



The Implementation of Zoning System Policy in 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe and analyze the implementation of zoning system policies at 10th State Senior High School Surabaya. Methods of this research is using a qualitative approach with case study design and collecting data using interviews, observations and documentation. Data analysis techniques in this study use interactive models of analysis that have three components, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. The results obtained from this study show that the implementation of the zoning system at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is related to 6 variables, namely: (1) Size and the purpose of the zoning system policy in the implementation of New Student Admissions at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya; (2) The resources formed by the AONL team at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya; (3) The characteristics of the AONL Zoning System executors comitee; (4) The attitude of the registrants towards the implementation of zoning system policies in AONL at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is considered to be good enough; (5) The communication that occurs between implementers has been well established; (6) Economically, socially and politically prospective students in 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya are considered quite good.



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INTRODUCTION

Admission of New Learners (AONL) by the government is addressed in its service system, it is all done as one as a driver of increased access in the education service environment. As is well known that AONL is one part of the mechanism of the education system held during the new school year, namely by holding new student admissions by education units regulated in accordance with applicable terms and conditions. According to an explanation from Lestari and Rosdiana (2017), which states that improvements to the national education system can be done through improving quality in general and thoroughly and specifically for schools to have equality of quality.

In this regard, the government issued Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 1 of 2021 concerning Admission of New Students at kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, and vocational schools. The content of Permendikbud is to set the registration path for AONL. Where it is explained that the AONL path includes: zoning, affirmations, transfer of parental or guardian duties, and achievements. High school level zoning lines are at least 50% of the school's tamping power. While the afirmai line is at least 15% of the school's tamping power, and the path of transfer of parental or guardian duties is at most 5% of the school's tamping power, the remaining quota of the three lines of the Local Government can open the achievement path.

The AONL system from year to year has undergone changes, namely from the system using National Exam scores (NE) (*re Indonesian: UN*) changing using the zoning system. This is also experienced by the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, where in AONL in the 2018/2019 school also uses a zoning system, but previously in the 2017/2018 school year the AONL system still uses NE scores as its main condition, so NE grades are still used to find the next level of school. This makes, schools at that time accept students according to their abilities (Hariyati et al., 2019; Karmila et al., 2020; Purwanti et al., 2018; Wardhana & Supriyoko, 2019; Yuliani, 2021). There are several advantages to using NE scores as a reference in using this system, one of which is to make it easier for teachers to teach in class, because in one class students are considered to have abilities that are not much different so that teachers are not too difficult to explain (Lisman et al., 2021; Sukarno & Mustaqiem, 2019). While the negative impact is the gap between schools, this is because of the assumption of favorite schools and ordinary schools. This assumption makes one of the reasons for the government to implement AONL through the zoning system in the admission of students, with the hope that later there will be equalization and eliminate the image of favorite schools that have been attached to the community (Ali et al., 2019; Ibrahim et al., 2021; Rasinan, 2021).

The admission system of new learners that we have known uses NE scores or by using landfill tests for regional schools, since 2018 has changed system only by using the right distance of residence or domicile as the main criteria in the admission of new students (Ali et al., 2019; Ariani, 2021; Cullinan et al., 2021; Sudarwan, 2021). The government changed the admission system of new students is expected to accelerate the equalization of quality education throughout the region. It is hoped that the school's approach to the residential environment makes equal access to services, the absence of exclusivity and discrimination of students in the school, and can be used to analyze the needs and distribution of teachers (Mok, 2016).

The results obtained after interviewing Usmani Haryono, as Waka Kesiswaan 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya on Wednesday, May 6, 2020 explained that according to the President with the zoning system later can minimize gaps and eliminate the assumption (image) of favorite schools. As we have known together that a good school in Surabaya based on the assumption (image) of the community so far is a complex high school consisting of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd State Senior High School. The existence of the zoning system is expected to be considered the same because it has the same SOP, the same teachers, and equal standards of quality of educational services (Putri & Meutia, 2021; Rusilowati & Wahyudi, 2020; Serdyukov, 2017).

10th State Senior High School of Surabaya in 2019 has implemented a AONL zoning system with a large quota of 100%. The pros and cons related to the policy that occurs at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya one is that the school must be willing to accept and cannot refuse students with low academic scores (Abidah et al., 2020; Prabawa-sear, 2018; Rahmawati & Budirahayu, 2021; Tanu & Parker, 2018). On the other hand, the school is required to be able to serve students at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya well. The reality that occurred at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya using the zoning system in 2019 can be seen that 25% of students admitted under the zoning system have low academics (low) with low economic conditions of parents of learners and the average educational background of parents of students is also low (parents of many learners who are only elementary school graduates).

The Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 14 Th. 2018 explains the zoning system at AONL regarding the admission of new students at the kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, vocational and other equivalent levels (Datuk & Kupang, 2020; Guru et al., 2019; Karmila et al., 2020; Pradewi et al., 2019; Supraptiyaningrum & Muzayanah, 2020). The regulation contains several things in the application of the local government must accept prospective students amounting to 90% of the total number of students in the school with the provision of domiciled in the radius of the nearest zone from the

school. Family Card issued no later than six months before the implementation of AONL. AONL can be done in two ways, namely registering online through the official AONL page in their respective regions and registering by coming directly to the intended school. Offline registration is used for the achievement path of both value achievements and competition achievements (Art or Sports) (Zhang & Bray, 2020). The implementation process and AONL information must be disseminated openly both through the official admissions and liflet web and invitations to each school, the information includes the requirements, selection, capacity, and admission results of new learners at the school.

The stages that need to be carried out in registering for AONL at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya include 1) junior high schools / equivalents can fill in the report card scores from semesters 1-5 to the rapor.AoNLjatim.net page online, 2) the report card value that has been filled out on the page is verified by prospective new students, 3) if an error is found when entering the report card value, then improvements were made by the junior high school operator or equivalent to the principal on the AONL jatim report card page, 4) prospective students carry out pre-registration in order to obtain a PIN online, 5) the house point is determined using the Geolocation application by the student and the intended school operator to verify.

AONL implementation regulations at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya related to the determination of the nearest domicile distance are regulated by the local government in this case the Surabaya city government, in addition to the provision of 90% for prospective learners whose closest domicile distance from the school, for the fulfillment of a ceiling that is 10% fulfilled from the achievement path of a value of 5% where students who enter with the path do not have to be within one zone radius but can be outside the zone radius. The 5% is fulfilled from the path of transfer of parental duties or if the learner is affected by a natural / social disaster. New learners whose economic level cannot be called citizen partners and domiciles are in one area with accepted obligations and are not given the burden of education costs, the percentage of citizen partners received amounts to 20% of the number of students set by the school (Bridget et al., 2021; Dee & Murphy, 2019; Easterbrook et al., 2019; Steiner, 2018). This is what makes it. Based on the description that has been described above, it can be concluded that the school inevitably has to accept all learners with diverse backgrounds.

Hence, the objectives of this research is to analyzing the AONL implementation regulations at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya related to the determination of the nearest domicile distance are regulated by the local government in this case the Surabaya city government.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research with an appropriate case study approach. This research explains the implementation of the high school zoning system policy at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya. The research design used in this study is qualitative descriptive that describes, describes, and describes the object under study. The type of research used in this research is qualitative research with an appropriate case study approach. This research explains the implementation of the high school zoning system policy at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya. The research design used in this study is qualitative descriptive that describes, describes, and describes the object under study (Arikunto, 2006:11).

Policy implementation refers to the implementation model of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), judging from indicators: size and objectives of policies, resources, characteristics of the implementing body, attitude of tendencies (disposition) of implementers, communication between organizations and implementation activities, as well as the economic, social, and political environment.

Informants are individuals and parties who understand about high school level zoning programs in the city of Surabaya, especially 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya.

Determination of informants in this study, purposive sampling techniques are used by researchers. The purpose of using this technique is for the acquisition of information that is high in validity and reliability. The data obtained is then analyzed by condensation, data presentation and data verification. Checking the validity of data by using credibility tests (Engineering triangulation, source triangulation and membercheck), Transferability Test, Dependability Test and Confirmability Test. The research stages use the Pre-Field Stage, the Field Activity Stage, the Data Analysis Stage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Zoning System Policy at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya

The implementation of high school zoning system policies at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya conducted in this study is measuring the success of policy implementation through six variables measuring the success of public policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975). The implementation of high school zoning system policies at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya conducted in this study is measuring the success of policy implementation through six variables measuring the success of public policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975).

The results of the study obtained that the implementation of the high school zoning system policy at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya which was measured based on the theory of Van Metter Van Horn (1975), there are several variables that influence the implementation of the policy can be successful perfectly. The research results of each variable can be described as follows.

a. Policy Size and Purpose

Objectives that are accurately calculated will greatly support the successful implementation of activities, especially those that have long-term direction (Makmur, 2011). The purpose of the new student admission zoning policy at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is for the school to provide equality of education quality. The zoning policy is expected to improve the quality of education at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya. The implementation of zoning is expected to eliminate discrimination against schools so that the quality of education can be equalized and to make it easier for prospective learners to obtain educational services. So it is expected that prospective learners do not need to go far in getting a quality education.

The implementation of the AONL zoning policy at the high school level, especially in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, has been implemented in accordance with the Regulation of the Governor of East Java. Registration through the achievement path is used as an alternative if prospective learners are not accepted through the zoning route. The achievement path is used for prospective learners who have achievements in academic and non-academic fields. In addition, there is also an affirmation path intended for prospective learners who are less able or have special needs. The implementation of AONL conducted at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya both online and offline has been implemented well although it has not been maximized. 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya applies 2 ways in accepting new students based on Governor Regulation No. 23 of 2019, which can be seen from the following table along with the number of students who apply. Registrants at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya in 2019 as many as 843 with details of the path used online (in the network) as many as 800 registrants and Offline (outside the network) as many as 43 registrants.

The policy of the zoning system, which is re-regulated according to local regulations, is applied to non-vocational high schools. This regulation regulates many students who can receive schools according to predetermined quotas. The following is a list of admission pathways stipulated in the Governor's Regulation in the technical instructions for the implementation of AONL High School and Vocational School of East Java Province for the 2019/2020 school year no 188.4 / 3112 / 101.7.1 / KPTS / 2019.

Prospective new learners who enrolled in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya as many as 736 students. It consists entirely of various registration channels. Both from within the network of zoning pathways of choice one and two, and through outside the network of non-academic academic achievement pathways, underprivileged children, UN achievements and moving parents' assignments. The quota owned by 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is 389 ceilings from 843 registered. Here are the results of an interview conducted by the author to Usman as Waka Student Affairs 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya:

"From the results of the AONL admission selection that we did, we actually netted 396 students (36 students x 11 classes), but the re-list was only 389 students there was a difference of 7 students. The seven students are transferred to other high schools because of the fulfillment of the ceiling, some follow the parents' move, etc." (interview April 20, 2020).

The zoning system runs on the AONL. The implementation starts on May 27, 2019 until June 20, 2019. Implementation of new student admissions in coordination with the education office and fellow teachers formed in the committee. The system runs cannot be separated from the coordination of various parties. Similarly, 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya which makes coordination efforts with various parties related to the implementation of the new student admission system. Coordination was carried out on the part of the East Java Education Office and fellow committees.

Implementation of educational services at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya by providing information, guidance, and infrastructure needed. The size and objectives of the zoning system policy in the implementation of AONL at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya are in accordance with existing or established policy standards and objectives. The 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is a small part of the implementation of the system that has been established by the central government. The central rules are based on the minister's policy, then down and detailed back on the regional rules through the governor of East Java. Existing rules are detailed again by the local government in accordance with the regional agreement and the conditions that are running both in terms of the time of implementation, technical provisions and so on.

b. Resources

Human resources are workers or employees in an organization, who have an important position to get success (Sedarmayanti, 2009). The implementation of this policy is supported by human resources, funding resources, and infrastructure. Judging from the uneven human resources in a region, it causes uneven abilities possessed by students. Learners who come from the city tend to have experience compared to prospective learners who come from the district area, so there is a social gap between prospective learners from the city and district. In addition, the competencies possessed by teachers are also different. Teachers who are knowledgeable in the field of education have more teaching ability compared to teachers who have low knowledge.

The existence of zoning is expected to encourage the quality of teacher. If the teacher has quality competence, it is expected to produce qualified learners as well. While in the aspect of financial resources or financing there are no obstacles. The source of funding at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya was obtained from the APBD organized by the East Java Provincial Education Office. This means that the provincial government is responsible for implementing the management of secondary education which is the responsibility of the district or city government in East Java province. With the abolition of the provincial government's national inspection, it can reduce the budget, so that it can be used for interest to finance the most urgent school management. The availability of infrastructure that supports the implementation of zoning policies widely at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is still uneven due to the limited information technology knowledge owned by prospective students' parents. In addition, the AONL zoning system turned out to have a positive impact, namely prospective students do not need to spend transportation costs because the distance of

the school to home is quite close. Broadly speaking, the availability of human resources and financial resources has supported the implementation of the zoning system policy in the AONL at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya.

c. Characteristics of the Executing Comitee

The implementation of the admission zoning policy for new high school students at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya requires commitment or consistency of the technical implementation party, namely between the school and the Surabaya City Education Office Branch in the implementation of the policy. The characteristics of a good employee will affect the success of a policy. Judging from the ability of employees at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, it can be said that it has not been evenly distributed. Employees who have knowledge of information technology developments are easier to implement the policy online. Unlike employees who have low knowledge about the development of information technology. This can affect services to target groups that have not been implemented optimally. Nevertheless, employees at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya have tried to provide optimal services by coordinating with the surabaya city education supervisor.

The authorities in policy making related to the implementation of AONL zoning system at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya have coordinated with the Jatim Provincial Education Office as the main stakeholder in the management of provincial education. This proves that the technical supervision mechanism that has been carried out by related parties regarding the management of the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya cannot be separated from the East Java Governor Regulation Number 18 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Admission of New Learner Admissions in High Schools, Vocational High Schools, and Extraordinary Schools in East Java Province.

The implementation of the admission system for prospective new learners at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is carried out in two ways, namely online or online and offline or outside the network. The zoning system is carried out by entering student data related to the identity and residence of prospective participants who will be used in determining the coordinate point of the house on the PIN registration in high school, this is where the form of guidance services from the school in the community. As for the implementation of educational services in the admission process of new students in making a program plan for activities for all students. After the admission of new students, the data that has been collected is submitted to the branch of the provincial government office to be legalized. After the admission of students from the path of both zoning, achievement, and parents moving assignments, the school conducts a matriculation test to map students' abilities. This is done to provide maximum educational services to students who are accepted from various paths.

The implementation of AONL carried out by the Regional Committee only refers to the central policy, while the reality in the field is not in line with what is imagined, where the registration process in the field has many obstacles, among others, during the PIN retrieval process, there are many complaints from the community for determining the distance of home to school coordinates. Related to these constraints, it is expected that policy makers must analyze and socialize to the community before the policy is implemented.

d. Attitude of Tendencies (Disposition) of the Executors Comitee

Personality or attitude is the character and characteristics possessed by policy implementers, such as commitment, discipline, honesty, wisdom, and democratic nature. The attitude of the implementer of this zoning policy has carried out its duties and responsibilities correctly in accordance with the AoNL implementation regulations in East Java Province. However, not all parties responded positively to the zoning policy. Some student guardians and prospective students at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya objected because with this zoning policy they felt they could not be free to choose the desired school. The employees at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya have been obedient and responsible to the duties given from

the head of the office and implemented the policy properly. The attitude of the implementing agent towards the policy of the zoning system in the AONL at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya affected his willingness to implement the policy.

e. Communication Between Organizations and Implementation Activities

Personal communication and interaction are essential for coordination. Good interpersonal relationships have a great influence on the achievement of goals at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya. Emphasize a positive work atmosphere, so that coordinators know how to interact with colleagues, and develop skills to support the work team in making ever-changing plans. Communication systems for planning and monitoring facilitate dialogue on teaching, reach agreement on common goals, and exchange practices and expertise.

The implementation of zoning policies at the high school level at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya requires communication between the school and the East Java Education Office and the Surabaya Branch education office. After the responsibility was delegated to the provincial government, the Surabaya Education Office and the leadership at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya organized a technical manager to carry out the zoning. Communication activities are carried out through internal communication and external communication, communication with internal parties occurs between employees at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya or between superiors and internal subordinates. At the same time, communication with external parties is carried out between institutions related to policy implementation as well as participants of policy target groups. Based on the above description, researchers concluded that the exchanges made by the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya were external exchanges and internal exchanges. Internal communication can be done in the form of coordination within the organization. At the same time, cooperate with parties outside the organization for external communication. So that with the coordination and communication that occurs between the parties concerned can implement the policy of the zoning system in the AONL at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya.

f. Economic, Social, and Political Environment

Social, political, and economic conditions are related to the condition of prospective learners at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya. If the zoning policy is properly socialized to prospective students, the implementation will not encounter obstacles. For this reason, there needs to be coordination from the school in this case 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya and the Provincial Education Office through the Surabaya City Education Office Branch.

Economic conditions in each region are different. Guardians of students who have weak economic abilities tend to be the cause of children to drop out of school. Although the government currently requires 12 years of study, in fact, the BOS fee provided by the government does not help the education costs of prospective students. It is expected that the government in this case will help solve the problem of prospective students at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya who are underprivileged and need tuition allowances. It is expected that the government can free up the cost of education for 12 years. This political condition benefits the government can be seen from the implementation of the zoning system carried out online, which can cut costs from the East Java Provincial Revenue Budget. Referring to social, political and economic conditions as an external environment that can also affect the implementation of zoning policies in the AONL at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, namely in the form of rejection or support for the implementation of the policy.

Supporting Factors in the Implementation of Zoning System Policy at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya

There are regulations that have been established by the government to provide access to education. Supporting the implementation of the zoning system in equalization is the loyalty and cohesiveness of educators and educators. Where both educators and education personnel

work together to implement the regulations that have been made by the government on the admission of new students through zoning. The form of compactness they do is to cooperate to prepare the implementation of new student admissions at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya.

Staff owned by 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is also one of the supporting factors for the running of the zoning system in equalization at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya. The AONL organizing committee also conveyed that each has its own abilities, this can help each other in implementing what has been planned.

Another supporting factor is that 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya has been using the credit system this past one year semester. In the learning process, students can learn according to their learning ability. Learning activities using the semester credit system are expected to accommodate students who have varying learning speeds, where students who have higher than average abilities can be accommodated. The learning activity consists of 1 rombel which includes IPA classes of 20 students and IPS classes of 15 students. The teaching and learning process for IPA and IPS classes is separated into 2 different classes. In addition, the function of the semester credit system is held to raise the school brand.

Supporting factors in the implementation of high school zoning system policies at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, namely judging from the human resources of teachers and education personnel are already feasible (on average already with a bachelor's degree) but there are still many who have non-civil servant status so that it needs to be improved again staffing status. In addition, for the facilities and infrastructure in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is good, it only needs to add some supporting facilities such as Language laboratories and Auditoriums so that teaching and learning activities can be carried out optimally. Learning activities using the semester credit system are expected to accommodate students who have varying learning speeds, where students who have higher abilities above average can be accommodated.

Obstacles in the Implementation of Zoning System Policy at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya

The inhibiting factor of the zoning system in the distribution of educational services is the distribution of schools that are still centralized and unevenly considered not ready in implementing a zoning system based on mileage from home to school. Measuring distances that sometimes do not match the reality are also considered to be obstacles in the implementation of the zoning system. The determination of the coordinates of the distance between the student's home and the school is for the administration of PIN creation. This is because not all home addresses are detected by the application used.

Determining coordinates for PIN retrieval in almost all Senior High School has problems, where the use of new applications makes the determination of the house point not right. This makes prospective students disadvantaged because the distance from home to school becomes far away. In addition, another obstacle is the low socioeconomic background of students plus the background of parental education is also low, making students not study well and on average school becomes low. The view that is still attached in the people of Surabaya is if you go to school from the next favorite junior high school also at the favorite State High School. Parents of students send children to school in their favorite schools aiming to get a good education, it is hoped that if the education system obtained is good, it will make a child at the next level will get a good school as well.

Another obstacle faced is the competence of educators is also felt not the same between schools with each other. With the existence of a zoning system based on the distance from home to school overrides the student's National Exam scores. Then public high schools will accept heterogeneous students based on their grades. The results of AONL admissions at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya judging from NE scores are still very low ranging from 35 to 38, the figure is obtained from the selection of the Achievement Value path, in contrast to those

obtained from the Zoning path selection, the average NE value is very low. This is a high disparity.

Admission of new students with a zoning system is like "taking a cat in a sack" because the school does not know the background of prospective students who enroll in the intended high school. Student screening is only recorded with the distance from home to school, seeing the fact that the school will get prospective learners who vary greatly ranging from intelligence, socio-economic, to their personality. Facing this kind of reality, the solution carried out by 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya by activating the role of the class guardian and BK. The school facilitates student and parent complaints. The school also conducts a Home Visit to filter out complaints that exist in each family.

Students' abilities are heterogeneous and those who are relatively low in learning ability are believed to have abilities in other fields. As only in areas of skills such as sewing, cooking, automotive and others. It's just that 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya has not been able to maximize this because it does not have a suitable container for those who have these skills. Inhibiting factors in the implementation of the high school zoning system policy at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, namely the comparison of State High School with the number of junior high school graduates both public and private are very unbalanced, making not all junior high school graduates unable to enter the State High School. The distribution of Public High Schools in Surabaya is still uneven, not in every region there is a State High School this makes prospective applicants whose location is far from the public school zone, many do not get a decent school.

The AONL system must also be considered, there must be socialization from the relevant agencies both to the AONL committee and to the community. Where from the socialization the committee and the community became aware of how to register with the new system, so that no obstacles occurred in the field. Human resources must also be improved from the quality of education and staffing status, improving the quality of education is expected educators can provide better learning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study and discussions that have been conducted by researchers regarding the implementation of the zoning system policy in the AONL, especially in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, it has been going quite well. As for the conclusions for more details, namely as follows:

1. The implementation of AONL conducted at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya both online and offline has been carried out well even though it has not been maximized. Regarding the budget, AONL financing comes from school operational assistance funds and is assisted by the draft school budget activities by the school committee. At the same time, communication with external parties is carried out between institutions related to policy implementation as well as participants of policy target groups; Economically, socially and politically prospective students at the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya are considered quite good. The efficiency or cost of transportation to school does not require large costs, then equalization of access to educational services becomes spread for students in any circle, and with the support of the government can help the successful implementation of this policy.
2. A supporting factor for the implementation of the zoning system in equalization is the loyalty and cohesiveness of educators. Learning activities using the semester credit system are expected to accommodate students who have varying learning speeds, where students who have higher than average abilities can be accommodated.
3. Obstacles found in the implementation of zoning system policies in AONL especially in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, namely: a) The online application provided is experiencing interference, b) The existing network at 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya is inadequate, c) The quota amount rule outside the zoning, namely

the achievement path of both academic and non-academic, makes the unfulfilling of the capacity in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, and d) The mindset of the community towards the flagship schools has not changed. This study shows that the physics students have good epistemological belief in finishing thesis.

Based on the research that has been done, it is recommended: (1) There needs to be socialization as an effort in understanding the policy of the zoning system so that all parties can know and understand the policy; (2) For the government in this case the ministry of education and its ranks as the spearhead of decision making and policy to better consider steps in making decisions by looking at existing regulations and hearing the aspirations of the community; (3) The Education and Culture Office of East Java Province and each school, especially in the 10th State Senior High School of Surabaya, need to socialize directly to prospective students and parents of students related to changes in the AONL policy.

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