IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDANCE FOR PRIVATE ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract: PTKIS is an Islamic Higher Education Institution that is fostered and developed by the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. This study aims to analyse the implementation in the development of Private Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS) through the supervision control program, and coaching Kopertais region VII in Palembang.The research method used is descriptive qualitative with case study research type. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Meanwhile, data analysis techniques were carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the implementation of PTKIS coaching through the Wasdalbin programme in Palembang went well. Kopertais conducts visits, coaching, and conducts evaluations within one year. The regulations given by Kopertais are followed by PTKIS as they should be. Through the supervision programme, Kopertais conducts direct and indirect supervision, as evidenced by the existence of a budget for certified lecturers, monitoring the tridharma of higher education activities that must be carried out by all lecturers in each semester, providing guidance through meetings either online (zoom meeting) or offline, making visits to PTKIS according to the agenda, lecturers who are required to provide reports to Kopertais. The report is in the form of a lecturer report, facilities and infrastructure report, PTKIS portal reports that are accessed such as EMIS and PDPT reports. In terms of control, socialisation, giving warnings if there are errors or lack of files, and taking action if PTKIS does not heed the warning. The last is coaching, where Kopertais provides guidance to personnel through career development for lecturers, scholarships for students, as well as accreditation and institutional legality.

Keywords: Implementation, coaching, PTKIS.

INTRODUCTION

Education for human life becomes a primary or absolute need that must be fulfilled throughout his life, without education it is impossible for a human group to live sustainably with the ideals of progress, happiness, and prosperity according to the concept of life view. (Yunarti, 2014). Education is a factor that has a major influence in life. With education, it is not impossible to make human beings of noble character in improving their dignity to be better in their view of life.

Made Pidarta said that, education is an open system, education cannot carry out its functions properly if it isolates itself from the environment. (Irnawati, 2017). So, education is a person's assumption about education that arises through a person's interaction with the surrounding environment.

Education is considered one of the important necessities of life in supporting daily activities. There are many benefits in life that can be obtained if students who graduate from secondary education continue to Higher Education (PT). By continuing higher education, students have broader knowledge. According to Law No. 20 of 2003 says that:

"Universities must be independent, meaning that they are able to manage their educational institutions and can manage finances independently to improve the quality of education".

Higher education is currently getting more attention and support as well as the desire of prospective students who want to continue their education at a higher level of education. This is indicated by the increasing interest and enthusiasm of prospective students to take part in diploma, undergraduate, and postgraduate higher education. (A. Rusdiana, 2018). The demands of the times that demand quality education are a challenge for universities to create outputs that excel and have high competitiveness.

Universities are established everywhere so that many universities have ups and downs in their journey, especially those experienced by Private Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS). PTKIS is an Islamic Higher Education institution that is fostered and developed by the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. Institutionally it is part of the development of PTKIS, in quantity it has a major contribution to the development of human resources. (Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, t.t.).

In order to supervise, manage, and promote PTKIS in a region, the Director General of Diktis has expanded its reach through a partnership. The Coordinator of Private Islamic Religious Universities (Kopertais) VII is the coordinator authorised in the South Sumatra region. In South Sumatra, Kopertais coordinates 36 private institutions. With the large number of PTKIS and a large area.

With the existence of Kopertais, it is expected to be able to oversee the needs and provide guidance to private universities in improving their quality. The hope that is fully submitted by PTKIS to Kopertais by providing guidance and fulfilling the needs of a more appropriate college.

Coaching is a focus that is concerned with improving performance. Managers and employees will have two-way communication through coaching so that managers can determine what needs to change and how to improve. (Kambey, 2013). So, an activity will be more focused and perfect what already exists as expected.

Specifically for the guidance and development of PTKIS, the Ministry of Religious Affairs through KMA 165 of 2014, states that:

"Guidelines for supervision, control, and guidance (WASDALBIN) of Private Islamic Religious Universities, with the aim of ensuring the accountability of Islamic Religious Universities followed up by Kopertais to carry out supervision, control, guidance, and empowerment (WASDALBIN) of Private Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS)" (N. Rusdiana, 2016).

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 155 of 2004 which states that:

"The Coordinator of Private Islamic Religious Universities (Kopertais), institutionally has the task of assisting the Director General of Islamic Education in carrying out supervision, control, guidance, and empowerment of PTAIS".

From the quote above, Kopertais has a significant role in carrying out its duties. Kopertais conducts supervision, control, and guidance to PTKIS by providing educational quality assurance to these universities.

In relation to PTKIS, there are several problems faced:

1. Most PTKIS are very difficult to achieve educational standards well, PTKIS has not become the first choice of prospective students.
2. It is often found that PTKIS credentials from the physical structure alone are insufficient, coupled with the lack of lecturers who are competent in education and teaching tasks (functional positions).
3. Most PTKIS rely heavily on government support, central and local government policies, students, and community involvement to fulfil a number of administrative standards.

The amount of budget coming in from sources other than local government and student school budgets is still very small, and organisational resources are insufficient. (Saipul Annur, 2019).

This also has an impact on the difficulty of preparing policy implementers and developing a workforce that can maximise policy implementation. Kopertais must receive full, continuous, and careful attention. (A. Rusdiana, 2016). Kopertais is the foundation of hope for

PTKIS, so the government needs to pay attention again to the lack of maximum achievement in the implementation of Kopertais. Obstacles in the implementation of Kopertais become a homework (homework) in improving and facing the challenges of implementing activities from Kopertais.

There are three universities that have cooperation with Kopertais region VII in Palembang City that will be studied, namely:

No.	FAI Muhammadiyyah Palembang	Stebis IGM Palembang	STIQ Al-Lathifiyyah Palembang
1.	Accreditation		
	B	B	B
2.	Year established		
	1978	2014	2019
3.	Number of study programmes		
	4	2	1

Based on the literature review that has been conducted, there are several studies that are relevant to the research that the author will examine, namely:

First, research conducted by H. A. Rusdiana in his dissertation entitled: "Implementation of Supervision, Control, and Guidance Policies in Realising the Accountability of Private Islamic Religious Universities. From the results of his research, it was found that WASDALBIN policy communication was less effective, so that policy implementers considered that: 1) WASDALBIN policies are still unclear, inconsistent, and socialised through inappropriate media, 2) The number, quality, and proportion of resources [human, financial, facilities/infrastructure and information] are still inadequate, 3) The performance of policy implementers is still not optimal, and 4) The bureaucratic structure in the implementation of WASDALBIN seems

convoluted, making it less efficient ".(A. Rusdiana, 2016) The equation of the research is to discuss the policy of WASDALBIN. The difference in this study is that in the dissertation Variable X is the Implementation of WASDALBIN Policy and Variable Y is the accountability of PTAIS. Whereas in this study Variable X is the PTAIS Development Strategy and Variable Y is the WASDALBIN programme.

Second, research conducted by Saipul Annur and Suhono in his journal entitled: "Implementation of Higher Education Management (Case Study on PTKIS Kopertais Region VII South Sumatra). From the results of his research, it shows that PTKIS has tried to carry out the awareness building phase, physical facilities, academic development, and measuring and rewarding" (Saipul Annur, 2019). The equation of the research is to discuss PTKIS Kopertais WIlayah VII. The difference in this study is that this journal discusses the implementation of higher education management. While the author discusses the college coaching strategy.

Third, research conducted by Ibnu Salman in his journal entitled: "The Role of Kopertais IX in the Quality Development of Islamic Universities in North Sumatra. From the results of his research shows that the performance of Kopertais IX according to PTAIS in North Sumatra is still not optimal / weak. This is constrained because Kopertais is still under the structure of IAIN, not as an independent institution and the existence of a coordinator position that concurrently with the rector of IAIN SU." (Salman, 2014). The equation of this study is to discuss the guidance to private Islamic

religious colleges through Kopertais. The difference in this study is that this journal discusses the role of Kopertais in fostering the quality of PTAIS. While the author in this study is a coaching strategy for PTKIS through the WASDALBIN programme.

From the three literature reviews above, it can be concluded that there are still some difficulties in the implementation of Kopertais. But there are also efforts made by Kopertais in improving these shortcomings and needs.

From the above background, the author is interested in scientifically examining the implementation based on some of the thoughts above. Therefore, the author took the research title regarding "Implementation of Private Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS) Development through the Supervision, Control, and Guidance Programme (WASDALBIN) in Palembang".

METHODS

Data collection and processing were carried out from November 2022 to January 2023. The research approach taken is using a qualitative research approach. Researchers used a qualitative approach to get a broad and in-depth picture of information about the implementation of coaching for Private Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS) through Kopertais' supervision, control and coaching programme in Palembang.

The data collection techniques in this study that researchers used were direct observation, interviews, and documentation. Direct observation is the direct observation of activities (without tools) of the symptoms studied and the conditions at the time of the research site. At the same time, interviews are also conducted by two or more people in the

form of verbal questions and answers from the source to obtain information related to the focus of the research using interview procedures.

The key informant in this research is the deputy coordinator of Kopertais VII. Meanwhile, the supporting informants are the Secretary of Kopertais VII, and the executor in the field. In addition, there were also supporting informants from three universities, as follows:

1. Vice Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Religion (FAI), University of Muhammadiyah Palembang.
2. Chairman of STEBIS UIGM University Palembang.
3. Head of the Lathifiyyah College of Qur'anic Sciences (STIQ) Palembang.

According to Miles and Huberman, to collect research data, observation, interviews, and documentation are all used. Meanwhile, data reduction, data presentation, and data verification are some of the data analysis strategies used. The data reduction step is to collect all the data from observations and interviews. The data presentation stage is when the data needed for the research is displayed. A researcher comes to a conclusion during the verification stage based on events that occur in the field. (Agustina et al., 2020).

In conducting research, the most important thing is to analyse the data. Where the results of research will be valuable if a problem is analysed, and research is considered successful if the researcher is able to understand provide analysis of what he is researching. The data analysis techniques used by the author in conducting research are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

RESULT

The obligation of Kopertais Region VII South Sumatra in improving the quality of PTKIS with national standards refers to the KMA regulation No. 156 of 2004 which explains the obligations of Kopertais:

1. Implement WASDALBIN (supervision, control, and guidance)
2. Concerning the tridharma of higher education, namely research, community service, education and training.

More details are explained in the Kopertais guidebook, that the strategy for implementing the KMA Regulation 156 of 2004 is by conducting trainings for the academic community in private Islamic universities, conducting supervision, coordinating with the managers of Private Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS), coaching and control in the form of semesterly reports, direct monitoring to the regions, giving register numbers every year, and through graduation and organising workshops that are relevant to the needs of PTKIS.

In adding insights and partnerships with other Kopertais, Kopertais VII also collaborates with Kopertais region II, and other Kopertais under the auspices of DIKTIS Kemenag in the form of information exchange and joint training such as Higher Education Accreditation workshops, PDPT Training and others. The implementation is done through supervision, control, and guidance.

Surveillance

Supervision is basically the whole process of observing all organisational activities. In this case PTKIS, so that all activities can run in accordance with the

specified plans and objectives and ensure that no deviations occur against the provisions based on applicable government regulations.

Based on the results of observations made by researchers, Kopertais region VII is authorised to carry out supervision of Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS) under its auspices. This supervisory authority is given in order to guard against deviations in the objectives and functions as well as procedures for organising Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS).

Supervision carried out by Kopertais is carried out in the context of prevention and feedback. Prevention is carried out in an effort to minimise the tendency of irregularities committed by Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIS). Feedback is supervision of the implementation of a programme that has been determined to be carried out by PTKIS, such as every study programme at PTKIS must be accredited, so supervision of the programme is feedback.

To find out the form of supervision carried out by Kopertais, it can be seen in the table below:

Activities	Direct Supervision	Indirect Supervision

Form of Activity	a. There is a budget;
	b. The presence of an officer who conducts the lockdown;
	c. Kopertais visit report.
		a. Reports that must be submitted per term;
		  1) Lecturer activities
		  2) Facilities and infrastructure report
		  3) Emis Report
		b. PT portal report
		  1) Emis Portal
		  2) PDPT

Activity Description	a. The budget provided by Diktis for PTKIS is channelled through Kopertais. b. Within one year, Kopertais officers are scheduled to visit PTKIS several times to conduct supervision and visits in order to attend PTKIS graduation invitations. c. Kopertais officers make a visit report as proof of reporting to Diktis	a. Lecturer activities such as lecturer certification coaching, LBKD reports, scientific journal writing reports, and teaching reports. b. The report on suggestions and infrastructure as a form of report on the submission of funds needed by PTKIS is then given to Kopertais to be submitted to Diktis.

Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation above, it can be concluded that, in the implementation of direct supervision, it is supported by a budget that each year the government provides a budget through Kopertais Region VII. In addition, Kopertais also visits PTKIS under its auspices.

Meanwhile, in indirect supervision, there are three forms of indirect supervision that must be carried out by PTKIS. First, reports that must be submitted by lecturers per semester, namely in the form of reports on the completeness of files as a condition for lecturer certification, LKBD reports, and writing scientific journals. Second, reports on facilities and infrastructure as a form of report if PTKIS wants to apply for budget

assistance. Third, the PTKIS portal report that can be accessed as a form of monitoring and evaluation of the development of higher education through EMIS and PDPT data collection reporting.

Control

The authority to control is a heavy task mandated to Kopertais Wilayah VII. This task complements other duties as supervisors and coaches. Control is carried out so that the implementation of education at PTKIS is in accordance with the applicable provisions in the implementation of higher education. Based on the results of the observations made, the implementation of control is carried out by conducting socialisation, giving warnings, and taking action.

To find out the form of control carried out by Kopertais, it can be seen in the table below:

Form of Control	Description
Socialisation	Socialisation is carried out through notifications in the form of letters containing policies that apply to PTKIS in the form of appeals, instructions, and recommendations. As a supporting media, Kopertais created a group through WA as a PTKIS consulidation. Event activities that are made can be through seminars, workshops, graduation events and training.
Giving a warning	If the lecturer/institution makes a mistake, a verbal warning will be given. If there is still no change, a written warning will be given.
Enforcement	Enforcement is a continuation of the warning given in writing. If the lecturer/institution still does not make improvements and does not follow the regulations, Kopertais has the right to propose sanctions to Diktis to sanction the lecturer/institution concerned.

Based on the results of the interviews described above, it can be concluded that control is an important part of the development of Islamic religious universities in South Sumatra. The control carried out will have an impact on the creation of conducive conditions in the midst of competition among Islamic universities to win the hearts of the community. Socialisation, giving warnings, and actions are an important part of controlling PTKIS. Therefore, a good relationship needs to be carried out by Kopertais VII. Kopertais region VII in controlling does not have full authority to make decisions. Kopertais provides suggestions to Diktis and Diktis is the one who has the authority to make decisions on these issues.

Coaching

Coaching is one of the obligations of Kopertais VII in carrying out its duties to foster universities in South Sumatra. Based on observations made during the research, the coaching carried out by Kopertais VII is carried out in three fields, namely personnel, student affairs, and institutions.

To find out the form of coaching carried out by Kopertais, it can be seen in the table below:

Form of Coaching	Description
Manpower	Career development of lecturers through certification, participating in training activities, *workshops*, making BKD reports, and making scientific journals.
Student Affairs	Providing student registration numbers, scholarship programmes for bidik misi, KIP, tahfiz al-qur'an scholarships, and assistance in fostering intra-campus student activities.
Institutions	A report on the state of PTKIS through coordination meetings, accreditation assistance and lecturer coaching.

From the results of the observations and interviews above, it can be concluded that, in carrying out its duties to foster Kopertais using a variety of ways ranging from activities for the career of private lecturers, protection and assistance to PTKIS students, providing assistance both facilities and infrastructure as well as the nature of training and visits to universities in the region, especially Palembang city.

DISCUSSION

Based on the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education No. 7341 of 2019, Kopertais has duties and functions through the supervision, control and guidance (Wasdalbin) programme.

Surveillance

Siagan revealed that supervision techniques are divided into two categories, namely direct and indirect supervision techniques. The following is an explanation of each technique:

Direct Supervision Techniques. Direct supervision is a supervisory process carried out in a direct way through direct observation and reports. In this supervision technique, the supervisor goes directly to the field to see employees or teachers who are carrying out tasks in accordance with the job description that has been determined. In direct supervision, the supervisor observes, examines, checks, checks himself at the location and receives reports directly from the implementer. Concrete forms of direct supervision include direct inspection, on-site observation and on-site reports.

Indirect Supervision Techniques. Indirect supervision techniques are supervisory techniques carried out by supervisors from a distance by studying reports submitted by employees, heads, lecturers, and other personnel. Reports in written or oral form (Lahaji, 2021).

From the theory above, it shows that there is conformity between theory and research in the field. The results showed that direct supervision carried out by Kopertais region VII is carried out continuously and continuously. Direct supervision carried out by Kopertais is by visiting PTKIS to monitor, implement activities, evaluate and attend graduation events invited by PTKIS. As for indirect supervision, there are three forms of supervision that must be carried out by PTKIS. First, reports that must be submitted by lecturers per semester, namely in the form of reports on the completeness of files as a condition for lecturer certification, LKBD reports, and writing scientific journals. Second, the facilities and infrastructure report as a form of report if PTKIS wants to apply for budget assistance. Third, the PTKIS portal

report that can be accessed as a form of monitoring and evaluation of university development through EMIS and PDPT data collection reporting.

Control

According to Lubis, control contains the right or authority to intervene, and an act of organising and directing implementation with the intention that a certain goal can be achieved effectively and efficiently. (Eko Sugiyanto, 2016).

From the theory above, it shows that there is conformity between theory and research in the field. From the research results, it shows that there are three forms of action taken by Kopertais to PTKIS, namely socialising, giving warnings, and taking action:

Socialisation: Kopertais often conducts socialisation for PTKIS every year. The socialisation conducted by Kopertais is expected to increase awareness for PTKIS of the importance of quality and the delivery of information to keep abreast of educational developments through several programs that have been provided.

Giving warnings: giving warnings is done in two ways, namely verbally and in writing. If there is an error such as a violation or lack of requirements in collecting data, the PTKIS will be called and verbally reprimanded to complete the data or correct the error. But if the warning is not heeded, Kopertais will give a written warning.

Enforcement: enforcement is the last resort if the PTKIS continues to make mistakes regardless of the warnings given by Kopertais. If this continues, Kopertais will propose to Diktis Kemenag regarding

sanctions against PTKIS that violate regulations.

Coaching

A.Mangunhardjana, coaching can be defined as a learning process by releasing things that are already owned and learning new things that are not yet owned, with the aim of helping people who undergo it to correct and develop existing knowledge and skills and gain new knowledge and skills to achieve the goals of life and work that are being lived effectively.(Lutfi Nurtika, 2021)

From the theory above, it shows that there is a correspondence between theory and research in the field. The results showed that in carrying out its task of fostering, Kopertais uses various methods ranging from activities for the career of private lecturers, protection and assistance to PTKIS students, providing assistance both facilities and infrastructure as well as the nature of training and visits to universities in the region, especially Palembang city.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of PTKIS coaching through the Wasdalbin programme in Palembang is running well. Kopertais conducts visits, coaching, and conducts evaluations within one year. The regulations given by Kopertais are followed by PTKIS as they should be.

Through the supervision programme, Kopertais conducts direct and indirect supervision, as evidenced by the existence of a budget for certified lecturers, monitoring the tridharma of higher education activities that must be carried out by all lecturers in each semester, providing guidance through

meetings either online (zoom meeting) or offline, making visits to PTKIS according to the agenda, lecturers who are required to provide reports to Kopertais. The report is in the form of a lecturer report, facilities and infrastructure report, PTKIS portal reports that are accessed such as EMIS and PDPT reports.

In terms of control, socialisation, giving warnings if there are errors or lack of files, and providing action if PTKIS does not heed the warning.

The last is coaching, where Kopertais provides guidance to the workforce through career development for lecturers, scholarships for students, as well as accreditation and institutional legality.

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