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THE MBKM POLICY AS A STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRAK

Quality education is education that already has careful planning to improve the quality of human resources, by freeing students from their inability. With the existence of quality education, it will be born a generation that is superior from the aspect of life as the nation's successor. Nadiem Makarim created a new platform, namely "Merdeka Belajar" (Independent Learning), with the latest policies aimed at changing education for the better, improving the quality of human resources in learning and easing the burden that has been borne so far. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative which aims to describe independent learning as a strategy to improve the quality of education. While the sources taken by the author are scientific books, journals, articles as reference material in this study. The results of the study show that the independent learning policy can ease the burden on students, teachers, schools and the community so that in improving the quality of education the school can focus more and be committed to improving the quality of education.

Keywords: Education Quality, Independent Learning Policy

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important grip, education is the basic foundation in building a country [1]. Education aims to be able to print a generation of intelligent, civilized, good attitude, respect and create a generation of children with character [2], [3]. In addition, education is a carrier of change for the nation's generation of children. These changes can make children creative and innovative, from generation to generation.

The 9-year basic education policy which has been declared as a 9-year compulsory education program is also a manifestation of the government's commitment to implementing various mandates or provisions contained in the constitution and various international documents. It is hoped that this ability in compulsory education can be used by graduates to continue to a higher level of education or be used as a provision to live life and face life in society [4].

Education is an important role and can be a means to improve the quality of our human resources, various problems and challenges in education can be overcome by the government by giving birth to various policies and programs that can gradually reduce problems, such as issues of education quality, equity and relevance, effectiveness and educational efficiency.

The quality of human resources in Indonesia can be said to be still low when compared to other countries, one of the factors causing it is something to do with education. Education in Indonesia is still not evenly distributed but the government has issued new policies, everything it does so that education in Indonesia can change to a better future than before. Of course, making policies is not easy takes a long time, evaluating the previous ones and fixing problems.

The impact of globalization is felt to enter various aspects of life, whether it is realized or not, all parties and groups need to respond properly. Facing a future that is definitely filled with globalization and technological advances, education will increasingly be faced with various problems and challenges in this era. Educational development needs to be designed as much as possible so that various problems can be fixed quickly in order to improve the quality of education [5], [6].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy is etymologically derived from the Greek, namely "polis" which means city. In this case, the policy relates to the idea of organizational regulation and is a formal pattern that is equally accepted by

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the government/institution so that they try to pursue their goals. According to Hough (1984) also confirms a number of meanings of policy, namely policy can designate a set of goals, plans or proposals, programs, decisions, present a number of influences and laws or regulations (Herabudin, 2009). [7]

Regulations in education cannot run alone without policies, educational policies are very necessary because the educational process occurs in various forms or mechanisms in various institutions. A good policy is a policy that is made based on aspirations that are in favor of the community and the existing reality, overcomes various interests and minimizes the loss of certain parties [8].

The development of a national education system is an effort that aims to create a quality, advanced, independent and modern Indonesian society. The development of education is an important part of a comprehensive and serious effort to increase the dignity of the nation. Success in building education will make a major contribution to the achievement of overall national development goals. Based on this, educational development covers various broad dimensions and is carried out as a systematic unit with an open and multi-meaning system [9].

Education policy in Indonesia based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, is directed to achieve expansion and equal distribution of opportunities to obtain high-quality education for all Indonesian people so that high-quality Indonesian people can be obtained. For this reason, the educational policies taken must be able to be felt and have an impact on improving the welfare of the community through equitable education (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2003). [10]

Education policy is the whole process and result of the formulation of educational strategic steps outlined from the vision and mission of education in order to realize the achievement of goals and how to achieve these goals. The minister of education, namely Nadiem Makarim, in the policy of independent learning gives the meaning implied in his message that students are given the freedom to determine their future according to the competencies they have, not based on pressure that causes students to stress and lose their confidence [11].

An independent human is a human whose life is physically or mentally not dependent on others, but relies on his own strength. Humans as creatures that have been created by Allah SWT are essentially given freedom and independence by Allah SWT to carry out any activity desired by a servant, but every choice of freedom that Allah gives has consequences. If it is good, it will get good, while if it is bad, it will get bad later in return for what has been done [12], [13].

Freedom of learning according to Nadiem Makarim is freedom of thought to be able to develop the potential of students (Alaika & Bagus, 2020) [9]. The main domain is an educator, because it is educators who can directly impart their knowledge without intermediaries. In addition, educators also teach must be full of sincerity and love without any coercion. As a first step to become a future orientation, it is actually reorganizing the field of education, so that it is always in harmony with the ideals of the founding fathers of the nation based on the basic values that were lived by the Indonesian nation. It is time to be able to develop education that not only develops the knowledge and skills needed by the world of work but must help students to understand more about their identity as human beings who have individual and social dimensions.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a literature review. Researchers searched for relevant literature related to MBKM. This literature was then classified, edited, and found the concept of MBKM through thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. The findings point to the impact of the MBKM concept on the quality of education in Indonesia [14].

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 MBKM Concept

Before we carry out a new thing we need to have a concept so that the activities to be carried out can be well directed. The independent learning policy issued by the ministry of education and culture in this case the minister Nadiem Makarim provides opportunities for schools to maximize the government's trust to implement policies objectively [8].

The appointment of Minister Nadiem Makarim as the new Minister of Education and Culture, was able to provide the breakthrough that the community had been waiting for, and this breakthrough was called independent learning (Baro'ah, 2020) [11].

National Standard School Examination (USBN)

The existence of the National Standard School Examination (USBN) in practice, does not match its identity. Literally when you hear the sentence for school exams, it is as per the ministerial regulation, namely Permendikbud. So as the new ministerial regulation, namely Permendikbud no. 43 of 2019 concerning the flexibility of educational units in designing USBN according to the needs and vision and mission of the school itself. USBN was officially abolished in 2020 which was replaced by the implementation of the exam held by the school. These activities will be carried out in the form of a written test or other forms of comprehensive assessment. USBN, which was originally held as a national standard, has now been returned to their respective schools. The school has full authority and policy, will do it independently or follow the local education office or follow national standards and others according to the wishes of the school.

The existence of a policy to hand over USBN to schools opens up opportunities for each educational unit to improve the quality of education according to their respective conditions and needs. Strengthening that can be realized through the implementation of a truly pure evaluation to determine the success of learning and the ability of students, so that the results are indeed valid and credible to be used as the basis for improving school quality in the future.

1. National Examination (UN)

Over the years, the change in the National Examination system has shifted, the shift is felt by the government's determination of the National Examination score which is assessed on average by the number of previous student scores (both daily grades, grades for grade increase, up to the end of semester grades). But in principle the same, which is only achieved by the cognitive domain only. As has been explained by Nadiem Makarim who sees the burden of teachers, parents and students who provide a benchmark for the value of the National Examination as a student's learning success. With several phenomena to carry out additional learning programs, so that the reasoning power and aspects of character in affective and psychomotor also need enrichment at this time. Nadiem Makarim in his policy regarding the elimination of the National Examination in 2021 by replacing it as a competency assessment and character survey, also when its implementation was carried out in the middle of the educational process.

The Ministry of Education and Culture's policy of eliminating the national exam and replacing it with competency assessments and character surveys does not merely mean replacing student assessment techniques and instruments in Indonesian education. However, the policy is more directed at the actualization of character education in schools. So that the impact of the policy is not only educational assessment techniques and instruments, but rather a learning process that contains character values or commonly called character education.

Competency assessment is actually intended to test the success of teachers in carrying out education because teachers are supposed to be responsible for educational achievement. So with this assessment there is an opportunity for teachers to improve and make improvements to the performance that has been achieved, so that the essence of national education can be achieved. By doing this character assessment and survey, it can be an evaluation tool for teachers to make improvements. Moreover, with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology, it becomes a challenge for teachers to adjust educational patterns to suit the times. Of course, the X and Y generations are different from the Z generation, including the way they study, the way they work and others experience differences.

2. Simplification of the Learning Implementation Plan (RPP)

Teachers as creators of learning should be able to give a good face or design of learning materials as planned. However, in practice, it becomes a separate administrative burden for teachers, because in a dictation the writing still refers to the rules of the relevant department in its socialization.

It is considered that there are many components that must be written down and detailed, so that the time that should be given to students to the maximum is divided into two activities for the teacher, the first is completing the administrative affairs of learning including lesson plans, and the second is dealing with students during the learning process. so that the policy of independent learning that was proclaimed also provided freedom of teaching for the teachers themselves, either in the learning planning format or with others.

The highlight that became the main trigger was the teacher's inability to accept the tasks he experienced, this inability was shown by the dense activity of material preparation, teaching, making evaluation tools to assessments. So there is a need for simplification, so it is necessary to

show the transformation process in the current era of Nadiem Makarim. As explained above, initially, the teacher was required to formulate a detailed and detailed lesson plan that became very simple.

One-sheet RPP is a new breakthrough in the world of education in Indonesia because so far many teachers do not understand what they write in their RPP, many of them only copy RPP from their professional friends without paying attention to the content and suitability when applied in the school where they teach. each. This is a problem for teachers so that they only pursue the completion of their obligations without conducting an in-depth analysis of what they write in the form of lesson plans.

3. Zoning System for New Student Admission (PPDB)

The zoning system that was initially implemented by the minister Muhadjir Effendi at that time was an aspiration from the evaluation of the integration of the trisector of education so that it was sustainable and strategic. However, in its journey the zoning system still does not accommodate differences in regional situations, it is also said that the distribution of the number of teachers has not been said to be ready to carry out so that the implementation of the zoning system in katakana has not been smooth in all regions (Supendi, 2021). [15]

However, now the zoning system policy has been required to use the policy, the aim is for equal distribution of education, this zoning system eliminates the status of favorite and non-favorite schools. The basic difference from the past system with now is the quota of the zoning line, the zoning system initially applies a minimum of 80% for the zoning line from 100% and the rest is divided into achievement and transfer routes. However, after the analysis, not all educational institutions can reach the 80% fulfilled, because some areas are experiencing difficulties.

The zoning system policy has now changed and the composition in it has also changed to 4 lines, namely to a minimum of 50% for the zoning line, 15% for affirmations, 5% for displacement and 30% for achievement, but all of that goes back again to the conditions and situations in the area. each. This zoning is not only for equal distribution of education but also focuses on the quantity and quality of teachers in an area which will later become the responsibility of the regional government.

4.2 Education Quality Improvement Strategy

Quality is important in education. In the context of education, quality includes input, process and output [16]. Educational inputs are all things that must be available because they are needed for the ongoing process, the readiness of inputs is needed so that the process can take place properly so that the level of quality input can be measured from the level of readiness of the input [17]. The process in question is the decision-making process, the institutional management process, the program management process, the teaching and learning process, as well as the monitoring and evaluation process [18]. The process is said to be of high quality if the coordination and adjustment and integration of school inputs is carried out in a harmonious and integrated manner so as to encourage motivation and interest in learning [19]. The output of education is school performance, namely school achievement resulting from school processes/behaviors [20].

Each strategy contains activities that must be carried out to realize the goals that have been determined. This activity essentially moves all school components that lead to improving the quality of graduates. Strategies to improve quality include building capacity at the bureaucratic, school and classroom levels. Building bureaucratic level capacity according to Zamroni requires three things, namely developing a work culture, preparing infrastructure and developing educators, especially teachers (Widiyarti Suranto, 2019). [21]

In education, teachers have an important role, no matter how good the existing education system is if without the support of a qualified teacher, the system will not function properly. Teachers are also responsible for the learning process of students and create an effective and efficient environment, when the learning process takes place the teacher must be able to create conducive and pleasant conditions because basically if the teacher has interesting and creative things, the students will not feel quickly bored or bored when learning takes place. Therefore, educators emphasize the learning process, not the administration. By reducing the burden, it is hoped that educators can improve competence in learning.

One of the keys to the success of a quality school is the principal. Because the principal plays an important role in the leadership and development of the school, the leadership spirit of the principal is at stake in the process of fostering teachers, administrative staff, and other school employees. As a leader, he must know, understand and understand all things related to school administration. In fact, he must

understand the potential possessed by his teachers, so that communication with teachers and school employees will help his performance, especially to solve problems faced by the school he leads.

The principal must be creative and able to have ideas and initiatives that support the development of the school, his creative ideas can be used to make plans, organize school organizations, provide direction, manage staffing in the school environment he leads can run smoothly and be able to achieve goals. expected goal. The principal is also a role model for educators and students both morally and professionally, in the context of achieving quality, the principal has a vital role because quality schools will be reflected in the principal's policies in carrying out their duties.

5. CONCLUSION

The quality of education is the most important thing because the quality of human resources can be seen from the quality of education, the quality of education is something that can distinguish between good and bad. So that the quality of education will guarantee an institution in achieving its goals in the midst of competition in the world of education. It can be admitted that Indonesia is indeed far behind other countries, but with improvements in a policy, Indonesian education can be better than before, from planning to implementation it is not easy but over time the root of the problems and obstacles can be improved to the maximum.

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