

An Implementation Of The Smart Indonesia Card For Merdeka College (KIP-K) Program at Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu

Zanata Cerisilia Oktapiani
Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu

Evi Lorita
Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu

Antonio Imanda
Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu

Received: 10-11-2024

Accepted: 13-12-2024

Published: 22-01-2025

Copyright © 2025 by
author(s) and Scientific
Research Publishing Inc.

This work is licensed under
the Creative Commons
Attribution International
License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card for Merdeka College (KIP-K) Program at Dehasen University Bengkulu. The research method used is qualitative research and data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. The technique of determining informants in this study using purposive sampling method where the research informants amounted to 5 people. In this analysis method using the Tachjan approach (2006: 28) which states that policy implementation is influenced by three elements, namely the implementing element, the existence of an implemented program, and the target group or target group. The results showed that: 1. The implementing element in the Implementation of the KIP-K Merdeka Program at Dehasen University Bengkulu is implemented by the Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs and gives instructions to the study program of each faculty for the admission of students on the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka route. In the preparation of the KIP-K Merdeka program at Dehasen University Bengkulu, there are guidelines for implementing KIP-Kuliah Merdeka which follow the rules according to government policy. 2. The existence of an implemented program, namely it can be seen that the program implemented in the Implementation of the KIP-K Merdeka Program at Dehasen University Bengkulu has 2 schemes, namely the KIP-K 1 scheme and the KIP-K 2 scheme. And the timing of the implementation of the KIP-K Merdeka program in new student admissions means that in the new academic year, you also have to wait for information and instructions from the Ministry of Education and Culture and LLDIKTI. 3. The target group in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card for Merdeka College (KIP-K) continues to select and evaluate optimally.

Key words: Policy Implementation, Smart Indonesia Card for Merdeka College (KIP-K) Program.

Introduction

Based on (Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture) Permendikbud No. 10 of 2020 concerning the Smart Indonesia Program, the government obtained by President Joko Widodo stated that the Smart Indonesia Program as one of the government's efforts to support the implementation of universal secondary education or the pilot compulsory education of 12 (twelve) years and to increase the expansion of access and learning opportunities in higher education, it is necessary to provide educational assistance and higher education affirmation to students and students. The spirit of the program runs with Article 28C and Article 31 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, where every citizen has the right to receive education and is obliged to follow basic education and the government is obliged to finance it.

The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is an assistance program provided by the government through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) in the form of cash, expanded access and learning opportunities provided to students from poor or vulnerable family backgrounds throughout Indonesia to finance education through the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) whose benefits can be felt by elementary/junior high/high school students and the Smart Indonesia College Card (KIP-Kuliah) whose benefits can be felt by students throughout Indonesia who are underprivileged, both studying at state and private universities. The amount of the scholarship received by each student is IDR 6,600,000, of which IDR 2,400,000 is then handed over to the campus as a Single Tuition Fee (UKT) and IDR 4,200,000 is handed over to students as their pocket money to buy college necessities. However, after one year of the KIP-Kuliah program running, the program was replaced with another name, namely KIP-Kuliah Merdeka. The difference between the two programs lies in the amount of the budget, such as for KIP-Kuliah it is IDR 1.3 trillion, while for KIP-Kuliah Merdeka it is IDR 2.5 trillion. This also affects the amount of UKT and pocket money received by students receiving the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka scholarship. The amount of UKT received by KIP-Kuliah Merdeka students is adjusted to the accreditation of the major being studied.

The higher the accreditation of the major at the university being studied, the greater the amount of UKT payment. The pocket money for KIP-Kuliah Merdeka students has also increased from IDR 4.2 million to IDR 5.7 million. Dehasen University or commonly known as UNIVED is a Private University in Bengkulu Province which is one of the universities that accepts KIP-Kuliah Merdeka scholarship students. The number of students receiving KIP-Kuliah Merdeka scholarships at Dehasen University Bengkulu in 2023 is 140 people. In the implementation of the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, there are students from underprivileged families. The function of this program fund is to purchase college supplies such as bags, shoes, college transportation costs, pocket money, and other needs related to campus activities. The existence of the smart Indonesia card program policy originating from the center encourages its operational implementation. Therefore, this study needs to be conducted to provide a more detailed description and explanation of the implementation of the KIP Kuliah program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu. Based on the problems that have been expressed, further research is needed regarding the implementation of the program. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu".

Literature Review

Policy implementation, in a broad sense, is seen as an action of the policy process immediately after the law is enacted by the authorized institution, and then carried out by the government, individuals personally or community groups to achieve goals. The actions taken must be able to link between the formulated goals and the realization or results that will and or have been carried out, so that there is synchronization. Grindle (1980:6) connects between policy objectives and realization with the results of government activities, stating that: In general, the task of implementation is to establish a link that allows the goals of public policies to be realized as outcomes of governmental activity. Involves, therefore, the creation of a "policy delivery system", in which specific means are designed and pursued in the expectation of arriving at particular ends. In the implementation stage, there are various actors involved in policy making. Those involved in the actor are those who make a policy to be responsible or the actor responsible in the implementation of this KIP-Kuliah program is the executive as the policy maker. As explained by Leo Agustino in his book entitled Basics of Public Policy (2008:29) that those included in normative policy making are legislative, executive, administrators, and judges. Tachjan (2006:28) explains that the elements of policy implementation that are absolute and must exist, namely: (1) Implementing Element: The implementing element is the policy implementor, as explained by Dimock in Tachjan (2006:28), policy implementation is the parties that carry out the policy consisting of determining organizational goals and objectives, analysis and formulation of policies and organizational strategies, decision making, planning, program preparation, operational implementation, and supervision. (2) The existence of a program that is implemented: A public policy does not have the significance of real actions carried out with various programs or activities. A program or activity is a comprehensive plan that already describes the resources used and integrated into one unit. (3) Target Group or Target Group: The target group or target group is a group of people or organizations in society who will receive goods or services whose behavior will be influenced by the policy. The implementation of KIP-Kuliah applied to the community to improve the quality of undergraduate education is supported by the implementation of the program. Based on this, the researcher analyzed using the policy implementation theory using the elements of Tachjan's policy implementation (2006:28) with three components. And how the implementation of the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu. From the achievements of these components, the results of the implementation of Dehasen University, Bengkulu, will be described in an effort to implement the KIP-Kuliah program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu.

Methods

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The approach used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative using purposive sampling. The location of the study is at Dehasen University, Bengkulu. The data collection process is through observation, interviews, and documentation. The research method is a case study. Case studies attempt to gain comprehensive knowledge or understanding in exploring a particular situation, event or phenomenon and produce a description of the views of the subjects being studied. Informants in the study are people or actors who really know and master the problem, and are directly involved with the research problem. The informants needed by the researcher are as follows: (1) Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs,

Dehasen University, Bengkulu. (2) Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Dehasen University, Bengkulu. (3) Students Receiving KIP-Kuliah at Dehasen University, Bengkulu.

Results and Discussion

Data collection for this study began on April 26, 2024. During the study, researchers collected data using interview, documentation and observation techniques. This study used a purposive sampling technique. The number of informants for this study was 5 people consisting of employees of Dehasen Bengkulu University and students receiving KIP-K Merdeka scholarships at Dehasen Bengkulu University. All informants selected were those who were directly involved in the activities being studied and had sufficient time to request information. Of the 5 informants who had the information and information that researchers needed regarding the research on the Implementation of the Merdeka Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen Bengkulu University.

Research Results

This research was conducted through several stages where the author conducted interviews, observations, and documentation. The method in conducting this writing is a qualitative data analysis method, where in this study the research data is presented in the form of narrative text based on indicators to measure the Implementation of the Independent Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu. In the implementation of a policy, it is undeniable that there are elements that influence its success, both positive and negative, both supporting and inhibiting. Policy implementation is influenced by three variables, while according to Tachjan (2006:28), namely the implementing element, the existence of a program being implemented, and the target group or target group.

Implementing Elements

The implementing implementer is an organization or individual who is responsible for implementing the desired program. The researcher conducted interviews with several informants, both key informants and primary informants. Who is the implementing implementer in the Implementation of the Merdeka Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu? The implementer who carries out the implementation of the Merdeka KIP-K program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, is under the student affairs division, namely the Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs. Indeed, there is a special section that handles the student welfare section. Under this student affairs, a structure is formed that is responsible for selecting, then implementing and evaluating. For the internal organizational structure, there is a responsible section, from the chancellor making a decision letter to the person in charge, namely the Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs, then notifying each faculty that there will be an implementation of the Merdeka KIP-K program, then each faculty assigns tasks to staff as implementers at the faculty level. Thus, it can be concluded that the implementer of the Merdeka Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu

is the Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs who provides instructions to study programs in each faculty for the acceptance of students via the Merdeka KIP-K pathway.

Special Policy or Strategy

Special Policy and Strategy in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu is to implement policies according to the rules made by the government. However, there is an additional emphasis on students who are active in college and participating in organizations and maintaining student values and ethics. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the Special Policy and Strategy in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, is to emphasize students receiving the KIP-K Merdeka scholarship to maintain values and a minimum GPA of 3, and to be active in college and organizations, and to encourage students to participate in academic and non-academic competitions.

Program Preparation

Program preparation is the process of making decisions regarding programs that will be implemented by an organization and estimating the amount of resources that will be allocated for each program. From the results of the study, it is known that Program Preparation in the Implementation of the Merdeka Smart Indonesia Card (KIP-K) Program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, namely the requirements for registering for the Merdeka KIP-K scholarship are all in the Merdeka KIP-K guidelines, namely diplomas, SHUN, KTP, KK, certificate of poverty, KIP-K registration card and form (on the KIP Kemendikbud page), certificate of parental income, and recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH).

Operational Implementation and Supervision

Operational implementation and supervision is a process to ensure that all activities carried out are in accordance with what has been previously planned. The results of the study show that the Implementation of Operations and Supervision in the Implementation of the Merdeka Smart Indonesia Card (KIP-K) Program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, namely KIP-K Merdeka students who register through the KIP-K Merdeka route will be checked and evaluated by the campus. Furthermore, at the end of each semester, students must fill in the KIP-K recipient reporting link. Dehasen University also provides a special link for KIP-K complaints.

The Existence of Implemented Programs

A policy has an important meaning of real actions carried out with various programs or activities. Researchers conducted interviews with several informants, Programs or activities are comprehensive

plans that already describe the resources used and are integrated into one unit.

Programs or Activities Implemented

A systematic and integrated program in order to achieve strategic goals and objectives that contribute to achievement. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the Implementation of the Independent Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, has two KIP-K Merdeka distribution schemes, namely the KIP-K Scheme 1 is a selected KIP-K recipient who receives assistance for living expenses according to the KIP-Kuliah grant period, and the KIP-K Scheme 2 is a KIP-K recipient who only receives educational assistance according to the KIP-Kuliah grant period. So the difference between the KIP-K 1 and 2 schemes is in the provision of living expenses. The recipients of schemes 1 and 2 KIP-K are determined by referring to the acceptance quota of each university that has been regulated and implemented based on policy.

Implementation Time

Implementation time is the time set with the time required for good time planning. The results of the study showed that the program implemented in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, had links and pamphlets distributed on dehasen social media and groups so that prospective new students could find out about the KIP-K Merdeka program. The following are the pamphlets and links distributed on dehasen social media:



Figure 1. KIP-K Scholarship Registration Pamphlet and Link

Target Group

A target group is a group of people or organizations in society that will receive goods or services whose behavior will be influenced by the policy. The results of the study show that the target group in the Implementation of the Merdeka Smart Indonesia Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu are students with the criteria of underprivileged students and have academic and non-academic achievements. Acceptance of KIP-K Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu is in accordance with the quota set by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. In 2023, the number of students receiving KIP-K Merdeka was sufficient and consistent even though the number of people was limited.

Discussion

In this discussion section, the author would like to explain that policy implementation is influenced by three variables, according to Tachjan (2006:28), namely implementing elements, the existence of programs being implemented, target groups or target groups. In this case, there are many factors that influence the success of the Implementation of the Merdeka Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu. From the analysis of these indicators, the implementation process of the policy will be produced.

Implementing Elements

The pattern of authority and coordination relations between implementing institutions (agencies) related to policy implementation can be interpreted as an understanding of implementing elements. Implementing elements in policy implementation play an important role in addition to implementing elements, programs being implemented, target groups or target groups. One of the basic aspects in this implementing element is the existence of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The following is the SOP for Student Affairs at Dehasen University, Bengkulu:

- 1) Request for proposals for procurement of equipment and equipment for student activities.
- 2) Monitoring and evaluation of student activities.
- 3) Licensing of student activities.
- 4) Evaluation of the GPA of Bidikmisi scholarship recipients.
- 5) Submission of a certificate of scholarship recipients.

According to the five informants in this study, during the implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card for Independent College Program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, the implementing element in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card for Independent College Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, was implemented by the Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs and provided instructions to study programs in each faculty for the admission of students via the KIP-Independent College pathway. In addition, a special strategy in the implementation of the Independent KIP-K emphasizes that students receiving the Independent KIP-Independent College scholarship maintain

their grades and GPA and be active in lectures and organizations. And encourage students to take part in academic and non-academic competitions. In the preparation of the Independent KIP-K program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, there is a guideline for implementing the Independent KIP-Independent College which follows the rules according to government policy. As well as the operational implementation and supervision in the implementation of the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka program, namely selecting every student who registers for college through the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka route and evaluating every student who receives KIP-K Merdeka, and having a special link for complaints so that they occur on target.



Figure 2. Special Link for KIP Complaints

Of the three indicators regarding the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for Independent College at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, all have been fulfilled and have a positive impression because of its good implementation. The selection process for the KIP-Independent College scholarship is very strict, this can be seen from several requirements needed to get this scholarship as previously explained.

Existence of Programs Implemented

The existence of programs implemented, namely in the context of implementing the KIP College Assistance Program, the Government through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, seeks to encourage equal distribution of higher education in Indonesia, in order to break

the chain of poverty for the nation's children. The government has issued the Independent Indonesia Smart College Card (KIP-Kuliah) through the Indonesia Pintar Program. The existence of the program that is implemented can be seen that the program implemented in the Implementation of the Independent Indonesia Smart College Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University Bengkulu has two KIP-K Merdeka distribution schemes, namely the KIP-K Scheme 1 is a KIP-K recipient who is selected to receive assistance with living expenses according to the KIP-Kuliah grant period, and the KIP-K Scheme 2 is a KIP-K recipient who only receives educational assistance according to the KIP-Kuliah grant period. So the difference between the KIP-K schemes 1 and 2 is in the provision of living expenses. The recipients of schemes 1 and 2 KIP-K are determined by referring to the admission quota of each university. all have been regulated and implemented based on policy. And the time of implementation of the KIP-Kuliah program for the admission of new students means that in the new academic year, we must also wait for information and instructions from the Ministry of Education and Culture and LLDIKTI. In order for students to be aware of the KIP Kuliah program, here are the links and pamphlets distributed on Dehasen University's social media.



Figure 3. KIP-K Registration Link

For universities interested in organizing the KIP Kuliah Merdeka Scheme 1 and Scheme 2 programs in 2023, please pay attention to the following:

- 1) The KIP Kuliah Merdeka Program 2023 is a social assistance scholarship for prospective students who are underprivileged and have been validated as eligible to study at a university for free, free of development costs, and free of tuition fees until the semester they graduate without any fees.

- 2) The KIP Kuliah Merdeka scholarship quota will be given to universities that have Accreditation (B) / very good and (C) / good which are recorded at the National Accreditation Agency and PDDIKTI.
- 3) Tuition Fees and Living Costs for Scheme 1 full financing, and Tuition Fees Scheme 2 half financing, are given to students who will be adjusted to the rules and regulations in effect in 2023 by PUSLAPDIK Kemendikbudristek.

The KIP-K Merdeka requirement files that must be prepared:

- 1) Diploma/SKL–Scan of original document in PDF format (can be submitted)
- 2) Semester 1-5 Report Card Grade Sheet Scan of Original Document in PDF format or if using a photocopy of the Report Card, it must be legalized (semester 5 report card can be submitted)
- 3) 3×4 Photo
- 4) Identity Card (KTP)
- 5) Photocopy of Family Card (KK)
- 6) KIP Kuliah Program Registration Card and Form (on the KIP Kemendikbud page)
- 7) List of National Final Examination Scores/National Examination Result Certificate (SHUN) Legalized by the Principal
- 8) Certificate of achievement/student's short form in class and/or other achievements in co-curricular and extracurricular fields legalized by the principal (not mandatory)
- 9) Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), Prosperous Family Card (KKS), Family Hope Program (PKH), proof of registration at the Ministry of Social Affairs BDT, Ministry of Social Affairs poor card, and similar cards (if any)
- 10) Certificate of Poverty (if not a recipient of KIP/social assistance) that has been issued to the sub-district
- 11) Certificate of income of Parents/Guardians legalized by the sub-district or parent's salary slip stamped by the agency
- 12) Screenshot of the results of uploading photos on the KIP Ministry of Education and Culture page (photo of students listed in the DTKS socio-economic status)
- 13) Screenshot of the results of uploading photos on the KIP Ministry of Education and Culture page (Family Photo)
- 14) Screenshot of the results of uploading photos on the KIP Ministry of Education and Culture page (Front view of the house photo)
- 15) Screenshot of the results of uploading photos on the KIP Ministry of Education and Culture page (Photo of the house in the family room)
- 16) Screenshot of the results of uploading photos on the KIP Ministry of Education and Culture page

(SKTM/KIP/BSM)

There are two schemes for recipients of the 2023 KIP College, namely KIP scheme 1 and KIP scheme 2. The following is an explanation of KIP scheme 1 and KIP scheme 2:

KIP scheme 1: Selected KIP Merdeka College recipients receive Tuition Fee and Living Cost assistance according to the KIP Merdeka College grant period.

KIP scheme 2: KIP Merdeka College recipients who only receive Tuition Fee assistance according to the KIP Merdeka College grant period.

Exemption from tuition fees or tuition fees (UKT/SPP) for all KIP Merdeka College recipients which are paid directly to the university account. Living cost assistance is determined by Puslapdik based on the calculation of the local price index for each university area and is given in 5 clusters of amounts, namely:

- 1) IDR 800,000 per month.
- 2) IDR 950,000 per month.
- 3) IDR 1,100,000 per month.
- 4) IDR 1,250,000 per month.
- 5) IDR 1,400,000 per month.

The amount of living expenses where the destination campus is located can be seen on the Merdeka College page: <https://kip-kuliah.kemdikbud.go.id/>. The tuition fees are proposed by the Higher Education Institution to Puslapdik with different amounts depending on the accreditation of each study program. After being declared as a student receiving the 2023 KIP Kuliah, you will receive tuition assistance and pocket money with the following details:

- 1) Study programs with Accreditation A up to a maximum of IDR 12 million.
- 2) Study programs with Accreditation B up to a maximum of IDR 5.7 million.
- 3) Study programs with Accreditation C up to a maximum of IDR 4.2 million.

If you are from a low-income family and want to register for the Kartu Indonesia Pintar Kuliah or KIP Kuliah program, the registration procedure can be done online via the KIP Kuliah Merdeka page, namely <https://kip-kuliah.kemdikbud.go.id/>. KIP Kuliah recipients are then determined by Puslapdik based on the proposal of the university after the student has registered and is officially accepted as an active student at the university.

Target Group

The target group in the Implementation of the Independent Indonesia Smart Card Program for College (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, before carrying out the registration process, it is a good idea to first know who is entitled to receive the Independent KIP College in 2023. First, the

recipients of the Independent KIP College are students who graduated from Senior High School (SMA), Vocational High School (SMK), or other equivalent forms who graduated in 2023 or graduated a maximum of 2 (two) years previously, namely in 2022 or 2021. Second, the students passed the selection for new student admissions through all entry routes for Academic Universities or Vocational Universities, and were accepted at PTN or PTS in Study Programs that have been officially accredited and recorded in the national accreditation system for higher education. Third, the students have good academic potential but come from families with economic limitations and/or with special considerations supported by valid documentary evidence. Fourth, students who come from social institutions or orphanages. The target group in the Implementation of the Independent Indonesia Smart Card Program for College (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, before carrying out the registration process, it is a good idea to first know who is entitled to receive the Independent KIP College in 2023. First, the recipients of the Independent KIP College are students who graduated from Senior High School (SMA), Vocational High School (SMK), or other equivalent forms who graduated in 2023 or graduated a maximum of 2 (two) years previously, namely in 2022 or 2021. Second, the students passed the selection for new student admissions through all entry routes for Academic Universities or Vocational Universities, and were accepted at PTN or PTS in Study Programs that have been officially accredited and recorded in the national accreditation system for higher education. Third, the students have good academic potential but come from families with economic limitations and/or with special considerations supported by valid documentary evidence. Fourth, students who come from social institutions or orphanages.

Conclusion

From the results of the discussion on the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, the author can draw the following conclusions: 1. The implementing elements in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, are implemented by the Vice Chancellor III for Student Affairs and provide instructions to study programs in each faculty for student admission via the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka pathway. In addition, a special strategy in the implementation of KIP-K Merdeka emphasizes that students receiving KIP-Kuliah Merdeka scholarships maintain their grades and GPA and are active in lectures and organizations. And encourage students to take part in academic and non-academic competitions. In the preparation of the KIP-K Merdeka program at Dehasen University, Bengkulu is in the guidelines for implementing KIP-Kuliah Merdeka which follows the rules according to government policy. As well as the implementation of operations and supervision in the implementation of the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka program, namely selecting every student who registers for college through the KIP-Kuliah Merdeka route and evaluating every student who receives KIP-K Merdeka, and having a special link for complaints so that it occurs right on target. 2. The existence of a program that is implemented, namely it can be seen that the program implemented in the Implementation of the Smart Indonesia Card Program for College (KIP-K) Merdeka at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, has two KIP-K Merdeka distribution schemes, namely KIP-K Scheme 1, where selected KIP-K recipients receive living allowance assistance according to the KIP-Kuliah grant period, and KIP-K

Scheme 2 is a KIP-K recipient who only receives education assistance according to the KIP-Kuliah grant period. So the difference between KIP-K schemes 1 and 2 is in the provision of living allowances. The recipients of schemes 1 and 2 KIP-K are determined by referring to the admission quota of each university. All have been regulated and implemented based on policy. And the implementation time of the KIP-Kuliah program for new student admissions means that in the new academic year, we must also wait for information and instructions from the Ministry of Education and Culture and LLDIKTI. 3. The target group in the Implementation of the Independent Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP-K) at Dehasen University, Bengkulu, is sufficient and consistent even though the number of people is limited, still evaluating optimally.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher tries to put forward suggestions that are considered necessary to be considered as input, including:

1. Coordinating matters related to the Kartu Indonesia Pintar Kuliah Merdeka program with stakeholders so that good integration occurs.
2. Conducting good program socialization to all beneficiaries so as not to cause confusion for beneficiaries.
3. To anticipate recipients not being on target, it is better to select and evaluate strictly and conduct direct surveys in the field.

References

- Abdul Wahab, Solichin. 2008. *Pengantar Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Andriyanto, Ferdy, dan Purnaweni, Hartuti. 2016. *Analisis Stakeholders Dalam Formulasi Kebijakan Kota Layak Anak Di Kota Semarang*. Universitas Diponegoro.
- Astuti, Rini Septiani. 2016. *Implementasi Kebijakan Kartu Indonesia Pintar Dalam Upaya Pemerataan Pendidikan Tahun Ajaran 2015/2016 Di Smp Negeri 1 Semin*. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta: Filsafat Dan Sosiologi Pendidikan.
- Djoyosuroto, Riska S, dkk. (2018). *Implementasi Program Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP) Di SMA Negeri 2 Dumoga*, Universitas Wijaya Putra Surabaya. *Jurnal Manajemen dan Administrasi Publik* Volume 1 Nomor 1.
- Lorita. 2015. *Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Bengkulu Berdasarkan Ilmu Pengetahuan Dan Teknologi*. *Jurnal Professional: Vol 2 No. 2* (2015).
- Hasan, Nurul Fatma. 2016. *Efektivitas Penggunaan Dana Bantuan Pendidikan (Studi Kasus pada Siswa Peserta PIP dari Keluarga Peserta PKH Di SDN Jogosatru Sidoarjo)*. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah Nahdlatul Ulama Al Hikmah Mojokerto.
- Hadiatullah, Rizky. 2016. *Implementasi Kebijakan Kartu Indonesia Pintar Di Kecamatan Kaliwates Kabupaten Jember (Studi Kasus: Kecamatan Kaliwates)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember: *Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*.
- Ikhtisar Data Pendidikan Tahun 2013 pdf: Diakses melalui www.publikasi.data.kemendikbud.go.id

Rabu, 21 Maret 2018, pukul 11.30 WIB.

- Jones, Charles O. 1996. Pengantar Kebijakan Publik. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Kartiwa, Asep, dan Nugraha. 2012. Mengelola Kewenangan Pemerintah. Bandung: Lepsindo.
- Komariah, Satori. 2012. Metodologi & Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Marthalena. 2017. Implementasi Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Nomor 12 Tahun 2015 Tentang Program Indonesia Pintar Untuk Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Pertama Di Kabupaten Sintang. Universitas Tangjungpura.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2012. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (edisi revisi). Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Nugroho, Rian. 2008. Public Policy: Teori Kebijakan-Analisis Kebijakan-Proses Kebijakan, Perumusan Implementasi, Evaluasi, Revisi, Risk Manajement dalam Kebijakan Publik, Kebijakan sebagai The Fith Estate Metode Kebijakan. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Program Indonesia Pintar.
- R, Nurmiati. 2016. Dampak Program Indonesia Pintar Terhadap Siswa Miskin Di SMA Negeri 1 Masalle Kabupaten Enrekang. Universitas Negeri Malang: Pendidikan Sosiologi.
- Rante, Lorita, Harius. 2018. Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengendalian Pertumbuhan Penduduk Di Provinsi Bengkulu (Studi Pada Kantor Perwakilan Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional Provinsi Bengkulu). Jurnal Professional: Vol. 5 No. 1 (2018).
- Saraswati, Lilis. 2017. Implementasi Kebijakan Program Indonesia Pintar Pada Jenjang Sekolah Dasar Di Kecamatan Sungai Pinang.
- Sari, Triana Desita. 2017. Sikap Masyarakat Terhadap Pemanfaatan Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP) Di Kampung Lebak Manis Kelurahan Sukajawa Baru Kota Bandar Lampung. Universitas Lampung: Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan.
- Sasongko Totok, Muhammad Sulhan. 2017. Implementasi Kebijakan Program Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Melalui Kartu Penjamin Sosial Dan Kartu Indonesia Pintar Pada Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Di Kelurahan Kauman Kota Malang). Universitas Tribuwana Tungadewi: Program Pasca Sarjana Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. Jurnal Vol. 6 No. 1.
- Setyawati, Saras. 2018. Efektivitas Program Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP) Bagi Siswa SMK Di Kecamatan Jeruklegi Kabupaten Cilacap (Studi Permendikbud No. 12 Tahun 2015 Tentang Program Indonesia Pintar). Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Purwokerto: Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Ilmu Keguruan.
- Sugiyasari, Agus. 2017. Implementasi Program Indonesia Pintar Melalui Kartu Indonesia Pintar Tahun 2015/2016 Di Sma Negeri 11 Kota Yogyakarta.
- Tachjan. 2006. Implementasi Kebijakan Publik. Bandung: AIPI.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Tentang SISDIKNAS.

Undang-Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional.

Widodo Budi. 2016. Evaluasi Pemanfaatan Program Indonesia Pintar Di SMK Cokroaminoto Pandak.
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Teknik Elektro Fakultas Teknik.

Zulfia, Septiana. 2017. Efektivitas Pemanfaatan Dana Program Indonesia Pintar Siswa Di Desa Ngrayun
Untuk Pemenuhan Wajib Belajar 9 Tahun. Vol. 5, No.03