THE IMPACT OF ZONING SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION TOWARDS STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

(A Descriptive Study in a Public School in Demak in the Academic Year 2023/2024)

A FINAL PROJECT

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree (Sarjana Pendidikan) in English Education

Written by:

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PAGE OF APPROVAL

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Semarang, May 27 2024

Approved by:

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A Sarjana Pendidikan Final Project on

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Defended before the Board Examiners

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that this undergraduate final project I wrote does not contain the works of other people, except those were cited in the quotation and references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of recovation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

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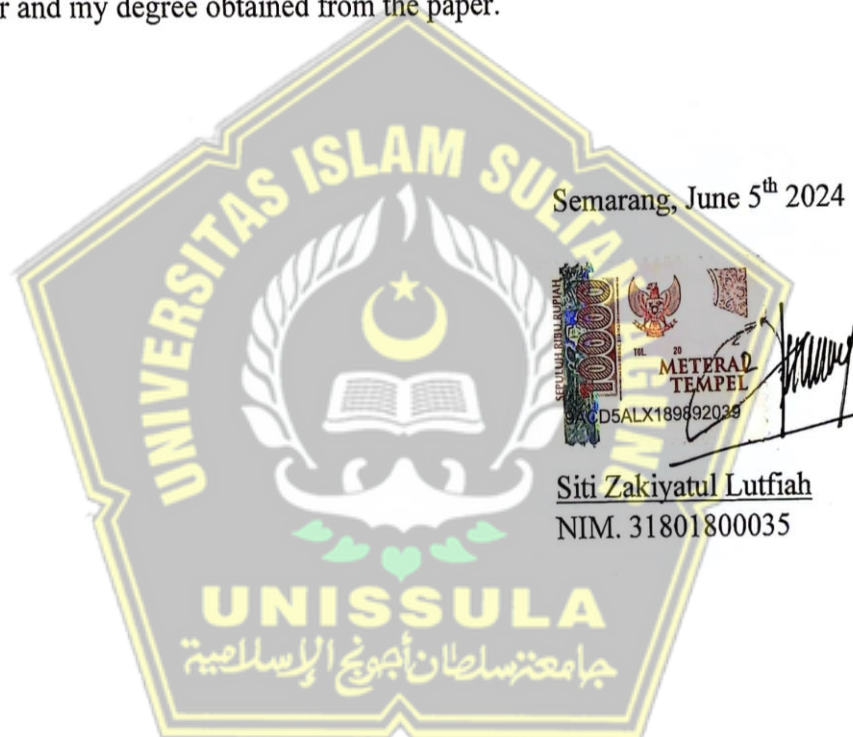
ABSTRACT

Lutfiah, Siti Zakiyatul (2024). The Impact of Zoning System Implementation towards Students' Academic Perfromance *(A Descriptive Study in a Public School in Demak in the Academic Year 2023/2024).* A Final Project. English Education Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor : Dr. Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

The application of the zoning system is one of the efforts to increase services and equal distribution of education quality as well as decrease the gap and competition between educational institutions in the country. In 2019, the quota for new students admissions through the zoning system was 90%. This made the class composition heterogeneous which affected the academic performance of students. The study aimed find out how zoning system implementation impact students' academic performance in Public High School in Demak in the academic year 2023/2024. This research used qualitative research with descriptive studies. The participant in this study were two English teachers. Data collection is done through triangulation of data from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation. The finding of the study indicate that the implementation of zoning system is not yet optimal. It was because the zoning system has an impact on reducing students' academic performance where their motivation to study decreases. they assume that if their house is close they will be accepted at the school. so there is no need to study diligently. Apart from that, teachers also face challenges in teaching students with different abilities. Teachers must look for teaching strategies that can be used when teaching in the classroom. Therefore, the role of parents is very significant in helping increase children's learning motivation.

Keywords : Zoning System, Students Academic Performance.

INTISARI

Lutfiah, Siti Zakiyatul (2024). The Impact of Zoning System Implementation towards Students' Academic Perfromance *(A Descriptive Study in a Public School in Demak in the Academic Year 2023/2024).* Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Sarjana Pendidikan. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing : Dr. Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Penerapan sistem zonasi adalah salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan layanan dan distribusi kualitas pendidikan yang setara serta mengurangi kesenjangan dan persaingan antara lembaga pendidikan di negara ini. Pada tahun 2019, kuota untuk penerimaan siswa baru melalui sistem zonasi adalah 90%. Hal ini membuat komposisi kelas heterogen yang mempengaruhi kinerja akademik siswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana implementasi sistem zonasi mempengaruhi kinerja akademik siswa di SMA Negeri di Demak pada tahun akademik 2023/2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan studi deskriptif. Para peserta dalam penelitian ini adalah dua guru bahasa Inggris. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui triangulasi data dari hasil pengamatan, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi sistem zonasi belum optimal. Itu karena sistem zonasi memiliki dampak pada mengurangi kinerja akademik siswa di mana motivasi mereka untuk belajar menurun. Mereka menganggap bahwa jika rumah mereka dekat, mereka akan diterima di sekolah. Jadi tidak perlu belajar dengan hati-hati. Selain itu, guru juga menghadapi tantangan dalam mengajar siswa dengan kemampuan yang berbeda. Guru harus mencari strategi pengajaran yang dapat digunakan saat mengajar di kelas. Oleh karena itu, peran orang tua sangat penting dalam membantu meningkatkan motivasi belajar anak-anak.

Kata kunci : Sistem Zonasi, Perfroma Akademik Siswa

MOTTO

No need to match the speed of others and it's better slowly
Follow your speed confidently

(Kim Seok Jin)

DEDICATION

The final project is dedicated with lots of gratitude, love, and affection to:

- My beloved parents and my dearest sister, thank you for all of your love, prayers and support that you had given to me so I can finish this final project
- My great friends, Salma, Sukma, Intan, Iffah and Ririn thank you for being the part of my college story
- My dear mba Piya, thank you for always being there to me, guiding, and supporting me all the time.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, All praises is given to Allah SWT the almighty for his mercies and blessings, the researcher could finish this final project. The researcher would like to convey her biggest gratitude and appreciation for people who have contributed and helped in finishing this final project. The researcher would like to express the sincere gratitude to:

Semarang, June 7th 2024

Siti Zakiyatul Lutfiah
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 presents the introduction of the study which is consists of the Background of the Study, Reasons for Choosing the Topic, the Research Question, the Objective of the Study, the Significance of the Study, the Definition of Key Terms, the Limitation of the Study, the Organization of the Research

1.1. Background of the Study

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs, habits, and personal development. Human abilities and qualities will increase through education. Educational activities that take place are usually institutionalized in formal fields, such as schools. However, education is actually a much broader process than what happens in schools (Ismabela, 2019). In formal education, the first stage is carried out through new student admission to start the education level.

According to Pradipta et al., (2020), admission of new students is the way an educational institution manages and selects prospective new students through requirements and selections designed by schools with the aim of helping to educate the nation's life. The admission of new students is one of the important agendas organized by schools for student administration because it will have a good impact on the teaching and learning process that can run optimally in schools. In Indonesia, parents who come from middle to upper economic families think that their children should register at their favorite schools. This is what makes other public schools that are also funded by the

government of less quality than these popular schools (Sofie, 2020). To overcome these problems, the government provides a solution, namely a zoning system that is applied to new student admissions.

It is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 14 of 2018 or new student admission in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and vocational school (Pendidikan et al., 2018). Semarang as one of the cities in Central Java is affected by this regulation. In this regulation, schools are required to accept 90% of new students from the school zone. However, in Central Java Governor Regulation Number 7 of 2021, schools are required to accept new students whose domicile distance within the school zone is at least 55% of the school quota. There are several countries that have long implemented a zoning system; one of them is Adamawa State. Adamawa State is a state in the North-East geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The state has implemented a zoning system since 1991. The goal is to provide opportunities for low-income citizens to obtain the right to education and to improve the quality of teaching in order to create quality education in secondary schools (Badau & Yahya, 2017). While the goal of the zoning system in Indonesia is to ensure that the acceptance of new students is objective, transparent, accountable, non-discriminatory, and fair in order to encourage increased access to education services. Thus, there is a similarity goal of implementing the zoning system between Indonesia and Adamawa State, which both want to eradicate poverty by providing equal distribution of education. Latif (2019) explains that the application of the

zoning system is one of the efforts to increase services and equal distribution of education quality as well as decrease the gap and competition between educational institutions in the country. According to Dewi & Septiana (2018), the implementation of the zoning system has 2 impact, positive and negative. From the positive impact the distribution of quality education and better school services in the country. In addition, there will be no any gaps or competition in finding applicants for both favorite, ordinary, public or private schools. For the negative impact, students' learning motivation will decrease. Students will assume that they will be more easily accepted because of the close distance between their homes and schools. Thus, they do not need to study hard anymore. In addition, students who have low academic abilities will find it difficult to follow in learning activities at favorite schools which are included in the zoning. They must strive to be able to follow the competency standards applied in the school. The gradual decline in student academic achievement is seen based on the average score of the national exam due to the zoning system (Fadhli et al., 2020). In conclusion, the new zoning system has had several impacts and problems for students, teachers, and schools.

One of the schools affected by the zoning system is public high school in Demak having good academic achievements. In 2019, the quota for new students admissions through the zoning system was 90%. This made the class composition heterogeneous which affected the academic performance of students. Therefore, the writer is interested to find out the implementation of

the new students admissions policy in the zoning system and its impact, especially in Public High School in Demak in the academic year 2023/2024.

1.2. Reasons for Choosing Topic

The writer chooses this research topic for the following reasons:

a. The composition of new students who are accepted through the zoning system has a lower score and is more diverse than students who are accepted through the achievement pathway. This situation requires teachers to adapt quickly. Teachers face greater challenges in teaching children with diverse abilities. Teachers who teach homogeneous classes tend to be able to teach all students with the same teaching strategy. However, when the class being taught is relatively heterogeneous, the teacher must adjust the teaching strategy to accommodate fast and slow learners. The bigger the gap in children's abilities, the greater the burden on the teacher in teaching.

b. Zoning system makes the class composition heterogeneous. This makes Public High School in Demak students who are slow in learning can lag behind their friends and become uncomfortable and insecure in learning. Then, students who are fast in learning can lose motivation if they do not get a challenge.

c. The literature is not sufficient so that further research on this zoning system is needed to be taken into consideration and reference by the government. So far, literature reviews related to the zoning system have

only looked at the cognitive domain, not the affective and psychomotor domains.

1.3. Question of the Research

How does zoning system implementation impact students' academic performance in Public High School in Demak in the academic year 2023/2024?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

To find out how zoning system implementation impact students' academic performance in Public High School in Demak in the academic year 2023/2024.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

There are limitations of this research. Firstly, this research will focus on the impact of zoning system towards students' academic performance and will be conducted to two English teachers. Secondly, the sample size taken in this research was very small that is only two English teachers. If this study is being carried out again with large sample size the result might be improved than existing study..

1.6. Significance of the Study

a. Pedagogically

The results of this study are expected to be used as material for information, considerations, input and thoughts for parties related to learning management problems with the zoning system.

b. Practically

1. Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the people who are directly implementing the education system, which is expected that all citizens can enjoy educational opportunities equally.

2. For policy makers related to the implementation of national education in order to realize and improve the government's goals to be able to equalize the quality of education as an effort to solve education problems.

3. The results of this study are expected to provide input and improvement in the application of learning management in improving the quality of education in schools so that it is more optimal in the midst of the zoning system policy.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

The writer will clarify the terms used in this research:

a. Zoning system is a standard in the New Student Admission System with the main consideration being based on the distance between the student's house and the education unit and not based on the results of the national exam (Feberliantika & Hariri, 2021).

b. Students' academic performance is the attainment of student performance from a learning process that has been carried out optimally (Mandias, 2015).

1.8. Organization of the Research

This research is organized into five chapters. The first chapter consist of introduction. It includes of the background of the research, the reasons for choosing the topic, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the limitation of the problem, the significance of the research, definition of the keys term, and organization of the research.

The second chapter consist of review of related literature. It includes review of related literature, definition of zoning system and students academic perfromance.

The third chapter deals with research methodology. It consists of research design, research method, population and sample, research instrument, data collection techniques and data analysis.

The fourth chapter consists of finding and discussionn. It includes the result of the study and the discussion of the study.

The fifth chapter consists of conlcusion and suggestion. The conclusion present the main finding of the study. Then the suggestion consist of the writer's suggestion for the school, students and teachers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of previous studies, definition of zoning system and students' academic performance.

2.1. Definition of Zoning System

Zoning system is the process of accepting new students who live near the school. This policy was carried out by the government in the context of student management which began to be implemented in 2017 which was refined in 2018 with the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2018. (Pendidikan et al., 2018).

According to Feberliantika and Hariri (2021), Zoning system is a standard in the New Student Admission System with the main consideration not being based on the results of the national exam, but based on the distance between the student's house and the education unit. Thus, the results of the national exam are no longer the main consideration in the admission of new students.

Zoning system is the admission of new students who live close to the school that has the availability of school age and the amount of capacity based on the regional policy (Safarah & Wibowo, 2018). Therefore, the zoning system has rules regarding quotas for new students.

2.1.1. Zoning System Policy

New student admission rules in the zoning system based on the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2021 regarding New Student Admission:

1. Schools managed by local governments are required to accept new students who live in the zone closest to the school with a minimum quota of 50% for junior and senior high levels, while for elementary school level 70% of the number of students accepted.

2. Domicile of prospective students is based on the address on the family card issued at least one year before the registration date for new student admissions.

3. The radius of the nearest zone in the zoning system is determined by the local government in accordance with conditions in the area based on the availability of school-age children in the area; and the number of school capacities.

4. Prospective students outside the zoning system can be accepted in several ways. First, the affirmation path, a minimum quota of 15% of the school's capacity. Second, reason for shifting of parental/guardian duties is at most 5% of the school's capacity. The last one is achievement. If there is still remaining quota from the two previous registration channels, the Regional Government can open registration through the achievement path.

5. For elementary school level, the zoning system is used as the second stage of selection after the minimum age at school is met. While at the junior and senior high school levels, the zoning system is the main priority in the admission of new students.

2.1.2. The Positives and Negatives Impact of Zoning System

The following are the positives and negatives of the zoning system (Dewi & Septiana, 2018) as follows:

A. Positive Impact of Zoning System

The first positive impact of zoning system is it can accelerate the distribution of quality education and school services. This makes it possible for public and private schools with insufficient registrants to fulfill the registrant quota according to school conditions.

Second, in the past, high achieving students preferred to attend favorite schools which made students in one class seem less heterogeneous. Through the zoning system they will be spread evenly and not in groups in one school. Every school has the opportunity to get outstanding students. Thus, schools are able to compete with each other.

Third, If the student's domicile is closer to the school, the prospective student will have a great chance of being accepted at school. Hence, it can decrease the number of break off school.

The last is, save on transportation costs. It is because students that accept in this system is students who live close to schools, as a result parents can save on expenses for their children.

B. Negatives Impact of Zoning System

There are several negative impacts due to the zoning system on new student admissions. The first is Zoning system restrict students from applying to the school they want. Students can not apply in their favorite school because they have to enter the school that near their house.

Second, Students' learning motivation will decrease. It is because students will assume that they will be more easily accepted because of the close distance between their homes and schools. Thus, they do not need to study hard anymore.

Third, if students who have high academic ability enter superior schools, they will be easy to adjust and maintain their achievements. However, students who have low academic ability will find it difficult to adjust to the environment and competency standards used by the superior school.

The next is teachers who are used to teaching students with high average abilities now have to teach students with low average scores with very varied abilities. Indeed, the skills required by teachers who teach children with high and low

abilities are different. So teachers have to adapt quickly to find a suitable teaching method.

In conclusion, there are several positive and negative impacts from the implementation of this school zoning system. To optimize good results, the government also makes several rules to be applied in the implementation of the zoning system.

2.2. Definition of Students' Academic Performance

Students' academic performance is the attainment of student performance from a learning process that has been carried out optimally (Mandias, 2015). Student academic performance can be influenced by students' unpreparedness to face academic, developmental and social challenges in a new school (Prihastyanti & Sawitri, 2018). There are some factors affecting students' academic performance, low entry grades, students gender, family support, living location, school environment, family background and study behavior (Nasser et al., 2022).

2.3. Previous Studies

In previous studies, some researchers conducted to the research of Exploring zoning system implementation on students' academic performance (Fadhli et al., 2020) stated that, The zoning system for admissions is still not fully implemented, especially in the Ciampea region. In addition, national examination results from the Ministry of Education database show that students' academic performance shows a downward trend over the three years

of study. Therefore, a joint effort from government and education stakeholders is needed to evaluate the program.

As a researcher said (Ismabela, 2019)**,** Recruiting new students often does not leverage the value of test scores, which represents an example of learners and parents not taking learning seriously because test scores are not used to advance to new grade levels. Another problem seems to be that schools are hesitant to introduce innovations to compete with other schools because the existence of this zoning system makes it easy for schools to attract students without the need for marketing or innovative planning. The solution for people to maintain good policy is to communicate it clearly and continually monitor its implementation and make changes locally where necessary.

Moreover, Purwanti et al., (2019) revealed that Orientation is the annual program that marks the new academic year. There are incomparable conditions between the public interest. The capacity of schools forces the government to develop an objective, transparent, accountable and fair selection system. Evaluate and change policies in the district system, clusters, development zones (bina Lingkungan) and the zoning system recently introduced by the Bandung City Government. The results of the study show that the zoning policy is not suitable for Bandung City and has an impact on children's reduced learning motivation. Bandung is not yet ready to implement a zoning system in terms of facilities and infrastructure. The location of the school is arbitrary. Therefore, there are still some areas that do

not have access to public secondary schools, and some areas are far away from the school district. There are up to 3-4 public schools in one area, which is beneficial to the residents. .

Based on the previous discussion above, it can be concluded that admission of new students using the zoning system still needs to be reviewed because there are some students become not motivated in studying. The similarity of the previous study and this study is taking the same topic about the impact of implementation zoning system. The differences between the previous studies and this study are the participant and the location of the research.
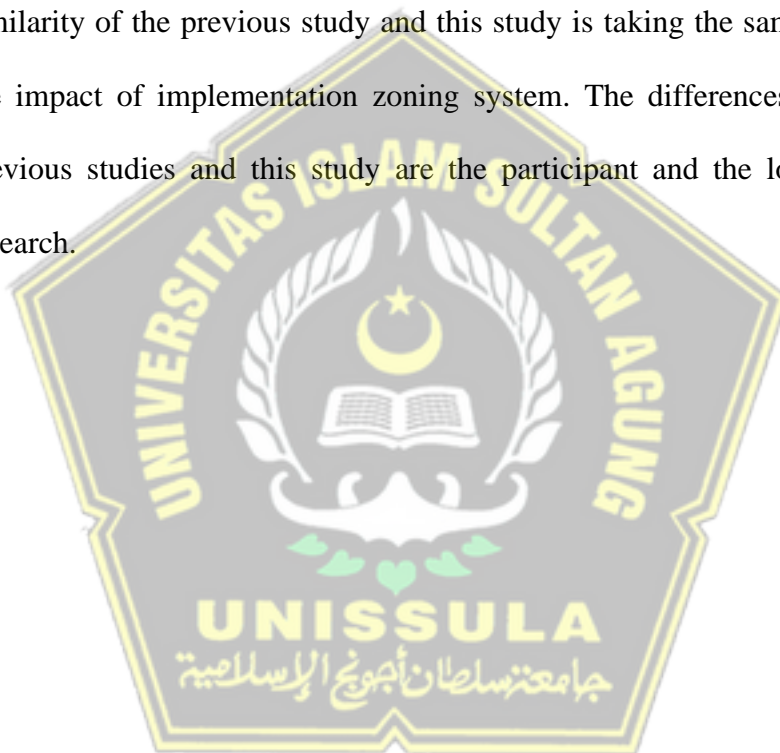
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1. Design of the study

This study used descriptive by using qualitative approach to find out how zoning system implementation impact students' academic performance. Descriptive qualitative research is research that seeks a deep understanding of a phenomenon, such as facts or reality written with narration. All things such as reality, problems, symptoms, or events, can only be understood if researchers study them in depth and do not just look at them from a surface perspective (Abdussamad, 2021).

3.2. Participant of the study

This study was taking two English teachers as the participant. In this study, the writer will employ purposive sampling to assemble participants with the objective of acquiring detailed information. Purposive sampling, commonly referred to as judgment sampling, requires the researcher to leverage their expertise in selecting a sample that best serves the research objective (Andrade, 2020).

3.3. Instrument of the study

This research used a series of interview questions as a tool to facilitate the data collection process. In-depth interviews with open - ended questions will be conducted with the participants so that researchers can explore

teachers' views regarding the implementation of the zoning system on student academic achievement.

3.4. Technique for Collecting Data

This study collected qualitative response from participants on their experience in order to improve comprehension of how is their perspective and experience in teaching English student enrolled in the zoning system. To get the data this study used a semi structured interview technique. A semi structured interview is a data collection method that relies on asking questions within a predetermined thematic framework (Tingaz et al., 2021).

3.5. Data Collecting Procedure

There are several procedures in collecting the data:

1. The writer submitted an application with the following requirements
   a. Cover letter from the faculty
   b. Research permit in the form of recommendation from the Department of Faculty of Semarang
2. The writer submitted the requirements to the staff of school.
3. The writer asked permission to English teachers.
4. The writer decided the population of the study
5. The writer conducted interview activities
6. The last the writer wrote a report and make a conclusion

3.6. Data analysis

The writer using analysis technique of Miles and Huber (Sugiyono, 2013) to analyzed the data. There are three steps in the data analysis, consist of as follow data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. This explanation bellows are:

1. Data reduction

      Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the basic things, focusing on the important things, then searching for interviews and patterns. In other words, data reducing is a process of selection, concentration, exaggeration, abstraction, and the transformation of rough data that appears on the ground. The data that has been reduced will give a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out collection, and further data searches.

      Furthermore, the outcomes of the analysis and classification process were transformed into themes, aiming to represent the participants' point of view regarding the implementation of the zoning system on students' academic performance. From the data was collected from interview with each subject in different occasion. From interview, many information arise even some of those are not needed information. The result of interview showed how the impact of zoning system implementation towards students' academic performance. There are some answer comes from interviews. The data are in the form of interview transcript, observation, and also documentation. Moreover, the data needs

reducing. So, in this step the irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

2. Data display

   Data display is a form of analysis that describe what are the happening in the natural setting so finally could be help the researcher to draw the final conclusions. Before going to check it, the data from the subject and instrument will be cross checked with the previous theory and also doing validation. From this research the data displayed in the recorded interaction which is transcribed.

   As the same as the process of reducing the data display, it based on from the formulation of the research problem. As the most frequent form of the data display was in the form of narrative text.

3. Conclusion drawing

   At this stage, researchers begin to draw conclusions that are the last step that researchers take in continuously analyzing data, both at the time of data collection. At first, conclusions can be made loose and open, then increased to become more detailed and rooted in the substance of the findings. In drawing this conclusion, the researcher must endeavor to find the meaning of things, record the order, pattern, explanation, cause and effect and proportion. From the data obtained by the research, from the beginning, trying to draw conclusions. These conclusions must always be verified as the research continues; the verification can be shortened by finding new data.

The preliminary conclusions submitted by the researchers will be supported by data obtained by researchers in the field. The answers from the results of the research will provide an explanation and conclusion on the research problems studied in this study.

3.7. Data validity

According to Sugiyono (2013), is carried out to test the data and ensure that the research is truly scientific research. In qualitative research, there are several types of data validity tests: credibility (internal validity), transferability (external validity), dependability (reliability), and conformability (objectivity).

This qualitative research uses several techniques,

3.7.1. Credibility testing

According to Sugiyono (2013), data credibility, or trust in data obtained from qualitative research, includes, among other things, increasing persistence, triangulation, and discussions using reference materials.

1. Triangulation

    Triangulation is a data collection method that combines various data collection techniques with triangulation. With source triangulation, researchers collect data while testing the credibility

of the data using various data collection methods and various sources of data.

a) Source triangulation was carried out by checking data from various sources to test the credibility of the data. An example is the influence of the zoning system for teachers on student learning motivation.

b) Triangulation techniques test the credibility of data by checking data from various sources using different techniques. For example, observation, documentation, and interviews are used to obtain data.

2. Using reference materials: Reference materials are sources that support the researcher's findings. For illustration purposes, interview results must be supported by interview recordings.

3.7.2. Dependability testing

According to Sugiyono (2013) dependability audits are carried out in the entire research process. To audit all Researcher actions during the research, this is carried out by an independent auditor or supervisor. The process that must be demonstrated by researchers is as follows: determining the problem or focus, entering the field, determining the data source, carrying out data analysis, testing the validity of the data, and finally making conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents an analysis of the results and discussion. Data analysis presents results collected through semi-structured interviews. The discussion is related to the interpretation of data analysis in this research.

4.1. Findings

This research conducted in Public High School in Demak. It aimed to find out how the impact of zoning system towards students' academic performance. This data obtained from interviews and observation. The researcher started to gain the data by interviews. The researcher interviewed two English teachers. Then, the researcher doing an observation in the classroom to check how the students' academic performance during learning process.

The data obtained shows that there are several impacts of the zoning system in this school. Zoning system is a standard in the New Student Admission System with the main consideration not being based on the results of the national exam, but based on the distance between the student's house and the education unit (Feberliantika & Hariri, 2021). Thus, the results of the national exam are no longer the main consideration in the admission of new students. It makes students' academic performances low. These data interviews are:

> **Researcher:** *How do you assess the impact of the zoning system on students' academic performance at your school?*

Teacher 1: *The zoning system is quite good, but in terms of learning outcomes or student achievement, the zoning system is actually a bit troublesome it is because students enter school not because of their academic achievements. Accepted because of the zoning system or those whose homes are close by are more likely to be accepted easily. So if it is related to achievement, it actually decreases*

Teacher 2: *In the past, students competed to get in using grades, but now it seems like they only rely on luck because their house is close to the school, so the performance of students who are accepted through the zoning system decreases slightly.*

Researcher: *How do you think the zoning system affects student selection at your school?*

Teacher 1: *Because before zoning, new student admissions used merit. So, in terms of academics they are superior compared to now due to limited provisions or rules. So you don't have to be a high achiever as long as you live nearby to be accepted straight into that school.*

Teacher 2: *Yes. Before zoning, student new admission was carried out by selection through tests and grades. However, with zoning system, it is carried out through 3 categories, namely, home zones that are close to schools, second, affirmation and third, namely achievement*

Researcher*: Do you believe the zoning system has brought in a more diverse student body in terms of academic background or socioeconomic status?*

Teacher 1*: In fact, with this zoning, they are not diverse because from elementary school, middle school, high school they come together again, in the end they are no longer diverse. so the background is okay, but regarding academics it is clear that their abilities are different, but the habits or culture do not vary much because they come from origins that were previously gathered in middle school, elementary school, even in society*

Teacher 2*: Yes, I think whether there is a zoning system or not it doesn't really matter. It is because every year children change. And I observed this year compared to last year, it's been good this year. Then there is collaboration with parents. So maybe the child can already be coached somewhat. So those are several factors. If it's a zoning issue, I don't think it's a problem. Only the process needs to be revised again*

.

From the interview with the English teacher, it can be seen that before the zoning system existed, new student admissions were carried out through tests and grades. However, after the introduction of new

regulations, namely the zoning system for new student admissions, it prioritizes zones where homes are close to schools and that has an impact on reducing students' academic performance

Another impact of this zoning system is Teacher challenges after implementing the zoning system. With this zoning system, teachers will experience confusion in teaching, especially for teachers who teach at favorite schools. Initially, the teacher was in a comfort zone because he was used to teaching students who had excelled in academic and non-academic fields. After the new policy was implemented, the teacher had to work extra hard to adapt to students who had different abilities. So teachers must have appropriate teaching tips and strategies in terms of the characteristics of different students (Widyastuti et al., 2020).

The researcher gets some points of teacher's strategies used to enhance students in learning English from informant by the English teacher, the strategy that used to help teachers is make students map.

> **Teacher 1**: *Because the children or students who are accepted are in a category not based on achievement, we prioritize good teamwork. At least we go into class with a student map. Consist of Students with good academic and students with low academic. First, we make a student map and then we determine their groups. So students who have better academics will be able to guide their friends so they can help each other learn. So we can't just let it go, especially now that the world has been influenced by IT*

Based on interviews that have been conducted with an English teacher, one of the strategies used is to make students map. This

strategy can help students who have low ability to join the class easily. They will not feel insecure or afraid to express or joint the class.

The next point is the significance role of parents and teachers to motivate students' academic performance. Parents are the drivers of the educational process for children. Parental support and encouragement will greatly determine the progress and results obtained by the child. The process of children's education is not necessarily just parents who are the main factor, but the role and involvement of parents in their children's education is a multidimensional concept and has various forms (Nengsih & Dafit, 2022). It can be seen the interview:

Teacher 2: *In student learning motivation, yes, the role of parents is important. I already said a number of things. If the child wants to continue studying, at least the parents will guide him from class 10. So this value can be helped from grade 10. The fault here is that the child who continued it was enthusiastic when he was only in grade 12. That's wrong, sis. Well, since the beginning of Grade 10, parents have also helped motivate their children.*
For example, there are children who can't. But the task was fulfilled. Some aspects are good. That has a plus point. But children prepare like that in Grade 11. Not in Grade 10. For example, if there is parenting, parents are called and given notification. If their child wants to go to college, then parents will monitor the child's learning, monitor the child's assignments and monitor child behavior.

Based on the explanation above, the role of parents is very important in improving student academics. Parents as facilitators to facilitate the child's learning process and supervise their child's learning activities

Beside parents, teachers also have a role in motivating students to learn. The role of a teacher is very significant in the teaching and learning process. The teacher's role in the teaching and learning process includes many things such as teacher, class manager, supervisor, motivator, consular, explorer, etc (Arianti, 2018)

Teacher 2: *The teacher's role is very important in motivating students. Usually, first I say that English is an international language. Secondly, I said that English is fun, so in my learning activities I also intersperse it with games that enable students to actively talk about basic things about their hobbies and families.*

4.2. Discussion

The main objective of this study is to find out the impact of zoning system towards students' academic performance. To find out the impact of zoning system, the writer has already held an interview with two participants from English teacher at Public High School in Demak. This discussion section aimed at discussing the findings of what the impact zoning system related to the theme and how their insight might be useful to support education better. The researcher has already investigated the result and the problems found in the implementation zoning system in new student admission. The discussion is as follow:

1. Students learning motivation is decrease

Students' learning motivation will decrease. Students will assume that they will be more easily accepted because of the close distance between their homes and schools. Thus, they do not need to study hard

anymore (Dewi & Septiana, 2018). If students have low motivation in learning it can impact their academic performance in class.

To solve the problem above, there are several solutions that can help increase student learning motivation at school. The first is, Relevance of Material: Making connections between subject matter and students' real lives or interests can make them more enthusiastic about learning. Second, Awards and Recognition: Giving awards or recognition to students who achieve certain achievements can increase their motivation to study harder. Third, Clear Goals: Helping students set clear, measurable goals can provide additional motivation to achieve desired outcomes. Fourth, Variety in Learning: Using a variety of different teaching methods and learning activities can help maintain student interest and motivation. Fifth, Support and Encouragement: Providing support and encouragement to students to reach their potential can increase their self-confidence and motivation. Sixth, Fun Class: Creating a positive and fun class environment can make students more motivated to attend and learn. Seventh, Collaboration and Interaction: Facilitating collaboration between students and giving them opportunities to share ideas and experiences can increase their motivation. The next is, Constructive Feedback: Providing feedback that is constructive and focuses on the learning process, not just the end result, can help students see the value of their efforts. And then Parental Involvement: Involving parents in a student's education and

providing them with information about their child's progress can provide additional support for learning motivation. The last one is, Positive Role Model: Setting a positive example as a teacher or mentor can inspire students to pursue excellence in their education.

2. Teacher have new challenge in teaching

With this zoning system, teachers will experience confusion in teaching, especially for teachers who teach at favorite schools. Initially, the teacher was in a comfort zone because he was used to teaching students who had excelled in academic and non-academic fields. After the new policy was implemented, the teacher had to work extra hard to adapt to students who had different abilities. So teachers must have appropriate teaching tips and strategies in terms of the characteristics of different students (Widyastuti et al., 2020)

Not only that, teachers also face a class whose students are very difficult to manage and often do not pay attention when the teacher teaches even to make them follow the lessons and not be busy themselves, they are often called to be punished but they are not deterred.

Based on the problem explained above, the researcher also found tricks to resolve this problem. For challenges that teacher face, teacher can make students map. It can help teacher to see students who have high ability or who have low ability. After that teacher can decide what

strategy or media used in teaching English lesson. So that all of students can join class easily.

3. The significance role of parents and teachers

Parents are the drivers of the educational process for children. Parental support and encouragement will greatly determine the progress and results obtained by the child. The process of children's education is not necessarily just parents who are the main factor, but the role and involvement of parents in their children's education is a multidimensional concept and has various forms (Nengsih & Dafit, 2022). teachers also have a role in motivating students to learn. The role of a teacher is very significant in the teaching and learning process. The teacher's role in the teaching and learning process includes many things such as teacher, class manager, supervisor, motivator, consular, explorer, etc. (Arianti, 2018).
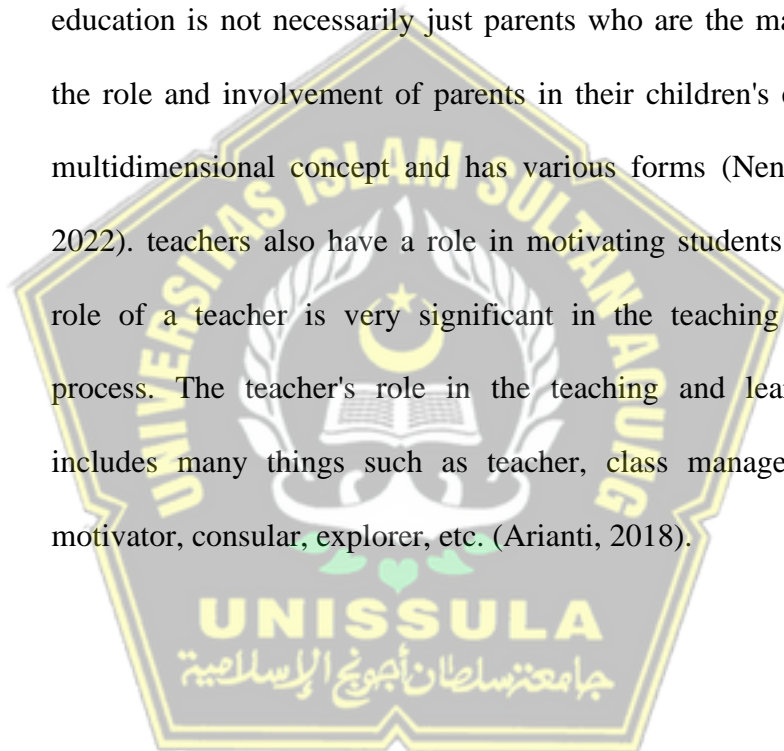
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this research, the last chapter is chapter number five. This chapter consist of two sections, first is the conclusion and the second is a suggestion.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of research regarding the influence of the implementation of the zoning system on student academic performance at Public High School in Demak, it can be concluded that the implementation of this zoning system has an impact on decreasing student achievement. Apart from that, the group also faces challenges in teaching students with different abilities. This makes teachers have to try again to find learning strategies or media that can be used in class so that students can follow the learning easily and understand the material presented. So this research states that there is an influence of the use of the zoning system on the academic performance of students at Public High School in Demak.

5.2. Suggestion

1. School

Schools should provide resources that support learning activities and provide various information related to the acceptance of new students so that the principles in implementing the acceptance of new students can be implemented more optimally.

2. Teacher

Demak State High School teachers so that the teaching and learning process can be maximized, use various strategies, models and learning resources to support teaching and learning activities so that they become more interesting. Explore information related to education.

3. Students

Students are expected to increase learning motivation and active attitudes when teaching and learning activities take place. This will support the learning process better so that the learning achievements you want to achieve will also be maximized.

4. Further Researcher

At this research is not perfect yet, it is suggested to conduct further research on a similar area by improving the methodology or to use it as a reference to conduct further research related teacher's strategies to motivate students' in learning English.
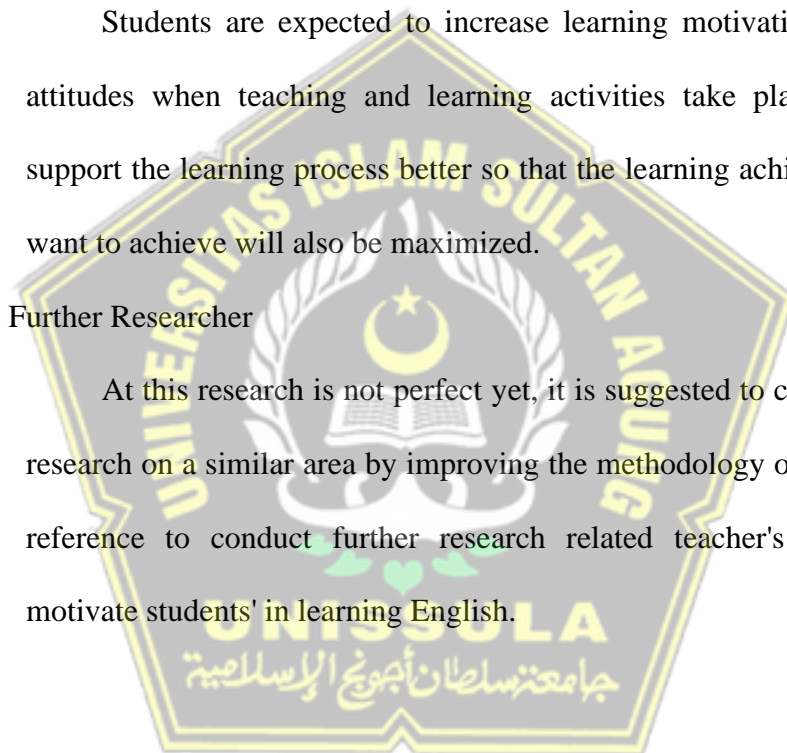
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