

# International Journal of Judicial Law

## Protection of Children's Rights to Obtain Quality Education in the Era of Elementary School Zoning System Policy in Semarang City

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### Article Info

ISSN (online): 2583-6536

Volume: 02

Issue: 05

September-October 2023

Received: 02-09-2023

Accepted: 05-10-2023

Page No: 16-22

### Abstract

The research objective in this writing is to determine the implementation of Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 1 of 2021 on the process of accepting new students using the zoning system in Semarang City; to find out the process of fulfilling children's rights to educational justice in the zoning system in Semarang City and to find out the factors that become obstacles in the implementation of the school zoning system. This research uses empirical juridical methods with a descriptive analytical approach. The data sources in this research use primary data and secondary data. Data collection methods were carried out by interviews, observation and document study. Education is a human right so it has an important role in social life. The aim of implementing education is to educate and develop the morals of the nation so that it becomes better and more dignified. The right to education is a human right for every individual so that every individual has the right to obtain higher education. The results of this research show that the implementation of the New Student Admission (PPDB) zoning system at SD Negeri Srandol Wetan 06 Semarang, SD Negeri Srandol Wetan 04 Semarang and SD Negeri Srandol Wetan 02 Semarang have implemented the Implementation of New Student Admission (PPDB) zoning system in accordance with the Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation (Permendikbud) Number 1 of 2021 and Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 25 of 2023.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54660/IJL.2023.2.5.16-22>

**Keywords:** Protection, Children's Rights, Education, Zoning System

### 1. Introduction

The Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), especially in the fourth paragraph of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, explains that one of the aims of establishing the Indonesian government is to advance general welfare and to improve the life of the nation <sup>[1]</sup>. Based on this, it is appropriate that the right to education is understood as an inseparable part of the objectives of the formation of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 28c paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia CHAPTERXA on Human Rights states that:

"Everyone has the right to receive education and benefit from science and technology, arts and culture, in order to improve the quality of life and for the welfare of humanity."

The enforcement of human rights in the educational environment is manifested in the form of the right to receive education. In order to fulfill this right, educational equality is needed, in the sense of providing the widest possible opportunity for everyone to receive education. In this case, Tomaševski (2001) sees that the issue of equality is related to the government's obligation to be able to implement education that meets the 4 A scheme, namely available, accessible, acceptable, and adaptable.

The government also needs to provide education that is accessible to people who need it. In this case, poverty cannot be used as an excuse for citizens not to be able to go to school. Therefore, the provision of free education is something that is needed to achieve this equality. Another thing related to affordability is the issue of place and time of education.

<sup>1</sup> Ahmad Mughni, Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (Malang: LITERIA media tama, 2021).

Another important problem in the world of education today is the lack of equal distribution of education quality in almost every country. In Indonesia, it is still very clear and obvious that there is a gap in the quality of education in almost every region. Qian Tang explained that so far the Indonesian government has focused too much on the number of students graduating in basic education, but equal distribution of education quality is still not a government priority.

Education is a human right so it has an important role in social life. As stated in article 31 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which states that: "every citizen has the right to education". The right to education is a human right for every individual so that every individual has the right to obtain higher education.

The quality of education services can be demonstrated by improving the quality of education and renewing the education system. Improving education services is one of the important factors in realizing quality education. One of the efforts to improve the quality of education is through equalizing education.

Related to the education system, currently there has been a renewal of the education system, namely by implementing a zoning system during the implementation of New Student Admissions (PPDB). This system is applied in the PPDB offline and online mechanisms.

The implementation of offline PPDB has several paths, namely the Achievement path, the Citizen Partner path, the Bidik Misi path, and the Inclusive Path. The achievement path is for prospective students who have achievements in both academic and non-academic fields. The citizen partner path is for prospective students who come from underprivileged families. The Bidik Misi path is the education costs for poor students who excel. While the inclusive path is for prospective participants who have special needs with certain levels in public or regular schools. In the implementation of online PPDB, namely through the official PPDB page (website) in each region. Schools organized by the government are required to openly announce the implementation process and information of PPDB, including requirements, selection, capacity, and results of new student admissions. The latest offline and online PPDB registration mechanism at this time is implementing a new system, namely the zoning system.

The implementation of the zoning system requires prospective students to study at schools that are within the closest radius of their respective domiciles. Students can have the option of a maximum of two schools, provided that the schools still have student slots and are within the zoning area [2].

In general, the zoning pathway has the largest quota of all new student admission pathways. This can be seen in Spondol Wetan 06 Semarang Public Elementary School, Spondol Wetan 04 Semarang Public Elementary School and Spondol Wetan 02 Semarang Public Elementary School, based on Permendikbud Number 1/2021 the zoning pathway quota at

the elementary school level is at least 70%, while the remaining quota is allocated for affirmation at least 15%, transfer of parents/guardians at most 5%, and achievement (if the quota percentage is still remaining).

Some previous studies related to this research include research conducted by Eka Reza Khadawi [3], which discusses the inequality of education quality still occurs in several regions in Indonesia, one of which is in Central Lampung Regency where there is still a clear gap in education quality. One of the efforts to improve and equalize the quality of education in Indonesia is by applying a zoning system to the process of accepting new students. The weakness of this study is that the basis for using this study only uses Permendikbud Number 14 of 2018, without any regional regulations as the basis for this study.

Research by Muhammad Riefqi Mubarak [4], which discusses the rules of the 2019 new student admission zoning system which are different from last year. Initial findings indicate that the zoning-based PPDB there has an impact not only on the characteristics of students accepted by the school but also on the learning process in the classroom. The weakness of this study is that it only focuses on the learning motivation of class XI students of SMA Negeri 5 Kota Tegal in the 2019/2020 Academic Year.

Then the third research of Ibn Aidil Putra [5], which discusses the perspective or point of view of the external parties of the school (community/Parents of Students) and the internal parties of the school (the School) on the zoning system policy that has been implemented with what has been felt to be positive and negative. One of the weaknesses in this study is that it only focuses on the perspective or point of view of the zoning system without discussing the factors that hinder the implementation of the zoning system.

The purpose of this study is: to find out implementation of Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021 on the process of accepting new students using the zoning system in Semarang City; to find out the process of fulfilling children's rights to educational justice in the zoning system in Semarang City; to find out the factors that inhibit the implementation of the school zoning system.

## 2. Research methods

The type of research used in this study is the method of approach used in this study is the Empirical Juridical approach method. Empirical Juridical is an approach that is carried out based on examining the law as a pattern of behavior shown in the application of legal regulations. The empirical juridical approach is carried out by collecting primary data information obtained directly in the field which is aimed at the application of the law related to the use of family witnesses [6]. By conducting this approach, it is intended to obtain a clear picture and understanding of the problems that will be discussed in this study. The study uses a descriptive analysis approach. In this study, the analysis does not go beyond the scope of the sample, is deductive, and

<sup>2</sup> Rini Werdiningsih, "Zoning System Policy in the Perspective of the Education Community," *Public Service and Governance Journal* 1, no. 02 (2020): 181, <https://doi.org/10.56444/psgj.v1i02.1562>.

<sup>3</sup> Eka Reza Khadawi, *IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ZONING SYSTEM POLICY ON THE NEW STUDENT ADMISSION PROCESS IN CENTRAL LAMPUNG REGENCY* (Lampung: University of Lampung, 2020), <https://icel.or.id/isu/lain-lain/omnibus-law-ruu-cipta-kerja-untuk-siapa/>.

<sup>4</sup> Muhammad Riefqi Mubarak, *THE EFFECT OF NEW STUDENT ADMISSION ZONING SYSTEM ON STUDENT LEARNING*

*MOTIVATION OF GRADE XI STUDENTS OF STATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 5 TEGAL CITY IN THE 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR* (Tegal: Pancasakti University, 2020).

<sup>5</sup> Ibnu Aidil Putra, "Educational Policy Perspective of Zoning System in Senior High Schools (Sma) in Depok City," *JISPE: Journal of Islamic Primary Education* 3, no. 1 (2022): 55–66, <https://doi.org/10.51875/jispe.v3i1.47>.

<sup>6</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2001).

is based on theory or concepts or general properties applied to explain a set of data, or show a comparison or relationship between a set of data and another set of data <sup>[7]</sup>. The data sources in this study use primary data and secondary data <sup>[8]</sup>. Data collection methods were carried out by Interview and Literature Study.

### 3. Research Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Implementation Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning the New Student Admissions Process for the Zoning System in Semarang City

Implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process. Usually implementation is carried out after a policy is formulated with a clear purpose. Implementation is also defined as a series of activities in order to deliver policies to the community so that the policy can bring results as expected <sup>[9]</sup>.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, it shows that Srdol Wetan 06 Public Elementary School, Srdol Wetan 04 Public Elementary School, and Srdol Wetan 02 Public Elementary School have implemented New Student Admissions (PPDB) with a zoning system and have implemented the zoning system policy in accordance with the regulations issued by the government. The role of the government, schools, and the community is needed to help each other and make this zoning system policy a success. In accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 1 of 2021 and the Regulation of the Mayor of Semarang Number 25 of 2023 concerning the New Student Admissions Process and technical instructions issued annually before the implementation of new student admissions takes place.

Based on the implementation theory put forward by Donald Van Meter and Carl Van Horn regarding the implementation of the zoning system policy, the indicators for achieving the implementation of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 1 of 2021 regarding the New Student Admissions (PPDB) zoning system are <sup>[10]</sup>:

#### Policy Size and Policy Objectives

This zoning system policy certainly has standards or measurements and policy objectives that have been determined by the government of course, as it is known that one of the standards for the success of the zoning system policy is the fulfillment of the capacity provided and the purpose of this zoning system policy is one of which is to create equality in every school, remove all labeling from each school, and improve education services in Indonesia. The importance of this zoning system policy is of course to strengthen and solidify education, the Semarang City Education and Culture Office has made all plans and implemented policies so that they occur according to direction and expectations.

Meanwhile, the results of the research conducted in the field, Srdol Wetan 06 Elementary School, Srdol Wetan 04 Elementary School and Srdol Wetan 02 Elementary School have implemented this zoning system in accordance with Government regulations, Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021

and Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 25 of 2023. Regarding the standards and objectives of the policy, so far many schools have met the standards. Of the 3 (three) schools that have met the standards for implementing the zoning system, this can be seen from the fulfillment of all zoning quotas in the school. The objectives of this policy have certainly run as expected where there is no longer an accumulation of students in inappropriate classes or during registration.

#### Resource

The success of the zoning system policy process carried out in Semarang City will of course depend greatly on existing resources, both human and non-human resources.

Meanwhile, the results of research conducted in the field regarding the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy for New Student Admissions (PPDB) at the Elementary School Level in Semarang City, namely the existing and provided resources greatly influence and play an important role in the smooth process of the zoning system. Elementary School Srdol Wetan 06, Elementary School Srdol Wetan 04 and Elementary School Srdol Wetan 02 already have human resources who have the competence and abilities in accordance with the tasks and positions given.

The aspect of non-human resources related to the smooth running of the zoning system in Semarang City itself is already one of the good areas in terms of non-human resources, although there are still schools that have difficulty with facilities such as inadequate classes and incomplete equipment, as well as suboptimal internet.

#### Characteristics of the Executor

The process of implementing the zoning system must of course also be driven by the characteristics of the implementer, where this is one of the drivers of the slow or fast process of the zoning system policy. The government has made and provided policies that can facilitate and provide solutions for the world of education.

Meanwhile, the results of the research in the field, the characteristics of the implementers of the Semarang City Education and Culture Office have been very helpful, Srdol Wetan 06 Elementary School, Srdol Wetan 04 Elementary School and Srdol Wetan 02 Elementary School have also provided good services to assist the registration process of the zoning system. So far, the characteristics of the implementers have been very good and have had a fairly good impact on the government and schools have provided full support and assistance to facilitate the zoning system process that is being implemented.

#### Attitude/Tendency (Disposition)

A policy that is implemented must certainly have a good impact on the recipient of the policy, although we cannot deny that every policy has its own risks. The attitude of acceptance and rejection from schools and the community also certainly affects the success of the implementation of this zoning system because the policies issued will certainly be implemented by the community and schools.

Meanwhile, the results of the research in the field, Semarang

<sup>7</sup> Wasty Soemanto, Technical Guidelines for Writing a Thesis (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2009).

<sup>8</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, Legal Research (Jakarta: Kencana, 2011).

<sup>9</sup> Yusuf Sabilu, Implementation of the Healthy Living Community Movement Program (GERMAS) (Malang: LITERIA media tama, 2022).

<sup>10</sup> Maulidia Hardiasanti and Syunu Trihantoyo, "Implementation of Compulsory Education in Frontier, Outermost and Disadvantaged Regions," Journal of Educational Management Inspiration 09, no. 05 (2021): 1064–77.

City itself, each school is very ready and able to implement this zoning system, especially in Srandol Wetan 06 Public Elementary School, Srandol Wetan 04 Public Elementary School and Srandol Wetan 02 Public Elementary School. This zoning system policy has been accepted by the Semarang City Education and Culture Office, although there are still pros and cons that occur and subtle rejections related to the zoning system policy that is being implemented because not a few people still complain.

### **Inter-Organizational Communication**

The policies issued must of course have communication in each organization so that it is well established in order to minimize and help with any obstacles experienced so that misunderstandings do not occur.

Meanwhile, the results of field research related to the zoning system policy in Semarang City, especially in Srandol Wetan 06 Public Elementary School, Srandol Wetan 04 Public Elementary School and Srandol Wetan 02 Public Elementary School have so far communicated with each other where the Education and Culture Office itself has also often carried out socialization to schools related to the zoning system, just as schools have also carried out socialization in the form of distributing banners regarding the PPDB registration for the zoning system that will be implemented, although there are still many people who are left behind in information related to this zoning system due to the lack of information received.

### **Social, economic and political environment**

The social, economic and political environmental conditions of course become a driver in the success and accelerate the implementation of the zoning system, where if conditions do not allow for the implementation of the zoning system, of course the policy issued cannot be implemented. The government has certainly also thought about what risks and conditions will be experienced in the process of this zoning system policy, therefore many efforts and efforts and renewals have been made by the government so far related to the zoning system.

Meanwhile, the results of research in the field, from Srandol Wetan 06 Elementary School, Srandol Wetan 04 Elementary School and Srandol Wetan 02 Elementary School in terms of economic environment are very helpful for people who have a low economy and living in a home environment close to the school certainly makes them feel the difference and benefits experienced, in terms of the social environment so far there have been no obstacles even though there are still pros and cons and limitations on the right to choose a school, in terms of politics the government feels that everything is running according to the rules even though the regulations issued are always changing and improving but everything has been carried out as it should.

The implementation of the PPDB zoning system policy at Srandol Wetan 06 Elementary School, Srandol Wetan 04 Elementary School and Srandol Wetan 02 Elementary School has been implemented and applied in accordance with applicable technical regulations, both regulations from the center, namely Permendikbud Number 01 of 2021 concerning the Admission of New Students to Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, Vocational High Schools, or Other Equivalent Forms and regional regulations, namely Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 25 of 2023 concerning the admission of new students to kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior

high schools or other forms. The regulation has clearly explained how to implement zoning in PPDB, the pathways provided in the zoning system policy and provide equal and fair opportunities for all prospective new students.

### **3.2. Process Fulfillment of Children's Rights to Educational Justice in the Zoning System in Semarang City**

The written constitutional legal basis that describes education as a right is not only regulated in Article 28C paragraph (1) which is summarized in one chapter on human rights. The government is responsible for organizing an education system to improve the life of the nation as regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 31 paragraph (2) which states that:

"Every citizen is obliged to take basic education and the government is obliged to finance it."

Furthermore, Article 31 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution states that:

"The government shall endeavor to organize and implement a national education system, which increases faith and piety as well as noble morals in order to enlighten the life of the nation, which is regulated by law."

Efforts to fulfill duties and functions in serving citizens' rights to receive education need to be supported by related regulations as derivatives of the 1945 Constitution.

The 5th Principle reads: "Social Justice for All Indonesian People", this is one of the mandates that is the responsibility of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is stated in Pancasila as the nation's ideology. Social justice means providing a balanced position for what the Indonesian people should receive in accordance with applicable provisions without any party feeling disadvantaged by each of its policies and upholding the values of Human Rights. This social justice includes policies taken by the government for the welfare of its people, one of which is justice in providing guarantees and educational facilities to educate the nation's children.

The Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, paragraph IV, reads "Enlightening the Life of the Nation", this is the State's commitment stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, which has national values and ideals that are the demands of the implementation of Indonesian education. Education should be a State priority in its implementation in order to create a developed and competitive country in the future.

In accordance with Article 4 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, which states that: "Education is organized democratically and fairly and non-discriminatory by upholding human rights, religious values, cultural values and national diversity. Education is organized as a systematic whole with an open and multi-meaning system."

The law explains that the foundations and principles that are upheld in organizing National Education and this must be in line with the provisions of Law Article 9 Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.

Zoning is a program initiated by the government in the New Student Admissions (PPDB) policy. The PPDB Zoning Policy emphasizes the dominance of accepting new students from the zone path or the distance between residences to schools. PPDB Zoning is present as a solution offered by the Government which aims to encourage increased access to educational services, increase the spirit of achievement, no buying and selling of seats and illegal levies and eliminate

clusters of favorite and non-favorite schools <sup>[11]</sup>. The explanation of this has been technically regulated by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture in Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021, an amendment to the regulation of Permendikbud Number 51 of 2018 concerning the Admission of New Students to Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools, Vocational Schools, or Other Equivalent Forms.

The zoning system is a solution offered by the Government in carrying out the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in organizing National Education, but in implementing this solution, it must consider the diverse conditions and situations of each region or area in Indonesia. This answers the question of the rights and obligations of the Regional Government in implementing Regional Autonomy including in organizing Education in each Region. The implementation of this system can be interpreted that it cannot be done uniformly but must be adjusted by considering the diversity of policies carried out by the Regional Government in Indonesia, this can be seen specifically in the City of Semarang with the issuance of Mayor Regulation Number 25 of 2023 concerning the acceptance of new students in kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior high schools or other forms, this means that with full consideration that the Semarang City area is ready to implement the solution offered by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The implementation of the PPDB zoning system in the City of Semarang also has various polemics in its implementation so that it is undeniable that it can open the eyes of the people of the City of Semarang about the conditions of Education in the City of Semarang.

Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, specifically regarding the principles of organizing education as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) to Article 4 paragraph (6). Related to the rights and obligations of citizens, parents, society, and government are also regulated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. From the mandate of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, it gives us clarity regarding the principles of organizing education and services from the government and local governments to ensure the implementation of education in Indonesia, especially in the zoning system that is currently being implemented.

Further regulations regarding the zoning system are regulated in, Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021 concerning amendments to Permendikbud Number 20 of 2019 concerning the Admission of New Students to Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools, Vocational Schools, or Other Equivalent Forms. PPDB zoning is present and technically clarified, especially in Article 2 of Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021. With the issuance of this ministerial regulation, it is hoped that a transparent and accountable system can be realized so as to achieve the government's goal of equalizing education for all prospective students.

One of the objectives of the zoning system is to equalize education and eliminate the public's view of favorite schools. The regulation explains the three paths offered in the implementation of the current PPDB system as stated in

article 16, where PPDB registration is carried out through zoning, achievement and transfer of parents/guardians.

The zoning pathway as referred to has a percentage of at least 70% (minimum) of the school's capacity, for the achievement pathway a maximum of 15% (maximum) of the school's capacity, for the parent/guardian transfer pathway a maximum of 5% (maximum) of the school's capacity and the remaining quota is allocated for the achievement pathway. The article is an article that was changed from the previous regulation of Permendikbud No. 20 of 2019 which states that the percentage of at least 80% (minimum and the percentage of at most 5% for the achievement pathway is increased to a maximum of 15%. Logically, two different dictions but have the same meaning and intent. At least 80% (minimum) means that each school can accept students in the range of 80%-100% so that this does not eliminate the intent of the original diction before the change, namely a minimum of 90% without eliminating the very unbalanced dominance in the position of accepting new students. At most 15% (maximum) means that each school can accept students in the range of 0%-15% so that this does not eliminate the intent of the previous regulation suggesting to accept a maximum of 5% of new students and the additional quota only provides additional opportunities for outside the zoning to register through the achievement pathway outside the zoning in accordance with Article 16 paragraph (6).

Considering the mandate in the 5th principle of Pancasila "Social Justice for All Indonesian People", developing noble deeds that reflect the attitude and atmosphere of family and mutual cooperation, respecting the rights of others, not committing acts that harm the public interest. With this, the article is still considered not to fulfill the principle of justice considering the conditions of population density and school infrastructure that are not evenly distributed in every school in each region.

According to the perspective of human rights, the zoning system limits students in choosing schools because schools can only accept students who live around the school environment. Not only is access to choosing a school limited, students are no longer free to choose the school they want, but must be close to the school around the prospective student's residence, and if not met then they must enter a school that is not the student's desire, so it has the potential to hinder the development of the potential of the next generation of the nation. The zoning system also raises the problem of equality of the right to education, although the purpose of this system is to make transportation economical, this is contrary to the principles of democracy in Indonesia, especially regarding the right to choose educational facilities (freedom to choose education facility) <sup>[12]</sup>.

Zoning lowers the quality of schools, In contrast to the previous perspective, which views zoning as being able to equalize the quality of education. In essence, the purpose of this zoning system is to eliminate competition for favorite schools, but this system is actually contrary to the human rights of prospective students to choose schools outside their zoning. The zoning system has the potential to destroy diversity, the implementation of zoning, on the one hand, access to educational services to the community in schools is

<sup>11</sup> Mohammad Nurul Huda and Ach. Khoiri, "The Impact of the Zoning System in Permendikbud No. 20 of 2019 in Pamekasan Regency," PEDAGOGIK: Jurnal Pendidikan 7, no. 2 (2020): 319–47, <https://doi.org/10.33650/pjp.v7i2.1441>.

<sup>12</sup> Puji Suryanti and *et al.*, "Effectiveness of Zoning System Implementation in New Student Admissions (PPDB) and Its Influence on Education Quality Management Efforts Based on the Principle of Justice in State Senior High Schools in Klaten Regency for the 2016-2018 Academic Year," Jurnal CANDI 20, no. 1 (2020): 111–26.

to facilitate.

Another thing that is in line is that the destruction of diversity because the composition of students in schools is only students who are in the school environment where this system is considered contrary to the diversity that should be maintained by the government. Thus, students' rights to socialize with wider relations will also be marginalized. Accepting new students is one of the things that often causes problems in social life, the attitude of the community with the implementation of the zoning system in accepting new students is that some agree with the zoning system on the grounds that with the implementation of the zoning system it will be easier to find a school because it is determined by the region and some disagree because prospective new students find it difficult to find the school they want <sup>[13]</sup>.

The legal problem that arises is that the zoning pathway that passes students closest to the target school does not consider the student's grades as regulated in Government Regulation Number 57 of 2021 concerning National Education Standards (PP Number 57 of 2021 concerning SNP). This is because the 2023 PPDB through the achievement pathway is also determined based on the report card attached with a certificate of the student's report card grade ranking in the last 5 semesters from the school of origin. The achievement pathway quota is only the remaining quota from the zoning, affirmation, and transfer of guardians/parents pathways. The Permendikbud and SE issued should still refer to PP Number 57 of 2021 concerning SNP by considering 'grades' as the largest quota against the school's capacity, then followed by the affirmation, zoning, and transfer of parents/guardians pathways.

### 3.3. Factors that Inhibit the Implementation of the School Zoning System

The registration process for the zoning system PPDB certainly does not always run smoothly, one of the reasons why the process cannot run smoothly is because of obstacles. According to the results of research at Spondol Wetan 06 Elementary School, Semarang, Spondol Wetan 04 Elementary School, Semarang, and Spondol Wetan 02 Elementary School, Semarang, there are several inhibiting factors related to the New Student Admissions (PPDB) zoning system, including:

#### Socialization is not yet optimal

The socialization of the PPDB zoning system carried out by the office has not been optimal so that many new students and parents still do not understand and do not know what the PPDB zoning system is and how the process works.

Based on the research results, it is explained that the less than optimal socialization of the zoning system occurred because the school only carried out socialization through posters or MMT which were only posted in front of the school.

#### Server Capacity

The PPDB website server capacity is inadequate, resulting in frequent errors when accessed by new student applicants simultaneously.

Based on the results of research and interviews, it explains that server capacity is the main thing in the PPDB zoning

system registration process. If the server is disrupted, the registration process will be disrupted.

#### Unstable Internet Network

The internet network at school is sometimes unstable, sometimes slow and disconnected. Based on the results of research and interviews, it explains that the internet network is also the main thing in the PPDB zoning system process because all registration processes require an internet network.

#### Power Grid Outage

The electricity network suddenly went out and without any notification from PLN. Based on the results of research and interviews, it explains that the electricity network that suddenly went out without any notification from PLN is an obstacle for everyone, not only the school but also for applicants. Because if the electricity goes out suddenly, the PPDB process cannot be carried out.

#### File Verification

Most new students verify their files at the last minute of registration, resulting in a backlog. Based on research and interview results, it is explained that file verification is the main thing in the 2023 PPDB process. Direct file verification is carried out to match the files that have been uploaded online by new students. Verification must be carried out directly at the nearest school. The obstacle experienced by schools is that there are still many new students verifying their files near the end of registration, of course this will make it difficult for schools because of the limited number of verification officers.

#### Tool Limitations

There are still many prospective students who cannot register online due to limited equipment, such as not having a laptop and internet connection.

Based on the results of the study and interviews, it explains that the limited tools are the next obstacle. Not all students have laptops or even internet networks at home. So that makes students confused to register. But some schools have also prepared computers that can be used by students to register.

The solution to this obstacle is that prospective new students can use the computers/laptops at school that have been provided by the school together with the office or use computers at internet cafes (warnet) that have been connected to the internet network.

### 4. Conclusion

The zoning system policy implemented by Spondol Wetan 06 Elementary School Semarang, Spondol Wetan 04 Elementary School Semarang and Spondol Wetan 02 Elementary School Semarang has so far not been able to fulfill public interests as a whole. Meanwhile, the Implementation of New Student Admissions (PPDB) with the zoning system at Spondol Wetan 06 Elementary School Semarang, Spondol Wetan 04 Elementary School Semarang and Spondol Wetan 02 Elementary School Semarang has implemented the Implementation of New Student Admissions (PPDB) with the zoning system in accordance with the Regulation of the

<sup>13</sup> Tri Mulyani and Dewi Tuti Muryati, "Legal Analysis of the Zoning System in New Student Admissions," *Jurnal Usm Law Review* 3, no. 1 (2020): 34, <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v3i1.2118>.

Ministry of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 1 of 2021 and the Regulation of the Mayor of Semarang Number 25 of 2023. From a human rights perspective, the zoning system limits students in choosing schools because schools can only accept students who live around the school environment. Not only is access to choosing a school limited, students are no longer free to choose the school they want, but must be close to the school around the prospective student's residence, and if not met then they must enter a school that is not the student's desire, so that it has the potential to hinder the development of the potential of the next generation of the nation. The zoning system also raises the problem of equality of the right to education, although the purpose of this system is to make transportation economical, so this is contrary to the principles of democracy in Indonesia, especially regarding the right to choose educational facilities (freedom to choose education facility). The implementation of the New Student Admissions (PPDB) zoning system at Srandol Wetan 06 Elementary School Semarang, Srandol Wetan 04 Elementary School Semarang and Srandol Wetan 02 Elementary School Semarang has several inhibiting factors, including: Suboptimal socialization; Server Capacity; File Verification; Power outage; Unstable Internet Network; and Limited Tools.

## 5. References

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