

## Analysis of Factors Affecting Student Decisions in Selecting Sharia Economics Study Program at The Faculty of Islamic Religion Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta Rusandry RUSANDRY<sup>1</sup>, Ardian SAMSUDDIN<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract:

#### Purpose:

This study analyzes factors influencing students to take the Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University's Islamic Economics program. The factors that researchers will study include interest, motivation, parental status, and employment which are expected.

#### Methodology:

In this study, primary data was collected using a questionnaire method. The independent variables in this study are interest, motivation, and parental status expected work. This study uses a questionnaire method by making a list of questions and giving them to respondents in the hope of responding to these questions.

#### Findings:

Measurement variable is done by Likert scale using the suspension method. The population in this study were undergraduate students at the Faculty of Religion Islam Department of Sharia Economics at Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University.

#### Implication:

The sampling method was carried out by accidental sampling, a sampling technique based on coincidence/incidental encounter researchers. It can be used as a sample if viewed by someone who coincidentally encountered it; it is suitable as a data source.

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## INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, the development of science and technology is proliferating (Mulyani & Haliza, 2021). Of course, this impacts How people live their lives, including how fierce the competition is in the workplace. Therefore, education must be directed at creating human beings who are humane and capable of thinking, creating, and chanting unification between the head, hands, and heart (Utami & Purnomo, 2019). According to (Novitasari & Fauziddin, 2022), education is the best way to improve the quality of human resources, which will also impact living standards communal. In essence, education is one of the fundamental demands to survive in this world. In addition, students who want to continue their studies at the university will choose the appropriate major or program of study that suits their expectations and desires (Abbas, 2020). Determine the first and most stages. It is essential to choose a major because it significantly impacts the likelihood that You will be successful in college and your chosen prominent career, especially when applying your knowledge to a particular profession.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 12 of 2012, about the study program. The study program is an educational activity with a curriculum and specific learning methods in one type of academic education, whether professional or vocational education, organized by an educational institution, college, or university. According to (Sedyati, 2022), every university will have more than one faculty. Muhammadiyah

University Yogyakarta has many faculties, including the Faculty of Economics, Faculty of FISIPOL, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Medicine, and Faculty of Religion Islam. One of the faculties prospective students are interested in is the faculty of religion Islam, especially the Islamic economics study program. Some argue they enjoy studying courses around this significance and can also choose this major. Besides that, some say they have great opportunities when looking for work after graduation (Maryoni, 2021).

The results of an initial survey conducted on several Economics students Sharia it turns out there are several factors that cause students to choose ES study program as a place for further learning. The internal factors are personal, parents' economy, place of residence, environment, and others. Meanwhile, external factors, among others, are accreditation value, concentration, curriculum, facilities and infrastructure, and so on (Hamid, 2019).

Studies that examine student decisions in choosing a study program that is rarely done, especially the factors that influence students in choosing a study program. Some research results included research conducted by (Saputra & Rizal, 2019). The results of his research show that there are seven factors forming student interest in the factors of choosing the FT-UNP PTB Study Program, namely: personal self-factors, family environmental factors, social and environmental factors, factors physical evidence, physical factors, lifestyle level factors, and perception factors. Others can be seen from the writings (Siregar, et al., 2019). The results of the analysis of family support factors are shared into five categories in influencing student interest in choosing majors in mathematics education, namely: a) very high effect 5%, b) high effect 23%, c) medium effect 49%, d) low effect 16%, and e) influence deficient 7%. Subsequent research was conducted by (Haikal et al., 2020).

The results of this study indicate that the cost of education, social background, economics, history, and study program prospects have a partially positive and significant effect simultaneously on the decisions of class XII SMA/SMK students in Makassar City chose the Accounting Study Program at Makassar State University as the destination studying. Several studies that discuss student decisions in choosing the study program above have a fundamental drawback, namely the absence of study of the essential factors as well as analysis to see how far the influence of students in making decisions to choose the appropriate study program with the student's interests. This research wants to show new prospects in looking at Interest factors, Student Motivation, Socioeconomic Status, and Occupation to be expected for the future.

## METHODS

In this study, primary data was collected using a questionnaire method. The independent variables in this study are interest, motivation, and parental status expected work. The dependent variable is the election Islamic Economics study program. To test the validity of the questionnaire using Karl Pearson and the reliability test using Product Moment. To provide a score, this study used a Likert scale, namely the scale used for measuring the perception of a person or group of social phenomena.

The population used in this study were Faculty students Islamic Religion Department of Sharia Economics, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, in academic 2021/2022. The sampling method was carried out by accidental method sampling, namely the technique of determining a sample based on coincidence/incidentally meeting with researchers and can be used as a sample if viewed by someone who coincidentally encountered it suitable as a data source. The sample data used in this study were as many as 60 students. The data from distributing the questionnaires will then be processed and analyzed using IBM SPSS 25 for Windows software. Data quality tested its validity and reliability. Furthermore, valid and reliable data will be used to provide evidence for the problem formulated by the researcher using factor analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Validity test.** The implementation of this research trial was carried out on students of the Faculty of Religion Islam Department of Islamic Economics at the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, as many as 60 students where correspondents are outside of the object to be studied. The results of these trials showed that the r-table value was 0.444 with a significance level of 5%. The summary of the results of the validity trial research is as follows:

**Validity test for student interest variable.** The following is a table of the results of calculating the validity test for the student interest variable, which consists of 10 items as follows:

**Table 1.** Student Interest Validity Test

No Item	r Count	r Table	Information
1	0,571	0,444	Valid
2	0,456	0,444	Valid
3	0,593	0,444	Valid
4	0,754	0,444	Valid
5	0,592	0,444	Valid
6	0,558	0,444	Valid
7	0,477	0,444	Valid
8	0,655	0,444	Valid
9	0,509	0,444	Valid
10	0,685	0,444	Valid

*Source: SPSS data processing*

From the table above, the items used to measure student interest are all valid because the corrected item-total correlation is more significant than 0.444, so it can be concluded that student interest measurement tools can be used in this study.

**Validity test for student motivation variables.** The following is a table of the results of calculating the validity test for the student motivation variable, which consists of 12 items as follows:

**Table 2.** Student Motivation Validity Test

No Item	r Count	r Table	Information
1	0,535	0,444	Valid
2	0,577	0,444	Valid
3	0,547	0,444	Valid
4	0,560	0,444	Valid
5	0,455	0,444	Valid
6	0,549	0,444	Valid
7	0,450	0,444	Valid
8	0,801	0,444	Valid
9	0,633	0,444	Valid
10	0,499	0,444	Valid

11	0,461	0,444	Valid
12	0,586	0,444	Valid

Source: SPSS data processing

From the table above, the items used to measure student motivation are all valid because the corrected item-total correlation is more significant than 0.444, so it can be concluded that the student motivation measurement tool can be used in research.

Test the validity of the variable socioeconomic status of students' parents. The following is a table of the results of calculating the validity test for the parents' socioeconomic status variable consisting of 6 items as follows.

**Table 3.** Socioeconomic Status Validity Test Student Parents

No Item	R Count	r table	Information
1	0,758	0,444	Valid
2	0,846	0,444	Valid
3	0,524	0,444	Valid
4	0,655	0,444	Valid
5	0,668	0,444	Valid
6	0,672	0,444	Valid

Source: SPSS data processing

From the table above, the items used to measure the socioeconomic status variable of students' parents are valid because all corrected item-total correlations are more than 0.444, so the socioeconomic measuring instrument of students' parents can be used in research.

**Validity test for expected job variables.** The following is a table of the results of calculating the validity test for the expected work variables, which consist of 5 items as follows:

**Table 4.** Expected Job Validity Test

No Item	R Count	R Table	Information
1	0,608	0,444	Valid
2	0,809	0,444	Valid
3	0,766	0,444	Valid
4	0,700	0,444	Valid
5	0,803	0,444	Valid

Source: SPSS data processing

From the table above, the items used to measure the expected work variable are valid because all corrected item-total correlations are more than 0.444, so the expected job measurement tool can be used in research.

**Reliability Test.** The results of the reliability test analysis with a total of 60 correspondents using Cronbach's Alpha obtained the following results:

**Table 5.** Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test

Variable	Coefficient Alpha	Index	Conclusion
Student Interest	0,6	0,766	Reliable
Student Motivation	0,6	0,782	Reliable
Status Social Economics Person Older Students	0,6	0,764	Reliable
Expected work	0,6	0,786	Reliable
Factor Context Learning	0,6	0,752	Reliable

Source: SPSS Data Processing

From the data above, the index is greater than the alpha coefficient, which is equal to 0.6, so it can be said that the measuring instrument is reliable and can be used.

**Hypothesis Test.** The influence of student interest on the selection of the Islamic Economics study program at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta Analysis of interest factors that influence students in choosing a study program uses the chi-square test because it does not require that the data is not normally distributed.

**Table 6.** Testing the Student Interest Hypothesis

	Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Person Chi-square	4.019 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.045		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	2.993	1	0.84		
Likelihood Ratio	4.088	1	0.43		
Fisher's Exact Test				0.58	0.41
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.955	1	0.47		
N of Valid Cases	63				

Source: SPSS Data Processing

From the results of data analysis using SPSS above, the interest factor influences students in choosing the Islamic Economics study program at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. This is evidenced by the asymp-sign value of 0.045, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, and  $\chi^2$  Count of 4.019, which is greater than  $\chi^2$  *tabel* which is 3.841 where the degree of confidence used is 5%. Based on the existing concepts, it can be seen that interest influences the decision to choose the Islamic Economics study program at Muhammadiyah University, Yogyakarta. Besides that, interest is also directly proportional to the student's decision in choosing the Islamic Economics major, where the more significant the interest, the greater the student's decision to choose the Islamic Economics major.

Analysis of the motivational factors that influence students in choosing a study program uses the chi-square test because it does not require that the data is not normally distributed.

**Table 7.** Testing the Student Motivation Hypothesis

Chi-Square Tests	
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	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Person Chi-square	5.703a	1	0.017		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	4.067	1	0.35		
Likelihood Ratio	5.888	1	0.15		
Fisher's Exact Test				0.27	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.613	1	0.18		
N of Valid Cases	63				

Source: SPSS Data Processing

From the data analysis above, motivation influences students in choosing the Islamic Economics study program at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. This is evidenced by the asymp-sign value of 0.017, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, and  $\chi^2$  Count of 5.703, which is greater than  $\chi^2$  table of 3.841, where the degree of confidence used is 5%. This is very good in learning activities, considering that motivation is closely related to the stimulus that turns students into motivated and motivated to do something related to learning. This is in line with previous research.

Analysis of parents' socioeconomic status factors that influence students in choosing a study program uses the chi-square test because it does not require that the data is not normally distributed.

**Table 8.** Hypothesis Testing of Socioeconomic Status of Students' Parents

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Person Chi-square	.220a	1	0.639		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	.036	1	0.345		
Likelihood Ratio	.222	1	0.638		
Fisher's Exact Test				.781	.427
Linear-by-Linear Association	.217	10.642			
N of Valid Cases	63				

Source: SPSS Data Processing

The data analysis above shows that the socioeconomic status of students' parents does not influence students in choosing the Islamic Economics study program at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta.

This is evidenced by the value asymp-sign of 0.639, more significant than the significance level of 0.05, and  $\chi^2$  Count of 0.220, smaller than  $\chi^2$  table of 3.841, where the degree of confidence used is 5%. Parents' socioeconomic status is not an absolute factor in choosing a study program. Maybe this happens because parents free their children to choose majors according to their preferences and desires.

Analysis of the expected employment status factor that influences students in choosing a study program uses the chi-square test because it does not require that the data is not normally distributed.

**Table 9.** Job Status Hypothesis Testing

	Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)    Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Person Chi-square	6.029a	1	.014	
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	4.749	1	.029	
Likelihood Ratio	6.368	1	.012	
Fisher's Exact Test				.026    .013
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.933	1.015		
N of Valid Cases	63			

Source: SPSS Data Processing

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and data testing that has been done, it can be concluded that the factors that influence Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta university students in choosing the Islamic Economics study program are:

1. The interest factor where the asymp-sign value is 0.045, smaller than the significance level of 0.05, and  $\chi^2$  Count is 4.019, more excellent than  $\chi^2$  table which is 3.841.
2. Motivational factors where the asymp- sign value of 0.017 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 and  $\chi^2$  Count of 5.703, more significant than  $\chi^2$  table of 3.841.
3. The expected work factor where the asymp-sign value is 0.014 which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 and  $\chi^2$  Count of 6.029, more significant than  $\chi^2$  table of 3.841.

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