

# FIELD TRIP TEACHING METHOD: INTRODUCING EDUCATIONAL TOURISM (EDUTOURISM) FOR LEARNING ENGLISH

Tira Nur Fitria\*

Institut Teknologi Bisnis AAS Indonesia

<sup>\*)</sup>Corresponding author: [tiranurfitria@gmail.com](mailto:tiranurfitria@gmail.com)  
Received date: 13/11/2023; Accepted date:26/07/2024

**Abstract.** This research describes educational tourism (edu-tourism) for learning English. This research is library research. The analysis shows that Edu-tourism is a method that combines tourism and learning activities, often held by primary schools, even higher levels. Educational tourism is an attractive choice for all groups, including elementary, middle, and high school students. Educational tourism is a form of tourism that offers education to students as tourists or visitors through activities and fun methods. It allows them to understand and remember the learning process. This method helps to deepen understanding and remember the learning process, as it is often driven by boredom with rigid and formal learning methods. Visiting places where many people live abroad allow for interactive and entertaining educations. One popular educational tourism is English Village, a famous place in Indonesia with numerous English language course institutions. The village not only provides institution courses but also has fluent English-speaker residents. With a variety of interesting activities and a unique educational concept, English Village is an attractive tourist destination for students even tourists who want to learn English in a fun and effective way. The role of English villages as educational tourism in increasing the interest of immigrants is as a learning center that facilitates many English language course institutions and creates a learning environment that is different from formal education. The management of the course institution plays a role in creating a language environment to attract newcomers to learn English by involving a teacher who plays a direct role when interacting with students in the classroom. English Village not only showcases natural beauty but also serves as a place for learning foreign languages (English) for visiting tourists. It offers tourism activities that emphasize educational elements and involve tourists in direct contact with the local community. Overall, educational tourism provides a unique and engaging way for tourists to learn and enjoy the beauty of an area while also learning English.

**Keywords:** education, educational tourism, English language, field trip, tourism

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a form of economic activity that is currently developing rapidly and becoming a trend. Tourism activities have become a primary need for society (Arofah & Yuniningsih, 2023). Someone who is bored with their daily routine will choose to look for a new atmosphere and spend free time with their family by traveling to interesting places that have beautiful natural charm. Indonesia has many types of tourism ranging from natural tourism, religious tourism, shopping tourism, culinary tourism, culture

tourism, and educational tourism (Febrianty et al., 2021). From the various types of tourism that Indonesia has, of course, each tourist spot has its advantages to become a tourist attraction. Tourism activities are travel undertaken by individuals or groups of people far from where they live for a certain period. This activity is intended to increase knowledge and have fun. Various types of tourism offered by Indonesia can attract domestic and foreign tourists.

According to Rojabi et al. (2023), there are various types of tourism that are developing in general. These include: Cultural Tourism, Maritime Tourism or Maritime, Nature Reserve Tourism (Conservation Park), Convention Tourism, Agricultural Tourism, Religious Tourism, Sports Tourism, Culinary Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Historical Tourism, Shopping Tourism, Health Tourism, Tourism Education, Adventure Tourism, Family Tourism, Racing Tourism, Tourism Music, Film Tourism, Arts Tourism, Camping Tourism, Tourism Architecture, Zoo Tourism, Conservation Tourism, Tourism Plantations, Fisheries Tourism, Livestock Tourism and Education Tourism.

According to Safitri (2019), edu-tourism is a tourism activity that simultaneously pursues two goals, namely recreation or travel and education. The concept of eco-tourism applies to learning through enjoyable activities. Edu-tourism is a tourism activity that has two objectives at once in practice, namely recreation or traveling and learning. It means that educational tourism itself is a special type of tourism categorized according to motivation, usually associated with time, hobbies, and recreational activities that combine recreation and education (Fajarianto et al., 2023). Educational tourism is an activity that is usually carried out by educational institutions, such as elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools (Maesari et al., 2019). Educational tourism or educational tourism is a program that combines tourism and learning activities. This activity is often held by schools, both at the primary school level and at the secondary level. Currently, there are many educational tourist attractions in Indonesia

Educational Tourism is a tour designed to provide an overview, comparative study, or knowledge about the work area visited. This type of tourism is also called a field trip, study tour, or knowledge visit. Educational tourism is one type of tourist attraction that is often visited by schoolchildren. Children have high curiosity and tend to get bored quickly. For example, with the indoor learning method that has been used in schools. Children will experience boredom when they must stay in class and struggle with books. Many strategies can be carried out by educators to create educational tourism that is child-friendly (Fitri, 2022). The ecotourism method is a teaching method that is carried out by inviting students to a certain place or object outside of school to study/investigate something (Malik et al., 2022). Edu-tourism is a tourism program that combines the concept of tourism with education, presenting educational values combined in tourism packages to create a pleasant educational atmosphere on a tourist trip. Edu-tourism is directed at providing services for schools that have made study tours a tradition as part of their educational process so that the goals and targets of study tours or field studies for students can achieve targets optimally. Educational tourism is everything related an action or experience that has a formative effect on character, mind or physical abilities in an individual (Srikalimah et al., 2021).

Edu-tourism is one method of travel for learning purposes (Estikowati et al., 2022). Educational tourism is a place to learn and find out more about Science and Technology and as a support for children's activities, which are divided into several activities (Endrasari, 2017). Educational tourism is a type of tourism where tourists or people travel to study or research a field of science (Djati et al., 2023). Educational tourism destinations are a means of supporting the lessons that have been given at school. Educational tourism is expected to help children understand the lesson material more easily (Estikowati et al., 2022).

Educational tourism is a form of travel that seeks to provide an overview, comparative analysis, or education about the destination (Hermawan et al., 2021). Field trips for students are an educational means with the concept of learning outside the classroom. Educational tourism or field trip is a program or activity that aims to promote certain tourist attractions or tourist destinations by providing added value or innovations to these tourist attractions. This program is usually carried out by the government or tourism institutions to increase the number of tourist visits and expand the local economy. Edu-tourism has enormous potential for creating employment and earning a substantial amount of foreign currency, in addition to contributing to the country's economic growth (Radzi et al., 2016)

Hakim (2023) states that edu-tourism is tourism that combines elements of education and preservation of the environment. The objective of this undertaking is to advance the adoption of sustainable tourism methodologies, simultaneously disseminating knowledge to visitors about the ecological system and customary societal values of the locale. Edu-tourism is on the rise in the tourism industry, as evidenced by the availability of eco- edutourism opportunities in a variety of global locations. Eco-educational tourism is viewed as a viable alternative to community-centered digital transformation, particularly in rural areas. It is anticipated that sustainable business models that benefit both the environment and local communities will be developed. Typically, edu-tourism endeavors integrate a community-based approach, in which local communities play a central role in the development and administration of tourism endeavors (Hakim, 2023).

Educational tourism is a combination of two categories of special interest tourism, namely: Learning and Enriching elements (Hasanah, 2015). These two are the most basic elements that are always present in every tourist activity and an opportunity for tourists to gain new knowledge about the environment and society. Educational tourism can be a means to socialize and foster a sense of pride and love for culture and nation where tourism activities are carried out by visitors and are mainly aimed at obtaining education and learning (Rizaly et al., 2021). Educational tourism is a program that combines elements of tourism activities with educational content (Ridwanulloh et al., 2022). The aim is to explain and reveal the meaning of an observed phenomenon. The educational tourism business aims to introduce local assets, especially in the education sector, to become regional icons (Mulyana et al., 2017). Educational tourism can be a means of socializing and nurturing a sense of pride and respect for culture and country when visitors engage in tourism activities with the primary goal of acquiring education and learning (Bilqis et al., 2021).

Educational tourism is a tourism concept that applies non-formal education about knowledge to tourists who visit a tourist attraction. In this place, visitors can carry out tourism and learning activities using fun methods. For the community, education and tourism in Indonesia are two institutions that are different in their implementation. However, a new paradigm has developed, namely nature as tourism and education. Collaboration between the concepts of education and tourism can be carried out through an educational tourism program which not only functions as a refreshing place but can also be useful for the community as an educational medium (Prastiwi, 2016).

## **METHOD**

This research is library research. Library research, namely research carried out by collecting data or scientific writing aimed at the object of research or data collection of a library nature, or research carried out to solve a problem that relies on a critical and in-depth study of relevant library materials. Before reviewing library materials, researchers must know in advance exactly which sources the scientific information will be obtained from. Some of the sources used include; textbooks, scientific journals, statistical references, research results in the form of reports, theses, dissertations, and the internet, as well as other relevant sources. Library data is ready to use (ready mode), meaning that the researcher does not go anywhere except dealing directly with source materials that are already available in the library. In this research, the researcher collects information related to educational tourism (edu-tourism) from several books and previous studies.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Concept of Educational Tourism (Edu-tourism)**

Education or training is the creation of an environment and learning process for positively developing the potential of participants so that they have a religious spirit, self-discipline, character, intelligence, and skills needed by society, which is a conscious and planned effort. Education is a necessity for everyone, so an interesting and enjoyable delivery method is needed so that the educational process can run optimally. Learning activities can be combined and integrated with various other activities so that they can accommodate various aspects in one activity, one of which can be combined with tourism activities (Priyanto et al., 2018).

Mafruhah (2021) states that education cannot be separated from human life and their daily activities, including recreational activities, and tourism. There are still limited studies that attempt to find out the relationship between tourism education and tourism education (edu-tourism). Understanding educational tourism and education for tourism has differences. Education tourism is how the tourism industry prepares human resources to be able to work professionally and develop the tourism sector. Meanwhile, Edu-tourism is one form of tourism activity that emphasizes educational content to meet the needs and motivation of tourists to gain knowledge during their travels. People who are more educated and take part in development. Tourism destinations will represent a better quality of life, both for tourists and local people at the destination.

One of the determining factors for the success of a tourist destination (Mafruhah, 2021). It depends on the success of efforts to develop tourism education for

stakeholders consisting of the community private sector, society, and tourists. There is a focus on three aspects of the relationship between tourism education and tourism education, including (1) what is the role of education in developing tourism; (2) how to create tourism activities that contain educational issues; and (3) how education and tourism can play a role in improving a better quality of life in the context of progressive world civilization and sustainable development.

According to Saepudin et al. (2019), educational tourism is a tourism concept that presents a combination of educational concepts with tourism (entertainment) for tourists. In this concept, tourists visit other than to get entertainment (recreation) as well as gain experience/learn with fun methods. Through edutainment, learning will be faster understood by visitors. Educational tourism is a categorized type of special interest tourism according to certain motivations that are usually associated with time, hobbies, and leisure pursuits, where there is a combination of recreation and education. Educational tourism popular with the term educational tourism has become a market new in the realm of tourism services.

Educational tourism or edu-tourism is a program that combines tourism and learning activities. This activity is often held by schools, both at the primary school level and at the secondary level. Currently, there are many educational tourist attractions in Indonesia. In these places, students as visitors can carry out tourism and learning activities using appropriate methods pleasant. Through edutainment, the learning process can be achieved quickly to understand and remember because of its fun method (Sari, 2018). Kadir (2022) states that educational tourism aims to gain certain knowledge or skills, such as farming, industry or companies, schools, or certain institutions. In edu-tourism, students travel to a location that provides educational materials to enhance their understanding of a particular subject. Through edu-tourism, it is anticipated that students will increase their knowledge and perspectives on specific subjects and issues (Nasruddin et al., 2019). Even, an interesting educational tourism for students to improve students' reasoning abilities (Amidi et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, an in-depth explanation of educational tourism is a tourist trip that adds educational value, not just traveling, but also has the aim of adding educational value for tourists. Educational tourism is an activity that is generally carried out by educational institutions, such as schools and other educational institutions. Educational tourism aims to increase the intelligence and creativity of participants in tourism activities. Usually, educational tourism destinations are places that have added educational value. Deep learning helps increase intelligence, increase the creativity of scientific insight into the surrounding environment, foster self-confidence, and increase intelligence, insight, and love for the surrounding environment.

Educational tourism is an educational activity carried out during a visit or travel activity that makes it easier to gain knowledge and competence through practice. There are three elements in educational tourism, namely tourism science, educational science, and external environmental factors which combine elements for fun or pleasure that contain educational value so that students can increase their knowledge and gain learning experience in the field. Educational tourism or what can be called field trip is a method in the form of learning that implements the teaching and learning process using an environment that has a direct relationship with the learning material.

The learning method of educational tourism or field trips has various meanings. This method can be interpreted as a learning method that is carried out by directly observing the outside world and the existing reality. Observations made by children can be obtained using the senses of sight, hearing, and other senses. There is a reason for using this method of educational tourism or field trips because the object being studied is not possible to bring into the classroom. There are some causes. They are: 1) objects will change shape when moved; and 2) the object being carried is very heavy. 3. The object has a high risk. Before carrying out this learning method, it is a good idea to plan carefully so that it runs effectively and efficiently.

### **Edu-Tourism in Learning English**

A properly implemented edu-tourism program can offer tourists a learning experience that is flexible and simple to comprehend (Safitri, 2019). According to Wijayanti (2019), the concept of educational tourism is tourism that implements non-formal education for tourists through tourism activities and learning with fun methods. In this case, the learning process can be more quickly understood and remembered. One driving factor for the emergence of the concept of educational tourism is boredom with rigid and formal learning methods.

Forms of educational tourism activities include learning history, learning arts and culture, learning languages, conferences, and visits to colleges or schools. These activities are expected to be able to support activities of formal learning carried out at school and become a means to deepen understanding in the learning process. Therefore, the teaching method that is felt to be quite effective in increasing student motivation is to apply the field trip method to historical sites or buildings following the demands of the teaching material in each course. Educational tourism can be carried out in areas that have historical tourist destinations (Dewi et al., 2021). Visiting to various historical sites/buildings aim to enable students to utilize historical sources in the form of artifacts in learning history. Apart from that, it also aims to increase historical awareness for students themselves (Karmela, 2021).

Educational tourism to learn a language in more depth can be done by visiting places where many people live abroad. This way, you can have a dialogue with them and practice speaking English directly. This tourism is very interesting for interactive and entertaining education. All groups, whether elementary, middle, or high school, need to visit various fun tours for educational purposes. Educational tourism is one of the choices that tourists often try. Educational tourism allows tourists to enjoy the beauty of an area and learn at the same time. One of the educational tours that students can try is the English village.

English Village is a quite famous place in Indonesia where there are many English language course institutions (Putera, 2019). English Village is an area that has several English language course institutions. Not only does it provide course institutions, but the English village also has residents who are fluent in English. With a variety of interesting activities and a unique educational concept, English Village is an attractive tourist destination for students, college students, and tourists who want to learn English in a fun and effective way. English Village not only shows natural beauty but is a place for learning foreign languages (English) for visiting tourists. This tourist

village offers tourism activities that emphasize educational elements and an active form of developing tourism that involves tourists in direct contact with the local community (Mualifah & Roekminiati, 2018).

Oktavianty (2023) states that the role of English villages as educational tourism in increasing the interest of immigrants is as a learning center that facilitates many English language course institutions and creates a learning environment that is different from formal education. (2) the management of the course institution plays a role in creating a language environment to attract newcomers to learn English by involving a teacher who plays a direct role when interacting with students in the classroom. There are several English Village as follows:

1. Pare English Village, Kediri. One of the most popular English villages in Indonesia is located in Pare, Kediri, East Java. This village is often visited by Indonesian and foreign people to learn English. Kampung English Pare has more than 100-course institutions operating and is the largest English language learning center in Indonesia. Several attractions in English Village make it one of the educational tours that visitors are interested in. English Village is located in Pare District, Kediri Regency, East Java Province, an English language course institution and training center that offers learning programs with different methods from traditional schools. Apart from that, there are also various supporting facilities, such as accommodation, restaurants, and recreation areas which can make it easier for visitors to access various activities in English Village.
2. Solo English Village. Similar to the English village of Pare, Solo also has an English village called Solo English Camp (SEC). SEC is located at Kebun Baru RT 002/010 Pucangan, Kartasura, Sukoharjo. One of the unique things about the SEC is the study time. SEC provides study time in the evening after sunset and in the morning after dawn so that it does not interfere with learning at school or on campus.
3. English Village Jakarta. Jakarta's English Village is known as the Easy English Center (EEC). EEC is located at Jl. Self-Help 2 No. 21 A, Tanjung Barat Jagakarsa, South Jakarta. Like English villages in general, this village implements an English Area to support student's ability to get used to using English.
4. English Village Magelang. Magelang English Village is one of the most famous English villages in Central Java. The English Village of Magelang is known as the Borobudur Language Village. Borobudur Language Village only has one institution that teaches English. Apart from being a location for learning English, this village is also a tourist destination.
5. Bandung English Village. Bandung's English Village is known as the English Village, located on Jl. Gegerkalong 21, Bandung City. The English Village in Bandung is unique, namely that it provides a miniature view like a village in England, from houses, courtyards, and gardens, to culture.

### **Teaching Preparation in Using Edu-Tourism**

An educational tourism (edu-tourism) can be called field trips. Siregar (2020) states that the field trip method can be used as a learning method to introduce children

to the surrounding environment, including the natural environment. Through the field trip method, children's understanding will increase about the importance of protecting the natural environment that has been created by God. Edu-tourism is an exciting learning method, namely learning activities by observing the world according to existing reality directly through the five senses: sight (eyes), hearing (ears), taste (tongue), smell (nose), and touch (skin). Activities that are useful for stimulating students' interest in something, thereby expanding the information they have obtained in class, as well as providing them with concrete experiences.

According to Sudjana and Rivai (2007), several steps can be taken in using the environment (outside the classroom) as a medium and learning resource, namely:

1. Preparatory steps. Technical preparations are needed for learning activities such as rules and regulations on the trip, at the destination, learning equipment that must be brought, and preparing questions to be asked. Teachers determine the learning goals that students are expected to obtain related to the use of the environment as a medium and learning resource. The teacher determines the objects that must be studied and visited. The teacher determines how students learn when the visit is carried out. For example, recording what happens, observing a process, asking questions, or interviewing. Students are divided into several groups and each group is given worksheets for learning activities. Teachers and students prepare permits if necessary.
2. Implementation steps. This step involves carrying out learning activities at the destination according to the plan that has been prepared. Learning activities begin with the teacher's explanation of the objects visited. Students should be able to ask several questions through their respective groups. Students record all the information obtained from the teacher's explanation. The teacher gives worksheets to each group. Next, students in their groups discuss their learning results to better complete and understand the material studied.
3. Follow up. A follow-up to the learning activities above are learning activities in class to discuss and discuss learning outcomes from the environment. Each group reports their learning results to be discussed together. The teacher asks for the impressions students get from these learning activities, in addition to summarizing the material obtained and connecting it with the teaching material in their field of study. The teacher distributes evaluation sheets to students and works on them individually. The teacher assesses student learning activities and the results that have been achieved.

For the use of edu-tourism or field trip techniques to be effective, the implementation needs to pay attention to the following steps: (a) preparation, where the teacher needs to set clear learning objectives, consider the choice of technique, contact the leader of the object to be visited to discuss everything, prepare a detailed plan, cooking, dividing tasks, preparing facilities, dividing students into groups, and sending delegates; (b) carrying out field trips, where the group leader organizes everything with the help of other officers, fulfills the rules that have been determined together, supervises the officers at each section, as well as group tasks following their responsibilities, as well as guiding if necessary; and (c) at the end of the field trip, at that time students discuss all matters resulting from the field trip, prepare a report or paper containing the conclusions obtained, follow up the results of field trip activities such as making graphs, drawings, models, diagrams, and other tools and so on.

Teachers need to set clear learning objectives, consider the choice of techniques, contact the object to be visited to discuss everything, prepare a thorough plan, divide tasks, prepare facilities, divide students into groups, and conduct a survey of the targeted object. Teachers also need to determine the method of collecting data, which may take the form of interviews, direct observation, documentation, and so on. During the field trip, students must be disciplined in obeying the procedures agreed upon in class.

### **Advantages of Educational Tourism (Edu-tourism)**

Educational tourism (edu-tourism) or field trip method helps understand real life in the environment and all its problems. For example, shops, museums, offices, printing presses, banks, courts, or somewhere that contains certain historical/cultural values. Educational tourism is carried out by observing objects, plants, and animals, directly and involving various senses, such as taste, hearing, and sight, including provoking a child's interest in certain things, adding to the information obtained at school, and experiences that are real and experienced directly by the child, insight and knowledge will increase, increase children's knowledge and skills and increase children's vocabulary, sociability increases, an attitude of respect for the work and services of other people will be ingrained, and children are more creative and not passive.

The educational tourism (edu-tourism) or field trip method has several advantages, namely: a) field trips have modern teaching principles that utilize real environments in teaching; b) make what is learned at school more relevant to the realities and needs of society; c) this kind of teaching can be more stimulate students' creativity; d) Information as learning material is broader and more current; d) field trips apply modern teaching principles that utilize real environments in teaching; e) making the material studied at school more relevant to the realities and needs that exist in society; and f) teaching can further stimulate children's creativity.

An edu-tourism or field trip technique has the following advantages: (a) students can participate in various activities carried out by officers at the field trip object, and experience and appreciate firsthand what their work is like. This cannot be obtained at school, so this opportunity can develop their special talents or skills; (b) students can see various activities of officers individually and in groups and experience it directly which will deepen and broaden their experience; (c) students can ask questions and answer questions, find the first source of information to solve all the problems they face, so that they may find evidence of the truth of their theory, or try their theory into practice; and (d) with the object being reviewed, students can gain a variety of knowledge and experience. which is integrated, which is not separate and integrated.

Wondal (2015) states that the edu-tourism field trip method can improve children's storytelling abilities. The results of this research show that students began to get used to telling stories about field trip activities in the schoolyard, what they saw, and telling stories about the parts of plants, and the functions of these parts. Students began to feel happy and began to get used to telling stories in front of the class about the field trip activities they had just seen. This can be seen as a result of children's ability to tell stories well in class. Fitriyani (2013) states that the field trip method can improve abilities to write student reports. Implementation of learning write reports showing

improved results. It is proven by an increase in skills to write student reports using the method of field trips is seen from the results obtained during two cycles so that the research stops in the second cycle. (Fitriyah, 2021) states that field trips can help early childhood development including children's social-emotional development.

According to Widia et al. (2016), the field trip method has been proven to improve learning outcomes for students because learning activities outside the classroom can help students master study skills, cultivate work culture, and not become lazy person. These study skills will arise when studying outside the classroom. Students are required to search, research, observe, and collect various things information relating to the subject matter taught from various sources outside the classroom. The effect of the field trip method on student learning outcomes is proven by an increase in the average student learning outcomes after using the work method tour.

### **Disadvantages of Educational Tourism (Edu-tourism)**

Educational tourism (eco-tourism) or field trip methods are required to take full responsibility for the condition of children while in the field. When conducting a field trip as a learning method, careful preparation and planning are needed because in carrying out this educational tour there will be many parties involved. Another drawback is that usually the feeling or element of recreation feels stronger than the element of learning, so the target we want to aim for when doing a field trip may be off target/not on target.

The disadvantages of the field trip method are: 1) the required facilities are difficult to provide for students or schools; 2) requires preparation that involves many parties; 3) requires planning with careful preparation; 4) in field trips, the recreational element is often a priority rather than the main goal, while the study element is neglected; 5) requires stricter supervision of every student's movements in the field; 6) the cost is quite expensive; 7) requires teachers and schools to be responsible for the smooth running of field trips and the safety of students, especially long-term and long-term field trips; 8) requires coordination with teachers in other fields of study so that this does not happen. overlapping time and activities during field trips; 9) in field trips the recreation element often becomes more of a priority than the main goal, while the study element is neglected; and 10) It is difficult to organize many students on the trip and direct them to study problematic activities.

There are still limitations to the use of this field trip technique that need to be considered or overcome so that the implementation of this technique can be successful and effective, namely as follows: Field trips are usually carried out outside the school, so maybe the place is very far outside the school, so it is necessary using transportation, and that requires a lot of money. It takes a longer time than school hours, so do not let it interfere with the smooth running of other lesson plans. The high costs are sometimes unaffordable for students, so they need help from the school. If the place is far away, then the teacher needs to think about safety aspects, and the students' ability to cover that distance, it is necessary to explain the rules that apply specifically to projects or dangerous things.

### **CONCLUSION**

Edu-tourism allows children and students to directly observe the outside world and existing reality, which can be beneficial for them. This method can be carried out using the senses of sight, hearing, and other senses, as objects that change shape when moved, are heavy, or pose a high risk. Educational tourism, also known as field trips, introduces children to the environment, including the natural environment, and stimulates their interest in learning through the five senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.

Educational tourism is a form of tourism that offers non-formal education to tourists through activities and fun methods, allowing them to quickly understand and remember the learning process. This concept emerged due to boredom with rigid and formal learning methods. Educational tourism activities include learning history, arts and culture, languages, conferences, and visits to colleges or schools. Field trips to historical sites or buildings can increase student motivation and historical awareness.

Visiting places where many people live abroad can also be an educational tourism option. This allows for interactive and entertaining education, allowing tourists to practice speaking English directly. Educational tourism is an attractive choice for all groups, including elementary, middle, and high school students. One popular educational tour is the English Village in Indonesia, which has numerous English language course institutions and fluent English-speaking residents. This tourist village offers a variety of interesting activities and a unique educational concept, making it an attractive destination for students, college students, and tourists looking to learn English in a fun and effective way.

To effectively use edu-tourism/field trips, teachers must set clear learning objectives, choose appropriate techniques, contact the object leader, prepare a detailed plan, divide tasks, prepare facilities, divide students into groups, and send delegates. Field trips also stimulate creativity and provide broader and more current learning material. However, educational tourism has disadvantages such as difficulty in providing necessary facilities, the need for multiple parties involved, and the potential for recreational elements to be prioritized over the main goal. Teachers and schools must ensure the smooth running of field trips and student safety, especially for long-term trips.

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