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EVALUATION OF RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAMS INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE STAKE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate the planning, implementation and results of the research grant program of the Research and Community Service Institute at the Sultan Muhammad Syafiuddin Sambas Islamic Institute. The research method used is a qualitative research method, ethnographic research type, a Stake model program evaluation approach with stages of antecedents, transactions and outcomes. The research subjects were the Head of LPPM, Head of the LPPM Research Center and Grant Participants. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observation and documentation studies. The data analysis techniques used by the Miles and Hubermen model are: data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusions. The research

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results showed that: 1. The number of participants who took part increased by 50% and the number of participants who passed increased by 250%. It was found that there was still a lack of participation from lecturers and the number of research grant quotas provided by LPPM had not been fulfilled. 2. Program implementation has been 71.43% complete. It was found that each program activity did not comply with the predetermined schedule. 3. Research results in the form of reports and article publications have only reached 28.57%, the other participants have not completed the research with the time allowance of 4 months. 4. There is contingency between input, implementation and results. Because the number of participants who registered did not meet the quota, additional time was given, so the implementation of research activities also experienced a shift so that the research results were completed far from the target time with a gap of 4 months. Overall, the Research Grant Program is very necessary, continued and improved from aspects that are considered dominant.
Keywords: Program Evaluation, research grants, LPPM, Stakr mode

INTRODUCTION

Research is one of the sub-elements of implementing the Tri Dharma in every higher education institution (Nasrullah, 2019: 1). Carrying out research and community service is an obligation for higher education institutions to be carried out in accordance with what is mandated by Law no. 20 of 2003 (Research, 2018:1). So that higher education administrators should facilitate research and service in the institutions they organize (Agustino, 2020: 1). In this way, the Tri Dharma of higher education can be easily implemented by lecturers at the relevant institutions.

LPPM stands for Institute for Research and Community Service and is an institution in higher education. It can also be said that LPPM is a knowledge base for research activities in the academic community (Adnyana, I Ketut Widhi Wirawan, 2020: 103). LPPM has the duties and functions of compiling, coordinating, facilitating, monitoring and evaluating in the field of research (Nasrullah, 2019: 1). As stated in Law no. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education Article 45 emphasizes that research in higher education is directed at developing science and technology, as well as improving community welfare and the nation's competitiveness (Research, 2018:1). Therefore, the commitment of the Sultan Muhammad Syafiuddin Islamic Institute (IAIS) Sambas through the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) provides access and opportunities for lecturers to increase capacity (capacity

building) in the academic realm, especially in the field of research (Nasrullah, 2019: 1).

The vision of LPPM IAIS Sambas is, "To become a Reference Institute for Research and Community Service (LP2M) in Scientific and Islamic Development with a Transnational Insight for the Advancement of Civilization in Southeast Asia." With a mission: 1) Carrying out research on Islamic religious sciences with a cross-country perspective in Southeast Asia; 2) Improving the quality of reputable scientific publications on a national and international scale; 3) Carrying out community service for the benefit of community development and empowerment in Southeast Asia. 4. Collaborating with research and community service institutions at home and abroad, especially in the Southeast Asia region (Nasrullah, 2019: 1).

The objectives of the LPPM Program are: 1) Producing research on Islamic religious knowledge that has a cross-country perspective in Southeast Asia; 2) Produce quality, reputable scientific publications on a national and international scale. 3) Producing community service for the benefit of community development and empowerment in Southeast Asia. 4. Established collaboration with domestic and foreign research and community service institutions, especially in the Southeast Asia region (Nasrullah, 2019: 2).

The research grant program is carried out by LPPM IAIS Sambas periodically, namely twice a year. The number of researchers ready to be funded in one semester is 15 research studies. So in a year it is hoped that 30 facilitated research will be carried out. However, from the two periods of implementing the research program with open socialization, only 9 studies were carried out, 2 studies in the first period and 7 studies in the second period. The number of applicants was 10 in the first period and 15 proposals in the 2nd period. However, the research carried out is still far from the expected number. Therefore, Research Program Evaluation needs to be carried out in the Research Grant Program organized by LPPM at IAIS Sambas, second period of the 2020/2021 Academic Year.

Program evaluation is a form of systematic investigative activity about something valuable and valuable about an object (Muryadi, 2017: 1). A program is a unit or unit of activity as the implementation or realization of a policy that takes place in a continuous process, occurs within an organization and involves many people (Ambiyar, M & Muharika D, SST, 2019: 18). Program evaluation needs to be

carried out to ensure that existing programs can be implemented well (Ambiyar, M & Muharika D, SST, 2019: 18). It can also be said that evaluation needs to be carried out to find out whether the set goals have been achieved. Apart from that, program evaluation also aims to compare what the program has achieved with what the program should achieve based on established standards (Muryadi, 2017: 1).

The stake evaluation model is an evaluation model introduced by stake. also called the calculation evaluation model or consideration description model. The meaning of the word consideration in this model is the consideration carried out by the evaluator based on a comparison of the conditions resulting from the program evaluation with what occurred in other programs. The target objects being evaluated are the same (Ambiyar, M & Muharika D, SST, 2019: 46). The word countenance comes from English which means approval or agreement. Arifin (in Puspayanti, 2018: 146) explains that the stake or content evaluation model is an appropriate program evaluation model for assessing learning in a complex manner. Meanwhile, in carrying out the evaluation, the evaluator compares the conditions of the program implementation results with the standards determined by the program (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 61).

Evaluation of the stake model (couintenance model) emphasizes two basic activities, namely description and judgment. Each of these two activities goes through three stages, namely: antecedent (context), transaction (process) and outcome (Widoyoko, 2013: 11). The most important thing in this model is the evaluator who makes an assessment of the program being evaluated. Stake explains that description is on the one hand and judgment is on the other hand. In addition, antecedent (input, transaction (process) and outcome (result) data are compared not only to determine the difference between objectives and reality but also compared with absolute standards to assess program benefits (Widoyoko, 2013: 12). The stake evaluation model is described as follows (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 62):

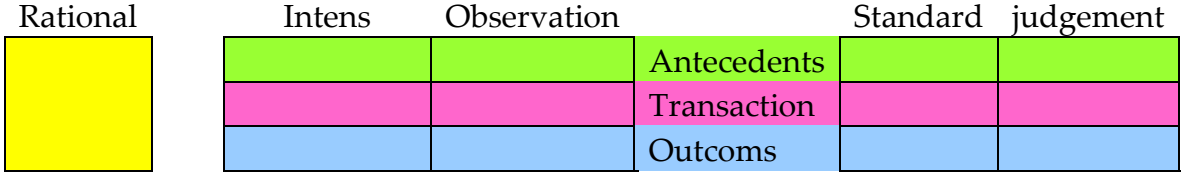

Figure 1. Stake Evaluation Model

The stake evaluation model in the form of the image above explains the steps that researchers must go through in obtaining data, analyzing the data and making conclusions from the program evaluation carried out. The steps taken include (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 63):

1. The first category (intense), is something planned by the program developer. An example of a program is the "Research Grant Program" by LPPM IAIS Sambas. In it there are 3 stages: antecedent (TOR), transaction (research activities and implementation), and outcome (research results).
2. Observation, is information obtained based on data that actually occurs in the field as an application of the first stage. This observation was also carried out at all 3 stages, namely antecedents (TOR), transactions (implementation according to TOR), and research results on research grant participants. The two steps above are carried out on the description matrix. In its implementation, observation results require descriptive analysis techniques, both percentages and central tendencies.

The next step is the consideration or judgment matrix. In the consideration matrix, the first category is standard. Standards are criteria that must be met by each antecedent, transaction and outcome stage. In the second category, considerations are final considerations based on the results of the first and second categories of the descriptive matrix and the first category of the consideration matrix. This means that the columns that the stake evaluation model must go through until completion are 12 boxes (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 63).

The steps that need to be taken when conducting evaluation research using the stake model include the following:

1. Data collection, data collected by the evaluator is data related to initial conditions, transactions and results. Data can be obtained through documentation studies or interviews. The aim is to clarify program objectives relating to initial conditions, transactions and results. Apart from that, data collection is also to ensure consistency between atecedence and outcome of transactions (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 63-64).
2. Analysis of contingency data, including logical and empirical analysis (descriptive matrix). This form of analysis is vertical, namely looking for relationships from the atecedence, transaction and outcome stages (Lukum, 2015: 30). Logical analysis is an analysis that is needed as a consideration to determine the relationship between

initial prerequisites, transactions and results (intense box row). At this stage the evaluator aims to determine whether the initial prerequisites planned by the programmer will be achieved with the proposed transaction plan or whether there may be another transaction model that is more effective. The same steps are also taken for empirical analysis, only based on actual field data (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 64).

3. Congruent analysis, namely analysis carried out as considerations given to find differences that occur between planning and reality. According to Lukum (2015: 30), congruence analysis is carried out by first developing standards for measuring program implementation at all evaluation stages by developing clear and measurable criteria.
4. Consideration of results, is where the evaluator gives consideration to the program being evaluated. Therefore evaluators need standards (Ananda & Rafida, 2017: 64). The standards used are based on theoretical and practical considerations in research field conditions (Lukum, 2015: 31).

After all these steps have been completed, qualitative descriptive data analysis can be carried out. Evaluation research results can be presented. Based on the three stages in the Stake model in each activity, either describing or judging, the focus of this research is: 1. Antecedents, including: a. policies regarding requirements for implementing research grant programs, including participant requirements, article requirements and accepted article requirements; b. number of acceptable studies/number of applicants; and c. research funding. 2. Transaction, namely research activities and implementation. 3. Outcomes, including: a. research results are completed on time, and b. published research.

METHOD

The research uses qualitative methods. The type of research used is the method used in the qualitative research method with the type of ethnographic research. According to Creswell (Sugiono, 2020: 18) ethnography is a type of qualitative research in which researchers study group culture in natural conditions. The program evaluation model used is the Stake model with a research focus on antecedents (input), transactions (process) and output (results) (Ananda & Rafida,

2017: 62). The three stages in the Stake model, apart from those above, can also be interpreted as follows: stages in the educational program, namely: (1) antecedent (precursor program/input/context); (2) transaction (transaction/event/process); and (3) outcomes (results) (Imam Gunawan, 2011: 8). The following is an overview of the program evaluation plan that will be implemented in the research:

Table 1. Program Evaluation Implementation Plan

Ration	Description		Component	Judgment		Source
	Intensity (purpose)	Observation		Standard	Judgement	
	Document study and interviews	Implementation analysis		Standard review	Providing considerations	
	Program Objectives	DO	Antecedents	Term Of Reference	?	TOR, PO, PW
	Policy	PW, DO, PO			?	KL, KPP, PH, TOR
	Inputs	PW, PO, DO			?	KPP, HCS
	Cost	PW, PO, DO			?	KPP, PH. TOR
	Implementation of research	PW, DO	Transaction		?	KPP, TOR, DO
	Research Results	PW, PO	Outcoms		?	KPP, PH

Note: PW = Interview guide

PO = Observation Guidelines

DO = Documentation Study
KL = Chairman of LPPM
KPP = Head of Research Center
PH = Grant Participants
TOR = Term Of Reference
HCS = Hadil Check Smilarity

The data collection techniques used were interviews, observation and documentation. The research subject is the research grant program carried out by the IAIS Sambas Institute for Research and Community Service twice a year. Data sources were obtained from the Chair of the LPPM IAIS Sambas, Head of the Scientific Research Center at LPPM and research grant recipient participants. The data obtained is descriptive data so this research is called qualitative descriptive research.

The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman model data analysis, namely: data collection period, data reduction, data display, and conclusions (Sugiono, 2020: 488). The evaluation criteria for the LPPM IAIS Sambas Research Grant program consist of antecedents, transactions and outcomes stages.

The antecedents stage consists of three indicators, namely: 1. Research program objectives; 2. Policies include requirements for grant participants, grant themes, and requirements for accepted grant proposals; 2. Input includes the number of grant quotas provided by LPPM, the number of grant participants who register, and the number of research grant participants who pass; and 3. Cost, including the amount of research costs budgeted for each group of grant participants, the stage of disbursement of funds and the time of disbursement.

The transactions stage consists of one indicator, namely the implementation of research. The implementation of research is said to be successful when the research is completed. Then the research results are prepared in the form of a research report and submitted to the Head of the LPPM Research Center and ready for a seminar.

The outcomes stage also consists of one indicator, namely research results. The research results include the number of research grant participants who completed research according to the specified schedule as evidenced by research report documents; the research has gone through a research seminar process; Research

results are made in the form of journal articles and published in accredited national journals.

Input data at the antecedents stage and data at the outcomes stage were analyzed with descriptive statistics using the percentage formula.

$$\% = \frac{\text{The number obtained} \times 100}{\text{Ideal Standard}}$$

Assess the percentage calculation obtained and then convert it into qualitative form to more easily interpret the program's achievements. The range of values is presented in Table 2, below:

Table 2. Conversion of Program Achievement Calculation Results

No	Percentage Scale	Evaluation Result	Predicate Value Categories
1.	85 < NA < 100	A	Very good
2.	70 < NA < 85	B	Good
3.	56 < NA < 70	C	Enough
4.	NA < 56	D	Not enough

The percentage obtained shows the achievements of the program implemented. Then, the percentage size is used to describe the conformity between the standards implemented in the program that have been determined and the results of findings in the field. Empirical analysis was carried out on descriptive matrices with the concepts of contingency (linkages between antecedents, transactions and outcomes vertically) and congruence (differences that occur between what is planned and what happens in the field)(Lukum, 2015: 30).

Testing the validity of the data used is source triangulation, technical triangulation and using reference materials: such as scientific research guidance documents for lecturers at LPPM, technical instructions for implementing IAIS Sambas lecturers' research for the 2020/2021 Fiscal Year, recapitulation of similarity check results and substance of concept notes for the IAIS Research Grant Program Sambas for the 2020/2021 Fiscal Year and documents from the WA group of Heads of Research Grant Participants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results are presented in accordance with the stages contained in the Stake model program evaluation. The research results through interviews, observations and documentation studies are as follows.

Antecedents Stage

The indicators at the antecedents stage include, 1. the objectives of the research program carried out at IAIS Sambas. Based on the results of the study of tation documents, observations and results of interviews with the Head of LPPM, the following data were obtained:

"The IAIS Sambas research quality improvement assistance program more specifically aims to:

a. Improving the quality of Islamic Studies studies which are the core and specifications of IAIS Sambas studies.
b. Develop the study of general sciences, such as science, and social sciences and humanities which are integrated with Islamic values which are studied within the IAIS Sambas environment.
c. Providing descriptions, explorations and reinterpretations as phenomena and/or social constructions, science, gender, multiculturalism, especially those related to development in the field of religion and religion."

If you look at the results of observations in the field, with the research grant program, the amount of research at LPPM automatically increases. From the results of observations obtained data, "Before the competitive grant program was implemented, there were no research proposals submitted to LPPM. In fact, every year LPPM always has a quota for research. "With the grant program for 2 semesters, there were 25 research proposals submitted to LPPM."

According to the Head of LPPM, "Not all proposals are accepted depending on the quality of the research proposal submitted. Does the proposal pass the similarity check or not."

2nd indicator at the antecedent stage. regarding policies in the form of provisions regarding the requirements for research grant participants, namely:

Table 3. Participant Criteria

Criteria	Field Study
The research team consists of the main researcher and a maximum	The average number of participants who participate in this

of 3 members consisting of the team leader and members.	program is 3 people per group and some 2 people per group. Nothing exceeds the criteria.
A lecturer is only allowed to be involved in 1 (one) research activity	There are lecturers who register for more than one research with the condition that they are not the main researcher.
The research team is not currently involved as research leader in other research	The conditions above are the same as the 3rd criterion
The research team is responsible for the accuracy and authenticity of research results, delivery in presentation and accountability for research results, as well as financial accountability.	This is proven by a statement letter from the research leader regarding the validity of the research results.

The second sub-indicator in the policy indicators is about the research theme based on TOR documentation data, namely "Development of Islamic and Social Studies." If you look at the results of the documentation study, the Smilarity Check results of the 15 submitted proposals are all within the scope of the theme. This means that there is no research that departs from the research theme.

The final sub-indicator at the antecedent stage of policy indicators is the research proposal requirements. Based on the results of documentation studies and interviews with the Chair of the LPPM and the Head of the Research Center, the following data were obtained: “a. submit 2 copies of the proposal with a validation sheet; b. has a front cover in accordance with the lecturer's scientific research guidelines; c. the proposal is written on A4 size paper, with Time new Romans letters, font 12, spacing 1.5; d. writing a proposal follows the format and systematics in the lecturer's research guidebook; e. The research team consists of a chairman with a minimum functional position of Lector and members with a minimum of expert assistant position; and f. the minimum number of researchers is 2 people..."

Conditions in the field when compared with the above criteria as a whole regarding the submitted proposals are all adequate. However, regarding the member requirements, there are research members who are not yet expert assistants and

whose research proposals have passed. Based on confirmation from the Chair of the LPPM and the Head of the Research Center, "The main thing in determining participants who pass this grant program is the number of similarity checks. If the similarity check or plagiarism check is above the specified standards, then the research proposal cannot be accepted. Vice versa, if the proposal meets the plagiarism check requirements, even if there are members who are not expert assistants, the research proposal has the right to be accepted."

The form of policy above makes it easier for all lecturers within the IAIS Sambas environment to participate. Even though it has not been revised in writing in the lecturer research guidebook. But based on information from the Head of LPPM, "God willing, it will be improved, so that more lecturers will be involved."

The 3rd indicator at the antecedents stage is the input indicator. This indicator relates to the number of registrants in the current period compared to the previous period. How many proposals have passed the research grant program currently and in the previous period? The following are the results of an interview with the Head of the Research Center for the study of tation documents from the similarity check results.

Table 4. Input Indicators

No	Sub Indicator	Previous Period	Current Period	Research Quota
	Number of registrants	10	15	15
	Applicants who pass the selection	2	7	15

Based on the data above, the percentage increase in the number of research grant participants increases by 50% in the following period. The number of participants who passed increased to 350%. When compared with Table 2. Conversion of Program Achievement Calculation Results, the number of declines in grant program participants is still low. Because it is still in the NA<56 interval in the D value category with an Evaluation Results Predicate of "poor". The number of participants who passed increased significantly. If compared to Table 2. Conversion of program achievement calculation results, 350% is in the interval above 85<NA<100 with the criteria for an A value and the Evaluation Results Predicate "Very Good".

The 4th indicator at the antecedent stage as the final indicator is research grant costs. Research funding is based on technical implementation instructions (TOR):

Table 5. Research Funding

No	Criteria based on TOR	Field Conditions
	Research budget per title idr 3,000,000.00	in accordance
	If the proposal has been approved, the research team is entitled to receive 30% of the research budget.	in accordance
	40% of the funds will be disbursed after the progress of the research results from introduction to conclusion	There are researchers whose research has not yet been completed but funds have been disbursed
	The remaining 30% of the funds were disbursed after the research team submitted the final research results report in the form of soft copy and hard copy as well as financial reports	Final disbursement after FGD

The data above is based on the results of observations, documentation studies and the results of researchers' interviews with the LPPM. If observed, there should be firmness in carrying out the procedures that have been determined. Apart from circumstances that cannot be controlled by the LPPM.

Transaction Stage

There is one indicator at the transactions stage, namely the implementation of research. Based on the results of documentation and observation studies. Research data was obtained as follows:

Table 6. Research Activities and Implementation

No	Activity	Schedule for Implementation	Implementation in the Field
	Lecturer Research Socialization	9 Nov-13 Nov 2020	in accordance
	Acceptance of Proposal	16 Nov-27 Nov 2020	16 Nov-15 Des 2020

	Checking the Completeness of Administrative Files	1-4 December 2020	19-23 December 2020
	Submission of Proposals to Reviewers to determine the feasibility of proper proposal equipment.	17 December 2020	5 January 2021
	Implementation of research	21 Des 2020-21 Mar 2021	The decision to pass or not will be issued on February 2 2021.
			So the research will start from 3 Feb-14 Jul 2021.
	Research Results Seminar	22-26 March	Scheduled for July 15 2021
	Submission of research results reports and financial reports	27-31 March 2021	Until July 3, 2 groups of 7 groups had completed the research.

Based on the data above, many changes to the implementation schedule were found. The delay in the implementation schedule was caused by various things, including: the appointed reviewer was sick. So the results of the reviewer's decision are late in coming out beyond the planned research schedule. Other factors include the postponement of seminar schedules because many groups have not finished conducting research.

Outcomes Stage

The indicators at the outcomes stage are the results of the research. How many participants completed the study on time. Have the research results been completed? In addition, whether the research results have also been submitted to a journal, whether accredited or not. The following is data from interviews, observations and documentation.

Table 6. Stage Outcomes

No	Research Result	Previous Period	Current Period
	Research Report	2	2

	Scientific journals	2	In process
	The journal in question	The KPP is not sure where it is published	1 journal in Sinta 4 1 more in the Scopus indexed journal

Based on the data above, there is an increase in research journal publications. This is proven by the journal in question. Both jutnal objectives are nationally and internationally accredited.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data presentation and discussion in the discussion, it can be concluded that the research results based on the evaluation stages of the Stake model program are as follows. Antecedent levels of objectives, policies, input and funding indicators in accordance with the Technical Implementation Guidelines plan. The input indicator saw an increase in the number of registrants by 50% with the predicate "low". So there needs to be more optimal socialization to increase the number of participants. It was found that an increase in the number of research participant groups who passed by 250% was above "very good". However, this increase is still below the maximum quota for the number of studies provided by LPPM, namely 15 studies. Less than 50% passed as expected. So it is necessary to improve the quality of research proposal writing so that it passes plagiarism checks.

The transaction phase of program implementation was carried out in accordance with the plans that had been made, both in the scientific research guidebook and in the technical instructions for implementing research by IAIS Sambas lecturers for the 2020/2021 Fiscal Year. However, from the implementation schedule, everything passed the planned time. This means that there is a gap in all implementation schedules in the schedule of activities and research implementation in the TOR with implementation in the field. So that the organizing committee and participants are more disciplined in following the schedule of research activities that will be carried out.

Outcomes stage, research results in the form of research reports and seminars are still not fulfilled and have passed the planned schedule. So maximum acceleration is needed for participants who have not completed the research.

SUGESTION

Based on the conclusions, the following are recommended: 1. The number of participants who submit proposals and pass the research grant program should meet the maximum quota budgeted by LPPM of 15 groups. 2. Prospective participants should improve the quality of their research proposals so that the submitted proposals pass the plagiarism check. 3. It is recommended that research funds be increased in nominal value. 4. Research implementation should be in accordance with the schedule of research activities and implementation that has been socialized by LPPM. 5. Participants are advised to complete research on time in the form of reports, seminars and scientific publications.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the congruences and contingency analysis, the following are recommended:

First, there is a need to increase the number of research participants and the quality of research proposals. and funding for the implementation of scientific research in the research grant program organized by the Institute for Research and Community Service at IAIS Sambas. Because the figure IDR. 3,000,000.00 for one research is still very little. So that the goals of the research program and LPPM's vision are easier to achieve.

Second, research activities and implementation must be in accordance with the research schedule prepared in the technical implementation instructions. So that the implementation of research every semester is more effective and research twice a year can be carried out according to schedule.

Third, the quality of research is further improved, especially from the results of plagiarism checks. Likewise in the form of research reports and publications. So that all research results can be published in approved journals.

Overall, the Research Grant Program is very necessary, continued and improved from aspects that are considered dominant.

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