

Governance of Higher Education Database Reporting (Pddikti) (Case Study: Xyz University)

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Abstrak

Evaluasi dan pemantauan Pangkalan Data Pendidikan Tinggi (PDDikti) di lapangan telah mengungkapkan bahwa sebagian besar masalah dalam pelaporan data PDDikti di perguruan tinggi disebabkan oleh kelemahan dalam tata kelola PDDikti. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tata kelola pelaporan PDDikti di Universitas XYZ dengan berlandaskan prinsip akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan penjaminan mutu. Metode penelitian ini adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akuntabilitas di Universitas XYZ memiliki peran sentral dalam menjaga integritas dan kepercayaan dalam penyajian data pendidikan tinggi. Dengan memiliki struktur pelaporan yang jelas, setiap tahap proses pelaporan dapat ditelusuri hingga ke sumber data yang sah. Pelaporan PDDikti yang terbuka dan transparan sangat berperan dalam menjaga kredibilitas data dan informasi yang diberikan kepada pihak eksternal. Kesalahan dalam data dapat mengakibatkan ketidakakuratan dalam informasi yang disampaikan. Transparansi ini berperan dalam membangun kepercayaan dan memungkinkan pihak-pihak terkait untuk lebih memahami kondisi dan kinerja institusi secara menyeluruh. Dalam tata kelola pelaporan PDDikti, penjaminan mutu memastikan bahwa data yang disajikan memiliki kualitas yang baik dan akurat, berkontribusi pada penyediaan informasi yang handal dan bermutu tinggi bagi pihak luar yang menggunakan data tersebut untuk pengambilan keputusan.

Abstract

Evaluation and monitoring of the Higher Education Data Base (PDDikti) in the field has revealed that most of the problems in reporting PDDikti data in higher education are caused by weaknesses in PDDikti governance. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the governance of PDDikti reporting at XYZ University based on the principles of accountability, transparency and quality assurance. This research method is a case study with a qualitative approach. The research results show that accountability at XYZ University has a central role in maintaining integrity and trust in the presentation of higher education data. By having a clear reporting structure, each stage of the reporting process can be traced to an authorized data source. Open and transparent PDDikti reporting plays an important role in maintaining the credibility of data and information provided to external parties. Errors in data can result in inaccuracies in the information conveyed. This transparency plays a role in building trust and allows related parties to better understand the condition and performance of the institution as a whole. In PDDikti reporting governance, quality assurance ensures that the data presented is of good quality and accurate, contributing to the provision of reliable and high-quality information for external parties who use the data for decision-making.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the mandate of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 53 of 2023 concerning Quality Assurance in Higher Education, universities report data and information from the implementation and output of the Internal Quality Assurance System (SPMI) through PDDikti periodically. Universities are also responsible for the truth and accuracy of PDDikti data and information. Universities are required to submit valid higher education administration data. If a university enters invalid data, it will be subject to sanctions in accordance with statutory provisions. However, if there is invalid data and it has been reported to PDDikti, the data cannot be deleted but can be corrected through a national validation mechanism. Data errors that have been reported and their corrections constitute the university's reporting track record.

Reporting and managing the learning process uses software called Neo Feeder. Neo Feeder has a replica database structure of the PDDikti database which is used as a means of official reporting on the implementation of higher education in all universities. Each university has installed and is tasked with managing this program locally. The PDDikti page will display the results of data collection carried out using this application.

From the evaluation and monitoring of central PDDikti in the field, it was found that most of the problems in reporting PDDikti data in higher education were caused by weaknesses in PDDikti governance.(PDDikti, 2019). Even though reporting regulations and guidelines have been explained by the government, their implementation is not always evenly distributed across universities.

The Higher Education Service Institute (LLDikti) Region VIII as a work unit whose function is to help improve the quality of the provision of higher education has issued the results of the evaluation of PDDikti reporting on Private Universities (PTS) within the LLDikti Region VIII in 2022 based on letter number 4396/LL8/KS.01.01/ 2022 on December 2 2022. The data above shows that 62% of study programs at private universities in LLDikti Region VIII have not complied with implementing checkpoints 1 and 2 for odd and even reporting. This has an impact on the number of study programs that were proposed for the opening of the past reporting period, both type 1 and type 2, such as in the odd 2021/2022 reporting, 88 study programs were recorded that proposed even though the odd 2021/2022 period had just closed on October 31 2022. Apart from that, the number basic data reporting is valid, the percentage of classes filled and students whose Student Lecture Activities (AKM) are recorded have not reached 100%. According to LLDikti Region VIII, the opening of the previous reporting period was due to: 1) Higher education institutions' lack of accuracy in collecting data on new student admissions; 2) There are inactive and on leave students whose AKM is not recorded; and 3) The operator reported late and did not carry out checkpoint 2 because the reporting time limit had expired(LLDikti Region VIII, 2022).

To ensure that universities can carry out their roles effectively, good governance is needed. The main goal is to ensure that higher education runs well, in accordance with the mission and vision of higher education, and meets the needs and expectations of various stakeholders such as students, lecturers, the community and the government. Higher education governance includes various activities including higher education autonomy, setting management patterns, and public accountability of higher education. Technically, governance can be defined as a structured series of steps aimed at achieving desired goals. When governance is effective, this ensures harmony, integration and balance in the roles played by the various components or parties involved. Apart from that, there is also mutual supervision between these components(Suti et al., 2020).

In facing an increasingly complex and dynamic environment, it is important for universities to adopt good governance for PDDikti. PDDikti governance involves managing data efficiently, accurately, safely, and in accordance with the needs and interests of stakeholders. This aims to ensure that higher education data can be used optimally, provide significant benefits, and support appropriate decision making.

To ensure that the reported data reflects reality and can be accounted for, strong accountability is needed. In the context of education management, the concept of accountability refers to principles and actions related to the responsibilities and obligations of educational institutions in achieving educational goals, managing resources efficiently, and providing quality services to all stakeholders involved. Accountability in educational management includes a number of aspects that are included in accountability for student learning outcomes(Sholeh, 2023). With accountability, universities can prove that they have carried out their duties well and improve the quality of the data they disclose.

Improving the quality of data disclosed is a fundamental goal in efforts to effectively manage educational information. Transparency helps educational institution leadership make better decisions by utilizing accurate data and input from stakeholders. This can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of management in achieving set educational goals(Sholeh, 2023). This encourages

universities to implement best practices in data management, as well as providing encouragement to improve the quality and relevance of the data disclosed. Thus, transparency in data reporting is not only a powerful means of communication, but also the key to producing quality and reliable data, which ultimately strengthens the foundation for improving the quality of education and better decision making.

Improving the quality of higher education is a journey that involves various efforts to ensure a better educational experience for students and increase the contribution of higher education to society and industry. Quality assurance aims to ensure that the higher education services provided meet or exceed national higher education standards, as well as improving educational service standards on an ongoing basis. Higher education management must fulfill the principles of quality assurance by referring to national higher education standards as guidelines in administering higher education anywhere and in any form. (Widyaningsih, 2020). By ensuring the quality of data reporting, universities are able to evaluate their performance more precisely, identify weaknesses that need to be corrected, and plan targeted corrective actions.

By implementing good governance in the PDDikti reporting process, especially with the principles of accountability, transparency and quality assurance, universities can ensure that the data used is accurate, consistent and reliable. This will support appropriate decision making, accurate reporting, and effective management of higher education. Therefore, the role of PDDikti reporting governance is very much needed in higher education.

From the background description above, it is important for researchers to determine the research focus as follows: PDDikti Reporting Governance. The sub-focuses in this research are as follows: PDDikti reporting governance which is based on the principles of accountability, transparency and quality assurance.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research will adopt a qualitative approach with the case study method proposed by Robert K. Yin. This method was chosen because it is in accordance with the formulation and objectives of the problem in this research. By using a qualitative approach, researchers will be able to describe ongoing events and focus attention on these events to explain them as they really are.

The data analysis technique used in this research data analysis is pattern matching and making explanations. Pattern matching in this research was carried out between the PDDIKTI implementation maturity index and accountability, transparency and quality assurance with the aim of identifying certain relationships and patterns between the two. By matching patterns between the PDDIKTI maturity index and governance aspects such as accountability, transparency and quality assurance, researchers can find relevant and significant indicators to measure the level of implementation of governance at the University. This technique is one way of explaining phenomena, namely looking for relationships between phenomena and other phenomena. Then the existing relationships are then interpreted with the researcher's ideas/ideas sourced from the literature.

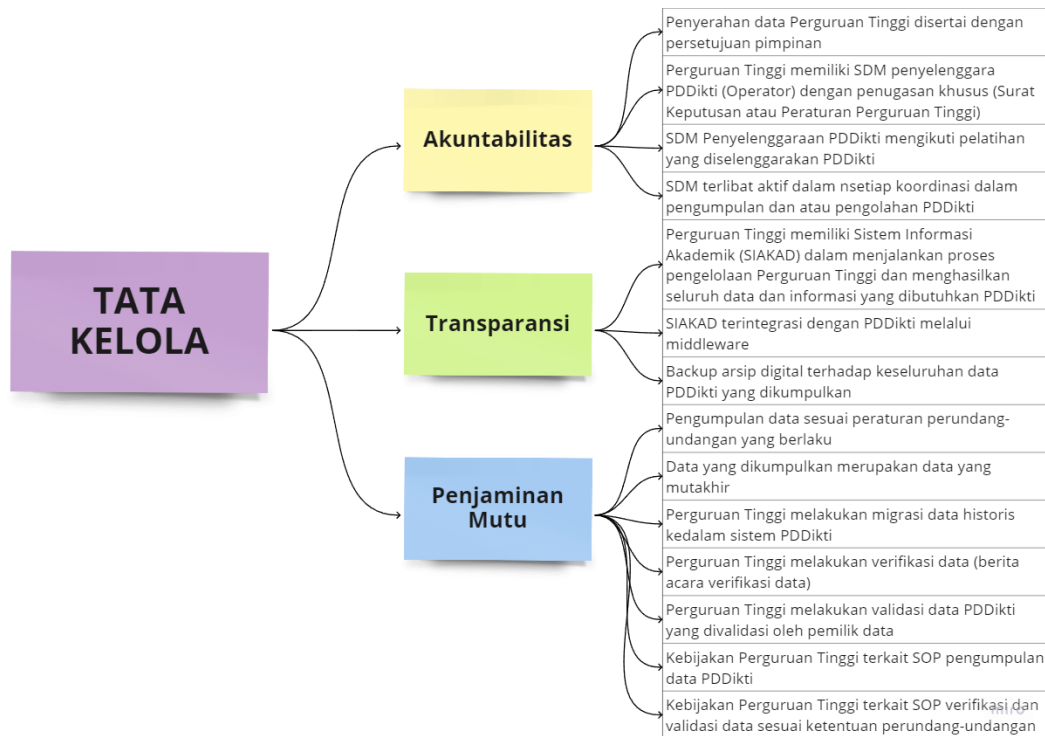


Figure 1. Matching PDDikti Implementation Maturity Index Patterns with Governance

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research result

PDDikti Reporting Accountability

The PDDikti reporting process is divided into 3 (three) discussions according to the technical stages of Neo Feeder data input. This process includes reporting new students, reporting student lectures, and reporting checkpoints.

The PDDikti reporting process starts with inputting new students. The pathways accepted by XYZ University are the regular pathway, transfer pathway, and continuing. After the registration process is complete with payment of the specified fees, then prospective students can take the selection exam. After being declared to have passed the selection, the next step is to carry out the re-registration process, which will be verified by the university's finance department. Once this stage is complete, prospective new students will be able to access the academic system using the same account used during registration. The academic department will be responsible for creating a student identification number (NIM) for the student. The academic department will compile a list of new students along with their NIM, which will be forwarded to the Chancellor of XYZ University for the preparation of a New Student Decree (SK). After this stage is complete, the

PDDikti Section will carry out verification based on the SKNew Students via the Pro Feeder application before being synchronized to Neo Feeder and the PDDikti system.

Reporting of student lecture data is carried out every semester. The data reported to PDDikti via Neo Feeder is Curriculum and Courses, Lecture Classes and Study Plan Cards (KRS), Student Activities, Student Lecture Activities (AKM), and Students Passing and Leaving.

Reporting checkpoints divided into 2 (two), namely, checkpoint 1 and checkpoint 2. Checkpoint 1 is a recapitulation of the beginning of lectures such as new students, KRS, lecture dates, and lecturer teaching activities. Meanwhile, checkpoint 2 is a recapitulation of study results data such as grades, AKM, and reporting of students graduating and leaving. For reporting deadlines, the PDDikti operator at XYZ University uses global checkpoint times, namely April 30 for odd semesters and October 31 for even semesters. This is because lectures at XYZ University usually start around August September for odd semesters and February March for even semesters. The flow of data reporting at XYZ University can be seen in the picture below:

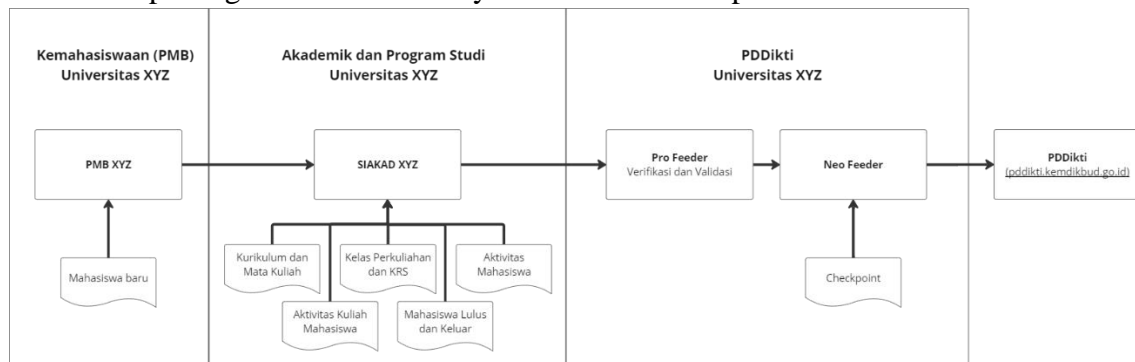


Figure 2. PDDikti Reporting Flow at XYZ University

In the principle of accountability, looking at the responsibilities that XYZ University has in ensuring efficient management. The results of research on PDDikti reporting accountability show several interesting and important findings in the data reporting process. Each unit involved in collecting and processing data, such as the academic section, student affairs section and PDDikti section, has certain roles and obligations in collecting relevant data and ensuring the completeness and correctness of the information before it is reported.

The obstacle that arose before XYZ University used SIAKAD was the delay and negligence of the study program in reporting student data, which had an impact on PDDikti operators being late in recording student activities. As a result, XYZ University was forced to open the past reporting period at the end of 2022 and early 2023. Another obstacle is input errors from operators or humans. *error*. This happens because there are only 2 PDDikti operators at XYZ University who input the activities of 2000 students every semester. This problem does not only come from negligence of the study program and PDDikti operators at XYZ University, but also from system problems that cause damage to the data that has been input or system errors. Additionally, problems arise because limited access to Neo Feeder is only allowed for PDDikti operators. Therefore, the academic department does not have access to fully monitor student data at XYZ University.

After starting to use SIAKAD, XYZ University still faced several obstacles as expressed by the Head of the PDDikti Section at XYZ University. This obstacle is related to the lack of coordination between fields in the reporting process itself. Vice Chancellor I of XYZ University also stated about the challenges that arise during the use of SIAKAD, especially in the PDDikti reporting process, involves expanding understanding for administrators at the study program level. Apart from that, it is necessary to change their mindset so that they realize that the new responsibilities given to study programs are a positive step for the progress of XYZ University itself.

PDDikti Reporting Transparency

The findings from this research confirm that the data contained in SIAKAD has succeeded in meeting all the needs and information required by PDDikti. The data storage process by SIAKAD will only continue if the data that must be entered has been completely filled in. One example is filling in biodata for new students. Prospective new students can complete registration if they have filled in the required data such as name, place, date of birth, mother's name, and others. This integration between SIAKAD and Neo Feeder has made a significant contribution to strengthening university governance based on the principle of transparency. With this integration, the process of collecting, managing and reporting data related to academic activities becomes more structured.

After using SIAKAD, PDDikti operators no longer need to input student data manually. New student data, lecturer teaching activities, and student lecture activities can be easily imported into Neo Feeder via the Pro Feeder application which has been developed by a third party, namely SEVIMA. This Pro Feeder application is a bridge between SIAKAD and Neo Feeder or what can be called *middleware*.

However, there is a data discrepancy between SIAKAD and Neo Feeder at XYZ University. New student data recorded in SIAKAD is not the same as that recorded in Neo Feeder. This difference was caused by students who should have been registered in the even semester, but were registered as odd semester students at SIAKAD, as well as 1 student who was registered in two semesters. Differences can also be seen in the number of students who carry out lecture activities.

SIAKAD at XYZ University has roles and functions that have been determined according to the roles and responsibilities of each academic member on duty. These roles and responsibilities have been determined by the super admin. In this context, SIAKAD was designed with a mechanism *role-based* which regulates user access and rights in accordance with their responsibilities. For example, University leaders can only see the reporting percentage of each study program listed on the SIAKAD dashboard. Leaders do not have access to change existing data in SIAKAD. Access is only given to study program admins.

The Neo Feeder at XYZ University can only be accessed by the PDDikti operator at XYZ University. So, only operators have access to enter, change and view data in Neo Feeder. Before Neo Feeder was integrated with SIAKAD, inputting student data and lecturer teaching activities was carried out by PDDikti operators only based on the data provided. provided by the academic department and study program. Decision making is done manually by asking the PDDikti operator. After Neo Feeder is integrated with SIAKAD, decisions are made directly without asking PDDikti operators because leaders can see student data through SIAKAD.

For stakeholders For example, people who do not have access to Neo Feeder or SIAKAD, can see XYZ University data on the pddikti.kemdikbud.go.id page. This page is not only used to view XYZ University data. Searches can be carried out to find data on universities, study programs, lecturer profiles and student profiles registered with PDDikti.

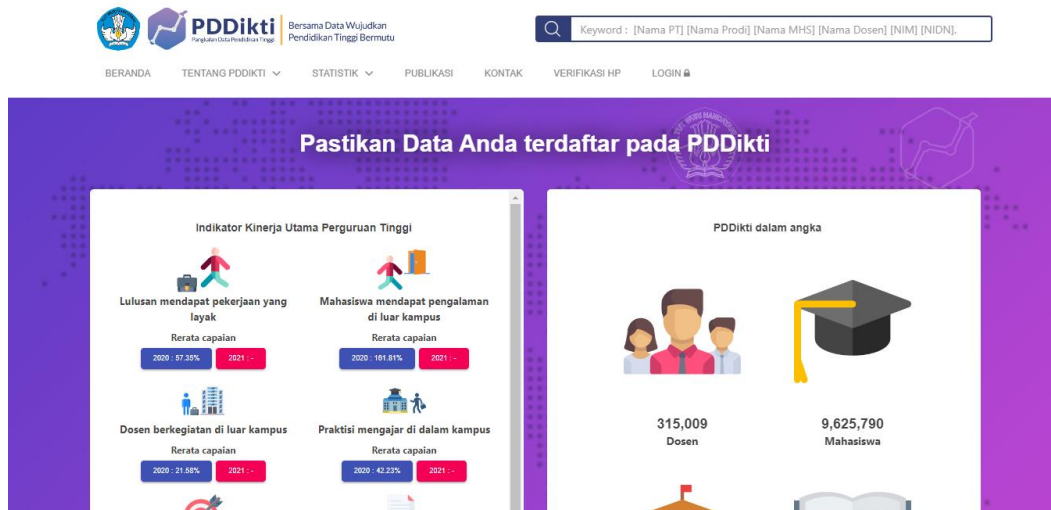


Figure 3. PDDikti Home Page

PDDikti Reporting Quality Assurance

The PDDikti data reporting process at XYZ University is carried out in accordance with the provisions of applicable learning legislation. This is proven by the use of SIAKAD and Pro Feeder *asmiddleware* to Neo Feeder. The system is used to ensure accurate and consistent monitoring of data reporting achievements, especially student data history.

According to XYZ University's academic guidelines, students will have active status if they complete the administrative registration and academic registration processes. Administrative registration means students pay tuition fees at the start of the semester, and academic registration means students fill in their KRS through SIAKAD. Students will have inactive status if the student does not complete these two administrative processes.

All data updates can be reported via SIAKAD before being reported to PDDikti as long as the reporting period is still active. Both SIAKAD and Neo Feeder used for this reporting have this feature. SIAKAD admins and PDDikti operators can only report as long as the reporting period is still active. The PDDikti data reporting process at XYZ University always complies with the schedule set by the center as part of compliance with statutory provisions. This can be proven in the PDDikti reporting which is always 100%.

Before the data is fully reported to PDDikti, data validation is carried out by the students themselves. This is done when students register at XYZ University through the XYZ University PMB system. For the lecture process, it is validated by the academic supervisor and head of the study program. For students who do not yet have a SIAKAD account, the data validation stage will be managed by the study program admin, who will also assist in the process of inputting data into the SIAKAD system.

The data verification and validation process at XYZ University is carried out using the Pro Feeder application. The Pro Feeder application is equipped with various features that support this process. When there is data that does not meet the criteria or cannot be entered into the Pro Feeder, the next step taken by the PDDikti section is to return the data to the academic section. The academic department will make the necessary changes in SIAKAD, ensuring that the data entered into the system meets the applicable criteria and standards before being sent again to the PDDikti Section.

Currently, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) regarding data verification and validation at XYZ University are only available in documents owned by the Academic Bureau. This document describes in detail the steps in the data verification and validation process, starting from the initial verification stage supervised by the Academic Section in various Faculties, to the issuance

of a validation certificate carried out by the Academic Section at the Rectorate. The use of this SOP will only begin during reporting for the even semester in the 2022/2023 Academic Year.

3.2. Discussion

Cross-sector collaboration in higher education is carried out with full, strong responsibility in an effort to increase the effectiveness of PDDIKTI reporting in the future. Stakeholders from various sectors have collaborated diligently, supported each other, and are committed to advancing the PDDIKTI reporting system. In addition, XYZ University has made great efforts to meet challenges and improve reporting methods, with the ultimate goal of ensuring better data integrity and accuracy. The success of this collaboration inspires confidence that through joint efforts, PDDikti reporting will continue to experience significant progress in terms of quality and efficiency, thereby having a positive impact on the development of higher education in the future. This is in accordance with the theory of (Daniri et al., 2023), that the application of accountability in the context of organizational structure, functions, systems and management aims to enable academic members to assess the extent of effectiveness and efficiency of higher education administration. Every staff member and official in higher education understands their responsibilities and rights, so that conflicts of interest can be avoided.

In order to increase the effectiveness of PDDikti management, XYZ University has formulated policies that focus on strengthening the role of PDDikti. One of the policies implemented is to determine the database operator in accordance with the views expressed by (Fatahillah & Jubaedah, 2019). This policy is also in line with the provisions contained in the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation Number 61 of 2016 concerning Higher Education Database. In this regulation, it is explained that filling in the PDDikti Feeder must be carried out by the PDDikti manager appointed by the Higher Education Head. The foundation, which is the institution behind the establishment of XYZ University, has responsibility for appointing PDDikti operators.

Opinion regarding Human Resources (HR) competence expressed by (Pane & S, 2021) has been implemented at XYZ University. PDDikti operators, as an integral part of XYZ University's human resources, are staffed by individuals who have strong competencies and extraordinary potential. The abilities required by PDDikti operators include a deep understanding of concepts, skilled practical application, and efforts to motivate all parties to be aligned in achieving a common goal, namely creating a high-quality educational culture. The skills of PDDikti operators have been proven through their participation in various relevant training programs related to PDDikti and quality assurance, with the aim of enriching understanding and skills in managing data and academic information systems (Fatahillah & Jubaedah, 2019).

The XYZ University PDDikti operator team is active in improving their abilities and knowledge to always carry out self-development. This self-development is carried out according to (Sudirman et al., 2021) so that PDDikti operators have the abilities, skills and positive attitudes to be able to carry out their duties well. So that good operator performance can be in line with the expectations of XYZ University.

Reporting PDDikti data at XYZ University begins by reporting the data needed by PDDikti through the SIAKAD application and no longer manually in the PDDikti application. This is one of XYZ University's commitments in developing internal actualization with a technological approach. The technological approach in question is that the quality of human resources is expected to be able to master the development of digital-based modernization, and actualization in higher education administration is well recorded and updated regarding technological advances (Fatahillah & Jubaedah, 2019).

Reporting through PDDikti has significant potential to become the main reference in the decision-making process in the world of higher education, given its ability to provide accurate,

up-to-date and comprehensive information regarding various aspects of educational institutions, starting from the number of students, study programs offered, to achievements. academic and administrative (Ngatmari et al., 2020; Rahutomo et al., 2019; Taufiqurrochman et al., 2017). By utilizing data collected through PDDikti, XYZ University and stakeholders can analyze trends and patterns related to student enrollment, academic performance, resource use, and administrative efficiency. This ultimately provides a stronger basis for strategic decisions, educational program planning, and appropriate resource allocation, thereby improving the quality and quality of higher education as a whole.

The transparency of PDDikti data reporting has a big influence on the performance of XYZ University. The openness carried out by XYZ University through PDDikti reporting is carried out so that stakeholders can make the right decisions regarding the learning process at the university. In line with opinion Machmuddah (2019), universities can improve their performance by providing openness through study programs that present information that is accurate, relevant and easy to understand. By providing cheap access to information, stakeholders can make more informed decisions, so that higher education performance results can improve. Daniri et al. (2023) also said that openness and transparency are needed to ensure open access to information. This aims to ensure that stakeholders have confidence in the decision-making and management process.

The use of SIAKAD at XYZ University supports transparency of academic information, assists university leaders and authorities in decision making and information transformation on academic activities. Universities must provide accurate information to all stakeholders, and recognize transparency in the management of programs and activities as the key to gaining support from all relevant parties (Daniri et al., 2023; Fatahillah & Jubaedah, 2019). This is contrary to the situation at XYZ University. This is caused by a discrepancy between the data currently contained in XYZ University's SIAKAD and the data previously reported in Neo Feeder.

In order to monitor reporting and read the progress of reporting in higher education, the Quality Assurance Agency (BPM) in higher education is a unit that has the authority to participate in overseeing the database management process. The PDDikti section of XYZ University is currently under BPM. The role of BPM is to be a central unit that supports and provides input to university leaders in developing database management. This is characterized by the many policies and database facilities that are driven by BPM analysis and observation of database management. In order to increase the effectiveness of PDDikti management, BPM XYZ University formulated policies focused on increasing the role of PDDikti. One of the policies taken is the coordination arrangement between units and PDDikti which is outlined in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in accordance with the opinion of Fatahillah and Jubaedah, (2019).

Machmuddah (2019) believes that universities must be able to be accountable for the entire series of higher education implementation processes towards all stakeholders, both internal and external, especially the general public. Because all PDDikti reporting results at XYZ University can be seen by stakeholders from various systems. Students can see the progress of their studies through the SIAKAD application and the PDDikti system on the pddikti.kemdikbud.go.id page. Lecturers can see whether their teaching activities have been recorded in the Sister system developed for lecturers, SIAKAD, and PDDikti. The leaders of XYZ University can also see it at SIAKAD and PDDikti. Apart from that, Wardhani & Suhdi (2019) stated that transparency is measured through the ease of the public accessing information. Data and information at universities can be accessed quickly and easily by stakeholders, and universities always guarantee the availability of high quality information.

In order to maintain the harmony of PDDikti reporting information at the University with that at the National level, XYZ University manages PDDikti at the Higher Education level using the Neo Feeder application and the Academic Information System (SIAKAD). The SIAKAD

application at XYZ University is connected to Neo Feeder via *middleware* developed by SEVIMA. SIAKAD has a data and information structure that is identical to the data and information structure at the national level PDDikti. This is in accordance with the ministry's mandate in the 2017 Internal Quality Assurance System (SPMI) Guidelines.

This is also in accordance with the Decree of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education regarding Higher Education Management Standards that PDDIKTI managers are responsible for entering data into the PDDIKTI Feeder application by complying with the established format. This process can be done manually or through *method system-to-system* (Ministry of Technology Research and Higher Education, 2018). Universities in Indonesia must process this data as a guarantee of quality and show the profile of the higher education itself which is carried out through a web service interface (Rahutomo et al., 2019). After the data is entered, the next step involves verification, validation, and approval by university leaders who have authority. After the data has gone through this process, the data will be sent to the PDDIKTI Feeder and a synchronization process will be carried out. This helps ensure that the data provided to the PDDIKTI system is accurate, valid, and ready to be presented in wider reporting and analysis.

Reporting carried out according to the current period will produce maximum data reporting. If the achievement or actualization of an educational institution has reached the maximum level, but is not properly recorded in the reporting carried out by the database, this can have a negative impact on the assessment carried out by assessors against the standards stated in the accreditation form. The link between the accreditation process and higher education databases lies in the need to always provide relevant information regarding students, such as lecture activities and data regarding the curriculum which is stored properly in PDDikti (Fatahillah & Jubaedah, 2019).

The principles of PDDikti management that have been carried out by XYZ University in optimizing the role of PDDikti are principles *tangible* or physical evidence. In managing PDDikti, tangible means that the data entered must always be based on physical evidence that actually exists. The main principle that must be adhered to by universities is the truth of this information, because this is the basis for innovating and implementing education diligently and consistently. (Fatahillah & Jubaedah, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis and discussion that have been described, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The governance of PDDikti reporting at XYZ University shows that accountability is a key element in maintaining integrity and trust in the presentation of higher education data. By having a clear structure for reporting, each stage of the reporting process can be traced back to an authorized data source. The responsibility and authority given to related parties, such as heads of academic bureaus or PDDikti operators, ensures that the data presented has a strong basis and can be accounted for.
2. Open and transparent PDDikti reporting has an important role in maintaining the credibility of data and information submitted to external parties. Inappropriate data can result in inaccuracies in the information conveyed. Therefore, PDDikti operators and SIAKAD operators must ensure the availability of data for internal and external use, so that universities can demonstrate their commitment to transparency in reporting. This transparency helps build trust and allows relevant parties to clearly understand the condition and performance of the institution.
3. In PDDikti's reporting governance, quality assurance ensures that the data presented is of good quality and accurate. Supervision and verification of data by various internal parties, such as the head of the student affairs bureau or the head of the academic bureau, helps in identifying discrepancies or inaccuracies in the data before it is submitted to PDDikti. This contributes to

the provision of reliable and high-quality information to external parties who use the data for decision making.

5. THANK-YOU NOTE

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