

## Policy Model of Zoning System in the Admission of New Students and Their Prospects in Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to construct a policy model for new student admissions, abbreviated as PPDB, with a zoning system and its prospects. The research approach uses a qualitative approach with data sources from State Junior High School 1 or abbreviated as SMPN 1 Gampengrejo and State Junior High School 3 or abbreviated as SMPN 3 Plosoklaten, Kediri County. There were ten key informants involved in this study. The analysis method is a comparative method for constructing a model of a public administration system. The findings of the study are: (1) every admission of new students in the education unit is regulated by the ministry of primary and secondary education; (2) there are technical instructions from the district/city government; (3) there is a decree of the head of the education unit regarding the executive committee; (4) provision of complete data on prospective students in zoning in accordance with the provisions of the central government; (5) coordination between school principals and between school committees to ensure that prospective students get schools; (6) the head of the education unit supports the executive committee; (7) suppressing obstacles that interfere with the smooth implementation of the zoning system; (8) developing an effective public information system, through feedback to provide input to the PPBD implementation system; (9) the transformation from PPDB to the New Student Admission System (SPMB) at the philosophical level is relatively unchanged; and (10) the change of the student admission system, the important thing is that all children of school age, all are obliged to get a school with the principle of "education for all." The conclusion is that the implementation of new student admissions (PPDB) has an impact on the equitable distribution of access to education that is more equitable and quality and is still continuously being refined and ensuring that all prospective students get school.

**Keywords:** *policy model; zoning system; equal distribution of education; New Student Admissions.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the important aspects in the development of a nation. In an effort to improve the quality of education, the Indonesian government has implemented various policies, one of which is the zoning system policy in accepting new students. This policy is in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 44 of 2019 concerning the Admission of New Students or abbreviated as PPDB, aiming to

create equal access to education, reduce gaps between regions, and improve the quality of education at all levels.

The zoning system stipulates that students will be accepted at the school closest to where they live, so it is expected to reduce transportation costs and make it easier for parents to supervise their children's development. In addition, this policy also seeks to reduce discriminatory practices in student admissions, where previously, some favorite schools only accepted students from certain backgrounds, especially those with achievements.

However, while this policy has positive objectives, its implementation faces various challenges. In practice, there are still problems such as unequal quality of education in various zones, parents' concerns about the quality of nearby schools, and resistance from schools and the community. Therefore, it is important to comprehensively analyze the policies of this zoning system, understand its impact on the community, and provide recommendations for future improvements.

The research results of Rabbani et. al., has provided real evidence, PPDB with a zoning system, has shown success in equal access to every student in the context of equitable distribution of educational services, especially in rural areas. However, there are still several issues that have arisen, including the limited capacity of schools, the lack of effective socialization regarding the zoning system, the lack of preparation from the government in providing equitable educational facilities and infrastructure, and the inability to meet the expectations of justice in education (Rabbani et al., 2023).

Parents and prospective students have already constructed a dichotomy between favorite and non-favorite schools, so all parties must strive to fight against this view. They need to adapt to schools that meet the zoning criteria. The negative impacts of the PPDB policy include demotivation to learn, psychological pressure that arises in heterogeneous classrooms, psychosocial pressure, and concerns about the zoning system interfering with student achievement. The obstacles in PPDB are the lack of understanding of information technology and the lack of socialization about PPDB. In addition, the criteria for determining the final admission of students, if the same distance based on age, is not achievement (Handayani & Kewuel, 2023); (Prayoga et al., 2021); (Yuliani, 2021). Public perception of the PPDB zoning system policy that there is a difference in interests between parents of prospective students who consider there is a gap in the implementation of the zoning system in the admission of new students (Apriyanti & Trihantoyo, 2022).

The positive impact of the PPDB zoning system is the development of students' parents' perception of success in the equitable distribution of students in various types of schools and can supervise children well because of the close distance between their residences and schools. However, there is little concern from parents that high-competence children do not get opportunities at their favorite schools, which has logical implications for the decline in the quality of education (Murni & Haritani, 2024).

In the admission of students through the zoning system, there are several problems that need to be considered, namely: (1) the determination of fair and equitable zoning limits; (2) transparency in the registration process; (3) the accumulation of students in superior schools in the zone; and (4) active participation and awareness of students' parents. To overcome these problems, several solutions that can be applied include: (1) increased investment by the government in the development of educational infrastructure; (2) the implementation of a strict monitoring system during the student admission process based on zoning; and (3) strengthening schools in vulnerable areas through various quality improvement programs and facilities.

These policies are expected to create a more inclusive and high-quality education for all students by analyzing and addressing the challenges that arise in zoning-based admissions (Ardi et al., 2023). Statistical data (2024) shows some successes from the implementation of this policy. In 2021, the Ministry of Education and Culture noted that schools that implemented the zoning system experienced a 20% increase in the number of applicants compared to the previous year. In addition, a survey conducted by an educational research institute showed that 75% of parents were satisfied with the zoning policy because it provided easy access to schools.

Despite the successes, the zoning system also faces various obstacles. One of the main obstacles is the uneven quality of education in the regions, which causes some students to be forced to apply to schools of lower quality. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency or abbreviated as BPS (2024), around 30% of schools in remote areas still have low accreditation. In addition, there are also problems related to the uneven dissemination of information regarding the zoning system policy, which causes confusion among parents and students.

Statistical data shows the success of the zoning system in several major cities in Indonesia:

**Jakarta.** The Special Capital Region Education Office or abbreviated as DKI Jakarta continues to show its commitment to increasing access to education by making improvements to the 2024 PPDB process. One of the steps taken is to change the zoning lane system from the previous one based on distance to priority zoning, taking into account home access to schools. This initiative is in line with Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021, as a concrete step to ensure fair and non-discriminatory education for all children in Jakarta.

In 2024, the improvement of the PPDB process will be adjusted to the latest regulations, namely the Decree of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology No. 27/2023. One of the policies implemented by the DKI Jakarta Education Office is the implementation of priority zones for Primary Schools or abbreviated as SD until Junior High School or abbreviated as Junior High School, which was previously only applied to the junior high school level.

Increase in the average score of the national exam, after the implementation of the zoning system, the average score of the National Exam in Jakarta increased by around 5-10% in several public schools. Accessibility About 80% of students admitted to public schools are from closer zones, which indicates increased accessibility.

**Surabaya.** The Surabaya Education Office has implemented the latest regulations in the PPDB 2024 process through the zoning route. The implementation of zoning lines in Surabaya will be carried out in a more proportionate manner, with the aim of covering the entire village area fairly. Student participation with the number of applicants in public schools increased by up to 20% after the implementation of the zoning system. The distribution of students has reduced the inequality in the number of students between schools in elite and non-elite areas.

**Bandung.** The Bandung City Education Office has determined the division of zoning areas for elementary and junior high schools in the context of New Student Admissions (PPDB) in 2024. This zoning area will be used as a reference in the process of admitting new students. Academic Success in schools that implemented zoning reported improved student learning outcomes, with 75% of students achieving graduation standards. The obstacle that arises is that 30% of schools report obstacles in adjusting the curriculum to meet the needs of students from various backgrounds.

**Medan.** In anticipation of cheating in the zoning system in PPDB 2024, the North Sumatra Education Office, has prepared a number of preventive measures, which

already have student data, which is located 1 kilometer from home to school who wants to register for the purpose. In addition, it also collaborates with the Director General of Population and Civil Registry, in the process of integrating student data for PPDB. So that this can be done to analyze related fraud, with the zoning. including, the process of integrating student data for PPDB. The impact of the PPDB zoning system in Medan is: (1) affordability of education, so that the zoning system can increase the affordability of education for 60% of students from underprivileged families. The obstacle is that 40% of parents report difficulties in understanding the zoning process and criteria.

The polemic that has arisen around the implementation of the zoning system in PPDB has become the focus of attention. This research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the impact and controversy arising from the implementation of the zoning system.

Important points of the zoning system problems in PPDB include: (1) school capacity is not guaranteed; (2) the imbalance in the number of prospective students with the school they are intended for; (3) the fierce competition for seats in public schools makes it difficult for all prospective students to attend the school closest to where they live; (4) Minimal socialization of the zoning system creates various confusions for parents of prospective students. This is the result of zoning socialization not reaching parents so that technical instructions for registration and information are difficult to understand, resulting in a lot of fraud; (5) Hope for justice is not achieved, the distribution of public schools is apparently unevenly distributed in sub-districts or sub-districts. Students who live far from school are very unlikely to pass even with good grades, thus encouraging students to look for schools that are closer and not more qualified. This is a problem because the Government has failed to make every school equal and address the quality gap between schools

The implementation of the zoning system in PPDB is expected to solve the problem of educational equity in Indonesia. The emphasis of educational equity is so that learning opportunities from primary, secondary, and upper education levels can be obtained by all students. Thus, this study aims to find out and analyze the zoning system policy in PPDB and identify the obstacles that still need to be overcome to improve the implementation of the policy and what the prospects are.

### ***Regulation***

Regulations governing the admission of new students or abbreviated PPDB is the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia number 44 of 2019 or abbreviated as Permendikbud No. 44/2029 about the Admission of New Students on Pre-Primary School, Primary School, Junior High School, Senior High School, and Vocational High School. According to article 11 paragraph (1) registration PPDB carried out through the; (1) zoning, for students who live in the zoning area set by the Regional Government; (2) affirmations, for students who come from economically disadvantaged families; (3) transfer of parent/guardian duties, It is evidenced by an assignment letter from an agency, institution, office, or company that employs and can be used for teachers' children; and/or (4) achievement.

However, there is a percentage provision in the admission of new students, which is as shown in table 1 below:

**Table 1. Percentage of Quotas for Each PPDB Path**

Number	PPDB Pathway	%
1	Zoning	at least 50%
2	Affirmations	at least 15%
3	Transfer of parent/guardian duties	most 5%
4	Achievement	Prospective new students are not valid at Pre-Primary School and first grade of Primary School

Note:

1)Percentage of quota from school capacity

## METHOD

This research approach is qualitative with the type of case study research. The data sources are SMPN 1 Gampengrejo with eleven respondents and SMPN 3 Plosoklaten with eight informants, Kediri County. Data collection techniques with observation, interview guidelines, and documentaries and involving eleven key informants, the data analysis technique is a data analysis technique using a comparative technique for the implementation of PPDB at SMPN 1 Gampengrejo and SMPN 3 Plosoklaten.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### *SMPN 1 Gampengrejo*

The implementation of PPDB for all Indonesian state schools, including SMPN 1 Gampengrejo, is based on policies regulated in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 1 of 2021 concerning the Admission of New Students in Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, and Vocational High Schools, dated January 7, 2021.

On the basis of Permendikbud Number 1 of 2021 above, the implementation of the zoning system policy in Kediri Regency schools, all based on the Technical Instructions of the Kediri Regency Education Office regarding the Admission of New Students, Kindergarten (TK), Elementary School (SD), and Junior High School (SMP) Kediri Regency for the 2024/2025 Academic Year, Number: 400.3 / 3 / 418.20 / 2024. Technical instructions related to this zoning include: the basis for the preparation of technical instructions, general provisions, PPDB requirements for elementary school, junior high school, registration procedures for prospective new students, verification of registration files, capacity and quota of educational units, selection references and provisions for admission to zoning pathways, schedules and additional provisions.

In addition, based on the Decree of the Principal of SMPN 1 Gampengrejo Number 800/292/418.20.2.71.01/2024 concerning the Admission of New Students (PPDB) of SMP Negeri 1 Gampengrejo for the 2024/2025 Academic Year, dated June 15, 2024. The division of positions in the committee consists of: chairman, field coordinator, secretary, treasurer, and several sections (administration, registration operators, verification and checking of manual files, public relations, re-registration, student equipment, general assistants and cleaning). Central government policies, technical instructions from local governments represented by the education office and

committees formed by education units have shown that the PPDB zoning system is well prepared by the government.

This is strengthened by the arguments of several key informants below SA as the manager of the zoning system of SMPN 1 Gampengrejo said: "Agree because with the zoning system, because there is an equal distribution of the quality of education. So every school gets students from various backgrounds and abilities. Others disagree because they agree more with the achievement path, it is fairer, and the quality of the school can be maintained well." (interview on September 7, 2024) AR informant as a member of the PPDB committee at the school compared the achievement system before the zoning system was enforced, saying: "I don't agree and I agree more with the achievement path is fairer, and the quality of the school can be maintained well. (interview on September 12, 2024)

In 2024, SMPN 1 Gampengrejo will be in accordance with government policy through the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 1 of 2021 concerning the Admission of New Students in Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, and Vocational High Schools, namely: 50% of the total students accepted as many as 320 students, as many as 160 students.

The implementation of PPDB at SMPN 1 Gampengrejo faces several obstacles experienced. This is as said by AR as the PPDB committee that: In the Online PPDB, especially the Zoning route, when there is an error in the input of the house distance, the repair takes a long time by the sub-district coordinator. Inaccurate coordinates of the location of the house cause errors in determining the distance used in the selection requirements. Then there is a diversity of abilities of students who register. The last obstacle in my opinion is that sometimes the parents of prospective students do not know the direction of their own home, so it is difficult for operators to provide assistance in making google maps. (interview September 12, 2024)

Although in the implementation of the PPDB zoning system faces several obstacles, there is support such as AR as a member of the PPDB committee said: In the implementation of PPDB needs support, so that the results can be accounted for, AR one of the managers said that: (1) the school provides socialization for the committee; (2) the school invites and provides socialization to elementary school teachers and village officials in the sub-district and villages around schools outside the sub-district; (3) the school makes clear technical instructions; and (4) provide good information services to prospective guardians of students who ask questions about PPDB. (interview September 12, 2024)

From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that: (1) agree with the zoning system, because there is an equal distribution of education quality and there are those who agree with the achievement path is fairer, and the quality of the school can be well maintained, so that the school implements the zoning system in PPDB because of the obligation to implement government regulations; (2) the percentage of zoning lines in accordance with government regulations is 50% of the total ceiling. (3) there are obstacles to the implementation of the zoning system online, because registrants lack technical understanding; (4) school support in the form of socialization for the PPDB committee, village officials and schools make technical instructions to the PPDB committee.

### *SMPN 3 Plosoklaten*

The implementation of PPDB for all Indonesian State schools, including SMPN 3 Plosoklaten, is based on policies regulated in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 1 of 2021 concerning the

Admission of New Students in Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools, and Vocational High Schools, dated January 7, 2021.

Due to the implementation of the zoning system policy in Kediri Regency schools, SMPN 3 Plosoklaten refers to all based on the Technical Instructions of the Kediri Regency Education Office regarding the Admission of New Students, Kindergarten (TK), Elementary School (SD), and Junior High School (SMP) Kediri Regency for the 2024/2025 Academic Year, Number: 400.3 / 3 / 418.20 / 2024.

**Table 2. Announcement of PPDB Selection Results at SMPN 3 Plosoklaten**

Num.	Description	Number (Students)
1.	Plafond	192
2.	Number of Registrants	208
3.	What is Accepted in PPDB Online	192
4.	Who re-registers	192
5.	Who does not re-register	-
6.	Disadvantages of plafond	18
Total		210

Sources: SMPN 1 Plosoklaten

In the implementation of the PPDB zoning system at SMPN 3 Plosoklaten, it also faces support and obstacles. This is as said by SY as the principal of SMPN 3 Plosoklaten.

The supporting factor is that our school is located on the border of 3 sub-districts, so the potential to get students can be greater, while the obstacle is that there are elementary schools that are far from SMPN, so that none of the students are accepted at SMPN and with this the principal sometimes asks for convenience for his students to be accepted directly without wanting to register through a predetermined route. So far, the way out is for all school principals to sit together to find the best solution." (interview on September 2, 2024)

Another opinion related to the support and obstacles in the implementation of the PPDB zoning system, AD as the secretary of the PPDB committee said that: "The supporting factor of SMPN 3 Plosoklaten is on the border of 3 sub-districts. Meanwhile, if school zoning is not implemented, it will be difficult for us to meet the ceiling because the community will prefer schools that are in strategic and better areas." (interview on September 11, 2024)

Furthermore, it is still related to MM as one of the other PPDB committee members, saying that:

I agree with the zoning system in addition to other paths such as the affirmation path, following the change of parents and the achievement path. However, there are obstacles to PPDB at SMPN 3 Plosoklaten in the suburbs between 3 sub-districts, if there is no zoning, it is difficult to meet the ceiling. Therefore, for PPDB, the zoning system should still be implemented, because schools whose positions are bordered will find it difficult to get quality students because all will go to schools whose positions are in the capital of the district so that our schools cannot meet the ceiling. (interview on September 18, 2024)

From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that: (1) agree with the PPDB zoning system, because the SPMN 3 Plosoklaten school in the middle of the three adjacent sub-districts is very supportive so that the student ceiling is met; (2) There are obstacles because geographically elementary schools are far from SMPN.

## Discussion

The research findings of the two SMPNs are that the PPDB zoning system is maintained with a quota of 50% of the total ceiling of the number of students at the school concerned in the context of equitable distribution of quality educational opportunities for students from different backgrounds and achievements and eliminating schools that are considered favorites.

The findings of this study are in line with the results of research by Rabbani, Murni and Haritani, which provide concrete evidence that the implementation of the zoning system in New Student Admissions (PPDB) has succeeded in creating equal access for every student, especially in efforts to equalize educational services in rural areas. However, there are several issues that need to be considered, including the limited capacity of schools, the lack of effective socialization regarding the zoning system, and the lack of preparation from the government in providing equitable educational facilities and infrastructure. In addition, there are still challenges in meeting expectations for fairness in education (Rabbani et al., 2023); (Murni & Haritani, 2024).

Related to the zoning system policy in PPDB which will remove the concept of favorite schools, this change is expected to change the mindset of students. Students are required to adapt to various types of zoning schools that have different student abilities. Research from Handayani and Kewuel shows that many parents and prospective students have been caught in the separation between favorite and non-favorite schools. Therefore, all parties need to make efforts to counter this view and create mental openness to schools that meet the zoning criteria (Handayani & Kewuel, 2023).

The findings show that the school provides support to the PPDB committee through socialization and information systems to the community. This result is in line with research conducted by Rabbani, who stated that support from the principal to the organizing committee is very important so that they can carry out their duties effectively in explaining the PPDB zoning system (Rabbani et al., 2023).

Findings about the barriers faced by parents/guardians, especially online registration. This is in accordance with the results of the study that the obstacles in PPDB lack of understanding of information technology (Handayani & Kewuel, 2023); (Prayoga et al., 2021); (Yuliani, 2021).

Based on the reality of the implementation of PPDB in both schools, namely at SMPN 1 Gampengrejo and SMPN 3 Plosoklaten, the similarities and differences of PPDB can be described in table 2 below.

**Table 3. Similarities and Differences in the Implementation of PPDB SMPN1 Gampengrejo and SMPN 3 Plosoklaten**

Num.	Elements Compared	Similarities	Differences
1.	Legal Basis	Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 1 of 2021	---
2.	Technical Instructions	Kediri Regency Education Office, Number: 400.3 / 3 / 418.20 / 2024	---
3.	Committee	There is a PPDB Executive Committee	Number of section



4.	Selection Process for Prospective New Students	Both schools have the same selection process for Prospective New Students	Plafond: 1. SMPN 1 Gampengrejo = 320 students 2. SMPN 3 Plosoklaten = 192 students
5.	Obstacles	Online registration	---
6.	Supports	Based on central government regulations	---
7.	Output of Student Determination	Based on central government regulations	Plafond: SMPN 1 Gampengrejo = 320 students  Pagu SMPN 3 Plosoklaten = 192 students

Sources: Processed by researchers, 2025

Based on the similarities and differences in the implementation of the PDBB zoning system in table 2 above, in the implementation of the PPDB zoning system at the Elementary School Level, what should or should be good is to meet the following conditions: (1) have a legal basis as a national public policy; (2) there are technical instructions from the district/city government; (3) there is a decree of the head of the education unit regarding the executive committee; (4) data on prospective students in zoning (regional) in accordance with the provisions of the central government; (5) coordination between principals and between school committees to ensure that graduates at the lower level, get schools for further study in the surrounding zoning; (6) strengthening school support to the organizing committee; (7) suppressing obstacles that interfere with the smooth implementation of the zoning system; (8) develop an effective public information system, especially a feedback information system to provide input to the PPBD implementation system using zoning.

Based on the results of the analysis mentioned above, a PPDB model can be constructed as expected as shown in the figure below.

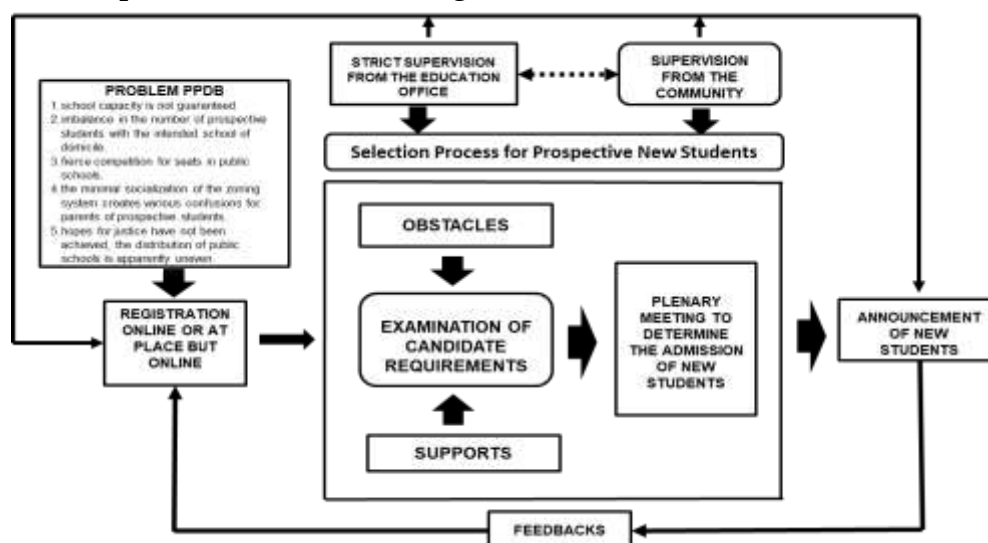


Figure 1. Expected PPDB Administration System Concept Chart

A brief description of the above figure is as follows:

- (1) There are 5 main problems of PPDB with the zoning system: school capacity, imbalance between the ceiling and the number of prospective students, competition for public schools, minimal socialization, and the unfairness of the distribution of public schools).
- (2) Based on the conditions in number 1 above, then open registration for the zoning path for PPDB online or online but with assistance at school (because they do not understand the application).
- (3) The requirements file is researched by the PPDB committee bureaucracy. At this stage of the process, a selection is carried out that is supported by the principal and faces challenges in the selection process, and under the strict supervision of the District Education Office and supervision by the community (parents/guardians).
- (4) After completing the examination of the requirements and making a draft of the registration graduation list, the Chairman of the PPDB Committee submits to the Principal in the Afternoon Plenary forum attended by the Head and Deputy Principal of the Serat School can involve the School Committee and the PPDB Committee.
- (5) As a result of the Plenary Meeting, the Principal gathered in the Principal Working Meeting (MKKS) felt in the same zoning to ensure that all prospective students in the zoning got a school.
- (6) After there is no problem where all prospective students have received school, the list of prospective students accepted at the school concerned is announced.
- (7) There is a feedback mechanism from the results of the announcement in the year concerned to be information to be included in the context of improving PPDB in the future.
- (8) Headmaster or the community can also proactively monitor, both at the input and output stages.

***Prospects for New Student Admissions (PPDB) in Transformation to the New Student Admission System (SPMB) (Zoning Path transforms into Domicile Path)***

The New Student Admission Process (PPDB) with the zoning route or Zoning PPDB which can be seen in Article 11 Paragraph (1) letter a. will change its name to PPDB Domicile in 2025. This change was conveyed by the government as part of a new scheme in the implementation of PPDB for zoning routes. In this new system, the distance measurement between the school and the student's home will be carried out in a different way.

PPDB Domicile is one of the pathways to enter public schools, where the distance between students' homes and schools is measured based on their domicile data. Biyanto, Expert Staff for Regulation and Inter-Institutional Relations at the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (Kemendikdasmen), explained that in this new zoning pathway, the assessment will no longer refer to population documents, but will focus on the domicile of the student's residence.

Biyanto revealed that the latest principle in the Admission of New Students (PPDB) with a zoning system will focus on the distance between where students live and schools. "What is a reference is the distance from the place of residence," Thus, starting in 2025, the information contained in the Family Card (KK) will no longer be used as a guideline. Biyanto explained that this policy was taken to prevent the manipulation of population documents, including KK, which often occurs in the implementation of

zoning PPDB. Therefore, in the latest version of PPDB zoning, student admissions will not be based on the domicile listed on the population document.

The transformation from PPDB to SPMB brought a number of important changes. One of them is the replacement of the zoning system with a domicile system. In addition, there is an increase in access for underprivileged students through the expansion of affirmation pathways. Various new mechanisms are also implemented to ensure that the student admission process becomes fairer and more transparent.

This change is not just a name change, but is part of a system reform effort that aims to improve the mechanism for admitting new students and overcome various problems that have arisen in the PPDB process. This decision was taken after discussions involving various parties, including the education office, faith-based community organizations, and the general public.

One of the important changes in SPMB is the abolition of the zoning system that has been in place for the past few years. This zoning system was originally designed to achieve equal access to education. However, in practice, this system is often abused, for example through falsifying addresses by creating a new Family Card (KK) in order to get a place at your favorite school. The domicile system will be implemented with a more accurate approach. Unlike the zoning system that only relies on the Family Card (KK) as proof of address, this domicile system will utilize advanced technology to determine the location of students' residences in real-time. In this way, it is hoped that cheating practices can be minimized, and student admissions can be made based on the actual distance of residence.

## CONCLUSION

Every admission of new students in the education unit is regulated by the central government through the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. There are technical instructions from the regency/city government as an elaboration of the central government regulations, there is a decree of the Head of the Education Unit regarding the Executive Committee, provision of complete data on prospective students in zoning (regions) in accordance with the provisions of the central government. Coordination between school principals and between school committees to ensure that graduates at the lower level, get schools for further study in the surrounding zoning. The Head of the Education Unit strengthens the school's support to the Organizing Committee, suppressing obstacles that interfere with the smooth implementation of the zoning system. Develop an effective public information system, especially a feedback information system to provide input to the PPBD implementation system using a zoning system. The transformation from PPDB to SPMB at the philosophical level is relatively unchanged, and more prominent is only the replacement of terms with a slight difference in terms of meaning. The change of the student admission system, the important thing is that all children of school age, all are obliged to get a school with the principle of *"education for all."*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

By paying attention to the analysis of qualitative data about the implementation of PPDB with the zoning system, there are several recommendations, as AR said as follows: (1) improving the quality of schools in all zoning; (2) better socialization and education; (3) periodic assessment and evaluation; and the development of special programs in each school. (4) hold direct socialization to prospective new participants in elementary schools in the registration process, so that the use of the new student admission website (PPDB) can be maximized so as not to cause problems that should not

have occurred in the implementation process; (5) evaluation for the proportion of path division; and (6) the information is in one door.

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