

## ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PERMENDIKBUD NUMBER 44 OF 2019 CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL ZONING SYSTEM ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AS STUDENTS AT SMA N 4 BANDAR LAMPUNG

Dina Qolbi Lestari<sup>1</sup>,  
Amelia Nanda Sari<sup>2</sup>,  
Cindira Puspa Dina<sup>3</sup>,  
Putri Tristyowati<sup>4</sup>,  
Zainab Ompu Jainah<sup>5</sup>

[Zainab@ubl.ac.id](mailto:Zainab@ubl.ac.id)

<sup>12345</sup>Universitas Bandar Lampung

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### ABSTRACT

*Education plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of human resources, shaping knowledge, insight, and the character of future generations. In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the implementation of education is a mandatory function of local governments. This research focuses on the implementation of PERMENDIKBUD Number 44 of 2019 regarding the school zoning system at SMAN 4 Bandar Lampung and the factors that hinder its execution. Using an empirical juridical approach with primary and secondary data obtained through field and library research, the study reveals that the zoning system has been fairly well implemented in supporting students' educational rights. However, challenges such as uneven government socialization of the policy to the public continue to hamper its effectiveness.*

**Keywords:** School Zoning Program, PPDB SMA N 4 Bandar Lampung

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### Introduction

Zoning is one of the many components of the national education system reform that seeks to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. (Dewi Riyanti et al., 2020) People's lives are highly dependent on education which is a fundamental human right. (Cole, 2022) Every citizen has the right to quality education, in line with what is stated in Article 31 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. (Ulfah Arini & Anandea, 2023)

One of the many efforts that are being carried out to improve the education system is the process of implementing the zoning system for new students, as stated in the 2018 Regulation of the Minister of Education. (Rolifola Cahya Hartawan & Fitriyani Kosasih, 2023) The implementation of the zoning system was ultimately decided through a series of updates and revisions of the new student admission policy (Nur Ahid & Sufirmansyah, 2022). Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 51 of 2018 regulates this system which is an innovation in the field of education. In accordance with Permendikbud Number 20 of 2019 and Permendikbud Number 44 of 2019, this regulation underwent two changes in 2019 which changed the provisions of the previous regulation. (Abidin et al., 2023)

Until now, a number of problems are still faced by the world of education in Indonesia, such as irregularities in learning activities and in the education system itself. (Abdullah, 2017) Education requires teachers, students, facilities and infrastructure, as well as various other important elements. (Nurmayuli, 2022) Students are the most important component of the three components because learning activities cannot take place without them. Those who want to take advantage of formal education to reach their maximum potential must register for New Student Admissions (PPDB).

The zoning problem that occurs is actually that the number of school graduates and the capacity of schools available in several areas are not balanced, so it becomes a challenge in New Student Admissions (PPDB). As a result, some schools that used to have a large number of students, now only have a small number of students, while schools in densely populated areas actually have an excess of prospective students. As a result, students who live far from school will lose out on competition with students who live near schools.

Human rights in the field of education are manifested in the right to access education. Giving everyone the greatest opportunity to pursue education is necessary to ensure the equal distribution of education, which is a prerequisite for the realization of this right. The government needs to provide education that is easily accessible to all levels of society. Poverty should not be an obstacle for a child to go to school. In this regard, the implementation of free education is needed to achieve equity. On the other hand, the accessibility factor also contains the location and time of the education.

## **Methodology**

In general, research methods are defined as a scientific activity that is planned, structured and systematic and has and has certain objectives both practically and theoretically. (Ibrada et al., 2022) It is scientific because it is based on science and theory. Planned because research must be carried out by paying attention to time, funds and accessibility to places and data. The method used in the article entitled "Implementation of Zoning System Policy" uses a literature approach. Literature study is all efforts made by researchers to gather information relevant to the topic or problem that will or is being researched. (Jainah et al., 2020)

According to Prior to conducting a literature review, researchers must first know exactly from which source the scientific information will be obtained. (Putu et al., 2022) Some of the sources used include; textbooks, scientific journals, statistical references, research results in the form of theses, theses, dissertations, and the internet, as well as other relevant sources.

## **Result and Discussion**

### ***a. Result***

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted at SMA N 4 Bandar Lampung, it was found that the zoning system in New Student Admissions (PPDB) has been implemented in accordance with applicable regulations. The registration process is carried out online, and prospective students are given access through a PIN obtained from the nearest school. In this process, there are three choices of registration paths based on distance and zoning, as well as four student admission paths, namely zoning, affirmation, achievement, and parental assignment transfer. Although this system aims to provide fair access to education for the community, there is still rejection and confusion, both from the community and the school.

In terms of management, schools use application media provided by the government as a means to process PPDB online. However, the implementation of this system is not completely smooth. The school revealed that there are still obstacles such as the inaccuracy of the target of the students accepted and the lack of public understanding of the online registration procedure. In addition, technical problems were also found such as the address of the KK that had not been updated and the mismatch of the GPS location point with the specified zone.

In terms of provisions, although the zoning system provides equal opportunities for students who live near schools, there is a negative impact felt by superior schools that can no longer attract outstanding students from outside the zone. This also has an impact on the community that used to be free to choose the best school, but is now limited to residential zones. In addition, the zoning quota that is divided into affirmation and achievement pathways is still considered less than ideal in accommodating all students who meet the criteria, especially for students who have academic and non-academic achievements but are not in the nearest zone.

### ***b. Discussion***

The zoning system in PPDB is a government policy to create equal access to education and reduce disparities between schools. (Safitri & Istiyono, 2022) Through this system, each school is expected to have equal quality because students from different backgrounds are distributed proportionally by region. At SMA N 4 Bandar Lampung, the zoning system has been implemented by considering the sub-district areas included in zones 1 and zone 2, including special quotas for border areas such as South Lampung. Thus, this policy shows the government's goodwill in building a more inclusive education system.

However, the implementation of the zoning system still faces various technical and social obstacles. Many people do not understand the zoning mechanism well, especially in terms of online registration and the management of population documents such as Family Cards (KK). GPS inaccuracies and unupdated addresses are one of the main causes of prospective students failing to be accepted into the school they are going to, despite the proximity of the school. This shows that technical policies require sufficient digital literacy support from the public.

From a school perspective, the implementation of the zoning system actually reduces the school's ability to select students based on academic quality. Schools that were previously known for excellence now accept students based on distance of domicile without directly considering academic grades, except for achievement paths where quotas are very limited. This results in more heterogeneous student input and has the potential to affect the quality of learning, as teachers must adapt learning strategies for students with different academic backgrounds.

On the other hand, the affirmation and achievement pathway does provide additional opportunities for underprivileged and accomplished students, but the number of quotas is considered inadequate. Many outstanding students cannot enter the school of choice because they are outside the zone or because of limited quotas. In fact, this path should be a space to encourage students' motivation and enthusiasm for learning. If not handled properly, this can reduce public trust in the existing education system.

Therefore, there is a need for a thorough evaluation of the implementation of the zoning system, both from a technical point of view, socialization to the community, and strengthening school capacity. The government also needs to consider transition policies or flexibility in the implementation of zoning so as not to harm students who have great abilities and potential. By improving the system and increasing public understanding, it is hoped that zoning policies can truly provide justice and equitable distribution of quality education throughout the region.

## Conclusion

The implementation of the zoning system policy at SMA N 4 Bandar Lampung has been running in accordance with applicable regulations, including four admission pathways, namely zoning, affirmation, achievement, and transfer of parental duties. However, in practice, various obstacles are still found such as the lack of public understanding of the online registration mechanism, technical obstacles in data validation, and limited quotas for outstanding students. Although this system aims to equalize access to education, resistance from some people still arises due to the perception of injustice in the distribution of opportunities, especially in schools that are considered superior.

The government and schools need to increase socialization and education to the public about the zoning system so that understanding and participation increase. In addition, updates to the application system and validation of population data must be carried out regularly so that the registration process runs smoothly and on target. Adding quotas to the achievement and affirmation pathways also needs to be considered so that students who have high potential and come from underprivileged families still have fair opportunities. Regular evaluation and active involvement of all relevant parties are essential to ensure the success and acceptance of the zoning system as a whole.

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