



Analysis of the Circular Policy of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Regarding the Prohibition of Study Tours and Outing Class Activities Outside Bandung Regency: Policy Implications for Improving Students' Learning Experiences Based on Local Wisdom

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Bandung Regency, Study Tours, Circular Letter, Outing Class

Received : 5 April

Revised : 23 Mei

Accepted: 23 Juni

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office regarding the prohibition of study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency: Policy implications for improving students' learning experiences based on local wisdom. The background of this study is based on the issuance of the Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Number 100.3.4 / 0440-Sekre regarding the prohibition of study tours and outing classes outside Bandung Regency and its implications for improving students' learning experiences based on local wisdom. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation, then analyzed thematically. The results of the study indicate that the prohibition of study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency can improve students' learning experiences based on local wisdom, students know that in the areas around Bandung Regency there are also places that can be used as study tour destinations and it is also known that most school principals comply with the policy and a small number do not comply with it. Conclusion. Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Bandung Number 100.3.4/0440-Sekre concerning the prohibition of study tours and outing classes outside Bandung Regency, can improve students' learning experience based on local wisdom

INTRODUCTION

Rationale, Study tour and outing class activities are routine activities carried out in schools. The goal is to broaden students' horizons and learning experiences directly, outside the classroom, by visiting historical, cultural, or object sites that are relevant to the subject matter. Study tours are not just walking around but also effective learning media to take students out of the classroom learning routine, allowing students to learn directly and in real terms. The benefits of study tours for students include: First, Growing students' interest in certain fields that they will pursue in the future. This can be found in the tourist attractions that they will observe.

The presence of educators or teachers in study tours is also expected to be a guide and support for them to recognize new things around them. Second, Fulfilling students' curiosity about what is out there. By observing the phenomena that occur in various tourist attractions visited, students can find out the answers to their curiosity. This method is also done to hone their logical abilities. Third, Having sensitivity to what is happening in the environment. The reason is because students will be more familiar with the importance of caring for the environment and appreciating God's creations after visiting various tourist locations. This can also develop their abilities in overcoming problems that occur around them.

Behind its benefits, field trips also face a number of challenges from several parties who see the harm of these activities, several accidents involving groups of students have raised concerns for students and schools. In addition, high costs are often a burden for families, triggering debate about the urgency and relevance of this activity in the education system.

Several local governments, such as West Java and Banten, have issued policies prohibiting the implementation of study tours for school students. Shortly after being inaugurated as Governor of West Java, Dedi Mulyadi immediately suspended the principal of SMAN 6 Depok for violating field trip procedures and accusations of extortion from parents of students. The principal violated the circular of the Governor's official regarding the prohibition of students leaving the province of West Java, namely SE Number 64/PK.01/KESRA concerning Study tours at educational units dated May 12, 2024. The Circular was issued following the deadly tragedy of the Trans Putra Fajar bus carrying a group of students from Lingga Kencana Vocational School, Depok City, which overturned in the Ciater area, Subang Regency, killing 11 people consisting of 9 students, 1 teacher, and 1 Subang resident and dozens of others were injured.

Recently, the Governor of West Java, Dedi Mulyadi, issued a Governor's Circular Letter number 64/PK.01/KESRA concerning study tours at educational units addressed to the Regents/Mayors in West Java Province and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of West Java Province, the contents of which appeal to all heads of educational units at all levels of education in each region, to pay attention to the following: First, educational unit study tour activities are appealed to be carried out within the city within the West Java Province through visits to scientific development centers, cultural centers, and local educational

tourism destinations, which are intended to support local economic growth in West Java Province, except for educational units that have planned and entered into a study tour cooperation contract that is carried out outside West Java Province and cannot be canceled; Second, study tour activities pay attention to the principles of benefit and safety for all students, teachers, and education personnel by paying attention to the readiness of the vehicle crew, the safety of the routes to be passed, and coordinating and obtaining recommendations from the district/city transportation office regarding the technical feasibility of the vehicle; and Third, the educational units and foundations that will organize study tours, to coordinate by providing a notification letter to the education office according to their authority.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Bandung Regency Government, which is located in the West Java region, follows the policy issued by the governor even a few months ago by issuing a Circular Letter from the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Number 100.3.4/0440-Sekre regarding the prohibition of study tours and outing classes outside Bandung Regency, more completely as follows: (1) Prohibiting the implementation of study tours or study tours or outing classes for PAUD, TK, SD and SMP students outside Bandung Regency during effective days or holidays (2) Optimizing Bandung Regency tourist destinations as educational objects that are relevant to students. (3) For Principals, teachers, and Education Personnel who violate the implementation of point 1 will be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable regulations. (4) Exceptions for SD and SMP states that already have a cooperation agreement with other schools outside Bandung Regency can carry out limited visits or Benchmarking.

Regarding the policy issued by the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office, several schools have not yet implemented field trips, several schools will not hold field trips, but there are also schools holding field trips, including SDN Cigebar and SDN Griya Bandung Indah in Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency, holding field trips around the Bandung Regency area. Based on this description, our group 4 took the research title of the analysis of the Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office regarding the prohibition of field trips (study tours) and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency: Policy implications for improving student learning experiences based on local wisdom. Legal Implementation Basis, Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. Emphasizes the importance of learning that is relevant to the local context and strengthening the character of students. Permendikbud No. 23 of 2015 concerning the Development of Character Emphasizes the importance of educational activities that instill local wisdom values.

Circular Letter of the Head of Education Office of Bandung Regency Number 100.3.4/0440-Sekre. States that educational units are prohibited from holding study tours or outing classes outside Bandung Regency. Philosophical Basis, Education should foster students' understanding of local culture and environment as a basis for developing self-identity and character. Learning

activities should not only focus on distant or popular places, but also explore values and learning from the local context. Sociological Basis, There are concerns from the community about study tour activities that are consumptive, exclusive, and less inclusive.

Efforts to maintain equal access to learning and avoid discrimination based on economic ability. Increasing community participation and local figures in the education process. Research Objectives, analyze the content and background of the issuance of the Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office prohibiting field trips/study tours and outing classes outside the Bandung Regency area, identify the objectives of the policy in the context of strengthening character education and utilizing local potential as a learning medium, examine the implementation of the policy in educational units, including forms of outing class activities based on local wisdom that have been or are being implemented, analyze the impact of the policy on students' learning experiences, especially in terms of increasing students' understanding, participation, and involvement in getting to know local culture and environment, assess the effectiveness of the policy in encouraging local wisdom-based education, as well as the challenges and opportunities faced by schools and other stakeholders.

Learning Outcomes, students are able to: Analyze the substance and background of the Circular Letter (SE) policy of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office regarding the prohibition of field trips or study tours outside the Bandung Regency area, using a public policy approach and education regulations. Identify the objectives, benefits, and potential impacts of the policy on the implementation of contextual learning activities, especially outing classes and study tours that were previously carried out outside the region. Evaluate the implications of the policy on students' learning experiences, both academically and non-academically, by considering pedagogical, social, and psychological aspects. Develop alternative learning strategies based on local wisdom that can enrich students' learning experiences without violating the provisions of the policy, with a participatory, interdisciplinary approach, and relevant to the local cultural and environmental context. Design a local wisdom-based outing class model in the Bandung Regency area that is in line with the SE policy, while being able to be a meaningful, sustainable, and inclusive learning medium for all students.

Present the results of the analysis and design of learning strategies argumentatively and critically, both verbally and in writing, supported by empirical data, literature studies, and relevant educational theoretical frameworks. Benefits of the research, identifying the Objectives and Rationality of the Policy, knowing the main reasons for the prohibition, security factors, cost control so as not to burden parents, and Equalizing access to learning activities outside the classroom, evaluating the Impact on Learning Practices, analyzing the extent to which this policy affects learning activities that usually involve educational visits outside the region.

Assessing how schools and teachers adapt outing class strategies within the Bandung Regency area, revealing the Potential for Optimizing Local

Wisdom, encouraging the use of local potential (cultural sites, nature, history, local industry) as relevant and contextual learning resources. Strengthening local identity and building a sense of love for the region of origin. Providing Policy Recommendations, and Providing data-based and observational input on the effectiveness of implementing this policy. Developing alternatives or enrichment of policies to continue to support holistic education goals and broad learning experiences.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design, which aims to understand in depth how the Circular of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office regarding the prohibition of field trips or study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency: Policy implications for improving student learning experiences based on local wisdom.

Data collection techniques were carried out through structured interviews, participatory observation, and documentation studies. Interviews were used to explore the understanding, experiences, and perceptions of informants of the Circular of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office regarding the prohibition of field trips or study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency: Policy implications for improving student learning experiences based on local wisdom in planning, organizing, implementing and evaluating and improving student learning experiences based on local policies. Observations were carried out to see photos and videos of students doing field trips, see their excitement, see their expressions and so on, documentation was used to complete the data through analysis of official institutional documents such as the Education Unit Curriculum, School Budget Work Plan, School Work Plan, Work Program, Evaluation Records of Educational Activities, and so on. The data obtained were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques as developed by Braun & Clarke (2006). The analysis process includes the stages of data coding, identification of main themes, and data interpretation. The entire research process refers to the ethical principles of qualitative research and follows the methodological references of Creswell (2014) for qualitative design and Braun & Clarke (2006) for thematic analysis techniques. Data validity is strengthened by triangulation techniques of sources and methods, as well as member checking to ensure the accuracy of the information provided by the informants.

RESULTS

On Friday, May 6, 2025, an observation was conducted on the Circular of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office regarding the prohibition of study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency: Policy implications for improving student learning experiences based on local wisdom. From 07.00 to 12.00 WIB. The results of the observation show that: (1) Planning, availability of formal documents containing the following information. Mapping of internal and external conditions through SWOT analysis as the basis for implementing study tour and outing class activities in Bandung Regency in improving student experiences based on local wisdom.

Legal basis/regulations for implementing study tour and outing class activities in Bandung Regency in improving student experiences based on local wisdom. The purpose of implementing study tour and outing class activities in Bandung Regency in improving student experiences based on local wisdom. Targets for implementing study tour and outing class activities in Bandung Regency in improving student experiences based on local wisdom. Strategies used in organizing study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency to improve students' experiences based on local wisdom. Allocation of resources (5M) used in organizing study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency to improve students' experiences based on local wisdom.

Performance/achievement indicators as the basis for measuring the success of organizing study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency to improve students' experiences based on local wisdom; Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms used to measure the implementation of study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency to improve students' experiences based on local wisdom. (2) Organization Availability of formal documents containing the following information. Clear and legal Organizational Structure and Work Procedures (SOTK) Division of main tasks and functions of each personnel/committee for organizing study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency to improve students' experiences based on local wisdom.

Determination of criteria/qualifications of personnel in accordance with their main tasks and functions. Allocation of resources (5M) that has been prepared in the RKAT (Annual Work Plan and Budget) or similar. (3) Implementation, availability of formal documents containing the following information. Time of implementation of study tour and outing class activities in Bandung Regency in improving student experiences based on local wisdom in accordance with the agenda/schedule that has been set. Activities and targets of study tour and outing class activities in Bandung Regency in improving student experiences based on local wisdom that are held in accordance with the agenda/schedule that has been set. Involvement/participation of all stakeholder elements in accordance with their main tasks and functions. Effectiveness and efficiency of resources (5M) used in organizing study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency in improving students' experiences based on local wisdom. Implementation of monitoring during study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency in improving students' experiences based on local wisdom; ongoing (4) Controlling, availability of formal documents containing the following information. Comparison between factual performance and the established plan/agenda. Mechanism for corrective action and follow-up on the results of organizing study tours and outing classes in Bandung Regency in improving students' experiences based on local wisdom.

DISCUSSION

Making of Policy by the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office on the Prohibition or Study Tours and Outing Class Activities Outside Bandung Regency

Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Number 100.3.4/0440-Sekre concerning the prohibition of study tours and outing

classes outside Bandung Regency. Study Tour is actually a good learning tool to complement theoretical learning obtained in the classroom (Sormin et al., 2022; Amin et al., 2021). And this Study Tour has been running for a long time in the world of education. but recently Study Tour has received challenges from several parties, especially after the bus accident that befell the SMK Lingga Kencana Study Tour group on Jalan Subang Bandung on Saturday (11/5/2024) After the incident, many opinions developed in the community regarding Study Tour.

From suggesting that Study Tour be canceled to the worst, giving negative assessments to teachers and educational institutions (Wulandari et al., 2021; Amal et al., 2022). In addition to the security factor, the reason for the issuance of the Circular Letter from the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office is the relatively expensive costs. Organizing a study tour requires a lot of money, starting from transportation, accommodation, and security maintenance. This can be an obstacle for schools, especially those with limited budgets. Safety and Comfort Teachers must consider the safety and comfort aspects of students during the study tour, including ensuring the condition of the place of visit, the transportation used, and adequate supervision (Juniarta et al., 2018; Amin et al., 2021; Kurnia et al., 2022). Coordination and Licensing The implementation of a study tour involves various parties, so it requires good coordination with related agencies and a licensing process that takes time and effort. Student Management Supervising and managing students during a study tour can be a challenge for teachers, especially to maintain student focus and discipline.

The field trip method is used in learning activities related to certain subjects. This method has various advantages, one of which is that it can provide direct experience to students, provide effective learning, can encourage student participation or motivation in learning, this is in accordance with the opinion of Suprijanto (2009) in Widia, et al. (2016) the advantages of the field trip method are: (a) giving students the opportunity to collect new information and experiences, (b) can observe objects, activities, movements, situations, can be observed directly, (c) can foster student interest and accuracy, (d) provide opportunities for direct learning and work, (e) students can carry out procedural activities directly which can later be applied to everyday life, (f) can apply material in class with activities in the community, (g) provide learning that is not obtained in the classroom. Thus, in line with the opinion above that giving students the opportunity to collect new information and experiences, then the study tour in the Bandung district area which is a local area means the area where the students are located can also improve students' learning experiences based on local wisdom. The benefits of a study tour are to increase Real Learning Experience Through a study tour, students can gain a more concrete and meaningful learning experience, so that they can improve their understanding of the learning material (Bintang et al., 2022). Increasing Motivation Interesting and fun out-of-class activities can motivate students to be more actively involved in the learning process and develop their curiosity. Developing Social Skills Study tours provide opportunities for students to interact, collaborate, and discuss, so that they can develop communication, leadership, and teamwork skills (Insani et al., 2019; Muvid et al., 2023).

Organization of the Bandung Regency Education Office Policy on the Prohibition of Study Tours and Outing Class Activities Outside Bandung Regency

Based on the theory of policy organization, the success of implementation is greatly influenced by the institution's ability to formulate an appropriate structure, distribute tasks, and ensure that each policy actor has a clear and defined role (Arwildayanto et al., 2018). In this case, the policy of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office on the prohibition of study tours or outing class activities outside Bandung Regency, shows the government's attention, especially the education office, to safety in education. A clear and legal Organizational Structure and Work Procedures (SOTK), the committee is arranged based on the results of a meeting between the school and the school committee with the division of tasks and functions. The main tasks and functions of the committee are clear from the person in charge to the student assistant, they already understand what they have to do. All have carried out according to their main tasks and functions.

The involvement of all policy makers is an important factor in the organizing process. In the book *Education Policy Analysis*, it is emphasized that the active participation of all stakeholders, including the education office, principals, teachers and committees/parents of students, can increase the success of policy implementation (Arwildayanto et al., 2018). There are several sub-districts that violate the provisions of the circular by conducting study tours outside Bandung Regency. This proves that the circular has not been fully heeded by the Education unit.

Implementation of the Bandung Regency Education Office's Policy on the Prohibition of Study Tours and Outing Class Activities Outside Bandung Regency

The implementation of the Bandung Regency Education Office policy on the prohibition of study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency has a major influence on education policies in educational units, especially learning experiences based on local wisdom. So that the learning process not only provides knowledge, but also enriches the cultural identity and local wisdom of students (Ainia, 2020). Conceptually, local wisdom is an integral part of culture that includes everything that is learned, maintained, and transmitted from one generation to the next in a society. The concept of learning based on local wisdom is a learning approach that integrates local values, culture, traditions, and knowledge into the education process which aims to increase the relevance of learning with the local cultural context and the development of cultural and social identity (Shufa, 2018). The concept of learning based on local wisdom requires understanding, comprehension, awareness, cooperation, and participation of all elements of society in order to minimize negative indications such as the loss of experience and understanding of the younger generation regarding cultural diversity in the era of globalization. By integrating local wisdom into the learning process, it can help students understand and appreciate local cultural values and traditions in a more contextual and relevant way (Kusnadi, 2022).

The field trip and outing class activities in Bandung Regency were carried out by utilizing 5M resources, Harrington Emerson in Phiffner John F. and Presthus Robert V. (1960) emphasized that management has five elements (5M), namely: (1) Man; (2) Money; (3) Materials; (4) Machines; and (5) Methods (Arifin, 2017). Man refers to the human resources (HR) owned by the organization. Money in this case, the source of funding is one of the important elements to achieve goals because everything must be calculated rationally. Materials are materials used in achieving company goals. Machines are technology and infrastructure used to provide convenience or generate greater profits and create work efficiency. While the method is the determination of how to carry out a task by providing various considerations to the target, available facilities and use of time, and money.

The Policy of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office on the Prohibition of Study Tours and Outing Class Activities Outside Bandung Regency is Controlled

The control of the Policy of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office on the prohibition of study tours and outing class activities outside Bandung Regency, is ensured to run in accordance with the objectives of the policy by making sanctions for those who violate the clause in the Circular. Administrative sanctions in the Circular that can be imposed are divided into 3, namely Light Administrative Sanctions, Medium Administrative Sanctions and Heavy Administrative Sanctions. This is also stated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Imposing Administrative Sanctions on Government Officials in CHAPTER III concerning Administrative Sanctions in Part One concerning the Level and Type of Administrative Sanctions in Article 4 states that: Administrative sanctions consist of: a. Light Administrative Sanctions; b. Medium Administrative Sanctions; and c. Heavy Administrative Sanctions. (Maya, 2023).

Policies require evaluation to be able to review the extent to which targets have been achieved, what aspects need to be improved or maintained in order to produce more useful policies in the future. The progress of a program contained in a policy can be seen through evaluation (Prabowo et al., 2022). Evaluation is a benchmark for future policies that will be taken by the government or implementers and is the final stage of a policy (Permatasari, 2020). Willam N. Dunn is of the view that evaluation needs to be carried out because there are still policies that have not been implemented based on the plan set at the beginning (Agustina & Rahaju, 2021). The failure to achieve policy objectives is due to the lack of anticipation of policy makers, the government as a policy maker certainly wants the objectives of this policy to be implemented, so policy evaluation needs to be carried out (Dilapanga & Rantung, 2022). Al Hudib & Cousins (2022) identified that policy evaluation is an important means of shaping and influencing organizations. The main actor in policy evaluation is the government, but there are other independent parties such as research institutions or universities that also conduct evaluations with the aim of showing the gaps that occur in the implementation of the current policy (Dilapanga & Rantung, 2022).

The policy of prohibiting study tours or outing classes outside Bandung Regency also needs to be evaluated.

Implementation of the Field Trip Method The field trip method has been implemented in several schools to support learning. To examine whether this method is appropriate and meets the needs of students, many researchers have studied this, including:

1. In the article entitled "The Effect of Implementing the Field Trip Method on Social Studies Learning Outcomes for Types of Work Material for Class IV SDK OnA in the 2021/2022 Academic Year" written by Desi Maria El Puang and Floyani Suprianti Weka, it was concluded that the implementation of the field trip method in class IV SDK Ona succeeded in having a positive influence on social studies learning on the material types of work.
2. In the article entitled "The Effect of Implementing the Outdoor Learning Method in Social Studies Learning on the Learning Motivation of SD PGRI Serui Students" written by Andi Nurhantina and Isak Torobi, stated that there is a lack of student motivation towards social studies subjects with the assumption that social studies subjects are only memorization, and boring. Therefore, the researcher conducted a research study using the outdoor learning method on social studies subjects. The type of research used is a true experiment with the results that learning with this outdoor learning method has a good influence on the activities of students and teachers, and can provide motivation to learn social studies material for grade IV students of SD PGRI Serui, indicated by increased learning outcomes.
3. In the article entitled "The Effect of the Field Trip Method on the Learning Outcomes of Grade VI Students of Entrepreneurship Material at MI Qur'aniyah Batu Kuta Narmada in the 2019/2020 Academic Year" written by Hadi Wijaya and friends, it was stated that this research was started because the students' learning outcomes were not optimal, this was caused by students being less active during the learning process, because the teacher who dominated learning with learning methods that did not vary, therefore this study was to determine the effect of the field trip method on students' learning motivation, with a quantitative method. After the field trip learning method was carried out, the average student score increased significantly. So it can be stated that there is a significant influence in the use of the study tour learning method on student learning outcomes.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the research that have been discussed, it can be concluded that the Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Number 100.3.4 / 0440-Sekre concerning the prohibition of study tours and outing classes outside the Bandung Regency, can improve students' learning experiences based on local wisdom. Students know the places around the Bandung Regency that can be used as study tour destinations.

FURTHER STUDY

Although most sub-districts in the Bandung Regency comply with the Circular Letter of the Head of the Bandung Regency Education Office Number

100.3.4 / 0440-Sekre concerning the prohibition of study tours and outing classes outside the Bandung Regency, but there are still those who do not comply, so there must be strict sanctions from the education office. And the relevant agencies socialize places that can be used as study tour locations to schools.

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