

ABSTRAK

Kebijakan zonasi dalam Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) hadir sebagai strategi untuk mewujudkan pemerataan akses pendidikan dan menghilangkan stigma sekolah favorit. Namun, dalam implementasinya, kebijakan ini justru memicu respons ironi berupa maraknya praktik kecurangan oleh masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk kecurangan yang dilakukan masyarakat dalam merespons kebijakan zonasi di SMP Negeri 2 Kota Depok, dan (2) menganalisis hal yang mendorong terjadinya kecurangan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap orang tua peserta didik, pihak sekolah (guru/panitia PPDB), perangkat RT/RW, dan staf Dinas Pendidikan Kota Depok, serta dilengkapi dengan observasi dan studi dokumentasi.

Hasil penelitian mengungkap empat bentuk kecurangan utama: manipulasi domisili dan identitas kependudukan (data siluman, titip nama di Kartu Keluarga, penggeseran titik koordinat), penyalahgunaan jalur afirmasi, praktik perantara (calo) dan penyebaran informasi menyesatkan, serta keterlibatan aktor ketiga (oknum Disdukcapil). Analisis terhadap hal yang melatarbelakangi meliputi: (1) stigma sekolah favorit yang masih mengakar kuat, (2) regulasi dan prosedur zonasi yang dinilai kaku dan tidak responsif terhadap kondisi geografis, (3) ketimpangan kualitas dan persebaran fasilitas pendidikan, (4) pertimbangan ekonomi rasional, serta (5) celah verifikasi data akibat lemahnya koordinasi dan integrasi sistem antara Dinas Pendidikan, Disdukcapil, dan sekolah. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa fenomena kecurangan dalam PPDB zonasi tidak dapat dilihat semata-mata sebagai pelanggaran hukum individu, tetapi sebagai respon adaptif dan rasional masyarakat terhadap sebuah kebijakan yang gagal menciptakan keadilan dan mencapai tujuannya.

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan Zonasi, PPDB, Kecurangan, Implementasi Kebijakan Publik, SMP Negeri 2 Kota Depok

ABSTRACT

The zoning policy in the New Student Admission Process (PPDB) was introduced as a strategy to ensure equitable access to education and eliminate the stigma surrounding ‘favourite’ schools. However, in practice, this policy has instead triggered an ironic response in the form of widespread cheating by the public. This study aims to: (1) identify the forms of cheating committed by the community in response to the zoning policy at State Junior High School 2, Depok City, and (2) analyse the factors driving such cheating. This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with parents of students, school officials (teachers/PPDB committee members), RT/RW officials, and staff from the Depok City Education Office, supplemented by observation and document analysis.

The findings revealed four main forms of fraud: manipulation of residence and identity data (fictitious data, listing names on Family Cards, shifting of coordinate points), misuse of the affirmative action quota, the practice of intermediaries (brokers) and the dissemination of misleading information, as well as the involvement of a third party (an official from the Population and Civil Registration Office). Analysis of the underlying factors includes: (1) the deeply entrenched stigma surrounding ‘favourite schools’, (2) zoning regulations and procedures deemed rigid and unresponsive to geographical conditions, (3) disparities in the quality and distribution of educational facilities, (4) rational economic considerations, and (5) gaps in data verification due to weak coordination and system integration between the Education Department, the Population and Civil Registration Office, and schools. This study concludes that the phenomenon of fraud in the zoned school admission process cannot be viewed solely as individual legal violations, but as an adaptive and rational response by the community to a policy that has failed to create fairness and achieve its objectives.

Keywords: Zoning Policy, Student Admission Process, Policy Fraud, Public Policy Implementation, State Junior High School No. 2 Depok City