



School zoning policy as a form of implication of the 5th precepts of Pancasila

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the school zoning policy has generated pros and cons related to the realization of educational equality in Indonesian society, which adheres closely to Pancasila as a guide to life. This research aims to find out whether the zoning policy implemented by the Indonesian government has referred to and is in accordance with the implementation of the 5th precept of Pancasila. Furthermore, this research is a qualitative research with literature study method. The data collection technique begins with verifying by comparing the data that has been collected. After that the data is categorized and sorted according to the research focus. Then the data that has been grouped is analyzed to make a deeper interpretation related to the problems in the research conducted. Furthermore, the data is reduced by selecting more detail, detail and selectively. Then the data that has been selected is presented by conveying it through the analysis process first. After that the researcher draws conclusions based on the data analysis that has been carried out. Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that (1) The zoning policy established by the government is a means of equitable distribution of the quality of education (2) The zoning policy provides opportunities for citizens to enter the nearest formal education level (3) The zoning policy as an implication of practicing the 5th precept makes every school provide quality education services without discriminating.

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INTRODUCTION

Today the global community is increasingly aware of the importance of education. Education itself is considered as a legacy that will not be timeless because it is always developing. This development is influenced by the wider and more advanced scope of science and technology in the world (Nanggala, 2020). In addition, education also plays an important role in improving the

quality of human life (Karmila et al., 2020). Jamaludin & Rosidah (2020) argued that education is a very essential thing in life, education is a capital to navigate the changing times.

Then in its role as a form of welfare for a person's life, education should be the property of every individual. This is also stated in the 1945 Constitution that every citizen has the right to have equal access and quality of education in order to improve his quality of life (Perdana, 2019). Therefore, the government in Indonesia makes education a major element in an effort to realize maximum educational services for its people (Savitri & Rahaju, 2021). Thus it can be said that every human being regardless of status and class has the right to self-development through quality education to improve the quality of life (Ningrum et al., 2022).

When talking about educational equality in Indonesia, this topic is still a hot issue because it is considered not to be optimal (Safarah & Wibowo, 2018). The inequality of education includes several things, one of which is the uneven access and quality of education for the nation's next generation (Saharuddin & Khakim, 2020). In connection with these problems, the government has made many policies related to equity and improving the quality of education.

One of the decisions issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemdikbud) in 2017 as an attempt to solve existing problems, namely Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017. This policy is the first policy regarding zoning launched by the government. Then as time goes by, decisions regarding zoning are increasingly being updated (Pradewi & Rukiyati, 2019). Then in 2018, Permendikbud No. 14 of 2018. This regulation contains the procedure for accepting new students at kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, and other forms that are considered equivalent. In addition, the decision aims to realize increased access and quality of education services through the acceptance of new students that are objective, transparent, accountable, non-discriminatory, and fair (Raharjo et al., 2020). Related to the determination of prospective new students at each school, several indicators are needed which are determined as a form of consideration which is quite a lot and complicated by schools, namely standardization of grades, school entry requirements and policies from the government and educational institutions which often change every year new students are admitted. or PSB in accordance with existing policies. Arifudin et al. (2020) stated that in order to obtain superior, outstanding and quality students in the field of education, the process of selecting new students must establish appropriate criteria and must also be prepared as much as possible.

Furthermore, there are policy updates listed in Permendikbud No. 51 of 2018. In this decision it is explained that public schools are required to accept students whose residence is within the closest radius of the school with the smallest nominal being 90% of the total number of students who pass the selection (Widyastuti, 2020). Then in 2019 the regulation underwent changes again, so that the latest policy regarding zoning was issued in Permendikbud No. 44 of 2019. The decision explains that the acceptance of new students is carried out through the zoning route as much as 50%, the affirmation route as much as 15%, the parental assignment path as 5%, and the achievement path with a total of 30% (Permendikbud No. 44 of 2019).

In essence, the zoning policy made by the government has positive goals, including creating equity in the quality of education in Indonesia, removing community stigma against grouping schools that are considered superior and not superior, as well as students who have academic and non-academic abilities above the average. will disperse based on the zone where they live (Hasbullah & Anam, 2019). Therefore, it can be said that the zoning policy has advantages such as the even distribution of students in schools, efficiency of access and time for students to be able to attend schools that are close to where they live, and there are no differences in status between schools because all schools are considered the same. no one is superior or left behind. Thus all schools will have the same opportunity to make achievements because of the presence of students who excel in their schools. In addition, these students can also provide encouragement and motivation to their friends to be enthusiastic about achieving their respective achievements. But again, everything has positive and negative sides, including zoning policies. The zoning

system has drawbacks in schools in areas where access and facilities are still uneven. Even though every student definitely wants to go to a school that has qualified facilities, these students will be hindered in their development because they are forced to go to a school near their home which has inadequate facilities and access (Bachtiar et al., 2021).

In connection with the purpose of zoning which is equality and equity, this is actually stated in the ideological ideals and foundation of the Indonesian state, namely Pancasila (Nurfatimah & Dewi, 2021). It can be said that Pancasila which is applied as the basis of the state makes Indonesia a Pancasila state. The Pancasila state was built, maintained and developed to protect and develop the dignity and rights of all Indonesian citizens. It is intended that the Indonesian people can have a decent and developed life. In addition, the Pancasila state has a vision and mission to realize welfare, educate the nation's life, and realize social justice for its people (Handayani & Dewi, 2021). Thus, Pancasila is a guideline for all Indonesian people who uphold human values in it. One form of humanity contained in Pancasila is regarding the opportunities owned by Indonesian citizens to obtain justice and equal rights (Qur'ani D. et al., 2018). Therefore, Pancasila is a reflection of the Indonesian people in living their lives in society and acts as a benchmark in organizing the state. Because of this, the organization of the state in Indonesia should not get out of the values of Pancasila which are divine value, human value, unity value, populist value, and justice value. These values are known as the points of the precepts in Pancasila.

Pancasila consists of five precepts, including: 1. Belief in One Almighty God; 2. Just and Civilized Humanity; 3. Indonesian Unity; 4. Deliberations Led by Wisdom in Deliberations and Representatives; and 5. Social Justice for All Indonesian People. Each of the Pancasila precepts is a manifestation of the values of Indonesian life that have existed since long ago. If examined in depth, the word fair or justice is listed in two different precepts, namely the 2nd and 5th precepts. This indicates that justice in Indonesia was prioritized and upheld by the founding fathers (Sakinah & Dewi, 2021). The value of justice in the 5th precept glorifies the order in life on the basis of impartiality, balance, and equality. Thus, the achievement of social justice for all Indonesian people is a form of the ideals of the state and nation. Therefore, every citizen has the same opportunity to grow and develop, so as to create equitable community welfare (Sianturi & Dewi, 2021). So when it comes to the topic of zoning policies implemented by the government, it will be in line with the 5th precept of Pancasila. It can be said that the zoning regulation is a form of implementing the 5th precept of Pancasila because it has the aim of realizing equality, especially in the field of education, although in its implementation there are still many pros and cons related to the positive and negative impacts on Indonesian society.

Based on what has been described, researchers are interested in doing more in-depth research on Zoning Policy as a Form of Implications of the 5th Precept of Pancasila. This study is different from previous research conducted by Fauzan, Irwan Doni, Rudi Kurniawan, and Muryali in 2022 with the title "Implementation of the Zoning System Policy in the Process of Accepting New Students (Study at the North Aceh District Office of Education and Culture)". The results of this study concluded that with the enactment of zoning regulations, Lhoksukon 3 Public Elementary School prioritized students who live closer to the school. Meanwhile, for students who live in a different zone from the school, other requirements need to be considered, for example achievements that have been achieved along with supporting certificates. Then the obstacle experienced in implementing the zoning policy at SD Negeri 3 Lhoksukon was the lack of teaching hours for teachers. This is because the study group is not adequate. In addition, another problem is the tight selection of prospective new students, which is no longer a priority. Meanwhile, from the external factors of the school, there is still a lack of understanding of student parents regarding the socialization of zoning policies due to the different educational backgrounds of student parents. There are also student guardians who do not know that this policy has been implemented starting in the 2019/2020 school year. This obstacle is due to the fact that not all schools have been affected

by zoning and only one sub-district has implemented this system, namely the Lhoksukon sub-district. Based on these conclusions, it can be seen that the difference with this study is regarding the variables studied. This research examines the application of the zoning system in the process of accepting new students, while this research examines the implications of the zoning system in the 5th precept of Pancasila.

Research related to zoning that has been carried out entitled "Implementation of the Zoning System Policy and Its Impact on Equal Rights to Obtain Education" conducted by Ira Madiana, Bagdawansyah Alqadri, Lalu Sumardi, and Mohamad Mustari in 2022. The conclusion of this research is that the application of zoning regulations still has many deficiencies, including a certificate of new domicile, the large number of prospective new students and parents who are technologically illiterate, the socialization is not optimal, and technical guidelines are still uncertain regarding the validity period of the transfer of parents. However, with the implementation of the zoning policy, there is no longer discrimination because all children have the same right to attend school close to where they live. In addition, the zoning policy towards equal distribution of education quality is categorized into two, namely reducing student delays and communication with parents of students to be simpler, and eliminating the stigma of favorite schools. While the negative impact is that the challenge of teaching increases due to the uneven abilities of students.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research using library research method. Qualitative research was carried out in three stages, namely data collection, data analysis and data interpretation. While the literature study approach is carried out through a data collection process by studying studies and literature relevant to the research being studied. Data in this method is collected by looking for various references ranging from books, journals, documents, to previous research. Furthermore, the data that has been collected is further and in-depth analyzed to support the research that is being carried out (Adlini et al., 2022).

The literature study itself has four specific characteristics that need to be considered, including the data that must be studied by researchers is in the form of library data not from the field directly, the data is ready-to-use because researchers do not need to go to the field to obtain this data, the data acts as a secondary source, the data is broad because it is not limited (Sofiah et al., 2020).

This research was conducted at Jakarta State University starting in February 2023 until March 2023. As previously stated, the subjects of this study were books and literature that were relevant to the research topic, namely zoning policies and Pancasila. Researchers look for references related to this topic through online articles from various journals and books that can also be read online. This is because it is a form of effectiveness and time efficiency for conducting research.

The data collection technique begins with verifying by comparing the data that has been collected. After that the data is categorized and sorted according to the research focus. Then the data that has been grouped is analyzed to make deeper interpretations related to the problems in the research conducted.

Furthermore, the data that has been collected is analyzed through several stages. First, data obtained from many sources is reduced by selecting more detailed, detailed and selective data. Then the data that has been selected is presented by conveying it through the analysis process first carried out. After that the researcher draws conclusions based on the data analysis that has been carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The government makes decisions on zoning policies in the process of accepting new students in Indonesia in order to build equity in access to education and improve the quality of education. The zoning system is present as a development of the evaluation results of the rayonization system. The rayon system in the selection of new student admissions at the school level is also based on an agreed regional division, where the student's residence with the nearest sub-district may not be included in the school's rayon area even though it is in the same sub-district. This was evaluated where the zoning system focused on its management function and objective was to accelerate the equal distribution of quality education in Indonesia.

The implementation of the zoning system on the acceptance of new students provides easy access to educational services evenly for all Indonesian citizens. On the other hand, this system also benefits students because it can save time and money to go to school. This is because students can go to school near where they live.

The fifth precept which reads "Social Justice for All Indonesian People" makes a protective umbrella for all citizens. Social justice is the state of a society or the characteristics of a just and prosperous society, happiness for all existing human beings, no humiliation, no oppression and no exploitation. Education as the right of every citizen should be protected and facilitated by the government without exception, not only for a group of people, but all people have the right to get a proper education in public schools.

Acceptance of new students with the zoning system as an implication of implementing the fifth Pancasila precept has the meaning that (1) Application of policies that reflect an attitude and atmosphere of kinship and mutual cooperation, namely that people in the closest environment of the school area gain access to the zoning selection process (2) Application of a fair attitude for all Indonesian citizens, namely all people can be accepted at the school closest to their area of residence (3) Implementation of a balance between rights and obligations whereby people have the right to go to school anywhere and the obligation to be recorded in local population data (4) Implementation in respecting citizens' rights a country where zoning provides an opportunity for anyone to enter the school closest to where they live (5) Application of helpful behavior to others so that they can stand on their own, where zoning rules provide easy access to the community around the nearest school thereby reducing the cost of public transportation expenses and can be transferred for other needs (6) Zoning regulates not taking the rights of residents around the school for extortionary businesses because zoning is carried out systematically and computationally (7) Zoning emphasizes that people do not use property rights for extravagant and luxurious lifestyles because determining whether or not to go to school is not seen from family economic factors but population data (8) Zoning is presented so that people do not use property rights which will harm other people (9) Zoning brings mutual respect for the results of decisions that have been determined according to the school area (10) It is hoped that the application of zoning will bring about an attitude that can advance education that is equitable and socially just for all Indonesian people regardless of status and class.

The zoning policy that has been implemented since 2017 presents a perspective on the robustness of the implementation of the 5th Pancasila precepts. Even distribution of school quality is created from the variation of students accepted by the school, so that students who are accepted based on distance will be very varied so inevitably as long as the zoning is appropriate they will be accepted and will study together. The perspective of superior schools and discarded schools will disappear with the concept of zoning so that it is the teacher's obligation to equalize the abilities and potential of each student who is accepted into his school. On the other hand, the zoning policy as a measure for equal distribution of education must be balanced with equal distribution of educational infrastructure, considering that there are still many schools that still have difficulties in infrastructure. The imbalance in the fulfillment of infrastructure facilities is still the government's homework in realizing quality education so that there are no more superior schools and

underdeveloped schools. In addition, the readiness of human resources for the implementation of zoning in the new student admissions system needs to be prepared so that it has a high value of fairness and credibility.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the school zoning policy implemented by the Indonesian government is one form of implication of the 5th principle of Pancasila. This is because the implementation of the zoning policy is an effort to realize equality and justice in the field of education in Indonesia. Thus it can be said that the zoning policy is in accordance with the value of justice contained in the 5th precept of Pancasila.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that (1) The zoning policy established by the government is a means of equitable distribution of the quality of education (2) The zoning policy provides opportunities for citizens to enter the nearest formal education level (3) The zoning policy as an implication of practicing the 5th principle makes every school provide quality education services without discriminating. These perspectives each arise based on the understanding, feelings and experiences that have been experienced with the zoning system policy in accordance with the foundation of the Indonesian state, Pancasila.

The school zoning policy should be well socialized to related parties, including schools, parents, and prospective students in order to create a common understanding of this regulation. Therefore, the advice that can be given is that in the management of the zoning system for new student admissions, the government needs to pay attention to schools or areas that are still lagging behind both in terms of infrastructure and human resource readiness. This is done in order to create a maximum and equitable implementation of the school zoning policy. For further related research, further analysis can be carried out regarding which schools have not yet implemented the zoning policy in their area. In addition, further research can also be conducted on which schools have not facilitated and facilitated their students properly and professionally.

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