

# Changes in the New Student Selection System as an Effort to Improve Prospective Student Achievements

Deva Eriyani <sup>1,\*</sup>, Vira Maratus Sholihah <sup>1</sup>, Asmaul Kusna <sup>1</sup>,

Bayu Angga Mahardika <sup>1</sup>, Desi Retno Nugraheni <sup>1</sup>, Nila Octavia Yulindasari <sup>1</sup>,

Salsabila Taftania <sup>1</sup>, Ahmad Nurabadi <sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Educational Administration, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia*

<sup>2</sup> *Rumah Visi Kepala Sekolah, Malang 65124, Indonesia*

\*Corresponding author. Email: [deva.eriyani.1701316@students.um.ac.id](mailto:deva.eriyani.1701316@students.um.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

This research article was written with the aim of describing the changes in the selection to enter public universities to meet the capacity for student achievement. The government has established procedures that have been written in laws or government regulations in order to know what percentage to be able to enter state universities using the SNMPT, SBMPTN, and Mandiri pathways. The method uses qualitative methods by using observation and interview data. The results of this investigating data indicate that there was a change in the entry pathway selection in 2017 that used the written test system, but in 2018 the college entrance test system changed to the UTBK system. The system of changes that have undergone technological developments is very effective in facilitating the process of data input for prospective students. To implement a selection system that can maintain room safety and technical personnel.

**Keywords:** data collection, achievement, selection system

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Education is an important element in the life of every human being to be able to achieve future goals. Pendidikan is easy to achieve, but there can be in do that do really and seriously in reach. It must be an education that must be applied at birth in order to provide experience in providing examples to

prospective new students with quality. Because education is very necessary and important in the continuity of human life. Jolianis (2019) argues that interest has the ability to have a feeling of liking and connection in something or activity that is desired. Research Walno (2019) shows that from the graduation data in 2018, 33 students were admitted to the National Entrance Selection for State Universities (Seleksi Nasional Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri / SNMPTN) pathway. For the Joint Entrance Selection of State Universities (Seleksi Bersama Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri / SBMPTN) route, as many as 151 students and enter the SM and other official pathways. There were also nine students who resigned for reasons of support from their parents, changing their choice, and changing colleges.

Recruitment of new students will definitely take some time. These changes aim to provide quality and effectiveness in the education system. With a system, there is a need for improvement in accordance with the growing technological era with education in Indonesia (Usman, 2015). The Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 34 of 2010 concerning the Pattern of New Student Admissions for Undergraduate Programs in Higher Education Organized by the Government, states that universities for admitting prospective applicants with a minimum of 60% in each study program on the SNMPTN pathway while the remaining 40% can be done on the independent pathway or it can be adjusted to the State Universities (Perguruan Tinggi Negeri / PTN).

Domestic or private educational institutions provide prospective students who can guarantee through several stages. According to Law Number 20 Year 2003 in article 19, Paragraph 1 states that in tertiary education is the level of education to continue after secondary education in order to achieve programs in education run at tertiary institutions. In addition, universities can be required to produce quality graduates. The higher education admission selection activity was obtained to get student

candidates who were waiting and achieving. Implementation of entry selection The entry route can go through three pathways to conduct state higher education entrance tests, namely SNMPTN, SBMPTN, and the Independent path at each existing university (Suwena, 2017). However, from 2018, computer-based examinations began to be carried out so that the implementation of the entrance test has used current technological developments in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 60 of 2018 concerning New Student Admissions for Undergraduate Programs at State Universities.

SNMPT is a process carried out nationally to enter state universities based on report cards with other achievements. SNMPT is one of the entry selection pathways that are much in demand by students, but each state university has limited target power in each department and each study program in the university that will be accepted by the SNMPTN entry route. Research (Prabowo & Sunyoto, 2015) argues that students can apply guidance & counseling teachers in schools to provide several choices of majors that are reduced by students by looking at the achievements of students.

Students can also provide opinions in the form of input or input from guidance & counseling teachers who have gained experience and knowledge from the previous year, so students can determine how to register, which is likely to be accepted later in the SNMPT line. For the SNMPTN registration process that has been opened, the burden of a guidance & counseling teacher will increase because of the large number of students who will be placed in school. These students repeatedly carry out consultations, which in the end they get a choice of majors that they are interested in.

Teacher guidance and counseling can provide advice for students face-to-face by looking at the results of students' scores and the choice of majors taken or reduced by students. As for (Firdani, et al, 2015), previous research stated that SNMPTN had the most number of new student admissions days with a 50% quota, the method of selecting the SNMPTN route was without a written exam, but there were two indexes. The assessment conducted by PTN is the student index and student index.

The student index is obtained from the report card score, which is the value of the subjects for admission to the National Examination (Ujian Nasional / UN) and the school index including the school accreditation score, the National Exam (UN) score, the SBMPTN score, and the achievement preparation index. Information services are carried out by teachers and counseling guidance to be able to assist students in obtaining information into consideration in planning and making decisions (Martunis, 2018). Sources of information can be obtained from the internet, such as college social media, official

college websites, and google. This information seeker is to find students' needs to be able to get real information data such as accredited majors, selection activities, tuition fees. The need for information is needed in order to influence the real information to be sought with their educational background (Farasabila & Rachman, 2019).

Research Acay (2019) there is an application that can predict SNMPTN graduation with grades in SMA 6 Surabaya, schools can see the results of prediction of graduation with 100% of the achievements made in teaching and learning in schools. Schools also have a motto, namely "Coming Home with Worthy Children." In addition to SNMPTN, there is also a selection for student candidates made by the central government, which can be held in tertiary institutions with the SBMPTN entry route. The SBMPTN is a state higher education stage process of implementing a written test which is carried out simultaneously throughout Indonesia. The SBMPTN provides an opportunity for previous knowledge who wish to re-register at State Universities. State universities also allow admission of new students on an independent path.

The implementation of the independent pathway is managed and carried out in accordance with the provisions of each PTN, implementation procedures, and the desired criteria in each university (Dewi Lestari, Herman Anis, 2018). The implementation of new undergraduate student admissions at State Universities (PTN) refers to Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Higher Education and Management of Higher Education.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 45 of 2015 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education Number 2 of 2015 concerning New Student Admissions for Undergraduate Programs at State Universities in article 5 paragraph 2 contains about each PTN and the student then the undergraduate program can plan how much capacity is needed, namely: (1) admission to the SNMPTN pathway can be accepted at least 40% according to each program, (2) acceptance of the SBMPTN pathway can be received at least 30% in each program, (3) independent admission can be accepted at most 30% in each program and the conditions implemented at each university.

Achievement of student academic achievement will be influenced by factors, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors in the form of self, namely learning motivation, interests, health, and talents. The external factors come from the surrounding environment, campus facilities, and infrastructure. Research Endah (2015) states that the learning achievement of nutrition-based courses through the National Selection by Invitation (Penelusuran Minat dan Kemampuan / PMDK)

route received is higher than the achievement of regular students. This can be applied because, through the PMDK method, admission is based on school report cards. Nyura (2016) stated laziness is to provide equitable distribution of education in higher education and to increase competent human resources in local government programs. According to Saputra (2016) said that carrying out learning activities can measure student learning outcomes, which can be known in the form of abilities and attitudes in the application of teaching and learning. Student achievement is very important to be able to develop and evaluate how the car can be developed optimally.

Learning achievement is one of the most important goals to be able to develop and provide motivation for learning activities (Rusli, et al, 2014). The purpose of this research is to change the selection to enter state universities to meet the capacity for student achievement. The government has established procedures that have been written in laws or government regulations in order to know what percentage to enter state universities with the SNMPTN, SBMPTN, and Independent Selection (Seleksi Mandiri) pathways.

## **2. METHOD**

The research method is a scientific method or method that can be used in obtaining data from the research process in order to have a formulated purpose and use. Before going into the field, it is necessary to make a research design that is used as a strategy to foster research sites so that researchers get data that fits the needs and objectives of the study. Research can be done through qualitative methods. A qualitative approach is qualitative in nature to direct the background and as a whole (Ulfatin, 2013). This type of research seeks to obtain and provide a picture according to the actual situation of an event and the situation that occurred.

This study uses observation techniques. The technique is meant by observing data and interviewing systematically about a thorough situation. Interviews are a way to collect data that is done by giving a list of questions to the source and asking directly (Nugraha, 2016). The data analysis technique used is how to analyze all the data that has been processed from the data source. After analyzing the data, then make a summary or field notes. This summary is useful for researchers to be able to find the power that still needs to be looked for. After all, was done, the researcher began to describe the entire data and compile it.

## **3. RESULT**

The results of the study show that the selection system is implemented in accordance with government regulations. MUs carry out self-selection exams in addition to using Computer Based Writing Examination (Ujian Tulis Berbasis Komputer / UTBK) scores. They

also carry out direct tests at MUs. If you choose art and sports, test takers must show their potential. The change that has changed is that Universitas Negeri Malang (UM) has to prepare a room with an active computer and network. The UTBK test, which is held for a week this year, requires competent human resources in managing the needs or test facilities. Changes that occur in the SBMPTN pathway in the test system and study program selection. There is an art test on the 2017 SBMPTN pathway, while at the 2020 SBMPTN collecting portfolios. The selection of study programs in the 2017 SBMPTN path chose 3 study programs. In 2020, SBMPTN chose 2 study programs.

The difference in selection in 2018 was that the selection made on SNMPTN was 40%, SBMPTN was 30%, and Mandiri was 30%. Whereas in 2020, the selection on the SNMPTN pathway has a capacity of 30%, SBMPTN has a capacity of 40%, and Mandiri has a capacity of 30%. The implementation of SNMPTN 2017/2018 is seen in accordance with the accreditation of schools, which have an A accreditation of 20%, a B accreditation of 50%, and accreditation of C 20%, and other accreditations of 10%. For 2019/2020, the accreditation of A is 40%, accreditation of B is 50%, accreditation of C is 5%, and other accreditations are 5%.

The implementation of the SBMPTN was carried out in 2017/2018 following the requirements containing (1) having a certificate of passing secondary education, (2) adequate health, (3) having a NISN, (3) choice of study programs, and each student may choose 3 study programs at 2 PTN, (4) for students who passed the SNPTN selection path can still register on the SBMPTN. Whereas for 2019/2020, it has requirements that (1) have a certificate of passing secondary education, (2) have a UTBK value, (3) adequate health, (4) have a NISN, (5) the fields of arts and sports are required to upload a portfolio, (6) the choice of study program each student may choose 2 study programs 1 PTN or 1 study program each at 2 PTN, and (7) for students who have passed the SNMPT, the list is rejected for SBMPTN. The test carried out is in the form of UTBK in accordance with government regulations. Factors that influence change in accordance with government regulations and current developments.

In 2019 the central government from the Ministry of Research, Technology, and education established regulations at the time of selection for public higher education admissions at each university. From the policies that have been made, a model in the selection process can be developed in accordance with the national education standards developed using technology in today's digital era. Previously it was carried out with a print-based written exam. For 2019 a computerized examination system will be implemented. The process is carried out by following current developments in order to digitally adjust the selection stage with the technological

system. For a while, UTBK is implemented on a computer, while for Android, it cannot be applied because it takes time to develop. It is likely to be implemented in the following year to use Android-based.

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

Based on Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 6 of 2020 concerning New Student Admissions for Undergraduate Programs at State Universities in the selection system used in the form of a Computer-Based Written Test (UTBK). Article 11 contains: (1) Planning and developing a college entrance test system, (2) developing and implementing UTBK, (3) coordinating data collection on the capacity for change and the realization of the capacity for new students. Implementation in 2019 from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education has implemented a new policy in the form of implementing written exams so that they can be implemented with computer exams (Kompas, 2018). Ariyanto et al., (2019) conducted a survey on prospective new students in 2018 and 2019 through the SBMPTN route who will carry out computer-based exams with 50% of the number of respondents while also 68% of participants who have not carried out tests according to the new standards. The use of computers has an impact on the input process, dashboards, and processing test data for prospective students more effectively and efficiently.

At admission in 2018, there are three new student admission pathways in detail, namely: (1) the SNMPTN pathway, where this path can be seen from student achievement and portfolio through academics which can be recorded from PDDS, (2) the SBMPTN pathway can be implemented from the results of written examinations or computer exams as seen from the results of exams that have been carried out and the skills test of each prospective student, (3) independent selection which is carried out based on the rules set from each university that sees the results of the SBMPTN score (Kemenristekdikti, 2018). PTN selection in 2019 was carried out in the form of three implementation paths, namely SNMPTN only filled 30%, SBMPTN only filled 40%, and independent selection also only filled 30% or adjusted to the available quota in each university study program (Tirto, 2018). Minister Nasir has added that there will be test questions that will be developed at the 2019 UTBK in the form of a Potential Scholastic Test (TPS) and an Academic Competency Test (TKA) by adjusting the examination groups in the form of science and social studies.

The results of the research (Lestari, et al, 2018) at the State University of Makassar that on the admission pathway for new student candidates, there are several pathways, namely the SNMPTN and SBMPTN pathways in 2013 by 50% that has been accepted, the SNMPTN pathway for 2016 is 46% which have been accepted

through the SBMPTN route, and only 22% for 2016 were received through the independent route. The SBMPT N exam is designed to see the basic abilities and potentials built by prospective students to be able to enter public universities by selecting the study program they are interested in. The study program on the SBMPTN exam is divided into 2; namely, the ability to reason with a high level (high-level thinking), which has academic abilities, can be mastered from basic fields of study in the fields of science and social sciences.

In 2017, prospective participants who have chosen art and sports programs were required to take skills exams, but in 2018 it is different for the selection of art and sports study programs, only with a portfolio. In measuring high learning ability, it is necessary to take the SBMPTN test or be able to take part in learning guidance (Bimbel) (Dayanti, 2018). The time for the test is carried out for 12 days on Saturdays and Sundays. Students can see the time of the test through the existing website. For the process of implementing tests conducted by students, a maximum of 2 tests can be carried out at a price of 200 thousand per test. The goal is to get qualified, prospective students. To see the UTBK results, it can be seen that the test scores will be immediately seen ten days after the participant takes the test; the test scores are also seen by participants who take UTBK individually who will be sent directly to the chosen university destination, the results you want to see can be done by way of open the site that has been submitted to the registration process.

Loving and Palennari's research in (Claudya, 2017) has an implementation seen from an academic achievement achieved by prospective students in the SNMPTN selection pathway and the SBMPTN selection pathway in the 2008/2009 academic year with an average GPA of students from the SNMPTN pathway of 2.9582 and the SBMPTN has an achievement of 2.9587. In 2013 the Department of Economic Education, FKIP Unsyiah showed that graduates through the SBMPTN route had an average of 3.45, SNMPTN was 3.32, and UMB had an average of 3.36 (Meutia & Harun, 2018). Academic achievement is based on several factors that can be seen from the social environment that will adapt to the student's personality and psychology (Nur et al., 2018).

In school, children have a very important role in being able to control and how the development of the achievements achieved by students. Academic achievements in children have factors that can be attributed to the attitudes and environment or that of students (Nur et al., 2018). Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) students filled online assessments of 5,626 or 74.02% for new students (Gofar et al., 2019). The dominant personality traits of new students are optimistic, respectively, 59.86%, 58.14%, and 64.99% for the SNMPTN, SBMPTN, and Entrance Examination (Ujian Saringan Masuk / USM) pathways.

There are several advantages of using Android, namely: (1) openness, which is free to use at the cost of the available system because it is Linux and open source, (2) the existing architecture in the android component has inspiration from internet technology in the form of mashups, (3) the existence of support service that can make it easier to use various application services, (4) support in the best graphics, where the support is from various 2D graphics and animations that can integrate with 3D can create different applications or games (Zai et al., 2015). According to Indrayani (2011), there are two factors that become obstacles to technical and non-technical factors. Technical factors can be seen in the form of infrastructure, material design, financial. Meanwhile, non-technical factors include culture and technology blindness.

Research Utari & Yosef (2018) conducted learning styles that are owned by combined students from SNMPTN, SBMPTN, and USM. Of the 32 students, they carried out some of the styles that the researcher would spread. These learning styles are not independent styles, comparative styles, participatory styles, and independent styles. For these results, each student can get different work results that can be seen at the end of the semester. The provision of information services is to provide information services that will be improved to students' understanding of their potential and initial capital in achieving what they want.

Dinarti (2015) stated one of the forms of student learning can be seen from the average value, which can be seen in each final semester. Every student has different results in learning achievement that results in the GPA of each student each year (Lukmanulhakim, 2018). The Cumulative Achievement Index (GPA) is useful for calculating the average number of credits to be able to take the next semester, being able to judge according to students' learning abilities, and getting certain predicates in graduation later.

Learning achievement is the result of learning that has been done to achieve results in accordance with the real abilities of students, which can be seen from the efforts that can be achieved (Quadratullah, 2014). According to the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik / BPS) in 2016, living quarters are divided into two, namely a special residence and an ordinary place (Alkautsar et al., 2014). A special residence is a residence that is only managed by the foundation in the management of daily life. Ordinary residence is a residence used for a person or group living in a physical building.

According to Silaban (2019), the use of learning outcomes can be used as a reference for determining criteria at the time of selection for new student admissions, which can be seen by the tendency to manipulate data on report card results in high school. Learning outcomes are competencies or abilities seen

from the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor results that have been mastered by students after participating in teaching and learning (Mawarni, 2013).

## 5. CONCLUSION

In the college admission process that is carried out, there are several pathways where the pathway has requirements that must be met in carrying out registration through the website available. The selection path for new student admissions is every year; the developments that follow current technology. In 2017 the test was carried out in the form of a printed, written test, and for arts and sports programs, they must take further tests according to their abilities.

Unlike in 2018, the test using a computer has been carried out by inputting data on prospective participants, and test results will be sent according to the objectives of the selected university. For art and sport programs, only send the portfolio. Universities also have score criteria for prospective students each year. The development of the college entrance selection pathway is increasingly developing to keep up with increasingly sophisticated technological developments. Engineering problems on the computer in order to find technical personnel who are experts in this matter, the error during the selection test has a problem that will quickly break down.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Adam's. H. Nugraha, widya silfianti. (2016). Measurement of Service Quality for the New Student Admission Website at Gunadarma University Using the Webqual Method. *Gunadarma University Computer Informatics Scientific Journal*, 21(2), 79–85. <http://ejournal.gunadarma.ac.id/index.php/infokom/article/view/1722>
- [2] Alkautsar, MR, Azhar, MB, Studi, P., Dokter, P., Medicine, F., Sriwijaya, U. , Clinic, BP, Medicine, F., Sriwijaya, U., Anatomy, B., Medicine, F., Sriwijaya, U., Indonesia, R., & Ristek, P. (2014). Relationship between School Accreditation, Origin of School, Admission Path, and Residence with Student Grade Point Average The learning process is a major activity in the world of education, including in Higher Education (PT). *Success p. Indonesian Biomedical Journal*, 4(3).
- [3] Ariyanto, T., Rusdianto, DS, & Amalia, F. (2019). Website for Development of Management Information System for SBMPTN-Based Tryout Activities. 3(6), 5902–5909.
- [4] Claudya, Y. (2017). Differences in Student Achievement Based on Selection Pathways to the Department of Physics Education, Syiah Kuala University. *Physics Education Student Scientific Journal*, 02(03), 321–325.
- [5] Dayanti, DDWI (2018). Infimum Class Pass Education Program. *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Mathematics and Mathematics Education*, 2, 187– 195.

- [6] Dewi Lestari, Herman Anis, K. (2018). Analysis of Learning Outcomes of Physics Department Students Based on Entry (Snmptn, Sbmtptn, and Independent) Makassar State University. *Journal of Science and Physical Education (JSPF)* Volume 14, Number 3. Desember 2018, 15–25.
- [7] Dinarti, F. (2015). Orientation of the Selection Path for Higher Education Graves Against Differences in Student Learning Performance 2012-2014, Department of Fine Arts Education, State University of Surabaya. *Journal of Fine Arts Education*, 03(02), 166–172.
- [8] Endah, E. (2015). Comparative Analysis of Learning Achievement in Nutrition Science of Banyuwangi Students at STIKES Based on New Student Admissions Pathways. 1(1), 1–8.
- [9] Farasabila, T., & Rachman, B. (2019). Information Seeking Behavior Regarding Higher Education By Grade 12 Students of State High School 26 Jakarta. *Journal of Information, Libraries, and Archives*, 21, 109–117.
- [10] Faula Amelia Utari, Yosef, H. (2018). Academic Performance Of Unsri Pgsd Students In The 2016 Academic Year Accepted By System. *Journal of Primary School Innovation*, 5(2), 147–150.
- [11] Gofar, N., Napitupulu, SM, Rubiyanti, Y., Briggs, C., & Briggs, I. (2019). Character Profiles of 2019 Sriwijaya University New Students Based on College Entrance Pathways. 17–18.
- [12] Indrayani, E. (2011). Management of Educational Academic Information Systems Based On Information Technology And Communication (ICT). *Journal of Educational Research*, 12(1), 45–60.
- [13] Jefly Acay. (2019). Application Of Value Based Application Of Snmptn Prediction (National Selection To State Higher Education) Based On Value In Sma Negeri 6 Surabaya. *Journal of Educational Management Inspiration*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- [14] Jolianis, CR (2019). Motivating Students Of High School And Vocational School 1 Ampek Nagari To Continue Education To College Education. *Journal of Community Service UP3M STKIP PGRI Sumatra West*, 1(2), 70–77.
- [15] Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia. 2018. SNMPTNSBMPTN 2018 Followed by 85 PTNs. Online: <https://ristekdikti.go.id/snmptnsbmptn-2018-followed-85-ptn/>. Accessed March 1, 2018
- [16] Kompas, 2018. Note, These are 6 New 2019 SBMPTN Rules. online at:
- [17] Lukmanulhakim, L. (2018). Middle School Report Card Value And Its Relationship With Student Cumulative Achievement Index. *Journal of Educational Science Vision*, 10(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.26418/jvip.v9i1.25958>
- [18] M. Fadhli Eka Putra Prayoga, Martunis, QA (2018). Study Of Information Services On Changes In Attitude Of Students In Election Of Educational Departments. *Student Guidance and Counseling Scientific Journal*, 3(2), 86–92.
- [19] Mawarni, PI (2013). Comparison of Student Learning Outcomes in Accounting Education at State University of Surabaya in terms of educational background and college entrance selection pathways. *Journal of Accounting Education*, 01(1), 1–6.
- [20] Nur, F., Fauzan, R., Aziz, J., Setiawan, BD, & Arwani, I. (2018). Implementation of the K-Means Algorithm for Clustering Student Academic Performance. *Journal of Information Technology and Computer Science Development*, 2(6), 2243–2251.
- [21] Prabowo, YS, & Sunyoto, A. (2015). Decision Support System for Selection of the Department of SNMPTN for Students of SMAN 7 Purworejo. 182 *CSRID Journal*, Vol. 6 No.3 October 2014, p. 182-195, 9–10. [ejournal.stikom bali.ac.id/index.php/knsi/article/download/438/91](http://ejournal.stikom.bali.ac.id/index.php/knsi/article/download/438/91)
- [22] Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 Year 2010 regarding the pattern Admissions to undergraduate programs On Higher Education.
- [23] Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 6 of 2020 concerning New Student Admissions for Undergraduate Programs at State Universities.
- [24] Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 45 of 2015 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 2 of 2015 concerning Admission of New Students for Undergraduate Programs at State Universities.
- [25] Peraturan Menteri Riset Teknologi Dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia Nomor 60 Tahun 2018 tentang Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru Program Sarjana Pada Perguruan Tinggi Negeri.
- [26] Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi.
- [27] Qudratullah, MF (2014). Pengaruh Jalur Penerimaan Mahasiswa Dan Asal Sekolah Terhadap Prestasi Mahasiswa Di Fakultas Sains Dan Teknologi Uin Sunan Kalijaga. *Fourier*, 3(1), 12–22.
- [28] Raudah Meutia, M. Yusuf Harun, AWA (2018). Perbandingan Indeks Prestasi Kumulatif (Ipk) Mahasiswa Berdasarkan Jalur Masuk Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Syiah Kuala. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Geografi FKIP UNSYIAH*, 3(4), 463–471. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- [29] Rusli, Syamsul Bakhri Gaffar, SB, & Ahmad, MA (2014). Pengujian Normal Multivariat dan Homoskedastisitas Matriks Varians-Kovarians pada Prestasi Balajar dan Kredit Lulus Mahasiswa UNM Angkatan 2014. 1, 1–4.

- [30] Saputra, KEA (2016). Studi Komparatif Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Ekonomi Ditinjau Dari Jalur Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru Tahun 2011. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JJPE)*, 6(1).
- [31] Silaban, N. (2019). Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa Penerima Bidik Misi. *JOEAL (Journal of Education and Instruction)*, 2(2), 97–103. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.126.1.78>
- [32] Suwena, KR (2017). Jalur Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru Bukan Penentu Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa. *Ekuitas: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 5(2), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.23887/ekuitas.v5i2.12749>
- [33] Tina Wardania Firdani, Ismaini zain, Wahyu wibowo, Vita Ratnasari, AD (2015). Analisis faktor pembentuk indeks siswa pada seleksi nasional masuk perguruan tinggi negeri (snmptn). *Seminar Nasional Humaniora Dan Aplikasi Teknologi Informasi*, I(1), 190–194.
- [34] Tirto. 22 agustus 2018. Kebijakan Baru SBMPTN 2019 dari Kemenristekdikti. Online: <https://tirto.id/kebijakan-baru-sbmptn-2019-dari-kemenristekdikti-c8ky>
- [35] Ulfatin, N. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif di Bidang Pendidikan: Teori dan Aplikasi* (Bayumedia).
- [36] Usman. (2015). Analisis Perbandingan Prestasi Belajar Fisika Dasar Mahasiswa Berdasarkan Jalur Penerimaan Mahasiswa di Jurusan Fisika Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Universitas Negeri Makassar. *Jurnal Sains Dan Pendidikan Fisika (JSPF)*, 11(1), 40–48.
- [37] UU No 20. (2003). Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No 20 Tentang Sistem
- [38] Pendidikan Nasional. Jakarta: Direktorat Pendidikan Menengah Umum, 6. [http://stpi-binainsanmulia.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Lamp\\_2\\_UU20-2003-Sisdiknas.doc](http://stpi-binainsanmulia.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Lamp_2_UU20-2003-Sisdiknas.doc)
- [39] Walno. (2019). Hubungan antara kepercayaan diri dan dukungan orang tua dengan minat melanjutkan studi ke perguruan tinggi. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Magister Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan*, 335–340.
- [40] Yusni Nyura, AT (2016). Perancangan sistem pendukung keputusan untuk seleksi penerimaan calon mahasiswa baru di politeknik negeri samarinda. *JUST IT*, 8(1), 997–1006.
- [41] Zai, KA, Prambudi, A., & Dewanto, J. (2015). Perancangan Dan Implementasi Try Out ( Uji Coba ) SNMPTN ( Seleksi Nasional Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri ) 9, 1–13.