

Dynamics of Coverage Area Private Senior High School: Case Study Senior High School Batik 1 Surakarta

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Abstract. The expansion policy of vocational high school's students and the restriction of students' high school relate to the capitalism interest in education. The bigger number of vocational high school's students will ensure the labors in industrial sector. The policy pressure directs to the survival of senior high school, especially private high school. This research is aimed to know the dynamic of coverage area and spatial tactic of private high school when it gets the policy pressure. The private high school in this study was SMA Batik 1 Surakarta. Qualitative data were obtained through interview, document, and observation to support the analysis of coverage area dynamic for 9 years. The framework of analysis was based on the theory of spatial production of Henry Lefebvre and De Carteau. The result of the research shows that continuous policy pressure changed the coverage area, especially on its density. The phenomenon apparently depended on the supervisors or regulation upholders. It was not solely on the regulation material. Low density happened if the regulation supervisors were from the central and province level. Meanwhile, high density happened if the regulation upholders were from low level (local). The change phenomenon of coverage area density was actually from the success of doing spatial tactic. The actions were conducted through negotiation with regulators, socialization with the same school and readiness to compete with other schools.

1. Introduction

The government through the Ministry of National Education made policy on the proportion of senior high school and vocational high school students from 57.85%: 42.15% in 2007 and to 30%: 70% in 2014. To realize the policy, the city established new vocational high school. Once there is this policy also appear private vocational high school and many also private senior high school that changed the status of vocational high school. Although this policy did not reach the target, in fact in 2014 the proportion only reached 51%: 49%, but the proportion of high school students decreased while the proportion of vocational students grew [1]. Then The Ministry of Education and Culture issued Permendikbud No 22 years 2016 which provides a wide range for the implementation of vocational education and tend to limit the senior high school.

The situation will be heavier in the era of 2000s emerging new schools with full day and boarding labels with an islamic nuance. The existence of such schools is very rapidly developed and received an enthusiastic response from the community. From elementary level, junior high and high school growing rapidly. The symptom of the existence of the *Islam Terpadu School (SIT)* as a new breakthrough in the national education system. The school network is growing rapidly not only in Java; *SIT* has grown rapidly nationwide. To date, there are about 1,000 Schools incorporated in the



Network of *Islam Terpadu* School (*JSIT*) whose stewardship has spread throughout Indonesia, and there are about 10,000 *Islam Terpadu* Schools structurally united under *JSIT* [2].

The impact of the condition is what happens is the competition between schools that are less profitable, especially for high school. This will be apparent at the time of admission of new students. If the school (senior high school) cannot compete in recruiting new students, then certainly closed or changed to vocational high school. The table below shows the number of schools that can survive to advance the nation's generation is declining. In the table are examples of changes in the number of senior high school in Central Java. The decline occurred in public and private high schools, but many private schools were closed.

The phenomenon of the decline in the number of public and private schools makes many parties become worried. It is evident that until now there is still the involvement of the city education office in the distribution of junior high school students according to the sub-district and the regulation of acceptance of new students (*PPDB*) according to the region within the city and outside the city and the policy of *PPDB* zones and environmental values in *PPDB* 2017/2018. The policy is clear as an attempt to maintain a balance of student distribution in public schools. The impact is a public school in terms of its existence is more awake than private schools

From a space perspective, the excessive number of schools in a space will increase the burden of competition in the same space. A region contains a limited number of young people (youth), each year becoming a competition space between schools. Today the population is growing senior high school while new schools are increasing. The impact is that there are signs of school closing, that is, the number of schools whose student-teacher ratios are declining. This phenomenon is actually part of the space crisis. In the view of Henry Lefebvre, a sociospatial philosopher, this phenomenon is called "spatial chaos"[3].

Senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta is a favorite private school in the city of Surakarta. This school has 30 study groups (*rombel*). This shows that the school has a wide living space. Although private schools, the development of this school is certainly also strongly influenced by various government plans and policies. Under the influence of these two things, senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta still shows its existence. When schools, especially private schools of the same type, begin to lack students, this school still stands up and even grows. The author tries to reveal the dynamics of the actual dynamics of the living space (coverage area) as a result of representation of space in private senior high school.

2. Methods

This research is a case study research. The location of the research case is in SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Batik 1 Surakarta. The school is a favorite private school in Surakarta city with the largest number of students and *rombels* among several other private schools. The importance of case study research in knowing the dynamics of the coverage area will provide an in-depth picture of the spatial production process and the tactics of facing a less favorable regulation of the school's development. Data were collected using the following methods: first, regulatory-related interviews and school attitudes with the principal. Second, documentation of student regulation and student data. Third, participatory observation to observe the actions, attitudes and emotions of the school. Secondary data in the form of student address is done by processing with sub district units to know the dynamics of coverage area. The description of the dynamics of the coverage area is obtained from the data of student acceptance every year starting from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018. The coverage area map is created with GIS media with ArcGIS 10.2 software.

3. Results and analysis

3.1. Dynamics of coverage area

The life of a school depends on the student's existence. More and more in the quantity and quality of students the greater the school. Dimension of quantity and quality of students when realized in the

dimension of space then found is the coverage area of the school. Coverage of the school area or there is a mention of the attendance of the school area refers to the space dimension (space) the range of services from the school, can also be interpreted as the sphere of influence of the school, the trust space of the school and the living space of the school. Large school coverage area is also great, senior high school school coverage area is also senior high school.

The last three government policy changes affect the coverage area of SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Batik 1 Surakarta, which is RSBI (*Rintisan Sekolah Bertaraf Internasional*), Post RSBI and 2016 until now.

3.1.1. The RSBI period. Starting from the academic year 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta is designated as a RSKM (*Rintisan Sekolah Kategori Mandiri*) under the guidance of the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education of the Ministry of National Education. The success of senior high school Batik 1 became a pilot school of RSKM made the school was appointed to directly become an International Standard School (RSBI). This is stipulated in The Decree of the Director of High School Development of the Directorate General of Elementary and High Development of the Ministry of National Education Numb. 1718 / C.C4 / KU / 2009 dated June 15, 2009 [5].

Basic implementation of *RSKM* and *RSBI* refers to the fulfillment of national standard in education is a school that almost meets 8 national standards of education, while *RSBI* is a school that has met 8 national standards with additional other points. The eight national standards are content standards, process standards, infrastructure standards, educator and educational standards, financing standards, management standards, graduate competency standards and assessment standards.

According to Permendiknas No 41 of 2007 on the standard process that explains the standard number of students per rombel is 32. The table above shows that there is an advantage in each class between 2 to 4 students in 2009/2010 with a total of 25 students. In the following year it increased to 27 students in total and at the end of RSBI there was a total surplus of 46 students. senior high school batik 1 surakarta is a private school that carries its life largely from the support of many students. calculation of break-even point (BEP) senior high school batik 1 Surakarta according to principal is about 36. The phenomenon is a fairness if the student per rombel is at number 36. The calculation number is also a risky number, if there are some students who resigned then the implementation of this school to lose.

For senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta it is an attempt to restrain yourself. Refrain from increasing the number of students. In the period before RSBI the number of students is about 40 to 45 per rombel. It also refrains from the standard process rules with the number of students per rombel 32. Number 36 is the number of results of the school leaders' thought negotiations between the obedient government rules, the threat of school operational losses and the ability to obtain more students. Once again the figure is the reality of the obedience of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta to the government.

3.1.2. Post RSBI Period. Decision of the Constitutional Court on Tuesday, January 8, 2013 which canceled Article 50 paragraph 3 of UU Numb. 20 of 2003 on National Education System. The article reads "The Government and / or Local Government shall organize at least one educational unit at all levels of education to be developed into an international educational unit". The decision was taken on the basis of the contents of the market in question in conjunction with the 1945 Constitution and has implications on the release of labels and various provisions related to RSBI in senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta [5].

Post-*RSBI* school supervision is returned to the local government, as the regulations applicable to the former RSBI schools are also returned to regional regulations. The weakness of supervising the implementation of regional regulations is the absence of strength in suppressing schools in the implementation of these regulations. The location of the weak point of supervision is a close relationship and understand the conditions of both parties.

Disbursement of *RSBI* program was warmly welcomed by the community, as did senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta. This dissolution has a great wisdom that is the return of public confidence, although related to the cost and English is actually no significant change. The community has made the *RSBI* label into something that should be shunned.

The return of public confidence or the return of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta to the segment that once owned is shown in *PPDB* after the dissolution of *RSBI* with the number of students per rombel about 38. The following year can be seen rising to around 41-44, next 43-49, next 46-48 excluding the flagship class. The consequence is that students who exceed the standard are also increasing from 56 students, to 89, 131 and 137. Enhancement is closely related to two things: the ability of senior high school Batik 1 to get large students and *PPDB* rules at the city level tend to be weak in supervision and enforcement.

When acceptance of student senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta get students per rombel far more than the number 32, Dikpora and School Supervisor just ask how many students per rombel. The headmaster just replied "32 and his friends". After that there is no action from Dikpora and School Supervisor of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta related to the advantages of students in this *RSBI* period. The situation is the lack of supervision and enforcement of student regulation per rombel 32 by the city government.

3.1.3. Year of 2016 Period. The development of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta with a total of 30 rombels (each class level is 10 rombels) is a hard effort from the school to develop themselves. Each rombel in 2016/2017 amounts to 45 students. When viewed the previous year compared with the year 2016/2017 there is an effort to control the number of students per rombel. This control effort is related to government policy as stated in Permendikbud No 22 years 2016 about process standard Permendikbud No. 17 year 2017 and *DAPODIK* (the main education data). The three government policies are closely linked to school policies related to the number of rombels and the number of students per rombel. For senior high school Batik 1 the existence of *DAPODIK* is a tool to control and provide warning on senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta to control the number of students. In accordance with the applicable regulations the number of students per rombel in the *SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL* education unit is 36. The number of 36 students per rombel is a number that has been upgraded from the previous regulation which limits only 32 students per rombel. This change means allowing for large, but then tightly controlled schools from *DAPODIK* and the Provincial Education Office.

According to Lefebvre, policy or regulation is a representation of space that moves to design space that has been previously (space of representation) so as to produce spatial practice. It is this relationship that works and produces new spaces. To form a new space, it must marginalize certain spaces. Private senior high school is the target of marginalization process. There are two marginalizations at a private high school. Senior high school private senior high school is only a closed solution or changed to vocational high school. While large private senior high school are forced or conditioned to reduce the number of students according to the specified threshold.

Senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta is a favorite private school whose number of students is above the specified maximum limit. Regulatory pressure is strongly felt for the school, so it is perceived as detrimental to school progress. The graph below is evidence of the dynamics of the number of students from 2009/2010 to 2017/2018 due to pressure from regulation of senior high school restrictions.

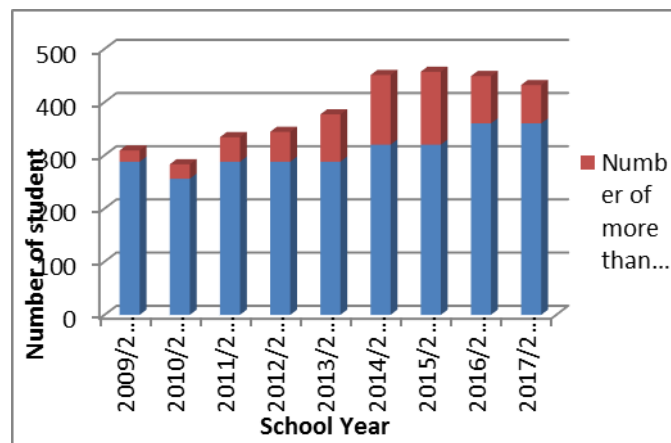


Figure 1. The number of student standards and number of more than standard

Figure 1 is provides information on the dynamics of the number of students who exceed the limits of regulatory requirements. For more details, the graph below provides an overview of the change in the advantages of students in the class of *RSBI* very little, then in post-*RSBI* increased and decreased in the academic year 2016/2017 until now. This condition is closely related to the prevailing policy conditions at each time.

Table 1. Dinamics of coverage area

RSBI PERIOD	POST RSBI PERIOD	2016 – NOW PERIOD
2009/2010	2012/2013	2016/2017
2010/2011	2013/2014	2017/2018
2011/2012	2014/2015	
	2015/2016	

Legend

- tidak bersiswa 0
- sangat rendah 1 - 15,4
- rendah 15,5 - 30,8
- sedang 30,9 - 46,2
- tinggi 46,3 - 61,5
- sangat tinggi > 61,7

Scale
1:1.250.000

In the table 1 the data regarding the spatial dynamics of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta is reflected in the change in the number of students on its coverage area. Discussion of coverage area with the sub-district unit is limited in observing the dynamics of coverage area coverage. Besides, it is restricted to the area observed with a radius of 15 km from senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta covering 23 districts. The area is assumed to be below the student's affordability to school by motorcycle within 45 minutes. Figure 2 shows the dynamics of changing the coverage area in quantity that is difficult to observe, so the quality of the area is observed. Observation of the quality of the area is reflected in the student density of the radius of 15 km. Below is the dynamics of coverage area and graph of student density change.

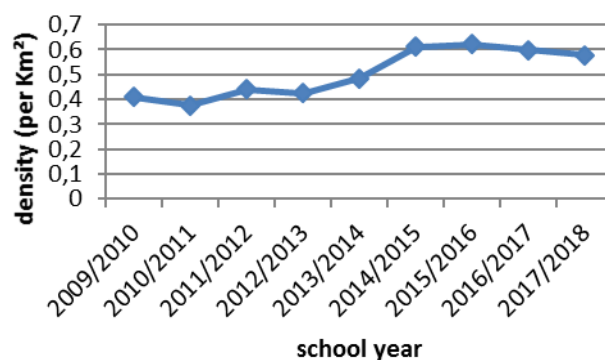


Figure 2. Dynamics of student density of the radius 15 km

3.2. Strategy and tactic

Parallel to the theory of space production from Lefebvre, De Certeau expressed his thinkers about strategy and tactics in producing everyday phenomena. Strategy is a form of design effort or plan that issued the technocrats or rulers to achieve a uniformity of certain goals. The nature of the strategy is capable of producing, suppressing or forcing with a more established position of strength. The existence of a strategy will trigger tactics. Tactics are attempts to use, manipulate and circumvent strategy goals [6]. The emergence of tactics is marked by everyday life that comes out of the skeleton outlined by power in various social, economic and political fields. De Certeau explains the existence of tactics is an important and integrated thing to explain about everyday events [7]. From the description above and the literature review section can be described the picture of the difference between strategy and tactics in the table below.

In accordance with the above formulation, senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta in RSBI period experienced a policy (strategy) in the form of Permendiknas No 41 of 2007 about process standard that explains that the maximum student per rombongan belajar is 32. Implementation of the policy is under direct supervision from Dirjen Dikdasmen. Two important things in this policy are the maximum limit of 32 and direct supervision by the Directorate General of Primary Education. Two things have implications for the response (tactics) senior high school Batik against the policy.

In fact, in the RSBI period, three times PPDB is always more than 32 students, ie between 34 to 38 students. If itemized in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 student acceptance per rombongan belajar between 34 to 36, while the year 2011/2012 students per rombongan belajar between 36 to 38. So the first two years between 2 to 4 students and the third year 4 to 6 Students. The school expects all parties to understand the position of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta as a private school, unlike the country in the implementation of education, especially the financing. Public schools are more supported and state, while private schools are more prominent in terms of independence. An important source of funding for private schools is SPP. Total nominal SPP is always associated with nominal student payment per student and number of students. The calculation of BEP based on the number of students for senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta at that time fell to 36 students per rombongan belajar. So the first two years RSBI, senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta actually dare to lose in order to comply with government policy. Nevertheless,

senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta also took the name investment path to the Directorate General of Dikdasmen with personal relationships and school achievements [8].

Senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta at this time really reach the number per rombel close to 50 students. This condition is often conveyed by the Headmaster that it is still related to BEP and related to the achievement there is an example of senior high school Sutomo in Medan City is a favorite private school with 50 students per rombel. High school with the number of students as much as it remains achievers, even more achievers from the state high school in Medan.

Several times the school superintendent and Dikpora Surakarta ask for reports related to students per rombel. Schools often give joking answers "per rombel 32 students and friends". The school tactics of the 32 students policy is to use the close relationship between the principal with the supervisors and the Dikpora officials to increase the number of students close to 50 students per rombel. In the school year 2015/2016 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Batik 1 Surakarta is a high school with the most students in the entire city of Surakarta, the total accumulation of 30 rombels (class X, XI and XII) is 1263 students.

Entering the year 2016 out of new regulations about the number of students, Permendikbud no 22 of 2016 about the standard process, permendikbud no 17 year 2017 about the PPDB that the number of students per rombel maximum 36. In addition, there is a clear policy on the expansion of vocational high school and high school restriction of senior high school The maximum number of rombel 36 and vocational high school the maximum number of rombel 72.

The persistent policy pressure on private senior high school has an impact on school management tactics in response to these conditions. senior high school batik 1 surakarta is inhibited position of its development. several times the principal conveyed the condition and since the ppdb 2016/2017 has lowered the students to the number 45 students per rombel. while the year 2017/2018 is planned to receive per rombel 40 students. if in fact people will want more to senior high school batik 1 surakarta, it will be made 11 or 12 rombel, even the issue outside has 13 rombel. up to the beginning of 2017/2018 the reality becomes 10 rombels with the average of students per rombel 43.

From the description in there is a pattern of tactics by senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta management in the face of regulations related to the limitation of the number of students. Tactics are pull and stretching out. The pull tactic occurs when regulatory authorities are from the central and provincial levels, stretching out when enforcement or regulatory oversight from the local level

The Headmaster remains optimistic and provides a logical explanation that the policy will be difficult to achieve. senior high school is education for to continue to University, while vocational high school is education to enter the world of work. Nowadays many parents are already aware of education, the desire to go to college is not the aspiration of a senior high school number of youth, but almost entirely. For senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta, the school will be trusted by the community if it is managed professionally. Now the regulators have regarded private schools as competitors when formerly private schools This has helped the government in the responsibility of educating the life of the nation. Therefore, schools within the scope of *YPB* must be ready to compete for public confidence.

4. Conclusions

The regulation on limiting the number of senior high school students has had an impact on the reduced private senior high school coverage area. private senior high school with a senior high school coverage area threatened to close or change to vocational high school. private schools with wide area coverage are forced to reduce the number of students to the limits specified in the regulation. the production of new spaces in the form of expansion of vocational schools in the form of adding new classes or establishing new schools has marginalized the private senior high school. this shows that capitalism in collaboration with the authorities has capitalized the space not only physical space but the school's living space (coverage area).

Private senior high school with wide coverage area of senior high school Batik 1 Surakarta case study was forced to reduce the coverage of school area near the specified limit of regulation. The

dynamics of the coverage area indicates that the change is not visible in the quantity of area, but is seen in the quality of the area of density dynamics. Dynamics describes the tactics of tug on the face of regulatory pressure. The form of regulatory pressure in the position is determined by the supervision of the implementation of the regulation. Tactic pull when the supervisor from the center and the province while the tactics to stretch when the supervision only from the city level. The tactic mode to avoid the regulation is combined with the reasons for compensation as a private school (negotiation) and prepare for competition

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