

INTISARI

Tesis ini menjelaskan tentang implementasi kebijakan sistem zonasi di SMA Negeri eks-unggulan Kabupaten Luwu Sulawesi Selatan. Dalam implementasinya ditemukan bahwa para implementor mempunyai strategi sendiri dalam menyikapi kebijakan sistem zonasi PPDB, dari strategi itulah sehingga menyebabkan persebaran peserta didik tidak merata di tiap sekolah. Sikap para implementor ini diperkuat oleh teori dari resistensi kebijakan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan observasi langsung di lokasi penelitian serta didukung oleh data sekunder dan dokumen di tiap sekolah maupun dari Dinas Pendidikan. Narasumber utama dalam penelitian ini adalah Kepala Sekolah, namun untuk mendukung data penelitian yang telah diperoleh, peneliti juga mengumpulkan data dari narasumber lain, seperti; Guru, dan tenaga kependidikan (bidang kurikulum, bidang kesiswaan, bendahara sekolah, dan operator sekolah) serta didukung juga oleh pihak dari non birokrasi (wartawan/media, partai politik, LSM (Lembaga Swada Masyarakat), dan aktivis pemuda di bidang pendidikan. Untuk mencapai tujuan utama dari kebijakan sistem zonasi, peneliti merekomendasikan kepada Pemerintah Daerah agar lebih memaksa para implementor di setiap sekolah eks-unggulan mematuhi kebijakan tersebut dan memberikan sanksi sesuai dengan Permendikbud yang berlaku.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi Kebijakan, Sistem Zonasi, Kepatuhan Aktor, Resistensi, Sekolah Eks-Unggulan.

ABSTRACT

This thesis describes the implementation of zoning system policies in the ex-superior Senior High School Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. In its implementation, it was found that the implementers had their own strategies in responding to the PPDB zoning system policy, resulting in an uneven distribution of students in each school. The attitude of the implementers is reinforced by the theory of policy resistance. In addition, there are also several obstacles in its implementation, such as zoning which is more profitable for ex-superior schools, lack of socialization by related agencies, insufficient school facilities in all schools, especially non-superior ones, and the use of family cards and wishes parents so that their children get a better education. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through interviews and direct observation at the research location and was supported by secondary data and documents in each school and from the Education Office. The main resource person in this research is the principal, but to support the research data that has been obtained, researchers also collect data from other sources, such as; teachers and education personnel (curriculum, student affairs, school treasurers, and school operators) and also supported by non-bureaucratic parties (journalists, political parties, NGOs (non-governmental organizations), and youth activists in the education sector. In order to achieve the main objectives of the zoning system policy, researchers recommend that local governments force more implementors in each ex-superior school to comply with the policy and impose sanctions in accordance with the applicable Permendikbud.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Zoning System, Actor's Compliance, Resistance, Ex-Featured School*