke sekolah ini namun terkalahkan oleh siswa yang jarak rumahnya lebih dekat?
14. Bagaimana cara untuk mengatasi kendala yang ada?
15. Bagaimana respon dari orangtua terkait pelaksanaan sistem zonasi ini?
16. Apa dampak positif terlaksananya sistem zonasi ini bagi sekolah?
17. Apa dampak negatif pelaksanaan PPDB sistem zonasi ini bagi sekolah?
18. Bagaimana perbedaan mutu siswa yang didapatkan oleh sekolah setelah pelaksanaan sistem zonasi ini?
19. Bagaimana membangun kerjasama dengan masyarakat sekitar untuk menyukseskan sistem zonasi ini?
20. Apa harapan dari sekolah terkait pelaksanaan PPDB sistem zonasi ke depannya?

Pedoman Wawancara di SMPN (1, 7, 10) Jember

Bagi Pihak Wali Murid

Hari/tanggal :

Narasumber :







Jabatan :

Tempat :

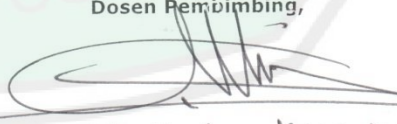
1. Melalui jalur apa putra atau putri Bapak atau Ibu masuk di sekolah ini?
2. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu telah mengetahui tentang sistem zonasi dalam pelaksanaan PPDB tahun ini?
3. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu telah mengetahui tentang sistem zonasi dalam pelaksanaan PPDB tahun ini?
4. Kendala apa yang Bapak atau Ibu hadapi dalam pemberkasan PPDB sistem zonasi ini?
5. Bagaimana mendapatkan jalan keluar atas kendala tersebut?
6. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu pernah mendapatkan kunjungan dari sekolah terkait pembuktian radius jarak rumah dengan sekolah secara nyata?
7. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu setuju dengan adanya pelaksanaan PPDB sistem zonasi ini dan apa alasannya?
8. Apabila tidak setuju, apa alasannya?
9. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu pernah mengetahui adanya pemalsuan data yang dilakukan oleh wali murid agar anaknya diterima di sekolah ini karena ketatnya persaingan?

10. Bagaimana tanggapan Bapak atau Ibu terkait pemalsuan data tersebut?
11. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu masih merasa kebingungan dengan konsep PPDB sistem zonasi ini?
12. Apakah putra atau putri Bapak atau Ibu pernah tertolak di sekolah lain karena adanya sistem zonasi ini?
13. Apakah Bapak atau Ibu pernah melakukan komplain kepada pihak sekolah atau dinas pendidikan dan kebudayaan setempat terkait PPDB dengan sistem zonasi ini?
14. Apa harapan Bapak atau Ibu terkait sistem zonasi ini ke depannya?

G. KONSULTASI DAN BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**Konsultasi dan Bimbingan Skripsi**

Tanggal	Bab/Materi Konsultasi	Saran/Rekomendasi/Catatan	Paraf
19 Sept 2019	Revisi Proposal		
27 Nov 2019	Instrumen Pengumpulan Data		
2 Des 2019	Revisi Bab IV		
6 Des 2019	Kelengkapan Data		
9 Des 2019	Revisi bab V dan VI		
23 Des 2019	ACC		

Malang, 23 Desember 2019
Dosen Pembimbing,


Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M. Pd
NIP. 19650817 199803 1 003

Appendix III : Author's Bio



AUTHOR'S BIO

Name : Yuvita Ariswati
 NIM : 16170017
 Date and Place of Birth : Blitar, 8th February 1998
 Faculty/Department : Faculty of Education and Teacher Training/
 Department of Management of Islamic Education
 Entrance Year : 2016
 Address : Purworejo Village- Sanankulon- Blitar- East Java
 Address in Malang : PPTQ Nurul Huda, Joyo Suko Metro Street gg.
 III/57B Lowokwaru Malang
 E-mail : yuvitaariswati@gmail.com
 Mobile number : 085735618893
 Educational Background :

1. TK Al Hidayah (2002-2004)
2. MI Plus Darussalam (2004-2010)
3. MTsN 1 Blitar (2010-2013)
4. MAN 1 Blitar (2013-2016)
5. UIN Malang (2016-2019)

Appendix IV : Research Letter

a. SMPN 1 Jember

 KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
Jalan Gajayana 50, Telepon (0341) 552398 Faximile (0341) 552398 Malang
<http://fitk.uin-malang.ac.id> email : fitk@uin-malang.ac.id

Nomor : 388 /Un.03.1/TL.00.1/10/2019 18 Oktober 2019
Sifat : Penting
Lampiran : -
Hal : Izin Penelitian

Kepada
Yth. Kepala SMPN 1 Jember
di
Jember

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

Nama : Yuvita Ariswati
NIM : 16170017
Jurusan : Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (MPI)
Semester - Tahun Akademik : Ganjil - 2019/2020
Judul Skripsi : Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) di Kabupaten Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020

Lama Penelitian : Oktober 2019 sampai dengan Desember 2019 (3 bulan)

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga/instansi yang menjadi wewenang Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan,

Agus Maimun, M.Pd
19650817 199803 1 003





PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN JEMBER
DINAS PENDIDIKAN
SMP NEGERI 1 JEMBER
Jl. Dewi Sartika 1 Telp. (0331) 486988 Jember



Nomor : 800/446/413.1/20523851/2019

Jember, 19 Juni 2019

Lamp : -

Perihal : **Telah Melaksanakan Penelitian**

Kepada

Yth. : Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan keguruan
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana malik Ibrahim Malang
Jalan Gajah Yana 50 Malang

Di

malang

Menindak lanjuti surat saudara No.3088/Un.03.1/TL.00.1/10/2019 tanggal 18 Oktober 2019 perihal Permohonan Izin Penelitian, maka dengan ini kami *Menerangkan* nama :

N a m a : Yuvita Ariswati
N I M : 16170017
Jurusan : Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (MPI)
Program Studi : Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (MPI)

Telah selesai mengadakan Penelitian tentang “ Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik baru tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) Di Kabupaten Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020 ” yang dimulai dari tanggal 18 Oktober s/d 20 November 2019 di SMP Negeri 1 Jember.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya..



Kepala Sekolah,

Drs. ROFIKH ANIS

NIP. 19651130 199512 1 004

b. SMPN 7 Jember


KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
 Jalan Gajayana 50, Telepon (0341) 552398 Faximile (0341) 552398 Malang
[http:// fitk.uin-malang.ac.id](http://fitk.uin-malang.ac.id), email : fitk@uin_malang.ac.id

Nomor : *301* /Un.03.1/TL.00.1/10/2019 18 Oktober 2019
 Sifat : Penting
 Lampiran : -
 Hal : Izin Penelitian

Kepada
 Yth. Kepala SMPN 7 Jember
 di
 Jember

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

Nama	: Yuvita Ariswati
NIM	: 16170017
Jurusan	: Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (MPI)
Semester - Tahun Akademik	: Ganjil - 2019/2020
Judul Skripsi	: Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) di Kabupaten Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020
Lama Penelitian	: Oktober 2019 sampai dengan Desember 2019 (3 bulan)

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga/instansi yang menjadi wewenang Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan,



Agus Maimun, M.Pd.
19650817 199803 1 003





PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN JEMBER
DINAS PENDIDIKAN
SMP NEGERI 7 JEMBER

Sekolah Standar Nasional (SSN)

SK No. :1466/C3/DS/2008

Alamat : Jalan Cendrawasih No. 22 Telp. 486475 Fax : 0331- 428567 Jember 68116

Email : smp7jember@gmail.com

SURAT KETERANGAN

No : 422/100/413.01.205.23892/2019

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Drs. Syaiful Bahri, MPd
NIP : 196401019 198501 1 002
Pangkat/Golongan : Pembina/IVa
Jabatan : Kepala SMP Negeri 7 Jember

Menerangkan dengan sebenarnya bahwa :

Nama : YUVITA ARISWATI
NIM : 16170017
Jurusan : Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (MPI)
Fakultas : Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan
Institusi : UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
Lama Penelitian : 21 Oktober s.d 20 Nopember 2019

Judul :
" Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan
Peserta Didik Baru Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) di Kabupaten
Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020 "

Yang bersangkutan benar-benar telah melaksanakan penelitian tanggal 21 Oktober s.d
20 Nopember 2019 di SMP Negeri 7 Jember.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



Jember, 21 Nopember 2019
Kepala Sekolah

Drs. Syaiful Bahri, MPd.
NIP. 19640109 198501 1 002

c. SMPN 10 Jember


KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
 Jalan Gajayana 50, Telepon (0341) 552398 Faximile (0341) 552398 Malang
 http://fitk.uin-malang.ac.id, email : fitk@uin-malang.ac.id

Nomor : 392 /Un.03.1/TL.00.1/10/2019
 Sifat : Penting
 Lampiran : -
 Hal : Izin Penelitian

18 Oktober 2019

Kepada
 Yth. Kepala SMPN 10 Jember
 di
 Jember

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

Nama	: Yuvita Ariswati
NIM	: 16170017
Jurusan	: Manajemen Pendidikan Islam (MPI)
Semester - Tahun Akademik	: Ganjil - 2019/2020
Judul Skripsi	: Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) di Kabupaten Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020
Lama Penelitian	: Oktober 2019 sampai dengan Desember 2019 (3 bulan)

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga/instansi yang menjadi wewenang Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan,

 Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd
 NIP. 19650817 199803 1 003





**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN JEMBER
DINAS PENDIDIKAN
SEKOLAH STANDAR NASIONAL (SSN)
SMP NEGERI 10 JEMBER**



Jl. Nusa Indah No. 25 Telp. 0331-485223 Fax. 0331-412939 Website : www.smpnegeri10jember.blog.com E-mail : smpnegeri10jember@yahoo.com

SURAT KETERANGAN

No. 421.3 / 2732 / 413.02.20523883 / 2019

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : **H. DIDIEK TRIYANTO R., S.Pd, M.Pd**
NIP : 19600606 198903 1 012
Pangkat / Gol : Pembina TK I, IV/b
Jabatan : Kepala SMP Negeri 10 Jember

menerangkan dengan sebenarnya bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : **YUVITA ARISWATI**
NIM : 16170017
Fakultas : Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
Program Studi : Manajemen Pendidikan Islam
Perguruan Tinggi Asal : Universitas Islam negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

telah melaksanakan penelitian skripsi di SMP Negeri 10 Jember dengan judul "**Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi terhadap Proses Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Tingkat Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) di Kabupaten Jember Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020**" yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober 2019 sampai dengan Desember 2019.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



H. DIDIEK TRIYANTO R., S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIP. 19600606 1989031012