

# Application Of The New Student Acceptance Policy According To Educational Zoning And Its Impact On The Economy In Indonesia

Putri Kirani Lailatus Shiam<sup>1</sup>, Siti Atik Oktavia Ningsih<sup>2</sup>, Alfin Barik Fathoni<sup>3</sup>, Dimas Dwi Santoso<sup>4</sup>, Syafiq Yazid Rizqullah<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Faculty of Economics and Business, Jember University, Indonesia

## Abstract

The implementation of the New Student Admissions policy in accordance with educational zoning brought changes in the aggregate because implementing students reached 21% of the population in Indonesia. This change also has an impact on the economy related to finance, namely Real GDP and inflation in Indonesia. So it is necessary to explore which impacts need to be corrected to stabilize the economy in Indonesia in this regard. This study aims to determine the impact of implementing the New Student Admissions policy in accordance with educational zoning which can increase real GDP and inflation. This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach to literature by managing secondary data sources in the form of written data and figures in books, official websites and journal articles. Then analyzed by reduction, presented and made conclusions from the data obtained. It is known that the acceptance of new students in accordance with educational zoning can affect the increase in real GDP due to reduced traffic jams, the allocation of education costs is reduced and shifts to other real sectors, housing purchases that take into account educational zoning, boarding houses or restaurants for overseas children are starting to be sluggish, and spending government to equalize the quality of education in Indonesia. And at the same time it can increase inflation because people have excess money from the remaining reduced education costs so that they divert it to other sectors which causes demand to increase, prices rise and inflation occurs

**Keywords :** Educational Zoning, Indonesia, Real GDP, Inflation, Increase

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## Introduction

The Indonesian government through the ministry of education issued a policy in the process of accepting new students at public schools at the elementary, junior high, high school and vocational levels using the educational zoning system. This policy has been in effect since 2018 with the aim of equalizing access and quality of education in Indonesia (Pradewi and Rukiyati, 2019). The policy for accepting new students in accordance with educational zoning in Indonesia is regulated in Permendikbud No. 51 of 2018, which emphasizes 3 ways in the process of accepting new public school students, namely a minimum of 90% taking into account the closest radius from the school, a maximum of 5% through achievement and a maximum of 5% for reasons of displacement due to natural disasters (Widyastuti, 2020).

The application of the new student acceptance policy in accordance with educational zoning is a mapping of regional administration with the boundaries left to the autonomous government of each region. Because the system for admitting new students with the highest percentage of quotas is based on distance, namely at least 90%, it identifies that the education zoning system is

a dominating application based on distance. The distance between the residence of new students and the school is broken down into 5 sections, namely 0-1 km, 1-2 km, 2-3 km, 3-4 km, 4-5 km and 5 km more (Raharjo et al, 2020). The provisions regarding the policy for accepting new students according to educational zoning have been amended in Article 11 of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 44 of 2019, namely the selection through the zoning route of at least 50%, the affirmation route of at least 15%, the path for transferring student guardian assignments to a maximum of 5% and the remainder for the achievement path (Permendikbud, 2019). This is intended so that areas with a shortage of prospective students in educational zoning are not burdened with a minimum of 90% of the total quota, as in the previous policy.

Discussion of education is inseparable from the economy, because in all walks of life people need costs that are closely related to the economy, including the cost of obtaining education (Wibowo, 2014). The number of students under the ministry of education according to basic data from the ministry of education as of 2023 is 52.47 million (Dapodikdasmen, 2023). With the policy of accepting new students in accordance with educational zoning, prospective students do not need to travel to the city center/regency or other out of town. So that the costs incurred by the student's guardians will be reduced if the education zoning system is not implemented, such as transportation and boarding costs (Sabrina and Ishak, 2019). The implementation of selection by zoning education occurs in all schools, under the ministry of education in Indonesia, can have an aggregate (national) economic impact. This too cannot be ignored. First, the current population of Indonesia is 275.77 million people. Second, the number of people under 5 years of age or of non-school age is 22.09 million (BPS, 2022). So that the calculated population is 275.77 million minus 22.09 million equals 253.68 million. Then the students affected by the zoning amounted to 52.47 million, so that this occupied 21% of Indonesia's population.

The number of students who run the education zoning system is more than one-fifth of the population in Indonesia, automatically the impact will occur in the aggregate or as a whole nationally. Apart from the change in habits, which initially started with the preference for favorite schools, due to the excess of facilities and infrastructure, towards realizing school equity (Bachtiar et al, 2021), it also had an impact on the economy. The economy cannot be separated from life, which then applies in the aggregate can cause something big for the country's economic stability. Economic stability is needed to realize national balance, realize justice and socio-economic welfare. The stability of the country's economy is inseparable from the existence of money (Karim, 2017: 101). The first is related to national income which is a buffer for the economy (Rosyidi, 2017: 99). And the second is related to inflation which is a "scourge" of the economy or something that the economy is wary of (Rosyidi, 2017: 131).

Economic stability is related to money, namely national income which affects Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or in English it is called GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and inflation which is measured by rising aggregate price levels (Rosyidi, 2017: 124-135). The implementation of new student acceptance policies in accordance with educational zoning will bring about many changes, both for individuals, society and also government. This change will also affect the finances of each party simultaneously throughout Indonesia. Starting from efforts to distribute school construction equally, reduce traffic jams, reduce boarding houses and so on. These changes can trigger changes in GDP and inflation. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the impacts caused by the acceptance of new students based on educational zoning in the economic sector, especially related to the monetary-financial side which has a national impact, namely real GDP growth and the possibility of an increase in inflation, so that what impact needs to be

addressed further can be formulated. by related parties in order to create economic stability as expected.

### **Literature review**

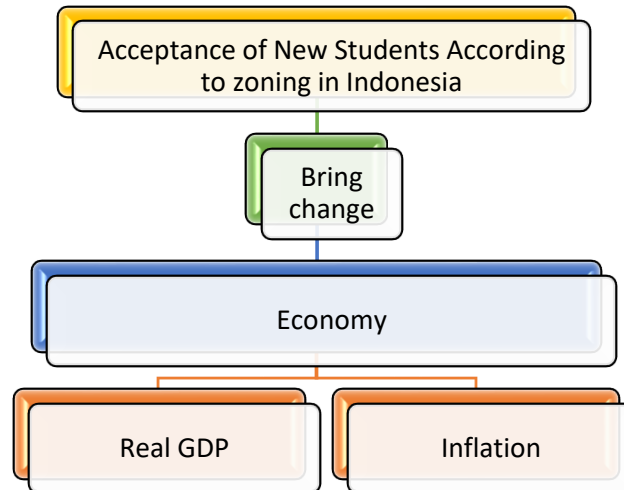
The level of success in economic development can be seen from increased economic growth, controlled inflation, low unemployment and a healthy balance of payments. Growth in the economy is the development of goods and services activities produced in society or an increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The process of economic growth is called Modern Economic Growth, namely economic growth as a process of growing output per capita in the long term with the creation of per capita output marked by an increase in people's purchasing power (Atmojo, 2018). GDP can be calculated using the following equation:  $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$ . According to the equation, GDP ( $Y$ ) consists of final demand which includes consumption expenditure ( $C$ ), investment ( $I$ ), government expenditure ( $G$ ) and net exports which is the difference between export income ( $X$ ) and import expenditure ( $M$ ) (Rosyidi, 2017: 119).

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of prosperity and the growth rate of economic progress. An increase in GDP indicates that per capita income has increased or it can be called an increase in the welfare of the population. However, this GDP value is often affected by rising price levels. So that the value of GDP does not reflect economic growth in reality. Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate or clean up the influence of these changing prices, namely the CPI (Consumer Price Index) or the GNP Deflator. GDP that has been freed from the effects of price changes is called real GDP or GNP at constant prices (Rosyidi, 2017: 124-134).

Inflation is the rate of increase in the overall price of goods and services. Previous research is presented so that this research is clearly visible and does not duplicate previous research and as a basis for this research. Here are some previous studies:

Based on previous research stated by A. Ika Fahrika and Juliansyah Roy in an article entitled "The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Macroeconomic Development in Indonesia and the Policy Responses Taken" explained that Coronaviruses contracted the Indonesian economy, such as mass layoffs and the loss of many sectors. Economic growth achieved in Indonesia was recorded at 2.97 percent (Year over Year), foreign exchange reserves in April increased to \$127.9 billion, decreased inflation, increased processing industry, increased investment value, and decreased number of imported goods in the first quarter It also made a slight positive contribution to the growth rate in 2020, which was 0.15. In the first quarter of 2020, household consumption was still the main engine of growth, contributing 1.56 of the growth rate of 2.97 (% YoY) (Fahrika and Roy, 2020).

The same thing was stated by Indri Arrafi Juliannisa, Nunuk Triwahyuningtyas, and Charia Roswita in their article entitled "The Impact of Covid on the Macro Economy" that when the lockdown was imposed in Quarter 2 (Q2) 2020, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that Indonesia's economic growth experienced a contraction of 5.32 percent year on year (yoy). This figure worsened from Q1 2020 which reached 2.97 percent so Indonesia's economic growth is predicted to result in minus or worsening growth. This is because thousands of companies were forced to temporarily close to limit the spread of the virus. This economic slowdown occurred due to several economic sectors stopping business activities due to the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (Juliannisa et al, 2021).



**Figure 1.** Conceptual Framework Tree for Implementing New Student Admissions Policy in Accordance with Educational Zones in Raising Real GDP and Inflation in Indonesia

**Research methodology**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection by means of library research. Library research is the data used obtained from literature related to research. Researchers are confronted directly with existing data sources or ready-to-use data (Pringgar, 2020). This research is sourced from secondary data, namely in the form of written data and numbers in books, official websites and journal articles. This approach aims to understand or study human life experiences, seek the nature or essence of experience and the goal is to understand experience as it is realized (Fadli, 2021). The collected data will be reduced, presented and conclusions drawn. The analysis is carried out by generating general conclusions that lead to specific conclusions so as to find new findings about the impact of implementing new student admission policies according to educational zoning on economic stability in Indonesia (Rijali, 2018).

**Table 1.** Variables and indicators used

Variables and Indicators	Source	Unit
Indonesia's Real GDP	BPS and Worldbank	Percent
Indonesian Inflation	Worldbank	Percent
Indonesian Government Expenditures	BPS	Rupiah
Indonesian Government Spending on Education	Worldbank	Percent

**Analysis And Discussion**

Congestion is a very detrimental situation that has an impact on the socio-economics of road users. Based on Hidayat and Sapha's research, congestion has a different impact on the perceptions of each respondent. However, most of them expressed a negative response and agreed that traffic jams are a waste of time for the driver and not only is the time wasted, but the driver also feels stressed and also wastes fuel. Time wasted is an opportunity cost that must be

accepted by road users. The lost time should be used for other activities that are more beneficial both socially and economically for the road users themselves (Hidayat and Sapha, 2017).

The time cost in traffic jams is calculated or earned because of the delay, time value, load per vehicle and traffic density compared to road service capacity. Calculation of time costs uses the income approach method, namely from GRDP per individual and working hours in 1 year (Susanti and Magdalena, 2015). Thus, the formula for calculating this time cost is as follows:

$$\text{Time Cost} = \text{Downtime} \times \text{Time Cost Rate per hour}$$

**Information:**

- Jam time per individual
- The hourly cost rate is based on the average hourly salary of each person according to the area.

The cost of fuel (fuel oil) is also taken into account in the opportunity cost due to congestion. Calculation of fuel costs is closely related to speed and road geometric conditions such as slope, traffic and road roughness. Calculation of the cost of gasoline can be formulated in the category of each vehicle, namely Goal. I-V. Based on Susanti and Magdalena's research which examined the estimated cost of congestion in Medan, it shows that the cost of fuel on 5 road sections is 1600 liters or Rp. 16,000,000 per hour (if the price of petrol is Rp. 10,000/liter). Then the total cost of jamming from the calculation of time costs and gasoline costs in the city of Medan at current gasoline prices is 106 million rupiahs per day or 28 billion rupiahs per year (Susanti and Magdalena, 2015).

Acceptance of New Students in accordance with educational zoning will reduce congestion. This happens because the distance is short and or the trip to school does not need to use a motorized vehicle. This reduction in congestion will reduce the cost of congestion, namely the cost of wasted time and fuel costs due to delays in congestion. If congestion is reduced in aggregate, then the very large cost of congestion will also be reduced and affect GDP. If only the cost of congestion is calculated from the cost of fuel, then the amount is very visible. For example, using the number of cities and regencies in Indonesia, namely 500 cities/districts (BPS, 2023), the costs that can be minimized are 4.2 trillion rupiahs per year or around 0.021% of Indonesia's GDP (BRS, 2023).

The implementation of new student acceptance policies in accordance with educational zoning will have the impact of reducing the allocation of costs for education. Reduced costs include transportation costs for moving boarding houses or dormitories, no boarding costs because the distance between home and school is easy to reach, reduced supervision costs because there is no need to leave the city or even leave the sub-district, just to check the condition of each student. Furthermore, the cost of heavy meals can be reduced as students are not away from home for long. So that heavy meals can be borne in 1 house each. Reducing the allocation of costs to support education by each household that has student dependents can have an impact on changes in Indonesia's real GDP. Many sectors are involved in this, then remember again in the background chapter that the number of students affected by the zoning system is 21% of the total population in Indonesia, making the effect national or occur in aggregate. And certainly will affect the increase in real GDP in Indonesia.

The implementation of the new student acceptance policy in accordance with educational zoning will have an impact on housing purchases that take into account the location of the school to be addressed. This phenomenon is felt because the facilities and quality of schools in Indonesia are not evenly distributed. Furthermore, buying a house will also place close distance to the location of education as a consideration. Further research is needed in this regard. If people continue to think that their favorite school is a priority, buying housing that is included in the zoning system

of the school they want to go to will influence housing buying decisions with new considerations than before.

The implementation of the new student acceptance policy in accordance with educational zoning will have an impact on development by the government for equal distribution of facilities and quality of all schools in Indonesia. The developments carried out included building repairs, completing facilities, equal distribution of teachers and other educators. It can be seen in table 2, government spending on education from the year new student admissions were enacted according to educational zoning.

**Table 2.** Government Spending on Education

<b>Year</b>	<b>Government Spending On Education (\$)</b>	<b>Ascension</b>
2017	23,411,123,416.93	-
2018	25,579,159,811.08	9,26%
2019	28,140,197,516.23	10,01%
2020	33,549,568,915.94	19,22

Source : Worldbank, 2023 (data processed)

**Table 3.** Changes in Indonesia's Real GDP Increase

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage of Increase in Real GDP</b>
2018	2,62%
2019	7,4%
2020	-5,4%
2021	12%
2022	5,3%

Source: Worldbank, 2023 and BPS, 2023 (data processed)

The increase in Indonesia's real GDP can be seen in the table above, there has been an increase or increase every year. The implementation of the new student admissions policy in accordance with educational zoning which began in 2017 has affected the economic life of the community. The things that trigger an increase in real GDP in Indonesia due to the educational zoning system are, as previously mentioned, reduced congestion, reduced allocation of education costs and shifting to other real sectors, housing purchases that take into account educational zoning, boarding houses or restaurants for overseas children which are starting to get sluggish. , as well as government spending to equalize the quality of education in Indonesia.

The implementation of the new student acceptance policy in accordance with educational zoning will have the impact that the remaining education money owned by student parents becomes more than the absence of zoning. As discussed, the education zoning system can reduce costs, including transportation costs for moving boarding houses or dormitories, no boarding costs because the distance between home and school is easy to reach, reduced supervision costs because there is no need to leave the city or even leave the sub-district, only to check the condition of each student. Furthermore, the cost of heavy meals can be reduced as students are not away from home for long.

The allocation of education costs that should be for education, but instead decreases will cause the remaining money to increase and increase consumption in other sectors. The amount of money circulating in society will increase. In accordance with Lipsey's theory, that higher public spending due to abundant money will push aggregate demand up and push aggregate prices up continuously. this is called inflation. Therefore, the acceptance of new students in accordance with educational zoning will encourage an increase in inflation (Subramaniam and Masron, 2022).

**Table 4.** Changes in the Increase of Inflation in Indonesia

Year	Changes in the Increase of Inflation in Indonesia
2018	3,8%
2019	1,5%
2020	-0,44%
2021	6%

Source : Worldbank, 2023 (data processed)

The increase in inflation in Indonesia can be seen in the table above, there has been an increase or increase every year. The implementation of the new student admissions policy in accordance with educational zoning which began in 2017 has affected the economic life of the community. The things that trigger an increase in inflation in Indonesia are because the amount of money used for education decreases, so that people have an abundance of money to circulate which causes aggregate demand to increase and prices to increase in aggregate and continuously or it is called inflation.

**Conclusion**

Acceptance of New Students in accordance with the educational zoning that was implemented starting in 2017, has had an impact on changes in the increase in real GDP in Indonesia. This change in real GDP is caused by reduced traffic jams, reduced allocation of educational costs and shifts to other real sectors, housing purchases that take into account educational zoning, boarding houses or overseas children's restaurants that are starting to be sluggish, and government spending to even out the quality of education in Indonesia. Simultaneously it can also increase inflation, namely because people have excess money from the remaining reduced education costs so that they divert it to other sectors which causes demand to increase, prices rise and inflation occurs.

**Limitations**

This research still uses qualitative. Research can be used as research with quantitative methods, if the constituent indicators of the impact of implementing new student admissions according to educational zoning can be identified in detail and then weighed with quantitative calculations.

**Suggestion**

This report the researcher made, the researcher realizes that this article still has many shortcomings and is far from perfection. Therefore, criticism and suggestions from readers are really needed by researchers. To improve the next article

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