

Implementation of the Kampus Mengajar Program to Realize the Merdeka Belajar-Kampus Merdeka Policy

Umar Mansyur^{1,a,*}, Rizkariani Sulaiman^{2,a}

^aUniversitas Muslim Indonesia

*umar.mansyur@umi.ac.id

Abstract. Merdeka Belajar-Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) is a policy of the Indonesian government that seeks to encourage students to be able to master various sciences that are useful for entering the world of work. Therefore, universities are required to design and organize innovative learning activities so that students can achieve learning outcomes that include aspects of attitudes, knowledge, and skills, optimally and relevant to the demands of the times. In this case, students are given the right and freedom to study outside the study program for three semesters. One of the programs from the MBKM policy offered to students is the Kampus Mengajar. The Kampus Mengajar program aims to provide opportunities for students to learn and develop themselves through activities outside the classroom through teaching assistance activities in primary and secondary education units (SD/SMP). The scope of the Kampus Mengajar program is implemented through activities to assist the learning process in schools, especially in improving students' competence in literacy and numeracy, as well as assisting in technology adaptation and school managerial administration. The implementation of the Kampus Mengajar program is measured using the theory of implementation of the David C. Korten model, namely the compatibility between three elements: program, beneficiaries, and organization. The first, is the compatibility between the program and the beneficiaries, meaning that there is a match between what is offered by the Kampus Mengajar program and what is needed by the school as beneficiaries or program targets. Second, is the compatibility between the program and the organization, meaning that there is a match between the tasks required by the Kampus Mengajar program and the competence of students as executors assigned by the organization or government. Third, is the compatibility between the implementing organization and the beneficiaries, meaning that there is a match between the requirements determined by the organization to obtain program outcomes and what the beneficiaries or schools as program targets get. In other words, the output of the Kampus Mengajar program cannot be utilized if it does not match the needs of the school as the beneficiary. Likewise, the output of the Kampus Mengajar program can be achieved if the students assigned as implementers have competence in carrying out the required tasks so that the objectives of the Kampus Mengajar program and the MBKM policy can be realized optimally.

Keyword: *kampus mengajar*; MBKM; implementation