

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL VIEW OF UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

2.1 History of Universitas Diponegoro

Universitas Diponegoro (Undip) in Semarang, Central Java, was established around the early 1950s. At that time, there was only one state university in Central Java Province and the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), namely Gadjah Mada University (UGM). In the early 1950s, the people of Semarang needed a university. In addition, the number of people graduating from high school in the northern part of Central Java continued to increase. To meet this need, the Semarang University Foundation was established on December 4, 1956 with the Notary Deed of R.M. Soeprapto No. 59. Semarang University was established as a result of this foundation. Semarang University was officially opened on January 9, 1957, with Mr. Imam Bardjo as the first President.

Over time, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir Soekarno changed the name of Semarang University to Universitas Diponegoro on January 9, 1960, on the Dies Natalis of Semarang University. Semarang University received the name change as an appreciation for its achievements in developing the field of higher education in Central Java. Government Regulation Number 7 of 1961 and Decree of the Minister of Education, Teaching, and Culture Number 101247/UU dated December 3, 1960 then confirmed this presidential decision.

The decision was implemented gradually starting from October 15, 1957, known as Dies Natalis Undip because that date was the 'five-day battle' of the physical revolution in Semarang City. In addition to showing the gratitude of the nation's successors for the promise left by the independence fighters, Undip chose that date as a way to continue the ideals of the nation's independence fighters to fill independence by educating the nation.

Furthermore, the status of State University (PTN) Undip is based on Government Regulation No. 7 of 1961 as a PTN domiciled in Semarang. Then the status of the Public Service Agency (BLU) is based on the Decree of the Minister

of Finance number 259 / KMK.05. / 2008 dated September 15, 2008 concerning the Determination of Universitas Diponegoro in the Ministry of National Education as a Government Agency that implements Public Service Agency Financial Management. Furthermore, Universitas Diponegoro in financial management follows the Public Service Agency Management pattern Status of State University-Legal Entity (PTN-BH) (tim detikcom, 2022).

2.2 Vision and Mission of Universitas Diponegoro

2.2.1 Vision

Universitas Diponegoro Becomes an Excellent Research University

2.2.2 Mission

1. Organizing education to produce superior and competitive graduates.
2. Organizing research that produces publications, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), textbooks, policies and technologies that are effective and efficient by prioritizing local culture and resources.
3. Organizing community service that produces publications, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), textbooks, policies and technologies that are effective and efficient by prioritizing local culture and resources.
4. Developing professionalism, capability, accountability in good university governance and the independence of higher education institutions.

2.3 Universitas Diponegoro Logo

The Universitas Diponegoro logo, apart from being an identification mark, also has its own meaning for each image



Picture 2.1 Universitas Diponegoro Logo

The following is the meaning of the Universitas Diponegoro logo:

1. The pentagon symbol symbolizes the state philosophy of Pancasila.
2. The jasmine flower buds are meaningful as a symbol of higher education.
3. The keris symbolize the sharpness of analysis.
4. The kupel/dome symbolizes the religiosity of campus residents.
5. The silhouette of Prince Diponegoro symbolizes the heroic spirit possessed by Prince Diponegoro.
6. The 8 rays of light symbolize enlightenment and illumination to the community in the fields of science and technology and arts and symbolize the dissemination of the results of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education to all corners
7. The 15 flower petals and 10 flower petals symbolize the date and month of the birth of Universitas Diponegoro (October 15).
8. The black color on the base color, the core of the keris and its handle symbolize personality.
9. The golden yellow color (prada) on the frame color and silhouette of Prince Diponegoro symbolizes greatness.
10. The red color on the 8 rays of light behind the silhouette of Prince Diponegoro symbolizes courage.
11. The white color on the petals and leaves of the flower and the writing of Universitas Diponegoro Semarang symbolizes purity.

2.4 Universitas Diponegoro Faculties

Universitas Diponegoro has 11 faculties with various study programs. Here are the 11 faculties at Universitas Diponegoro.

2.4.1 Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law is the oldest faculty at Universitas Diponegoro. The Faculty of Law at Universitas Diponegoro has undergraduate and postgraduate levels of education. For the undergraduate level, the Faculty of Law only has one study program, namely law science.

2.4.2 Faculty of Economics and Business

The Faculty of Economics and Business of Universitas Diponegoro or commonly abbreviated as FEB UNDIP has undergraduate, master and doctoral education levels. FEB UNDIP has 3 departments, namely: the department of management, the department of economics and the department of accounting. For the undergraduate level, FEB UNDIP has 4 study programs, namely: management, economics, Islamic economics, and accounting.

2.4.3 Faculty of Cultural Sciences

The Faculty of Cultural Sciences is a faculty that studies a culture in depth. The Faculty of Cultural Sciences (FIB) has undergraduate and postgraduate levels of education. At the undergraduate level there are 6 study programs including: English literature, Indonesian literature, history, library science, social anthropology, and Japanese language and culture.

2.4.4 Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

The Faculty of Social and Political Sciences is a renowned faculty in universities throughout Indonesia and is commonly known as FISIP. FISIP UNDIP has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. For the undergraduate level, there are 5 study programs, including: public administration, business administration, government science, communication science, and international relations.

2.4.5 Faculty of Medicine

The Faculty of Medicine or FK UNDIP is one of the leading medical faculties in Indonesia. FK UNDIP has undergraduate, postgraduate, and specialist doctor education levels. For the undergraduate level, there are 5 study programs, including: medicine and medical profession, nutrition, nursing and nurse profession, pharmacy, dentistry and dental profession.

2.4.6 Faculty of Public Health

The Faculty of Public Health or FKM UNDIP has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. For undergraduate education level, FKM UNDIP only has 2 study programs, namely: public health and occupational safety and health.

2.4.7 Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences

The Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences or FPIK UNDIP has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. For undergraduate level, FPIK UNDIP has 6 study programs including: aquaculture, marine science, aquatic resource management, oceanography, capture fisheries, and fishery product technology

2.4.8 Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture

The Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture or FPP UNDIP has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. For the undergraduate level, FPP UNDIP has 4 study programs, including: animal husbandry, agribusiness, agro-ecotechnology, and food technology

2.4.9 Faculty of Psychology

The Faculty of Psychology is a faculty at Universitas Diponegoro that studies psychology. The Faculty of Psychology has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. For the undergraduate level, there is only one study program, namely psychology.

2.4.10 Faculty of Science and Mathematics

The Faculty of Science and Mathematics or FSM UNDIP has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. For the undergraduate level, FSM UNDIP has 7 study programs, including: mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, statistics, biotechnology, and informatics.

2.4.11 Faculty of Engineering

The Faculty of Engineering or FT UNDIP has undergraduate and postgraduate education levels. FT UNDIP has the largest number of study programs at Universitas Diponegoro, which at the undergraduate level FT UNDIP has 12 study programs including: civil engineering, architecture, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, regional and city planning, industrial engineering, environmental engineering, naval engineering, geodetic engineering, geological engineering, computer engineering.

2.5 Respondents Characteristics

Respondent characteristics are used to gain an understanding of the background of the respondents or research subjects. Respondents are classified into several groups based on age, gender, and faculty. To collect data, questionnaires were distributed to individuals who were eligible and willing to participate in the study. The questionnaires were distributed in the Universitas Diponegoro campus environment via google form. Here are the sum and percentation of the respondents.

2.5.1 Respondents based on age

In this study, respondents who met the requirements based on age were 18 to 25 years old. This age range was chosen because it is the average age of undergraduate students. The following is the number of respondents based on age classification.

Table 2.1 Frequency and Percentage of Respondents Based on Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18	45 persons	13,6%
19	40 persons	12,1%
20	49 persons	14,8%
21	32 persons	9,7%
22	39 persons	11,8%
23	46 persons	13,9%
24	41 persons	12,4%
25	38 persons	11,5%

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Based on the data above, the respondent of this research was spread across various age ranges, starting from 18 to 25 years old which are the range of age of undergraduate student. The respondent that has the largest number based on age was 20 years old with 49 respondents (14,8%). Followed with the age of 23 years with 46 respondents (13,9%), and 18 years of age with 45 respondents (13,6%). Respondent aged 24 years old with 41 respondents (12,4%) and 19 years old with 40 respondents (12,1%). The age 22 years old with 39 respondents (11,8%), followed with the age of 25 years old with 38 respondents (11,5%), and the last and the lowest respondents were the age of 21 years with 32 respondents (9,7%).

2.5.2 Respondents based on gender

Male and female can be respondents of this research, the following is the total number and percentage of the respondents based on their gender.

Table 2.2 Frequency and Percentage of Respondents Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	165 persons	50%
Female	165 persons	50%

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Based on the table above related to respondent based on gender, the total respondent based on gender were evenly divided between male and female. The male respondents with 165 respondents (50%), likewise, the female respondent with 165 respondents (50%). This showed that the research sample had a balance gender distribution.

2.5.3 Respondents based on faculty

There are 11 faculties in Universitas Diponegoro. By using Roscoe (1975) method in determining the sum of the sample, 30 respondents chosen from each faculty in Universitas Diponegoro. The following is the number of respondents based on the faculty in Universitas Diponegoro.

Table 2.3 Frequency and Percentage of Respondents Based on Faculty

Faculty	Frequency	Percentage
Faculty of Law	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Economics and Business	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Cultural Sciences	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Medicine	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Public Health	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Psychology	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Science and Mathematics	30 Persons	9,1%
Faculty of Engineering	30 Persons	9,1%

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of respondents in this research was taken evenly from each faculty at Universitas Diponegoro, each as many as 30 people, with a total of 11 faculties. By using the Roscoe (1975) method in determining the number of samples, each faculty contributed 9.1% of the total respondents. The faculties involved include the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Economics and Business, Faculty of Cultural

Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Public Health, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Faculty of Psychology, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, and Faculty of Engineering. This approach allows for an even distribution of samples from all faculties, so that the results of the study are expected to reflect diverse perspectives from various fields of science at Universitas Diponegoro.