

Implementation Of Zoning System Policy In New Student Admissions In Bogor Regency, West Java

Andri Wahman¹

¹Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Esa Unggul, Jakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Corresponding Author:

Andri Wahman,
Faculty of Economic and
Business,
University of Esa Unggul,
Jakarta, Indonesia.
Email:
andrioke01@student.esaunggul.
ac.id

Equality of education is one of the problems that occur in the education sector. The education equity program is one of the government's efforts in advancing education in Indonesia. One of them is the policy regarding PPDB, namely the zoning system. This zoning system was raised to realize educational equity and to remove favorite school brands in the community. With this system, it is expected that all schools will have the same quality and there are no favorite schools. With this policy, it is undeniable that problems arise both from the school as the implementer and the community, namely parents as education customers. The objectives of this study are 1) To find out how the implementation of zoning system policies in accepting new students, and 2) To find out how school stakeholders view zoning system policies. This research uses a qualitative approach, the type of research is descriptive using a case study design. For data collection techniques using Observation, Interviews, and Documentation. The results of this study revealed that four things in the implementation process, namely, Resources, Communication, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure have been done well enough so that they are carried out well. In addition, one of the supporters of policy implementation is community participation and can also be seen from the point of view of implementers and actors outside the government body.

Keywords: implementation, policy, and zoning system

1. INTRODUCTION

Education has a very important role in life. Likewise, for a nation, education is one of the sources of progress of a nation, through education the quality of a country's human resources can be improved. Access to education for the community is a constitutional mandate that is the responsibility of the Central Government and local governments (Sisdiknas, 2003). Education in Indonesia is held democratically, objectively, accountably, transparently, fairly and non-discriminatory by upholding human rights. In Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (Sisdiknas), it is explained that education is a conscious and planned effort that aims to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students can actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, morals, skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. Education in Indonesia uses a national education system that is regulated in a planned and systematic manner (Fatah, 2020).

But in reality, education equity is still a problem in Indonesia. The Ministry of Education and Culture has claimed that currently the problem of education equity still occurs in Indonesia, especially the lack of educational supporting facilities and infrastructure that have not met the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) (BPS, 2021). Because of these problems, students who have academic potential do not want to go to the school and prefer to go to favorite schools even though they are far from the domicile of students. The quality of educators and education that is considered less than optimal is also a matter of one of the main considerations in school selection. That's what creates a gap between schools that has an impact on favorite and non-favorite

school brands. The accumulation of learners occurs in favorite schools and other schools become a shortage of learners.

The zoning system policy stipulated in the Regulation mandates that schools organized by local governments must accept at least 50% of prospective students who are domiciled in the radius of the zone nearest the school. Schools can also receive an affirmation quota of at least 15%, and for mutation or transfer pathways, the quota is at most 5%, while for achievement paths, the quota is the rest. The policy aims to eliminate the title of favorite school so as to create equal distribution of education quality in all schools in Indonesia. The application of the zoning system policy in accepting new students raises pros and cons from various parties. This is the reason researchers conducted research at SMA Negeri 1 Bogor because initially SMA Negeri 1 Bogor was one of the schools that had a favorite label in Bogor Regency which had many achievements both academic and non-academic, and produced many competent graduates, and supporting infrastructure such as classrooms, language and natural science computer labs, AC, LCD. But based on preliminary observations, it turns out that this zoning system policy causes disappointment from the community, especially those who have high school age children, because of the fact that student input in schools labeled favorites is cognitively reduced, thus affecting the quality of education in the school and causing a decrease in school achievement.

2. LITERATUR REVIEW

Policy Implementation

Policy is a speech or writing that provides general instructions about the determination of scope that gives a general boundary and direction for a person to move. Etymologically, policy is a translation of the word policy. Policy can also mean a series of concepts and principles that are the line of implementation of a work, leadership, and way of acting. Policies can be in the form of decisions that are carefully thought out by top decision-makers and are not repetitive activities that are routine and programmatic or related to decision rules.

However, according to Zaenuddin Kabai, policy is a formalization of a policy, considering that the word policy is often used in formal environments (organizations or governments).

Implementation is a very decisive stage in the policy process because without effective implementation, the decisions of policymakers will not be successfully implemented. Policy implementation is an activity that can be seen after a legitimate briefing of a policy which includes efforts to manage inputs to produce outputs or outcomes.

for the community. The implementation process will only begin when the goals and objectives have been set, then the activity program has been prepared and the funds have been prepared for the implementation process and have been distributed to achieve the desired policy goals or objectives. Policies usually contain a program to achieve goals, values that are carried out through targeted actions. If a program or policy has been made, the program must be carried out by mobilizers or interested officials.

A policy that has been formulated certainly has goals, objectives or targets to be achieved. The achievement of the new target will be realized if the policy has been implemented. Definition Policy implementation is the actions taken by government officials, either individually or in groups, that are intended to achieve the goals as formulated in the policy (Van Meter and Van Horn in Wahab, 2005:65).

Public Policy

Public policy is one of the programs that includes facilities and infrastructure made by public organizations or institutions that require implementation and goals to the public by considering various things that hinder and support it.

According to Laswell and Kaplan (Nugroho, 2014:125), "as a projected program of goals, values, and practices".

According to Friederick (Nugroho, 2014:126), "as a series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment, with existing threats and opportunities, where the proposed policy is aimed at utilizing the potential as well as overcoming existing obstacles in order to achieve certain goals".

Dye (Nugroho, 2014:126) defines it as "everything that the government does, why they do it, and the results that make a life together appear different (public policy is "what evergovernment choose to do or not do. Public policy is what government do, why they do it, and what difference it makes")".

Based on the definition of public policy that has been put forward by some experts above, it can be underlined that public policy is made by the government in the form of government actions, public policy must be oriented to the public interest, and public policy is the act of selecting options or alternatives to be implemented or not implemented by the government for the benefit of the public or society.

Admission of New Students (PPDB)

(PPDB) New Student Admissions According to Pasaribu (2017), PPDB is a process that is usually in a school that is used to select prospective students in accordance with the indicators that have been determined by the school to become members of the school. The admission of new students is basically to facilitate and facilitate the process of registering new students, collecting data and dividing the class of a student. So that it can be organized, organized quickly and appropriately with several requirements that have been determined by the school. The process of accepting new students is one of the obligations of the school and the Education Office every new school year.

Sari et al (2017), stated that "the admission of new students is one of the activities that is carried out for the first time in an educational institution, which of course accepts new students through a selection that has been determined by the educational institution to prospective new students." The admission of new students is something that must be determined quickly and precisely because, in determining prospective students, several considerations are needed that are so many and more complicated, namely the standardization of grades, school entrance requirements and also policies from the government and also from educational institutions which often change every year (Imron, 2012).

According to Prihatin (2014), said that the admission of new students is one of the activities of student management that must be considered because this is a very important activity. Therefore, if the students are not accepted at school, then there are no activities that must be handled. Meanwhile, Suryosubroto (2014), defines the admission of new students as an activity that is the earliest to be carried out and usually begins with the selection of prospective students.

Admission of New Students (PPDB) is one of the mechanisms that must be carried out from the implementation of the education system when approaching the new school year. The mechanism is a selection of prospective new students carried out by the education unit based on the syrat and the applicable provisions to be accepted as students in the education unit. In the implementation of the Admission of New Students (PPDB) is carried out with the principles of:

1. Objective, meaning that in its implementation it is neutral and free from interests or pressure from other parties;
2. Transparent, meaning that the implementation is open and known by the community and parents of prospective students; and
3. Accountable, meaning that implementation can be accounted for in accordance with laws and regulations, both processes, procedures and results.

The implementation of the New Student Admission (PPDB) is carried out every before the new school year in accordance with the education calendar. In Permendikbud No. 44 of 2019, it is stated that the selection of PPDB class X high school equals considering criteria with the priority of adjusting tamping power based on the provisions of the study group. The order of priority:

1. The distance of domicile to the school in accordance with zoning regulations;
2. Age of prospective learners;
3. National Examination Results Letter (SHUN);
4. Achievements in academic and non-academic fields recognized by the school in accordance with the respective regional authorities

Admission of New Students (PPDB) can be carried out by two methods:

1. First, the distribution through the network (online / online), through the official website.
2. Second, offline registration, by registering directly to the school

Zoning System Policy

According to Perdana (2019), this zoning is a division and division in an area that will be divided into several parts, in accordance with the purpose of managing this zoning system in education is also the main foundation for structuring school reform as a whole starting from Kindergarten to Senior High School. Meanwhile, according to Supriharyono (2000), this zoning is a form of engineering space utilization techniques through the determination of functional boundaries in accordance with the potential of resources and carrying capacity as well as ecological processes that take place as a unit in the coastal ecosystem.

Nanggala (2020), said that this zoning is an equitable distribution of education that is always hampered by inequality in school quality, which affects the difficulty of Indonesia becoming a developed country, because it is hampered by its human resources who cannot compete and are not yet superior. Of course, the

zoning system is a policy that must be enacted accompanied by policy improvements every year, as an evaluation and renewal process in providing the best and fairest policies.

The zoning regulations stated in article 16 of Permendikbud No. 14 of 2018 are that schools must accept new students who are domiciled in the radius closest to the school as seen based on the address on the family card issued no later than 6 months before the PPDB period. For this reason, schools can follow the policies that have been set, according to Dachi (2017) in his book defining that policies are a mutual agreement in decision-making with the aim of overcoming a problem in achieving certain goals with certain values and as the main guideline in action.

The zoning system is part of school reform efforts to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. The existence of this zoning system is able to create equity, outstanding students do not gather at their favorite schools because inevitably they have to register at the nearest school and cannot register for schools that are far away even though they have the status of favorites (Abidin and Asrori, 2018).

According to Ula and Lestari (2019), said that this zoning system is a system in the admission of new students that requires schools to consider in accepting prospective new students, must pay attention to the distance between the school and the residence or domicile of the prospective student and no longer make academic grades the main consideration. This refers to the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation 14 of 2018. Meanwhile, the zoning system, according to Marini (2019), is a main criterion in the New Student Admission (PPDB) system which looks at the distance between the residence of prospective students and the educator unit, not based on the National Examination Score (NUN) as previously stipulated.

The zoning system is an educational policy regarding the admission of new students. The zoning system is a system produced by educational policies regarding the admission of new students that enforces the determination of zone radius by their respective local governments and schools are required to accept prospective students who are domiciled in the nearest radius with a certain percentage of the number of students to be accepted. The regulation is aimed at the education level from kindergarten, junior high school, to high school in educational institutions under the auspices of the government. Education stakeholders are a person or group of power holders in the world of education who have direct or indirect interests. So the stakeholders are: education bureaucracy (dinas pendidikan), supervisors, principals, teachers, parents, school committees, school boards, communities, the business world and the industrial world. Education stakeholders are classified into three, namely primary stakeholders (primary), supporting stakeholders (secondary) and complementary / user stakeholders (tertiary). Here's the description:

1. Main stakeholders (primary) Key stakeholders who have direct involvement with an education policy. These stakeholders are positioned as the main determinants in decision making.
2. Supporting stakeholders (secondary) Supporting stakeholders who have a direct relationship in education and become actors in implementing policies from primary stakeholders. Included in this stakeholder are principals, educators and education personnel, if in private educational institutions then there is a foundation and finally is the school committee.
3. Complementary (tertiary) stakeholders who have no influence in education policy and the implementation or implementation of education policy, have the right to determine the assessment of education policy and have the right to use graduates of such educational institutions. Included in this stakeholder are the community of job providers or the community interested in educational institutions.

Wulandari (2019), The zoning system is carried out to achieve several goals, including: (1) students are closer to their schools so as to reduce the number of accidents. Because in this day and age, many students ride motorcycles at will, without looking at the situation that is happening around them. (2) equitable distribution of all aspects of education in Indonesia, starting from teachers, facilities, and others. (3) eradicate people's thoughts about the existence of favorite and unfavorite schools. In this case, all schools are considered to have the same learning system and elements as each other.

The purpose of this zoning system policy is realized in an implementation or implementation. In line with the opinion of Rusdiana (2015), who expressed his opinion on policy implementation, it is intended as the whole of actions taken by individuals/officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the policy objectives that have been determined.

The purpose of the zoning system is to eliminate discrimination in schools, especially public schools and the purpose of the zoning system is also to eliminate schools that are seen as favorites so that there is no longer a gap between educational institutions and it is hoped that there will be equality between educational institutions.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Data Retrieval Techniques

This study uses a qualitative approach with the intention of being able to photograph as a whole about the phenomena that occur in the field related to analyzing how the implementation of zoning system policies in Bogor Regency, West Java. The duration of this study is 3 (three) months, starting from June 2022-August 2022. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews with informants who really understand the problem, observations are carried out by observing existing conditions in the field, and documentation studies are carried out by studying regulations, documents, websites, related to the topic under study.

Informant Determination

The determination of informants in this study is determined purposively, namely obtaining the information needed from informants who really understand the topic and scope of research, so that they can provide the information needed precisely and accurately. The informants in this study were 5 (five) people consisting of 3 (five) PPDB Officers, and 2 (two) parents of students who participated in PPDB. The interview was conducted approximately 30 (thirty) minutes per informant. The questions asked are open-ended questions, and are carried out by applying the rules in research.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques used in this study include, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification. Data reduction is done by sorting through the data that is really relevant and really focusing on the important things, on the search for themes and the discovery of a pattern. So that it will provide a clearer picture of the object under study. Display data is done by understanding and compiling the data that has been obtained systematically so that an overview of the problem or situation to be studied is obtained. The presentation of data in qualitative research is usually with narrative text so that it can make it easier to understand what is happening, and design further work based on what has been understood. Conclusion drawing / verification is a process of drawing conclusions which are new findings that have never existed before. Findings can be in the form of descriptions or images of an object that was previously still vague or dark, so that after being examined it becomes clear.

Data Validity Test

In every study requires a standard to see the degree of confidence in the truth of the research results. In qualitative research, trust standards are seen from the validity of the data. Qualitative research is considered valid if it has degrees of trust, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The credibility test is carried out by triangulation which includes diligence of observation and extension of observations in research and member checks. The transferability test is carried out by compiling research results in detail, clearly, systematically and reliably so that readers can understand and understand the results of the study. The dependability test is carried out by examining the entire research instrument. Confirmability test means testing the results of research associated with the research process carried out. If the research is in accordance with the process of a study, then the research has met the confirmability standard.

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Implementation of Zoning System Policy in West Java

Policy implementation is basically the implementation of a policy that is enacted to achieve the purpose of the enactment of the policy. The zoning system policy is a policy in accepting new students that enforces the determination of a zone radius by the respective local governments where schools are required to accept prospective students who are domiciled in the nearest zone radius of the school at least 50% of the total number of participants accepted. The remaining 15% quota is for the affirmation path, the parent/guardian assignment transfer path quota 5%, the achievement path for the 5% quota competition, and the achievement path with the average report card and UN scores of schools in 2019 with a minimum quota of 25%. The implementation of the zoning system policy in Bogor Regency itself has been carried out since 2018. SMA Negeri 1 Bogor has done so from the beginning of the implementation of the zoning system policy. This is in accordance with the school's explanation that SMA Negeri 1 Bogor has implemented a zoning system policy simultaneously with SMA/SMK, SMP, and SD throughout Bogor since 2018. For school capacity, SMA Negeri 1 Bogor has a capacity of 10 (ten) study groups with 36 (thirty-six) students each, so the capacity is 360 students per school year. In this study, researchers used 4 (four) important indicators to analyze the process of implementing zoning system policies in PPDB, namely; resources, communication, disposition and organizational structure.

Resources

The interview results show that resources in policy implementation include people, budget, technology, and also supporting infrastructure. The implementation of the zoning system policy at SMA Negeri 1 Bogor is carried out in accordance with technical guidelines issued by the West Java Provincial Government. Especially for high schools / vocational schools, the admission of students refers to the provisions of the provincial government, and for junior high schools and elementary schools, the admission of students refers to the provisions issued by the local government of the city / district. To implement this policy, a committee was formed in each school that has been given socialization and equalization of perceptions regarding the technical guidelines for PPDB based on the zoning system. Budget adequacy is a determining factor in the implementation of a policy. In addition, IT factors become very important. From the results of the interview, it is also known that sometimes there are still obstacles related to the accuracy of IT-based zoning and sometimes the system crashes. This should be resolved with an adequate budget and increased competence of the implementing staff (operators) who serve as the PPDB committee.

Communication

Communication, which is a process of conveying information from one person to another. In the process of accepting new students with a zoning system, namely the delivery of information to the community. In communication, there are 2 paths, namely communication externally and internally.

a) Internal Communication

Internal communication is the process of delivering information between policy implementers or committees from the Admission of New Students at SMA Negeri 1 Bogor. Communication between implementers, from the government to schools according to the person in charge of PPDB said that communication from the government is only through socialization using shared power points without any special training, but there is a chat group as a medium to communicate with the government and other schools that implement policies. For communication between implementers within the school or committee is well established. The head of PPDB stated that communication in the committee uses whatsapp groups, communication from superiors is also very clear. Coordination meetings are always held to evaluate the process of implementing PPDB.

From the statement above, it is known that internal communication from policy implementers is well established. Both between the government and schools, although the government does not conduct special training, it provides a medium to establish communication related to the PPDB implementation system. And communication between the committees itself is well established because it always coordinates to evaluate the implementation of PPDB.

b) External Communications

External communication is the delivery of information to the target or community. External communication regarding zoning policies is carried out in two methods, namely online and offline methods. This is in accordance with the informant's previous explanation, that socialization from the government is only through power points that are shared, and then the school duplicates the communication method with the community. The informant also explained that online methods are more effective, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Disposition

Disposition is defined by the attitude of the policy implementor towards the policy itself. In the implementation of the zoning system policy, the implementor of the policy is the education office and the school. Based on the interviews, Implementor agrees with the existence of this zoning system policy that has the spirit of equitable education and eliminates favoritism. However, the government as a policy maker must also consider the quality of education itself. Implementors assume that with this zoning system, it inevitably has to accommodate students who have cognitive abilities below the standards they have previously set. And this has an impact on decreasing the standard of student achievement academically. In addition, the committee's understanding of the zoning system policy is quite good. In PPDB activities at SMA Negeri 1 Bogor, the school has the following PPDB programs:

1. Information Submission Meeting and formation of PPDB committee SMA Negeri 1 Bogor
2. Socialization and Coordination of PPDB activities at SMA Negeri 1 Bogor
3. Implementation of PPDB activities of SMA Negeri 1 Bogor
4. PPDB Admission Announcement
5. Re-registration activities for students accepted at SMA Negeri 1 Bogor

6. PPDB Activity Report SMA Negeri 1 Bogor

Based on the results of the interview, for the points of socialization and coordination, there is a little evaluation and improvement going forward. Because PPDB currently has a slight policy update, in addition to socialization from the Education office, it seems necessary to also establish communication with junior high schools / MTs in the same region as SMA Negeri 1 Bogor. Considering that not all parents update about PPDB info. So there is nothing wrong if you help a little junior high school teacher friends facilitate, to hold the socialization with the parents of students. Based on what was conveyed by one of the informants, as the PPDB committee of SMA Negeri 1 Bogor for the 2020/2021 academic year, the overall PPDB activity program was carried out well and ran smoothly.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure here means those related to the bureaucracy in schools. At SMA Negeri 1 Bogor, the implementation of PPDB is directly supervised by the student sector. The student field is in the PPDB committee as well as handling all matters in the admission of new students starting from notification to the community to the re-registration stage. The student sector also collaborates with several teachers whose abilities are needed in the implementation of this PPDB.

5. CONCLUSION

1. Implementation of zoning system policy in accepting new students of SMA Negeri 1 Bogor. The implementation of the zoning system policy in Bogor Regency has been carried out since 2018. This zoning system policy is based on the student's domicile area. The area for SMA Negeri 1 Bogor itself is in Bogor District, but still takes the benchmark of the closest distance from the school. The school capacity of SMA Negeri 1 Bogor is 10 study groups with 36 students each, so the capacity is 360 students for PPDB for the 2020-2021 school year. The implementation of the zoning system of SMA Negeri 1 Bogor was carried out in accordance with technical instructions issued by the West Java Provincial Government.
2. The views of implementors and other stakeholders on the implementation of zoning system policies in the admission of new students of SMA Negeri 1 Bogor. In policy implementation activities, there are policy implementors. Both implementors and related stakeholders have different points of view. First, in this case as an implementor, the PPDB committee appreciates that there is a good goal, namely equitable distribution of education so that inequality does not occur, and providing space and opportunities for children who live close to schools to learn without the need to think about the distance of school which is usually quite far away. In addition, there is another positive impact, namely reducing congestion and minimizing the rate of motor vehicle accidents by students, as expressed by one of the parents.

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