

INTISARI

KORELASI KARAKTERISTIK *INPUT* MAHASISWA (JALUR MASUK, LOKASI ASAL SMA, DAN SUMBER DANA) TERHADAP PRESTASI AKADEMIK MAHASISWA PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN SARJANA DI UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik *input* mahasiswa baru (jalur masuk, lokasi asal SMA, dan sumber dana) terhadap prestasi akademik. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel sebanyak 3290 lulusan UGM angkatan tahun 2007-2011. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *Cluster Sampling dan Stratified Random Sampling*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji homogenitas, linieritas dan normalitas. Hasil uji homogenitas dan linieritas menunjukkan tidak semua data bersifat homogen dan linier, sedangkan hasil uji normalitas menunjukkan bahwa data tidak terdistribusi secara normal, sehingga uji hipotesis dilakukan dengan analisis korelasi *Spearman Rank* dan analisis korelasi ganda. Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada hubungan antara jalur masuk, lokasi asal SMA dan sumber dana terhadap prestasi akademik. Data penelitian menunjukkan berdasarkan jalur masuk IPK mahasiswa melalui jalur seleksi nasional lebih tinggi dibandingkan jalur masuk lainnya (IPK rata-rata 3,16), sedangkan lama studi terbaik dicapai oleh mahasiswa dari jalur kerjasama dengan rata-rata lama studi 4,08 tahun. Berdasarkan lokasi asal SMA prestasi mahasiswa yang berasal dari SMA di wilayah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta lebih baik bila dibandingkan dengan daerah lainnya (IPK rata-rata 3,07 dan lama studi rata-rata 4,62 tahun), sedangkan untuk sumber dana prestasi akademik mahasiswa penerima beasiswa lebih baik dibandingkan mahasiswa dengan sumber dana yang lain yaitu IPK rata-rata 3,47 dan lama studi rata-rata 4,02 tahun.

(Kata Kunci: Jalur Masuk, Lokasi Asal SMA, Sumber Dana, IPK, Lama Studi)

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENT INPUT CHARACTERISTICS (ADMISSION SCHEME, PREVIOUS HIGH SCHOOL, AND SOURCE OF FUNDING) AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

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This study was aimed to determine the correlation between the input characteristics of new students (admission scheme, previous high school, and source of funding) and academic achievement. This study involved a sample of 3290 graduates of UGM between 2007 and 2011. The sample was selected using cluster sampling technique and stratified random sampling methods. The data were analyzed by using homogeneity, linearity and normality test. The results of homogeneity and linearity test showed that not all of the data are homogeneous and linear while the result of normality test showed that the data are not normally distributed, thus the hypothesis testing was done using Spearman Rank correlation analysis and multiple correlation analysis. The results for analysis showed there are some correlations between students recruitment scheme, location of high school, and funding source toward the academic achievement. The data showed that GPA of admission scheme through the national selection was higher than those accepted through other admission scheme (the average GPA 3.16), while the length of study is achieved by students from partnership programme with the average length of study 4.08 years. The achievement of students from high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta was better than students from other areas (the average GPA 3.07 and the average length of study 4.62 years). Students who receive scholarship also showed better academic achievement than students with other sources of funding, the average GPA 3.47 and the average length of study 4.02 years.

(Keywords: admission scheme, previous high school, source of funding, GPA, length of study)