

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 MBKM as the New Curriculum Policy

The impact of the pandemic has disrupted the learning process for higher education in Indonesia. The Minister of Education and Culture issued a Circular on March 9, 2020, regarding Online Learning and Working from Home in the context of Preventing the Spread of COVID-19. All campuses in Indonesia inevitably issue policies to mitigate the impact of the outbreak Nizam, Nurwardani & Hendayana. (2020: 14).

The Merdeka Belajar – Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) launched by the Minister of Education and Culture is a framework to prepare students to become strong scholars, relevant to the needs of the times, and ready to become leaders with a high national spirit. Permendikbud No. 3 of 2020 gives students the right to study 3 semesters outside their study program. Through this program, there are wide opportunities for students to adapt to the world and improve their insight and competence in real life with their passions and ideals. We believe that learning can happen anywhere, the universe of learning is limitless, not in classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, but also in villages, industries, workplaces, places of service, research centers, and the community. Through close interaction between universities and the real world, higher education will be present as a spring for the progress and development of the nation, as well as the culture and civilization of the nation directly (Nizam 2020).

MBKM Policy Points:

1. Opening of a new study program
2. College accreditation system
3. Legal Entity State Universities
4. The right to study three semesters outside the study program.

The MBKM policy is expected to be the answer to these demands. Freedom Campus is a form of learning in higher education that is autonomous and flexible so as to create a learning culture that is innovative, unfettered, and in accordance

with student needs (Nurwardani 2020: 7). At the beginning of 2020, the Ministry of Education and Culture imposed a new policy in the field of higher education through the MBKM program. The MBKM policy provides opportunities for students to gain wider learning experiences and new competencies through several learning activities outside their study program, with the hope that in the future they will be able to produce graduates who are ready to win the increasingly complex challenges of life in the 21st century (Junaidi, A. 2020).

The “MBKM” policy stated in the stipulation

- 1). Study outside the study program at the same university,
- 2) Studying in the same study program outside university ,
- 3) Study in a different study program outside of university, and
- 4) Study outside of university.

Universities develop academic policies to facilitate learning activities outside the study program and develop cooperation through memorandums of understanding (MoU) with university partners at home and abroad. Cooperation can be carried out nationally in the form of bilateral, consortiums (study associations). Cluster (based on accreditation, or zoning (based on region) Study programs report credit recognition in credit transfer programs to the Higher Education Database. Learning activities outside of Study Programs at different universities can be done face-to-face or online (Junaidi 2020: 78).

2.2 Fundamentals and Goals of MBKM

MBKM aims to encourage students to master various sciences that are useful for entering the world of work. Merdeka Campus provides an opportunity for students to choose the courses they will take, the program "right to study three semesters outside the study program" is to improve the competence of graduates, both soft skills and hard skills, to be more prepared and relevant to the needs of the times, prepare graduates as the future leader of the nation with superior and personality (Tohir 2020: 3). Experiential learning programs with flexible pathways are expected to facilitate students to develop their potential according to their passions and talents. This is the basis for changes to the curriculum for several things, including the development of science, government policies, the

needs of graduate users, and the results of ongoing curriculum evaluations (Junaidi 2020: 87).

MBKM - based on Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Higher Education Standards on Learning Process Standards, especially in articles 15 to 18. MBKM aims to encourage students to gain learning experiences with various additional competencies outside the study program and/or off-campus. The fulfillment of the study period and load for undergraduate or applied undergraduate students can be carried out: 1) following the entire learning process in the study program at the tertiary institution according to the study period and load; and 2) following the learning process in the study program to fulfill part of the time and learning load and the rest following the learning process outside the study program (Junaidi 2020). Meanwhile, universities are required to facilitate the implementation of MBKM which aims to obtain additional competencies that are aligned with the CPL of each study program and its equivalence with the available MK or new competencies that can be obtained. (Junaidi 2020: 73).

The implementation of activities is based on the principle that students must get their right to education, and the academic process as much as possible does not stop even in the midst of anticipating the spread of Covid-19. Not only lectures but students' final assignments are also carried out bravely. the relevance of learning to MBKM policies, even during the pandemic can still be aligned and appropriate. This is the basis for policies that have been launched by the Minister of Education and Culture, which can indeed be very dynamic, both in normal circumstances and in new normal conditions (Nizam, Nurwardani & Hendayana 2020: 24).

The leap in online learning methods will be a thorny challenge for the government and universities. Online learning has actually been done long before the pandemic hit but is still struggling to implement. This is based on online learning standards that are not the same between universities, there is an imbalance both in terms of infrastructure or platforms used and the ability of students to access them. This condition forces the campus to have standard learning standards in order to be able to facilitate the student learning process. On

the other hand, lecturers who are not ready for this learning are required to be quick and nimble to adapt. The Ministry of Education and Culture has prepared online learning training which is targeted to target 300 thousand lecturers, both PTN and PTS (Nizam, Nurwardani & Hendayana 2020: 46).

a. Campus Teaching Program Based on Curriculum of MBKM

Campus Teaching is part of the implementation of the MBKM (Kampus Merdeka) policy program. Campus Teaching presents college students for 1 semester to help develop learning, especially to improve literacy and numeracy competencies, adapt technology, and actualize interests and potentials according to their respective fields of study at elementary and junior high schools. College students are present as teacher partners in developing creativity and learning innovation, through various real activities it is expected to foster a social spirit, caring, leadership, problem-solving, critical thinking, and other soft skills that are very much needed in the future (Nizam 2021: 3).

Campus teaching is a form of facilitation for college students to actualize themselves within the framework of community service in the field of education. This program provides opportunities for college students to develop insight and hone thinking skills in working together across fields of science, as well as to present educative and fun interactions in an atmosphere of mutual support between elementary and junior high school students (Sakarinto, w. 2021: 4).

Campus teaching aims to provide opportunities for college students to learn and develop themselves through activities outside of class lectures. This program is a transformation of the pioneer teaching campus program which aims to provide solutions for elementary and junior high schools that are creating a pandemic by empowering students who live around the school area to assist teachers and school principals in carrying out learning activities in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic (Tobing, E. 2021: 1).

The Pioneer Teaching Campus was held for two months from October 12 to December 18, 2020, attended by 2,390 students from 89 universities, next the Teaching Campus Batch 1 of 2021 fielded 14,621 students from 360 universities. At the Teaching Campus Batch 2 in 2021, there are 22.000 students from 371

universities stationed in 34 provinces throughout Indonesia, next is the Teaching Campus Batch 3 in 2022. This program is intended to help improve the quality of learning in basic education which will focus on improving literacy and numeracy skills in basic education, college students are expected to be an inspiration for students to expand their goals and horizons. In this case will be an increase in the achievement of educational standards for elementary and junior high school children, which originally achieved educational attainment only up to the secondary education level but turned into a tertiary education level. This teaching campus program invites college students as agents of change to help improve the quality of education, college students will have the opportunity to gain teaching experience that can be recognized and equalized in the form of (Satuan Kredit Semester) SKS (Tobing, E. 2021: 2).

b. Rationale for Developing a Tertiary Education Curriculum

The journey of education in Indonesia does not escape the influence of changing times which is a shift in the goals of national education. Globalization that has hit the whole world in the 21st century has caused the national education goal to no longer lead to education as a resource because it is only the mastery of Science, Technology, and the Arts (IPTEKS). This is of course considering the purpose of National Education as stated in Law No. 20 of 2003, Article 3, towards the complete goal of forming people who have iman dan taqwa (IMTAQ) and master science and technology. The shift in the goals of national education is increasing felt today with the occurrence of a character crisis in the field, because of pragmatism in responding to the needs of the cooperation market with things that are materialism so that learning with the spirit of nationalism, social, and human traits has noble morals as citizens (Junaidi 2020: 1).

c. Blended Learning

Blended learning is a learning approach that combines harmoniously, structured, and systematically the advantages of face-to-face and online learning. In the implementation of the MBKM program, mixed learning is one of the effective learning strategies to facilitate students during the learning process outside their study program. When studying in class with lecturers, students get

learning materials and learning experiences. Meanwhile, when studying online, students will be able to control their own learning time, can study anywhere, anytime, and are not tied to the teaching method of the lecturer (Junaidi 2020: 67).

2.3. The Meaning of Responses

According to the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) Responses can be interpreted as answers, reactions, and replies. According to Jalaludin Rahmat, response is an activity of the organism, not merely a positive movement, every type of activity caused by a stimulus can also be called a response. Response can be interpreted generally as a result of observations on subjects, events, or relationships obtained by summarizing information and interpreting messages. Response is a mutual transfer or exchange of information and has an effect. Response is a reaction to rejection or approval from a person after receiving a message. From that definition it can be concluded that response is a tendency of a person to give attention to something outside of himself because there is stimulus that is encouraging (Jalaludin Rahmat, 1999: 51).

The term response in communication is an activity that is expected to have a result after giving an answer in communication called effect. A communication activity that gives effect in the form of a response from the communication to the message launched by the communicator (Jalaludin Rakhmat, 1999: 118).

Responses is divided into three parts:

1) Cognitive Response (opinion): namely a response that is closely related to one's knowledge of skills and information about something. This response arises when there is a change in what is understood by the person, so that people who initially did not know, who previously did not understand, and who were confused become clear. So that there is a change in what that person understands.

2) Affective Response (feelings): namely responses related to feelings, emotions, attitudes, and judging someone to something that happened suddenly when there was a change in what people felt, such as feelings of pleasure, hate, and what the person feels.

3) Conative Response (behavior): namely response related to intention, determination, and effort. Which tends to relate to real behavior which includes actions or habits.

It can be concluded that the responses caused by humans include opinions, feelings, and behaviors. Between the responses that arise due to an event that is experienced suddenly to what is seen, what is heard, and what is felt towards someone, a response will certainly arise.

A person's response can occur if the causative factors are met. This needs to be known so that the individual concerned can respond properly. In the initial process, the individual responds not only to the stimulus generated by the surrounding circumstances. Thus the response will be responded by the individual depending on the stimulus and also depending on the individual's own circumstances. The response will get the selection of individuals depending on 2 factors namely:

a. Internal Factors

Namely factor that exists within the individual human itself from two elements, namely spiritual and physical. A person who responds to a stimulus is still influenced by the existence of these two elements. If only one element is disturbed it will produce response results that will differ from one person's response to another.

b. External Factors

Namely factors that exist in the environment. This factor is related to the intensity and type of surrounding stimuli, some people mention it as a stimulus factor, psychic factors related to the object cause a stimulus and the stimulus will hit the senses (Walgito, 1996:55).

Often humans are given the same stimulus but the response is different. This is because no human in the world is exactly the same as another human. A response is an answer, especially an answer to a question and a behavior, either overt or hidden. Judging from psychology itself, the term response is something that is very general, and is the most widely used term in psychology (Kartono, 2014:431).