

Implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 1 of 2021, Concerning Online Admission of New Students for Secondary Education Level at SMAN 1 Sunggal

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) No. 1 of 2021 concerning Online New Student Admissions (PPDB) at the secondary education level at SMAN 1 Sunggal. The Permendikbud is expected to increase efficiency, transparency, and equal access in accepting new students. However, in its implementation, there are various challenges that must be faced, such as limited technological infrastructure, public understanding of the online system, and inequality of internet access in several regions. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method that focuses on SMAN 1 Sunggal. Data were collected through interviews with the school, direct observation, and documentation related to the implementation of online PPDB. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive analysis techniques to identify various obstacles and solutions that can be applied in the implementation process of online PPDB. The results of the study show that although the online PPDB system at SMAN 1 Sunggal has been running relatively well, there are several challenges, such as inequality of internet access in certain areas and lack of public understanding regarding online registration procedures. However, this system has succeeded in reducing fraudulent practices and simplifying the administration process for accepting new students. Therefore, it is necessary to improve technological facilities and training for prospective students and parents to support the successful implementation of the online PPDB system in the future. This research is expected to contribute to the development of educational policies and improve understanding of the application of technology in the educational process in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *Online PPDB, Implementation, Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture, SMAN 1 Sunggal, Secondary Education*

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INTRODUCTION

The new student admission program (PPDB) for high school and vocational high school levels in North Sumatra province in 2017/2018 actually caused a few problems up to the ministry level, especially in Medan city for high school education level, especially in SMAN 2 and SMAN 1 Medan (quoted from Medan tribunnew.com/2017/06/pendidikan 22/pengumuman PPDB-Website-Disdik-overload). Based on PPDB SUMUT 2018 data, there are 1535 high schools and vocational high schools implementing PPDB in 33 cities and districts. The online registration schedule is held on June 25-30, 2018, while offline registration is carried out on (July 2-4, 2018). Based on data from the education office, both from academic and non-academic pathways, there is a quota for student admissions that has not been filled. For the academic pathway for high

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school, from a quota of 91,264 students who registered, only 73,884. While non-academic from 26,834 quotas that registered only 7656. While from the academic path for SMK from a quota of 51,088 that registered only 42,017 and non-academic path only 2,510 that registered from the available quota of 18,303.

Because there are still many quotas available, here are a number of reasons why students fail, either due to negligence or errors of operators, committees, or principals after a group discussion forum (FGD) was held at the North Sumatra education office on July 13, 2018, it was decided to carry out the 2nd stage of PPDB for schools that have received recommendations and implemented on July 16 to 18, 2018. Specifically for the city of Medan, the second stage of PPDB will not be implemented because the quota has been met for both SMA and SMK levels.

In practice in the field, many problems are encountered from PPDB. According to Jawas (2017), the enthusiasm of parents and students for superior and favorite schools is still high. Conditions like this seem to occur in almost all regions, the impact is that many smart students with high national exam (UN) scores flock to their favorite schools. Conditions like this will make the student selection process prone to discrimination. The central and regional governments of North Sumatra are synergizing in anticipating the problem of selecting new prospective students in 2018/2019.

For high school and vocational high school levels with the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture no. 1 of 2021. With the following provisions: (1) The State Senior High School/Vocational High School pathway uses academic and non-academic systems; (2) The academic pathway for senior high school students uses a zoning pathway with the criteria of the total score of the distance of residence plus the UN score value. as much as 70%, the vulnerable path to continue education 20%, the achievement path 5% and the special reason path 5% non-academic path; (3) The academic pathway for the vocational high school level does not use a zoning system but is only based on the UN score of 70% of the total number of students accepted, 20% vulnerable path to continue education 5% academic achievement path, 5% special reason path.

Align with research from Setiawan (2015), the existence of technical instructions is expected to regulate the process of determining new student admissions in a transparent and accountable manner, accessibility and fairness requires support from all parties, both the government, education office, social services, parents of students and telecommunications networks. The existence of the technical instructions above in reality does not change the mindset of the community about accepting new students for secondary school level (Nurkia & Sulkify, 2022). Based on this, this study aims to identify and analyze the implementation of the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 1 of 2021 at SMAN 1 Sunggal, as well as to find out various obstacles that may arise in the implementation of the online PPDB system.

METHODS

The method used in this study is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. According to Abdullah (2024) research using a descriptive research method is research that is directed to provide symptoms, facts or events systematically and accurately regarding the characteristics of a particular population or area. In this study a researcher will develop concepts and collect facts but will not conduct hypothesis testing (Anuraga et al., 2021). Qualitative research is research that requires a deep and comprehensive understanding related to the object being studied in order to answer problems to obtain data, then analyzed and get research conclusions in certain situations and conditions. Qualitative research methods are research methods used to research in natural object conditions, where researchers are key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive and qualitative research results emphasize meaning more than generalization (Chan et al., 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Communication Between Implementing Agencies

Effective policy implementation is also supported by good communication between implementing agencies (Mansur, 2021). Good communication will create harmony in policy implementation and prevent disputes caused by misunderstandings between implementing agencies (Putri & Kadewardana, 2018). Interviews conducted by researchers with informants showed very good communication between implementing agencies of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 14 of 2018. Communication was carried out by the North Sumatra Provincial Education Office before and after the first phase of Online PPDB with the Communication and Information Office, Youth and Sports Office, Social Service, North Sumatra Ombudsman Representative, North Sumatra Police and North Sumatra KONI.

Communication is also related to the validity of data on outstanding students in sports, internet networks, the number of residents/heads of families holding letters of poverty or family hope cards and with the police regarding information on being free from drug use (Peng, 2022). In addition to communication between implementing agencies and related agencies, communication with the community is also carried out through socialization (Nurdin et al., 2018). The socialization was carried out by the North Sumatra Provincial Education Office through the Technical Implementation Unit located in the district/city area. This is an effort to prevent fraud by several individuals to the community regarding the Admission of New Students that are not known (Pangesti et al., 2023). In the socialization, an understanding was provided so that the community is aware and alert to fraud modes and issues about the correct procedures for entering PPDB Online.

The socialization carried out by the UPT in the city district area turned out to have received less than positive responses from some of the community so that out of the 91,264 quotas available for the academic pathway at the State High School level, only 73,884 registered from the available quota. While non-academic from the 26,834 available quotas only 7656 students registered. While for the State Vocational High School pathway, the same thing happened from the 51,088 available academic pathway quota, only 42,017 registered and the non-academic pathway from the 18,303 available quota, only 2510 students registered. From interviews conducted by researchers with key informants and key informants, it was found that the principals of Junior High Schools did not convey/socialize how to properly implement PPDB Online 2018 to class IX students, especially in junior high schools organized/managed by the private sector.

This socialization actually greatly supports the level of community participation in the implementation of PPDB Online (Mashudi, 2019). However, in general, communication has been carried out well, although there are still a few obstacles from these things. Good communication between the implementing agency and the community with the education office will be very effective and efficient if it is directed at the policy target to prevent fraud in the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Education Number 14 of 2018 concerning Online PPDB for SMA and SMK Negeri. Based on the results of research and interviews conducted and the data obtained and shown in the results table regarding Online PPDB for SMA and SMK Negeri in North Sumatra, especially in the city of Medan, the interests of the target groups have been included in the policy content with the formation of 70% of students accepted based on achievement pathways with zoning values (distance of residence) of students with schools plus the national exam results they have, 20% for students from underprivileged families, 5% for students whose parents work because they are carrying out state duties or for ASN (state civil servant) children who work at the educational institution and 5% for students with achievements in sports, arts and academics.

In terms of this policy, although there are some outstanding students from the regions, they certainly cannot continue their education to schools that are far from the school location (Bunu, 2016). In terms of the benefits received by the target groups, this policy clearly brings

economic benefits to residents around the school environment who have school-age children for high school and vocational school levels, but in terms of negativity, there are parties who feel disadvantaged, such as brokers who usually receive money for each registration of new students, as happened at SMA Negeri 2 and SMA Negeri 13 Medan in 2017. The Education Office also benefits from the implementation of Online PPDB for SMA and SMK Negeri because the Education Office is free from pressure from certain parties in the implementation of new student admissions, more efficient and effective because it is more transparent and open.

In terms of the degree of desired change, it is clear that this Online PPDB has changed the old method or system of implementing PPDB manually which was more closed and less efficient (Asher, 2024). With this system, all work or admission processes are carried out transparently and the community is truly obedient not to commit fraud for the sake of fraud committed at the age of children forming their identity, because education is the most valuable future investment in terms of human resources for the nation and state (Ridwan et al., 2023). From a positive perspective, it is clear that if students have achievements and criteria, they will automatically enter or graduate from the system. In terms of the location of the decision-making policy for Online PPDB for SMA and SMK Negeri in North Sumatra, it is right because with the implementation of this system, North Sumatra, especially the Provincial Education Office, is working with the Corruption Eradication Committee to improve public services, especially in the field of education (Endrassanto, 2021).

The community also feels the positive side of the implementation of Online PPDB for secondary schools with the increasing advancement of technology in the global industrial era (Hakim & Nabila, 2022). In the global era, all activities have been carried out online, both in terms of government and trade, business and even the defense of a country. From the program implementation side, namely the Education Office, forming a team starting from the head of the office and staff and schools as the implementers of PPDB Online by holding internal meetings aimed at achieving goals, holding the necessary training where these internal meetings are very much and training is needed considering the vast area of work of the North Sumatra Provincial Education Office. From the resource side, regarding financial resources, there are no problems because they are supported by the budget and regional income and expenditure (APBD) of the North Sumatra Province.

In terms of facilities and infrastructure, a system is still found to be working slowly, this is possible because the data that comes in simultaneously (Hendra, 2022), the Education Office begins to limit the time for each region to send or upload data from each region to the Provincial Education Office. This causes operators in each school to work longer than the working hours specified to serve the community as a matter of public service in a prime sector (Yohanitas, 2016). In terms of human resources, the Education Office uses 12 experts from the INFOKOM Office and only 1 expert from the Education Office as listed in the attachment of the technical officers implementing PPDB Online, where this should be done by the Provincial Education Office by providing training to ASN at the Education Office.

Regarding the Power, Interests and Strategies of the actors involved in order to implement a policy, in this case the KPK is one of the institutions that directly supervises the implementation of PPDB Online because this policy was made to answer the interests of the community regarding the implementation of new student admissions for SMA and SMK Negeri in a transparent and accountable manner, reducing and preventing loopholes for corruption during the process of accepting new students. The strategy used by the Education Office is to utilize technology. Regarding the use of technology, Turnip in his book "Prokontra and Government Resistance". Which is the result of his dissertation suggests bureaucrats should have motivation and idealism in doing their jobs, so that a bureaucratic work culture is created that is of quality and bureaucrats can develop creativity, with the aim of creating efficiency and effectiveness in government bureaucracy (Driyantini et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the heads of the work units provide motivation for staff in the use of ICT/E Gov, with the aim of avoiding collusion, corruption and nepotism". This was also revealed during the researcher's interview with the Dapodik admin, APK/APM that by utilizing technology there are no more students entrusted to anyone and for any reason other than the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 14 of 2018 and the Regulation of the Governor of North Sumatra Number 26 of 2018. From the Characteristics of Institutions and the ruling regime or what is known as organizational culture is a characteristic that is upheld by the organization in achieving its goals. Organizational culture plays an important role because employees will work according to their respective TUPOKSI in accordance with the vision and mission of the Education Office. This is the main basis for the characteristics between institutions and the community as service users who are very influential (Salam, 2021).

In addition to the State civil servants in the Education Office, school operators are also very influential in the implementation of PPDB Online because these school operators are the main actors in the initial stage of data entry into the PPDB Online system. From the Level of Compliance and Responsiveness of the Implementing Group, it is clear that the content of a policy is greatly influenced by the policy environment. Where a policy program that is well and correctly planned for the benefit of the community will not necessarily be successful if it is not supported by the environment, but in the implementation of this policy, no significant deviations were found where based on the results in the participant attachment table and the results of online PPDB from 12,526 registered students for the State High School level, only 15 students were rejected, while for the State Vocational High School level from 7,164, only 10 students were rejected because they used incorrect data when registering.

From the results of the analysis above, it is clear that the acceptance of new students with an open and transparent system shows that the content of the policy and a good policy environment if its implementation is supported by every citizen without exception, both ordinary people and officials, will create a result with the main goal expected in solving problems at the beginning of the process of accepting new students at school (Halász & Michel, 2011). Perhaps in the early stages of this policy there were various obstacles because it harmed several individuals both in terms of morale and material but in reality this Online PPDB policy will be very beneficial in terms of cost, effectiveness and efficiency for many people especially the main target of the policy, namely high school and vocational school students as Human Resources who will build the nation in the next 10 years. Investment in human resources in education will bring future generations who are able to compete in the era of globalization with other nations, if an education process fails to be carried out then the broadest implication of this impact is that the country will not be able to compete and defend itself from other countries (Sumual et al., 2024). Accepting new students online is expected to be able to help the initial process of the education stage received by students fairly and evenly as citizens (Saadah et al., 2023).

Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucracy is one of the most frequent bodies, even as a whole, to implement policies. They are not only in government structures but also in other private organizations and even in educational institutions (Muhson et al., 2012). A good bureaucratic structure will support the success of policy implementation. In this study, the researcher examines the bureaucratic structure of policy implementers in terms of the existence of SOPs and coordination between implementing bodies.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Based on the results of interviews and secondary data obtained by researchers during the study, it is known that each implementing agency that became an informant in this study has its own SOP so as to accelerate the technical implementation starting from the school-level operator who inputs data to the North Sumatra Education Office server. Schools are the earliest bureaucratic level to input student data based on SKHUN data brought by each prospective student. In this case, there are also several procedures that school operators must really pay

attention to so that the data verified is valid data. Instructions for implementing technical activities made by the North Sumatra Provincial Education Office in the form of the Decree of the Head of the Education Office Number: 420/305/ SUBBAGGRAM/I/2018 concerning the formation of the PPDB Online committee in North Sumatra Province.

This information was obtained from the results of interviews in the field and secondary data in the form of a decree regarding the name, origin of the agency where the assignment is carried out and a description of the tasks for information technology matters which aim to make the implementation of PPDB Online more focused. Based on the analysis of information obtained by the researcher, each implementing staff already has good and clear implementation instructions/technical instructions, especially for implementing tasks that carry out many technical activities such as Main System Analyst, Middle System Analyst, Main Programmer, Middle Programmer, Main ICT Admin, Middle ICT Admin and Graphic Design staff and IT Operators operating programs related to the Online PPDB application.

Coordination Between the Education Office and the Communication and Information Office

Coordination is a very important supporter in the success of a policy that has been set because coordination is related to the technical implementation to realize the objectives of the policy of the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 14 of 2018 concerning Online PPDB for State High Schools and Vocational High Schools that have been set. Poor coordination will be a serious obstacle in the implementation of the policy which ultimately hinders the achievement of the goals and targets of the policy. Based on interviews conducted with informants, it was obtained that the coordination between the North Sumatra Provincial Education Office and the KOMINFO Office in 2018 was very good and was also supported by the Regulation of the Governor of North Sumatra Number 26 of 2018.

Coordination with the KOMINFO Office in the implementation of the 2018 Online PPDB because the implementation of Online PPDB requires support from a fast and good internet network. The Education Office as the coordinator of the policy implementation in accordance with the objectives to be achieved together with the KOMINFO Office socializes the Online PPDB policy in the mass media and electronic media. This shows that there is good coordination between regional apparatus organizations in North Sumatra.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Online New Student Admissions (PPDB) for Senior High Schools and Vocational High Schools in Medan City has been running well in 2018 because no fraud was found as seen from the 9 important variables of the Online New Student Admissions (PPDB) implementation process as stated by Merile S Grindle, namely: (1) The interests of the target groups are contained in the contents of the policy as seen from the contents of the Online New Student Admissions (PPDB) policy, which was created to provide the best service to the community, especially in the field of education. In addition, this policy was created to eliminate fraudulent practices that usually occur during the new student admissions process, where the contents of this policy mandate the implementation of the new student admissions process objectively, transparently, effectively, and efficiently. The contents of the policy are in accordance with the interests of the community who need good service; (2) Types of Benefits received by Target Groups, with the implementation of Online New Student Admissions (PPDB), the community targeted by this policy can feel the benefits starting from a more effective registration method, and access to services that can be opened for 24 hours and are transparent so that all interested parties can monitor this system, in addition to the benefits for users, the implementation of this new student admissions policy also provides benefits for the Education Office as the implementer of the policy, namely they can improve their performance.

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