FAST TRACK PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF ACCEPTANCE OF SUPERIOR PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS FOR THE MASTER PROGRAM FOR JAVA LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM FROM A CULTURAL HOPLOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Fast track is a superior program that has been implemented at various universities in Indonesia, for example ITS, ITB, Unibraw, Unnes, and Andalas. However, this program which prioritizes effectiveness in completing undergraduate to postgraduate studies has never been implemented in the Javanese Language Education Study Program at UNY. In fact, so far the study program has faced problems such as the long study period of students, both undergraduate and postgraduate, as well as the minimal number of master's students in Javanese Language Education each year. Through this fast track program, superior students from the undergraduate level have been programmed to take a master's degree from an early age, so that the problem of study period and the lack of new master's students can be resolved with one strategic step, namely the fast track. Considering the importance of the fast track program, this research must be carried out immediately. This research aims to: (1) prepare an analysis of the needs for implementing the fast track program in Master's and Doctoral Javanese Language Education Study Programs, and (2) prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in the context of implementing the fast track program to encourage the acceptance of new students in the superior category in this era. UNY PTNBH with a hoplological perspective.

This research uses the method. This research is a qualitative ethnographic educational research. Data was collected using (1) interview techniques, (2) FGD (focus group discussion), (3) observation and (4) documentation. Research data collection begins by searching for documents of students who are interested and wish to take part in the fast track program. Researchers also created research instruments which included interview guides, observation and documentation guides, and determined FGDs. FGDs were also carried out at other universities that have successfully implemented fast track programs. The data analysis techniques used are: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) presentation of educational ethnographic data, (4) drawing conclusions. Data validity was carried out using triangulation techniques.

Based on the research that has been carried out, the following results have been obtained: (1) an analysis of the needs and interests of Javanese Language Education Study Program undergraduate students in participating in the fast track program has been mapped; (2) SOPs have been prepared for the implementation of the fast track program. The SOP is prepared based on needs analysis, comparison of the implementation of fast track and FGD with universities that have implemented fast track programs.

Kata Kunci: *Fasttrack, hoplology, Javanese Language Education Study Program, UNY, superior*