

UNIMUDA Sorong Students' Perceptions of Permenristekdikti No. 33 Of 2018 Concerning Name of Study Programs in Higher Education

Siti Fatihaturrahmah Al Jumroh

sitifatihaturrahmahaljumroh@unimudasorong.ac.id

Universitas Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Sorong

ABSTRACT

Since this Ministerial Regulation comes into force, namely Permenristekdikti No 33 of 2018 concerning naming study programs at universities, the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation Number 15 of 2017 concerning Naming Study Programs in Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 124), is revoked, and declared invalid. This study aims to reveal how the UNIMUDA Sorong Student Perceptions of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education No. 33 of 2018 concerning the Naming of Study Programs in Higher Education. The approach used in this research is qualitative with descriptive method. The indicator used to measure this is Permenristekdikti No 33 of 2018 itself starting from article 1 to article 8. The respondents used are students of UNIMUDA Sorong who are in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP). The research data was obtained through the distribution of a questionnaire totaling 5 questions guided by the research indicators, namely Permenristekdikti No 33 of 2018 concerning the naming of study programs at universities. Furthermore, the data collected was then analyzed using descriptive data analysis according to Miles and Huberman. The results of the analysis show that the perception of Unimuda Sorong students towards Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 is quite good with the number of students' understanding and perception of 94%.

Keywords: Student Perceptions; Permenristekdikti No 33 of 2018

INTRODUCTION

Since this Ministerial Regulation came into force, namely Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning naming study programs in tertiary institutions, the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 15 of 2017 concerning Naming Study Programs in Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 No. 124), revoked and declared invalid. The regulations have changed, but the perception of the campus community, including students, lecturers and staff, generally does not understand the research and technology regulations

this, if there is no socialization or literacy culture to respond to developments in education and technology.

UNIMUDA Sorong has the oldest faculty, namely the faculty of language education, social, and sport, which oversees 10 study programs, namely Biology Education, Indonesian Language Education, English Language Education, Mathematics Education, Pancasila and Citizenship Education, Physical Education, Primary School Teacher Education, Information Technology Education, Natural Science Education, and Early Childhood Education Teacher Education. Of the 10 study programs, there are 3 study programs that have undergone changes in nomenclature due to changes in the Research, Technology and Higher Education Ministerial Decree, including: 1) Indonesian Language Education, which was previously called Indonesian Language and Literature Education, 2) Pancasila and Citizenship Education, which was previously called Citizenship Education, and 3) Education Physical education, which used to be called Physical Education, Health and Recreation.

Based on this, until now students still often make mistakes when writing nomenclature, both in papers, letters, proposals, and theses. Therefore, implementation and socialization of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education is needed, one of which is through research and publication. The aim of this research is to find out how UNIMUDA Sorong students perceive Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning Naming Study Programs in Higher Education.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Perception

Everyone has their own perception of what they think, see, and feel. This also means that perception determines what a person will do to fulfill various interests, both for themselves, their family, and the community environment in which they interact. This perception is what differentiates one person from another. Perception results from the concretization of thoughts, which then gives rise to different concepts or ideas for each person even though the object being seen is the same. The following is the definition of perception according to several experts (Rahmadani, 2017).

The definition of perception basically tends to be more psychological than just a sensing process, so there are several influencing factors, such as selective attention, where individuals focus their attention on certain stimuli only. Then the characteristics of the stimuli, stimuli that move between stationary stimuli will attract more attention. Next are individual values and needs, and finally past experience. Previous experiences greatly influence how a person perceives their world (Shaleh, 2009). Perception is a sensing process, namely the process of receiving a stimulus by an individual through the sense organs or also called a sensory process. However, this process does not just stop, but the stimulus is

continued, and the next process is a perception process. Therefore, the perception process cannot be separated from the sensing process, which is a preliminary process to the perception process (Mursidah, 2018).

Perception is a process of recognizing or identifying something using the five senses (Drever, 2010). Perception is the core of communication. Perception has a very important role in successful communication. This means that accuracy in perceiving sensory stimuli leads to successful communication. On the other hand, failure to perceive the stimulus causes miscommunication (Kusumaningsih, 2013).

The process of perception begins with the presence of an object that causes a stimulus, and the stimulus hits the sensory organs. Stimulus received by the sense organs is transmitted by nerves. sensory to the brain. Then a process occurs in the brain as the center of consciousness so that the individual is aware of what he sees, or what he hears, or what he feels. Responses because of perception can be taken by individuals in various forms (Mursidah, 2018).

Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 33 of 2018 Objective

Naming the Study Program aims to:

- a. standardization of Study Program names and as a reference in naming study programs.
- b. encourage the growth of knowledge and technology in Indonesia through the implementation of new Study Programs; And
- c. gain recognition from the public at home and abroad.

With the enactment of this Ministerial Regulation, all new study programs that are proposed will no longer be bound by the Nomenclature List regulated in Kepmenristekdikti No. 257 of 2017 concerning Names of Study Programs in Higher Education, this is intended to accelerate the movement of higher education to respond to the industrial revolution 4.0.

The naming of study programs is flexible, the names are proposed by each campus according to community needs, submitted to the Minister for approval and determination. However, even though there is no longer an attachment to the nomenclature list, there needs to be clarity on the categories of knowledge in accordance with the PT Law if universities want to propose naming a new study program. PT Law No. 12 of 2012 article 10 has determined that the Science and Technology Cluster consists of:

- a. family of religious knowledge
- b. humanities science family;
- c. social sciences;
- d. natural sciences;
- e. formal science family; and
- f. applied sciences.

Scope of Study Program Naming

- a. Naming the Study Program in accordance with the field of science and technology that has been recognized by the relevant scientific community and credible professional associations or organizations.
- b. Naming Study Programs using correct Indonesian language rules; and
- c. The naming of Study Programs is equipped with correct English terms.

METHOD

Design and Samples

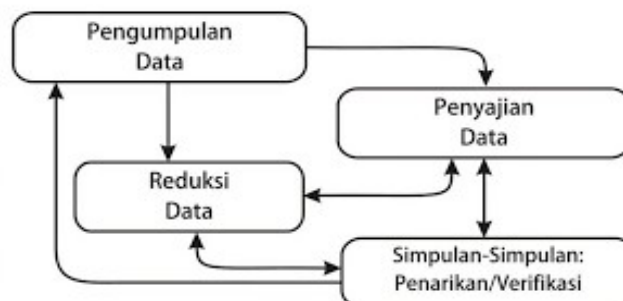
This research is a qualitative descriptive study, because this research aims to reveal the perceptions of Unimuda Sorong students towards Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning the naming of study programs in higher education. According to (Arikunto, 2013), qualitative descriptive research is research that really explains what happens in a particular area, field, phenomenon and region. The respondents used were Unimuda Sorong students who were within the Faculty of social language education and sports (FABIO)

Instrument and Procedure

Research data was obtained through distributing a questionnaire totaling 5 questions which were guided by research indicators, namely Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning naming study programs in higher education.

Data Analysis

Next, the collected data was then analyzed using descriptive data analysis according to Miles and Huberman. Here's the data analysis chart:



Source: Sugiono (2010: 338)

An explanation of the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman can be explained as follows:

- a. Data Reduction is the stage of collecting all data obtained from interviews, observations, library research and documentation. The reduction process is defined as a selection process, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming "rough" data that emerges from written notes in the field. The data reduction process is not a one-time process, but an iterative process throughout the qualitative research process.
- b. Data Display (Data presentation), namely a collection of information that has been arranged. In qualitative research, data presentation is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, tables, graphs, pictograms, and the like. By presenting the data, the data is organized so that it is easier to understand.
- c. Conclusion Drawing or Verification (Conclusion or verification). Researchers make conclusions based on data that has been processed through data reduction and display. The conclusions put forward are temporary and will change if strong supporting evidence is not found at the next stage of data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research entitled Perceptions of UNIMUDA Sorong Students towards Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning the Naming of Study Programs in Higher Education is research that wants to answer the phenomenon regarding the understanding of students at UNIMUDA Sorong. Based on respondents taken from all students at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah Education University (UNIMUDA) Sorong, the researcher took 5 respondents from each study program within the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. 5 respondents from the Biology Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the English Language Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Natural Sciences Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Information Technology Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Study Program Mathematics Education, 5 respondents from the Citizenship Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Physical Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, 5 respondents from the Early Childhood Education Teacher Education Study Program.

Based on the data collection and data analysis that has been carried out, it can be explained as follows: indicators regarding Article 1 paragraph 1 which states that a Study Program is a unit of educational and learning activities that has a specific curriculum and learning methods in one type of academic education, professional education, and/or education. vocational. In this article, we want to know what students' knowledge and understanding of what types of academic education, professional education, and/or vocational education are, but it was found that there are still many students who do not understand the types of education referred to in the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation. This is evident from 50 Unimuda Sorong students, only 21, 42% of whom know about the

3 types of education in the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation. In the indicators of article 3 paragraph (1) Naming Study Programs aims to: a. standardization of Study Program names and as a reference in naming Study Programs; b. encouraging the growth of science and technology in Indonesia through the implementation of new Study Programs; and c. gain recognition from the public at home and abroad. Paragraph (2) Naming the Study Program as intended in paragraph (1) includes: a. naming the Study Program according to the science and technology family that has been recognized by the relevant scientific community and credible professional associations or organizations; b. naming Study Programs using correct Indonesian language rules; and c. Study Program naming is equipped with correct English terms. In this indicator, researchers want to know the understanding and perceptions of UNIMUDA Sorong students regarding the objectives of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education, knowledge groups, linguistic rules, and terms.

That there were 10 respondents out of 50 students who know or by 20%. Furthermore, in article 4 paragraph 3, it is said that universities can propose names of study programs that have Indonesian characteristics. It is known that students who can understand study programs that have Indonesian characteristics are quite good, namely 70%. This indicates that student literacy regarding regulations or Permenristekdikti is starting to exist. improvement and development. Furthermore, article 5 states that universities maintain study programs that are unique and rare in Indonesia. In this indicator, students were asked for responses or opinions regarding the right of universities to maintain study programs that have rare Indonesian characteristics, so it was found that 86% of students believed that naming Indonesian characteristics was not optimal, due to a lack of regulatory updates, on the other hand, the influence of changes in the research, technology, and higher education regulation. what is not yet known means that students' understanding is also not optimal. Thus, students feel the importance of deeper socialization as a form of implementation of Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning naming study programs in higher education. Then the last indicator is related to article 8 which states that universities that already have a Study Program permit can maintain the name of the Study Program. In this indicator, students were asked for their understanding of the position of the Study Program as stated in Article 8, which was found to be 94%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description that has been presented in the results of the research and discussion, it is known that UNIMUDA Sorong students in their perceptions of Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning naming study programs in higher education are still at a sufficient level so they need to be improved further through implementation, literacy and socialization. One way is through research. This can be seen from the 5 questions taken from research indicators starting from article 1 to article 8 that, student perception only reached 94%, meaning there are still 6%. Therefore, the hope is for students to understand and implementation still needs to

be further improved because the reality is that students still don't understand it so they don't fully understand and implement it. On this basis, there is a need for more in-depth socialization regarding Permenristekdikti No. 33 of 2018 concerning naming study programs in higher education.

REFERENCES

- Drever, E. (1995). *Using Semi-Structured Interviews in Small-Scale Research. A Teacher's Guide*.
- Kusumaningsih, MR (2013). *The relationship between interpersonal communication and adjustment in adolescent students*. Character: Journal of Psychological Research., 2(1).
- MURSIDAH, YS, Pratiwi, M., & Puspasari, M. (2018). *THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF WORKLOAD AND JOB STRESS IN YOUNG DOCTORS SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY* (Doctoral dissertation, Sriwijaya University). Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 33 of 2018 Naming Study Programs in Higher Education.
- Rahmadani, N., & Anugraheni, I. (2017). *Increasing mathematics learning activities through a problem based learning approach for 4th grade elementary school students*. Scholaria: Journal of Education and Culture, 7(3), 241-250.
- Sugiyono. 2010. *Quantitative Qualitative Research Methods and R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Shaleh, J. (2009). *The influence of group learning activities on the learning achievement of Ibrahimy I Sukorejo Situbondo Middle School students* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya).