

INTISARI

Pemerintah Indonesia pada tahun 2017 mempunyai kebijakan baru dalam sistem pendidikannya. Kebijakan itu dinamakan sistem zonasi sekolah. Sistem ini diadopsi dari sekolah-sekolah yang berada di negara Jepang. Sistem ini menekankan jarak antara tempat tinggal siswa dengan sekolah. Hal ini diharapkan dapat menekan waktu perjalanan dan mengurangi kemacetan. Untuk mendukung program tersebut maka perlu menganalisis layanan transportasi umum *eksisting* di lokasi studi. Setelah itu dievaluasi dan dilakukan pengembangan layanan transportasi umum untuk menunjang perjalanan ke sekolah.

Penelitian dilakukan pada sekolah menengah pertama negeri di Kota Yogyakarta, Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan pengamatan lapangan terhadap layanan transportasi yang ada. Hasil pengamatan kemudian disesuaikan dengan Standar Pelayanan Minimum yang berisikan peraturan-peraturan yang terkait mengenai layanan fasilitas angkutan umum. Selain itu, dilakukan penyebaran kuesioner kepada responden yang mewakili pelajar Sekolah Menengan Pertama. Fasilitas di sekitar sekolah yang ditinjau kemudian diberi penilaian dengan beberapa pertimbangan. Kemudian dilakukan evaluasi terhadap fasilitas yang memiliki nilai buruk atau belum memenuhi standar.

Setelah pemberlakuan sistem zonasi, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa siswa yang menggunakan Trans Jogja setiap hari sebesar 8,127%. Menurun dari sebelumnya yang mampu mencapai 12,58%. Terdapat lima sekolah yang belum memiliki fasilitas pejalan kaki sehingga perlu dilakukan perencanaan untuk memfasilitasi siswa. Bus Trans Jogja yang merupakan satu-satunya angkutan umum yang beroperasi di kota Yogyakarta juga perlu dievaluasi dengan cara menambahkan armada pada beberapa trayeknya untuk mencapai *headway* yang sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku.

Kata Kunci : Zonasi sekolah, Standar pelayanan minimum, Fasilitas transportasi umum.

ABSTRACT

The Government of Indonesia in 2017 has a new policy in its education system. The procedure was called “Zonasi Sekolah” This system was adopted in schools as implemented in Japan. This system emphasizes the distance between a student's residence and the school so that it is expected to reduce travel time. So that traffic jams can be minimized. To support the program, it is necessary to analyze the existing public transportation services in the study location. After that, evaluation and development of public transportation services are carried out to support trips to school.

The study was conducted at a public Junior High School in the city of Yogyakarta. Data collection was carried out by conducting field observations of existing transportation services. The results of observations are then adjusted to the Minimum Service Standards benchmarks, which contain the relevant regulations regarding public transport facility services. In addition, questionnaires were distributed to respondents who represented the First Menengan School students. Facilities around the school that were reviewed were then assessed with several considerations. Then evaluate the facilities that have the wrong value or do not meet standards.

Based on the research conducted, after applying the zoning system, students who use Trans Jogja almost every day are 8,127% — decreased from previously able to reach 12,58%. The evaluation of public transportation facilities for Junior High Schools in the city of Yogyakarta has an average value of 7,69, so that it can be concluded that public transport facilities are relatively good and will be addressed 0.33% of the total schools need to be evaluated. Trans Jogja which is the only public transport operating in the city of Yogyakarta also needs to be assessed by adding a fleet to some of its routes to reach the headway following applicable standards.

Keywords: Shool Zoning, minimum service standards, public transportation facilities.