SUMMARY

FATMASARI SIREGAR. Study of the Time of Study Completion in Graduate School, Bogor Agricultural University and its Managerial Implications. Supervised by Dahrul Syah and Nahrowi.

The rate of timely study completion of master and doctoral programs students in Indonesia is still low. Based on the Reports of Analysis of Graduate Students Study Completion Time that was published by Dikti 2015, most of the master and doctoral students who enrolled from year 2008 and 2009 have not graduated yet until 2015. Only one from 27 universities (3.85%) has graduated all its doctoral students, and only 12 from 57 universities (21%) has graduated all its master students. This percentage is certainly very small compared with the overall number of the universities who organized the scholarship program from Directorat of Higher Education (Dikti). The position of the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) is actually quite good when compared to other universities in Indonesia. IPB doctoral students who have not graduated only remaining 4.85%, while for the master's program have graduated entirely in 2015. However, if explored further, the study period of IPB Graduate School graduates as a whole was not entirely satisfactory. Based on data that obtained from the book “Pascasarjana dalam Angka Tahun 2004-2012”, the IPB Graduate School graduates majority has a study period of more than 2 years for master program and over three years for a doctoral program. The average percentage of students who pass the master program within 2 years over the last 10 years only by 16.16%. While the average percentage of doctoral program with a duration time within 3 years only 4.76%. Thus this study aims to identify the factors that cause a long time of study completion of IPB graduate students and formulate appropriate managerial implications.

Through CART analysis, it was known that the characteristics of doctoral graduates who have the longest time to complete their study demonstrated by students who study a doctorate at the Faculty of Economics and Management (FEM), Faculty of Agriculture (FAPERTA), Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences (FPIK), Faculty of Animal Husbandry (FAPET), Faculty of Forestry (FAHUTAN), and Faculty of Human Ecology (FEMA), and have a GPA of S2<3.54. The characteristics of master graduates who have the longest study completion time is characterized by students who have a GPA of Bachelor<3.21, was taken master program on FEM, FAPERTA, FATEA, FKH, FPIK, have a profession as a lecturer/faculty, researchers, others, and the fields of science are not cognate. Further in-depth interviews were conducted on a group of graduates with these characteristics, to obtain a description of the process of the study. Interviews showed that students with a fastest time of the study period are students who have a study plan and advanced research plans. Other factors that also determine a timely completion of the study is student motivation.

Factors that affect the completion time of doctoral program are the selection of faculty, age, and master GPA, while the factors that affected on master program are bachelor GPA, the selection of faculty, professional, and the linearity with their previous science. The first factor that most affects both the doctoral and master's programs is the selection of faculty. Other factors that cause longer study
Completion time in the master program is the study program that is not allied with previous education. From the analysis of the implementation of the study plan is also known that in general, students who have a long time of study completion are students who do not have a clear research plan. Both analyze show that the students’ understanding of the prospective science that will be taken at a higher level of education and the suitability of the chosen program of study with previous science field is very essential. Thus the improvement of the system of admissions (PPMB) for graduate students is very important to do. The new proposed stage in the registration process is the selection of candidate’s supervisor early on, and making a more in-depth research plan.

Through the academic data mining, it was known that the longest stage of the study was achieving the colloquium. In general, more than half of the study period spent on achieving the colloquium stages, and this trend occurs in all faculties in IPB annually. From academic data also found that the results in the current academic evaluation conducted every semester are not implemented properly. This fact was indicated from the data, Certificate of Drop Out (SPO) was given repeatedly to the same student, which should be only given once. Similarly, at the time of final settlement, the students who submit a thesis improvement more than three months after the implementation of the final exam were still encountered. In 2003 found that 60.32% doctoral students submit dissertation improvement more than three months, and data that shown re-exam is not found. This fact indicates that the management of the Graduate School was not decisive in implementing the rule.

Based on these descriptions, strengthening academic administration system which supports the studies of students from enrollment to graduation process at IPB Graduate School is very essential. Therefore the proposed managerial implications are improvement in the admissions system, improvements in the system of student progress evaluation, and optimization of the academic rules implementation.

Keywords: IPB, CART, postgraduate, students, study completion time