

IMPLEMENTATION OF ZONING SYSTEM POLICY ON ADMISSION OF NEW STUDENT PARTICIPANTS (PPDB) JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN SINGKAWANG CITY (STUDY AT THE SINGKAWANG CITY EDUCATION AND CULTURE SERVICE 2023-2024)

Zuliyantini ^{a*)}, Nandang ^{a)}, Novie Indrawati Sagita ^{a)}

^{a)} Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Indonesia

^{*)}Corresponding Author: Zuliyantini12@gmail.com

Article history: received 21 May 2025; revised 02 June 2025; accepted 21 July 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v9i2.12503>

Abstract. The implementation of the SMPN PPDB zoning system policy in Singkawang City is inseparable from various challenges and obstacles. Some of the problems that arise include: the uneven distribution of junior high schools in all sub-districts, the limited capacity of school capacity, the gap in quality and facilities between schools, and the community's understanding of the zoning system which is still diverse. Through the Regulation of the Mayor of Singkawang City Number 26 of 2023 regulates the implementation of new student admissions (PPDB) for the 2023/2024 school year. In this regulation, the zoning system remains one of the main channels, namely through zoning at least 50% of the total capacity of junior high schools in Singkawang City. The purpose of this research is to find out the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City and to find out the factors that hinder the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy by using 3 aspects of Mazmanian & Sabatier's theory as material for the implementation of the zoning system policy at the junior high school level in Singkawang City. This research method uses descriptive qualitative methods. Data collection was carried out by interview, observation and documentation with the determination of informants using purposive techniques. The results showed that the implementation of the zoning system policy on PPDB at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang showed significant progress both from the aspects of problem characteristics, policy characteristics and the policy environment. One of the main objectives of the zoning system is to create equal access to education and eliminate the predicate of favorite schools. However, there are technical obstacles such as validation of domicile data that is often inaccurate. This suggests the need for stricter supervision and a more effective verification system to ensure the accuracy of the data used in the enrollment process. The author therefore suggests that the Singkawang City Education and Culture Office needs to form a verification team involving the local community (RT/RW) to ensure the accuracy of student domicile data. This can reduce the potential for address forgery and increase public trust in the zoning system.

Keywords: policy implementation; zoning system; Singkawang city government

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the supporting factors in advancing a nation. A nation that has a good education system will give birth to the next generation of smart and high potential so that the condition of the nation will continue to experience an increase in the quality of good society. Furthermore, education is also a need for every individual and always changes following the times, science, technology and culture of society. education is considered very important because education is a necessity in improving the quality of Human Resources (HR) of each individual.

The national education system must be able to ensure equitable distribution of education. But in reality, Indonesia is still experiencing problems in education equity. Education equity is a matter of how the education system can provide the widest possible opportunity for all citizens to obtain education.

The phenomenon that occurs today is a gap that is quite visible because of the rise of public schools labeled as favorite or superior in almost every district or city. School input that comes from exclusive circles makes many privileges given to favorite schools such as the fulfillment of complete facilities and infrastructure to support the learning process, competent and professional teaching staff and top priority in providing access to participate in various competitions at regional, national and international levels. This opens a wide gap with other schools with non-favorite status.

To address this issue, the government through the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemdikbud) issued a policy, namely the Zoning System Policy, which must be implemented by each education unit in online New Student Admissions (PPDB). The zoning system policy has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 1 of 2021 concerning

Admission of New Learners for Kindergartens, Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, High Schools and Vocational Schools.

Singkawang City as one of the cities in West Kalimantan Province has also implemented this zoning system policy in the PPDB process, especially for the State Junior High School (SMPN) level. The implementation of this policy certainly has its own dynamics given the geographical, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the people of Singkawang City which have their own uniqueness. With an area of around 504.52 km² and consisting of five sub-districts (West Singkawang, East Singkawang, North Singkawang, South Singkawang and Central Singkawang), the distribution of schools and population in Singkawang City has a distinctive pattern that can affect the effectiveness of zoning policy implementation.

The implementation of the SMPN PPDB zoning system policy in Singkawang City is inseparable from various challenges and obstacles. Some of the problems that arise include: the uneven distribution of SMPN in all sub-districts, the limited capacity of school capacity, the gap in quality and facilities between schools, and the community's understanding of the zoning system which is still diverse. This often causes various reactions from the community, ranging from those who support to those who reject the policy. Through the Regulation of the Mayor of Singkawang City Number 26 of 2023 regulates the implementation of new student admissions (PPDB) for the 2023/2024 school year.

Given the importance of the zoning system policy in efforts to equalize access and quality of education, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of the implementation of this policy in Singkawang City. This study is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the implementation process, influencing factors, challenges faced, and the impact of the zoning system policy for PPDB SMPN in Singkawang City.

The word implementation is an absorption word from a foreign language, namely English, where the initial word form is Implementation whose verb form is to implement which is intended as to carry into effect (bring about a result or effect). Implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of orders or decisions of judicial bodies.

Implementation according to Suharno (2008: 187) public policy implementation is an effort by the government to carry out one of its main tasks, namely providing public services to the community. Typically, the decision identifies the problem to be overcome, explicitly states the goals / objectives to be achieved, and various ways of structuring / organizing the implementation process. Meanwhile, according to Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier in Wahab (2005: 65) explain the meaning of this implementation by saying that: "Understanding what actually happens after a program is declared to be in effect or formulated is the focus of attention of policy implementation, namely events and activities that arise after the ratification of state policy guidelines, which include both efforts to administer and to cause real consequences / impacts on society or events."

According to Winarno (2007) formulates that public policy implementation is actions taken by public agencies that are directed at achieving the objectives that have been determined in the framework of previous decisions. These actions include efforts to transform decisions into operational actions within a certain time frame or in order to continue efforts to achieve small and large changes determined by policy decisions.

In the study of public administration, Waldo in Suaib (2016) suggests that many models are suggestions for reducing all conceptions related to reality or universals and properties, which serve to simplify understanding of something or use analogies, where the conceptualization of something that is not yet known is based on something we already know, as well as by using metaphors to gain clarity about a phenomenon.

a Model of The Policy Implementation Process

This model was developed by Van Mater and Van Horn. The argument given is that differences in the policy implementation process will be influenced by the nature of the policy. This approach seeks to link implementation with policy issues and a conceptual model that considers policy with work performance. Compliance, control and change in action are important concepts in the implementation procedure Policy implementation can be successful if the desired modifications are relatively few, while agreement on goals, especially from those who run programs in the field, is relatively high Suaib (2016).

b Frame Work for Implementation Analysis

According to the model developed by Daniel A. Mazmanian & Paul A. Sabatier (1983: 22), implementation is an effort to implement policy decisions. Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983: 22) introduced a policy implementation model with a framework for implementation analysis as one of the appropriate and operational policy implementation models. Policy implementation analysis is to identify variables that affect the achievement of formal objectives throughout the implementation process. There are three categories of variables, namely: 1) Problem Characteristics, 2) Policy Characteristics, 3) Policy Environment.

Based on the exposure of these policy implementation models, this study uses the theory of policy implementation according to Daniel A. Mazmanian & Paul A. Sabatier (1983: 22). The reason for using this theory is because the dimensions and indicators are in accordance with the phenomena that exist in the object of research under study. The introduction contains the background and problem formulation, research benefits, and literature review/theory without using subheadings. In addition, the introduction should contain an overview of previous research (state of the art), clarity of gap analysis and research objectives.

Zoning System Policy in New Student Admission (PPDB)

Zoning policy is an admission system based on radius and distance. The advantages of this zoning system include equitable distribution of education, saving time because schools are close, saving transportation costs, fitter students, and reducing congestion. According to Aris Nurlailiyah (journalallppm. iainkediri.ac.id) stated that: The pros and cons

of implementing this zoning system have become a polemic in itself, among the counter opinions are the lack of socialization from the education office, the existence of blank spots and the undisciplined behavior of students. However, the pro side is that the zoning system erases the school dichotomy between favorites and ordinary schools, encourages children to be close to their families and is efficient in distance and cost. However, what is often found in the field is that the zoning system that gathers children with similar conditions becomes a separate complaint for teachers to deal with student behavior that is increasingly “urakan” or undisciplined, this needs to be addressed immediately because the indiscipline is ultimately related to low student achievement.

Based on preliminary observations made by the author at one of the State Junior High Schools (SMP) in the city of Singkawang, namely SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang, the policy regarding the zoning system in place still raises cons. With the zoning system, SMP Negeri 3 experienced a decrease in achievement, because students who had achievements had a long distance from school. Therefore the author formulates the research problem: 1). How is the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City (Study of the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City in 2023-2024). 2). What are the factors that hinder the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City (Study of the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City in 2023-2024).

The objectives of this study are 1).To find out the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City (Study of the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City in 2023-2024), 2).To find out the factors that hinder the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City (Study of the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City in 2023-2024).

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Approach using descriptive research methods. The purpose of the descriptive research method is to try to describe (photograph) the problems that are happening now. The qualitative approach according to Bugdon and Taylor (in Moleong 2017, p. 4) is “A research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people observed”. This research is a case study, thus the process of data collection and data analysis is case study as well. Researchers hope that using descriptive methods and a qualitative approach will make it easier for researchers to explain the cases contained in the research problem, namely the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City (Study of the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City in 2023-2024) systematically and in

accordance with the facts in the field. The data obtained from these sources will later become the basis for producing accurate research data. Without data, the validity of the research will be difficult to determine. The data collection techniques that will be used in this research are: 1) Interview 2).Observation, 3). Documentation, To ensure the validity and credibility of data, and ensure that the data that has been obtained is truly accurate, data validation techniques are needed. The data that has been obtained can be tested using triangulation techniques. The location of this research is the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City, while the case is SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang City which implements the policy so that it can be used as a comparison of the success rate of the implementation of the policy

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation, a description of the research location is obtained, so that data can be presented regarding the implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Acceptance of New Learners (PPDB) at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang. Then the data will be presented in the form of an explanation through word descriptions or called descriptive. The data presented in this section is research conducted by researchers at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang related to the implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang.

Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang.

1. Problem Characteristics

The zoning system is a new student admission system that is enforced by determining the zone radius by each local government and the school is required to accept prospective students who live in the nearest zone radius with a certain percentage of the total number of students to be accepted with the aim of eliminating the predicate of favorite and not favorite schools, in order to create an equitable quality of education in all schools in Indonesia (Marini & Utoyo, 2019). There are several objectives of the zoning system, according to the Minister of Education and Culture, including ensuring equitable access to education services for students; bringing the school environment closer to the family environment; eliminating exclusivity and discrimination in schools, especially public schools; helping analyze the calculation of teacher needs and distribution.

Community responses to the zoning policy show significant diversity. Many parents support the policy as it provides fairer opportunities for children living near schools. However, there are also concerns about the quality of education in certain schools, especially for those who are not admitted to favorite schools despite living within the same zone. This creates dissatisfaction that needs to be addressed by the authorities to ensure that all schools are of good quality and can meet community expectations. The importance of

socialization and a clear understanding of the zoning system to parents and prospective learners cannot be overlooked. Many parents complain about the lack of information on zoning boundaries and enrollment procedures, leading to confusion and protests when their children are not accepted. By improving communication and providing adequate education, it is hoped that the admission process can be more transparent and fair, and reduce conflicts among the community.

2. Policy Characteristics

The zoning system policy in the admission of new students (PPDB) in Singkawang City aims to create a more open, efficient and accountable process. Although the implementation of this policy has proceeded in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry of Education, challenges in community understanding, especially among parents and students, remain a major obstacle. This indicates the need for further efforts in socialization and education so that all stakeholders can actively participate in the PPDB process. The socialization process carried out by the Education and Culture Office of Singkawang City has included various strategic steps, such as organizing seminars, workshops, and utilizing social media. However, there is still unequal access to information among the community, which results in some parents and students feeling confused and not understanding the zoning policy. Therefore, collaboration with local communities and community organizations is essential to reach out to less informed individuals.

Community responses to the zoning policy show varying degrees of support and rejection. Many parents support the policy as it provides fairer opportunities for children who live close to schools. However, there are also those who feel that this policy is unfair, especially for children who have high academic achievement but cannot get into favorite schools because their home location is not included in the designated zone. This created dissatisfaction among parents who hoped their children would be able to attend the schools they wanted. The coordination mechanism between the education office and schools in implementing zoning has been well established through regular meetings and the preparation of technical guidelines. However, there are still challenges in delivering clear information to parents and the community. Therefore, it is important to continuously improve communication and socialization so that all parties can better understand the zoning policy. With these corrective measures, it is hoped that the implementation of the zoning system can run more effectively and provide fairer access to education for all students in Singkawang City.

3. Policy Environment

The zoning New Learner Admission (PPDB) policy in Singkawang City has received mixed responses from the community. Most people support this policy as it is considered a step to equalize access to education and provide fairer opportunities for children living around schools. However, there were also complaints about the lack of adequate socialization, which led to confusion among parents and students regarding admission procedures and criteria.

This points to the need for better communication and more intensive counseling so that all parties can properly understand and support the policy.

The technological capabilities of parents/guardians in the implementation of the zoning system PPDB vary, with most parents familiar with the use of smartphones and the internet. However, there are still groups that face challenges in using technology, especially those who are not familiar with digital platforms or do not have stable internet access. This gap in technological capabilities may affect parents' participation in the enrollment process, which in turn impacts their children's access to education. The Education Office has conducted various socialization and education efforts to build public support for the zoning PPDB policy. These efforts include disseminating information through mass media, official websites and social media, as well as direct meetings with the community to provide detailed explanations of the zoning policy. Although various efforts have been made, challenges in socialization still exist, especially in reaching communities in remote areas. Therefore, it is important to continuously evaluate and improve the socialization process so that information can be delivered effectively. The socio-economic situation of the community also affects the implementation of the zoning system. Families with better economic conditions tend to have more options in choosing schools and more easily access the information and technology needed for the registration process. Conversely, economically deprived families often face difficulties in meeting transportation needs and education costs, which may affect their decision to enroll in a particular school. Therefore, it is important for the government and related parties to continuously strive to improve the quality of education in all zones and provide adequate support for economically deprived families.

Factors affecting the Zoning System on the admission of new students (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City

The implementation of the zoning system policy in the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang faces various significant obstacles. Within the framework of the zoning system set by the government, the implementation of this policy at SMP Negeri 3 cannot be separated from a number of factors that greatly affect its success, both from the internal aspects of the school and from the conditions of the surrounding community. The causal factors that hinder the Implementation of the Zoning System Policy on the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City include:

1. Student domicile data validation issues
Although the Education Office has coordinated with the Population and Civil Registry Office (Dukcapil), many parents still try to manipulate addresses to enroll in favorite schools. This practice creates challenges in ensuring the accuracy of the data used in the enrollment process, thereby undermining the main objective of the zoning policy.
2. Technical constraints were also a significant inhibiting factor. Server disruptions during PPDB registration are common, especially due to high traffic spikes. This

caused delays in the registration process and difficulties in real-time data synchronization. In addition, not all schools have stable internet access, especially in more remote sub-districts, which further exacerbates the situation and hampers the smooth implementation of the zoning system.

3. The lack of clarity of zoning boundaries in developing areas is also an issue that needs to be addressed. For example, one housing block may be divided into two different zonings because the maps used still refer to old benchmarks, such as rivers or roads that have changed. This situation leads to disputes among parents who feel that the zoning for their child was “taken” by another school. This uncertainty creates confusion and dissatisfaction among the community, which can reduce trust in the zoning system implemented.
4. Lack of socialization and a clear understanding of the zoning system among parents and prospective students is also an inhibiting factor. Many parents complained about the lack of information on zoning boundaries and enrollment procedures, leading to confusion and protests when their children were not accepted. Therefore, further efforts in socialization and education are needed to ensure that all parties understand this policy well, so that the implementation of the zoning system can run more effectively and achieve the expected goal of education equity.

The implementation of the zoning system policy in the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang shows significant progress, although it is still faced with various challenges. One of the main objectives of the zoning system is to create equitable access to education and eliminate the predicate of favorite schools. However, in practice, there are technical obstacles such as the often inaccurate validation of domicile data, where many parents try to manipulate addresses to enroll in schools that are considered better. This points to the need for stricter supervision and a more effective verification system to ensure the accuracy of the data used in the enrollment process.

To overcome the problems that occur during the implementation of the Zoning System Policy for the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) of SMPN in Singkawang City, the Education Office needs to strengthen cooperation with the Population and Civil Registry Office (Dukcapil) in conducting data verification. The implementation of an integrated online verification system can help ensure the accuracy of the address used in registration. In addition, clear socialization of the legal consequences for parents who try to manipulate domicile data should be carried out to provide a deterrent effect and increase public awareness of the importance of honesty in registration.

Faced with technical constraints, the education office must ensure that the technology infrastructure, including servers and internet networks, is adequate to handle the surge in traffic during registration. Investments in increasing server

capacity and providing stable internet access in all schools, especially in remote areas, are essential for a smooth registration process. In addition, training for school staff in the use of the online registration system is also necessary so that they can assist prospective students and parents in the registration process more effectively. To address unclear zoning boundaries, the Education Office needs to re-map by involving relevant parties, such as local governments and communities. Accurate and up-to-date zoning maps should be socialized to the community to reduce confusion and disputes among parents. Comprehensive socialization activities, including seminars and the dissemination of clear information materials, will help improve people's understanding of the zoning system and registration procedures, so that the implementation of this policy can run more smoothly and effectively.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the zoning system policy in the Admission of New Learners (PPDB) at SMP Negeri 3 Singkawang demonstrates notable progress toward achieving equitable access to education; however, several critical challenges remain. Key issues include the inaccurate validation of domicile data, with some parents manipulating residential addresses to gain admission to more desirable schools, thereby undermining the policy's primary objective of eliminating favoritism. Technical barriers, such as server disruptions during registration, unstable internet access—especially in remote areas—and ambiguous zoning boundaries further complicate the enrollment process. These problems highlight the urgent need for systemic improvements, such as strengthening collaboration between the Education Office and the Population and Civil Registry Office, implementing an integrated online verification system, and remapping zoning areas to avoid overlaps. Moreover, the Education Office should establish domicile verification teams involving local authorities (RT/RW), enhance internet infrastructure across all schools, and conduct targeted outreach, including seminars and workshops, to increase public awareness and trust. Addressing these factors holistically is essential to ensure the zoning policy functions effectively and achieves its intended goal of educational equity.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adisasmita, Rahardjo. (2011). *Manajemen Pemerintahan Daerah*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- [2] Agustino, Leo. (2008). *Dasar-dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- [3] _____. (2012). *Dasar-dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- [4] Arikunto, S. (2010). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

- [5] Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches* (4th ed.). Sage
- [6] Dunn, William N., (2003), *Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University
- [7] Hessel, Nogi S. Tangkilisan (2002). *Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta: Balirung & Co..
- [8] _____ (2003). *Implementasi Kebijakan Publik, Transformasi Pikiran George Edward. Lukman Offset dan Yayasan Pembaruan Administrasi Publik Indonesia*. Yogyakarta
- [9] Hogwood, Brian W. and Lewis A. Gunn. (1986). *Policy Analysis for the Real World (Analysing Public Policy)*; Oxford University Press, New York
- [10] Huberman, A. Michael dan Matthew B. Miles. (2004). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- [11] _____ (2018). *Analisis data kualitatif*. Jakarta : UI Press.
- [12] Imron, Ali. (1995). *Kebijaksanaan Pendidikan Di Indonesia: Proses, Produk Dan Masa Depannya*. Bumi Aksara.
- [13] Marini, K. (2019). *Implementasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi dalam Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru pada SMA Negeri di Kota Bandar Lampung*. Thesis. Lampung: Universitas Bandar Lampung.
- [14] Mark Olsen, John Codd, & Anne Marie O'neil, (2000) *Educational Policy: Globalization, Citizenship and Democracy*. London.
- [15] Mazmanian, Daniel A., and Sabatier. Paul A. (1983). *Implementation and Public Policy*. 1st ed. Scott Foresman.
- [16] Moleong, L.J. (2017) *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- [17] Nugroho, Riant, (2008). *Public Policy*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo (Gramedia).
- [18] _____ (2017). *Manajemen Pelayanan Publik*. Depok: Rajawali Pers
- [19] Nugroho, B. (2017). *Evaluasi Program Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- [20] Rahman Arif dan Wiyono Teguh, (2020). *Education Polisi In Decentralization*. Jogjakarta. Pustaka Pelajar.
- [21] Rohman Arif, (2012) *Kebijakan Pendidikan: Analisis Dinamika Formulasi dan Implementasi*, Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo
- [22] Rusdiana. (2015). *Kebijakan Pendidikan (dari Filosofi ke Implementasi)*. Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia
- [23] Silalahi, Uber. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Sosial*, Rafika Aditama, Bandung.
- [24] Suaib, M.R. (2016). *Pengantar Kebijakan Publik dari Administrasi Negara: Kebijakan Publik, Pelayanan Publik, Good Governance Hingga Implementasi Kebijakani*. Cetakan Pertama. Calpulis. Yogyakarta.
- [25] Subagyo. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Dalam Teori dan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- [26] Subarsono. (2005). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik, Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasi*. Jogjakarta : Pustaka Pelajar
- [27] Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- [28] Sunggono Bambang, (1994). *Hukum dan Kebijakan Publik*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- [29] Suharno. (2008). *Prinsip-prinsip Dasar Kebijakan Pablik*. Yogyakarta : UNY Press.
- [30] Surmayadi, Nyoman. I. (2005). *Efektivitas Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah*. Jakarta: Citra Utama.
- [31] Syauckani dkk. (2004). *Artikel Definisi tentang Implementasi menurut ahli* (www.dosenpendidikan.com)
- [32] Syukur dalam Surmayadi. (2005). *Efektivitas Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah*. Jakarta: Citra Utama Pratama
- [33] Taufiqurakhman. (2014). *Kebijakan Publik*. Jakarta Pusat : Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Moestopo Beragama (Pers).
- [34] Wahab, Solichin, Abdul, (1997). *Evaluasi kebijakan Publik*. Penerbit FI UNIBRAW dan IKIP Malang
- [35] _____ (2005). *Analisis Kebijakan I*, Haji Mas Agung, Jakarta
- [36] _____ (2008). *Analisis Kebijakan: Dari Formulasi ke Implementasi Kebijakan Negara Edisi Kedua*. Bumi Aksara. Jakarta
- [37] Winarno, B (2007), *Analisis Kebijakan Publik, Teori dan Proses*, Yogyakarta, Media Presindo
- [38] ---- (2014). *Kebijakan Publik Teori, Proses dan Studi Kasus*, Center of Academic Publishing Service, Jogjakarta.
- [39] Yoyon Bahtiar Irianto, (2012) *Kebijakan Pembaruan Pendidikan: Konsep, Teori dan Model* Jakarta: Rajawali Pers
- [40] Yoyon Suryono, (2007), *Desentralisasi dan Anggaran Pendidikan: Proses Kebijakan, Konsep, dan Hasil Penelitian*, Yogyakarta: UNY Press
- [41] *Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional*.
- [42] *Undang-undang Sisdiknas PP No. 32 Tahun 2013 Tentang Perubahan PP No 19 Tahun 2005 Tentang Standar Pendidikan Nasional*, Jakarta: Permata Press.
- [43] *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 01 Tahun 2021 tentang Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Pada Taman Kanak- Kanak, Sekolah Dasar*.