Implementation Of Standard-Setting To Improve Performance Implementation Of Standards Of Internal Quality Assurance Systems Private Universities

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Abstract.
The standards in the SPMI serve as guidelines for the process of implementing the standards in the SPMI consistently and sustainably to meet stakeholder satisfaction. The existence of gaps in the management of Standard Setting in SPMI and the achievement of performance in the Implementation of the SPMI Standards in Indonesia, there are big problems that need to be resolved and there are facts of advantages that are counter and different from these gaps as has been done by those who are able to set Standards in SPMI "professionally" and has made it as a PTS with superior achievements in West Java and at the national level. This study aims to determine the rationale and background in the preparation of the organization's Vision, Mission, Objectives and Strategy (VMOS) to improve the performance of the SPMI UBKIS Standard Implementation. The method used in this study is a descriptive exploratory method with a qualitative approach to the type of case study. This research focuses intensively on one particular object as a case. Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that the Implementation of Standard Setting has been able to improve the performance of the UNBIS SPMI Implementation as indicated by the availability, excess, socialization to UNBIS internal and external stakeholders as well as the implementation of the Higher Education Standards Document.

Keywords: Standards of internal quality management systems, private university

I. INTRODUCTION
Quality Assurance Quality Assurance (QA): 'ensures the Performance of the established Standards in accordance with the specified requirements'. The function of SPMI PT is: "to create a Standard Setting process in SPMI PT independently, because PT has autonomy in the implementation of Higher Education" (SPMI Drafting Team, 2018: 8). Standard setting in SPMI PT is intended to be a reference document in the implementation process of SPMI PT with standardized performance. Quality assurance emphasizes the responsibility of the process owner more than quality control inspections, although in fact the supervision also has a role in quality assurance. Determination of Standards in SPMI as the first P process (Determination) as input for the second (P) process (Implementation) of Standards in SPMI and elements of SPM Dikti are defined as initial activities in SPMI PT to provide Standards in SPMI which become guidelines for the Standard Implementation process in SPMI consistently and sustainably to meet stakeholder satisfaction. According to KPM UGM that: "SPMI contributes to the success of SPM Dikti to encourage the realization of the three policies above". SPMI as an activity of SPM Dikti by each PT autonomously to control and improve the implementation of Dikti in a planned and sustainable manner. In order for the goals of SPMI to be achieved on target according to Deming (1982) in (Tjiptono, 2003: 77-79) and as introduced by Muslim and Suurin (2018: 123): "SPMI strategy is needed which is one of the keys to success in implementing the SPMI strategy. developing SPMI in univerities by using the TQM model management approach". Other management models used include the Quality Management System (QMS) ISO 9001, Management System for Educational Organization Management Systems/EOMS) - Requirements with Guidance for Use ISO 21001: 2018 (Educational Organization Management System (EOMS); Strategic Management, Or Indonesian National Quality Award (INQA); or a combination of these strategies from the above-mentioned management models.

Any management model approach used in the SPMI set by the PT requires a strategy of a plan that is intended to achieve certain goals. Standard setting in SPMI can be applied if there is a commitment from the P leadership and commitment from all stakeholders, and: "Standard setting in SPMI also requires internally directed awareness of each individual to ensure the quality of the implementation of Higher Education" (Nurhayati, 2017: 3). Furthermore, according to Aswitami (2018) in (Putra, et al, 2019: 28) states that: "The achievement of the objectives of Standard Setting in SPMI will ultimately be controlled and at the audit desk

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is called accreditation, so that the audit will run in synergy and the quality of PT can be maintained and improved. "In the context of Standard Setting in SPMI, the strategies implemented include the SPMI Standard Setting Strategy (what/how to achieve standards). In an effort to achieve the performance of Standard Setting and performance achievement of Standard Implementation in SPMI PT, the PT must determine and describe in its strategic plan: a) what will be done; b) what resources will be needed; c) who will be responsible; d) when it will be finished; e) how results will be evaluated according to requirements; and f) determine and provide the necessary resources for the establishment, maintenance, and continuous improvement of the SPMI (SPMI Drafting Team, 2019:6) Documents required in SPMI according to article 8 paragraph (4) letter b Permenristekdikti No. 62 of 2016, consisting of the following documents: SPMI policies, SPMI Manuals, Standards in SPMI (Standard Dikti), and Forms used in SPMI. In order to prepare a roadmap to achieve the national goals of Higher Education, the government since 1960 has issued laws and regulations and their implementing regulations which have been amended several times. Several times the Ministry of Higher Education has issued SPMI Guidelines in 2010, 2016 and 2018.

In 2012 Law no. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, this SPMI Dikti includes SPMI and SPME or better known as Accreditation. The root of the problem in Standard Setting is more dominant due to the lack of a quality culture (administrative, organizational and psychological) in PTS. Related to the administrative aspect, PT has not had a contribution in improving the performance of Standard Implementation in SPMI PTS. The real conditions regarding Standard Setting in the SPMI show that it is still concerning, as mentioned above, different information is obtained related to the SPMI UNB Standard Setting in the city of Bandung. At this point, the Standards in SPMI have been professionally set, marked by: First, it has achieved a Webometric ranking in July 2020 at the world's 1,435th rank, 5th at the national level in 2020, and 1st for national private universities. This shows that the performance of the campus website and the citation level of Scopus indexed papers is good at the national level. Tel-U has been accredited A (excellent) since 2018 and 70% of its study programs are accredited and 59% internationally accredited, being a nominee in the grand final of the Widyapadhi Award 2019 as an innovation development institution and entrepre-preneurship institution and continues to contribute to assisting human resource development in Indonesia. Indonesia. Second, for all PT (including PTN) ranked 14, from year to year continue to prove themselves as one of the best campuses in Indonesia and has been accredited with an A (Excellent) rating from the PT (AIPiT) Institutional Accreditation in 2018.

Third, has become a companion university for other universities that are accredited C to participate in the SPMI Clinical Program (assistance) from BAN-PT which has been launched since 2017 by fostering 3 universities in the 2019 PT Unggul Unggul Program. Fourth, it has been selected as the best 100 non-vocational Higher Education Institution (LPTnV) out of 4770 LPTnV. has been ranked 15 PTS from all over Indonesia; and ranked 3rd best PTS in West Java and Banten (Lukihardianti, 2019:1). Sixth, it has received an award as a World Class University (WCU) private university and the public's interest in continuing education at these universities continues to increase, and continues to be balanced with improved performance in the implementation of the SPMI Standards that have been set. Based on the phenomena and facts above, there are: 1) there are gaps in the management of Standard Setting in SPMI and the achievement of performance in the Implementation of SPMI Standards in Indonesia, there are big problems that need to be resolved; and 2) there are facts of advantages that are contradictory and different from the gaps in point 1) above, as has been done by those who are able to set the Standards in SPMI "professionally" and have made them PTS with superior achievements in West Java and at the national level. The two facts of the gaps and unique advantages mentioned above become an attraction for researchers to conduct research with the title: "Implementation of Standard Setting in Efforts to Improve Performance of Implementation of Private Higher Education Standards".

II. METHODS
The method used in this study is a descriptive exploratory method with a qualitative approach to the type of case study. This research focuses intensively on one particular object as a case. Case study: "is a more suitable strategy for research whose main research questions are related to how or why" (Yin, 2013:...}

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1). In this study, researchers seek to understand and examine Standard Setting management in SPMI using a system approach of inputs (inputs), processes, outputs (outputs) and outcomes (outcomes) and the cycle repeats endlessly, not the final product/service. Considered more relevant in exploring the above is a qualitative approach. The research was conducted through direct observation at the research site and communicative interaction with stakeholders. SPMI is part of a university policy that will not succeed if it is not implemented in the form of a process of fulfilling the Higher Education Standards and other standards that have been set by the university and carried out continuously. Taking into account the management of SPMI Standard Setting as a system that includes inputs, processes, outputs and achievements and the cycle is repeated and continuous, not the final product, the approach that is considered more relevant in exploring the above is a qualitative approach.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Rationale and Background in Formulating Organizational Vision, Mission, Goals and Strategies (VMTS) to Improve Performance of Implementation of Standards in SPMI. UNBIS' vision is: "To become an Independent, Advanced, and Leading Islamic University in Asia in 2025" (Renstra Drafting Team, 2019:5). According to the UNBIS Strategic Plan Drafting Team (2019), the vision is based on: (1) Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning SPN; (2) RI Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Higher Education and Management of PT; (3) the Articles of Association of the UNBIS Foundation; (4) Supervisory Decree No.: 05/PB-Y-UNBIS/SK/3-2017, concerning the composition of the UNBIS Foundation Management Body for the period of service of the year; (5) Foundation meeting with the Rector on 25-12-2018 according to Decree No. 077/D.02/Rek-k/I/2018 dated 30/01/2018 concerning Introduction to the Draft Statute; (6) Rector's Decree Number: 086/D.02/Rek-k/I/2018 dated 1/02/2018 regarding the Supplement to the Draft Statute; (7) Meeting of the Management Board and Supervisory Board of the UNBIS Foundation regarding the Ratification of the UNBIS Statute on 1/2/2013; (8) Decree of the UNBIS Foundation Management Board concerning Ratification of the UNBIS Statute; and (9) Ratify the UNBIS Statute in accordance with the Attachment to the Decree. The existence of the Statute is published by VMT UNBIS taking into account: (1) Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning SPN; (2) PP RI No. 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Higher Education and Management of PT; (3) Articles of Association of the UNBIS Foundation. (4) SK Guidance No.: 05/PB-Y-UNBIS/SK/3-2017, concerning the composition of BP Foundation UNBIS for the period of 2017-2021 taking into account: (a) Meeting of the Foundation with the Rectorate on 25/12/2017.

(b) Rector's Letter No.:077/D.02/Rek./I/2018 dated 30/01/2018 concerning Introduction to the Draft Statute. (c) Rector's Letter No.: 086/D.-.02/Rek/l/2018 dated 11/02/2018 regarding the Supplementary Draft Statute. (c) UNBIS Foundation BP Meeting regarding the Ratification of the UNBIS Statute as follows: "Becoming an Independent, Advanced, and Leading Islamic University in Asia in 2033". In Article 3 UNBIS Vision. (5) The background that is used as the basis for the determination of the UNBIS Vision above. The Strategic Plan program is described in detail and in detail in the UNBIS RENOP, so all leaders and staff must continue to refer to the VMT. UNBIS, which contains Islamic values, as well as in every movement and daily action, must be based on the intention of "sincere and righteous deeds" in worshiping Allah SWT. The field of Enhancing the Spirit of Islam has internalized these values through various activities: "academic and non-academic, including: developing concepts and studies on Islam; boarding school activities; personal development of the believer, Muslim and muhsin; Muslim dress code" (Setiadi, 2021:72). In an effort to achieve VMTS UNBIS, the Drafting Team for the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan Revision has set targets with policies in each field and work program within UNBIS as follows: First, in the Education Sector there are: (1) Policies, Guidelines and Procedures A series of Academic Activities carried out consistently, effectively and efficiently; (2) Curriculum Development Policy which refers to VM by taking into account the development of technology in the future and input from stakeholders; (3) Formal Documents of Policies and Guidelines for integrating research and PKM activities into learning; (4) Formal documents of comprehensive Academic Policies, Guidelines and Procedures covering: scientific autonomy, academic freedom, and freedom from the academic pulpit.
Second, in the Field of Research and PkM there are: (1) Policies, Guidelines and Procedures for the Implementation of the Research Process. (2) Policy guidelines and procedures for the Implementation of the PkM Process. (3) Policies, Guidelines and Procedures for the Implementation of the Lecturer's PkM Process involve students. Third, in the field of the Islamic Spirit: (1) Formal Documents of Policies, Guidelines, and Procedures that regulate the obligation of all students to cover their genitals. Fourth, in the Field of Cooperation there are: (1) Formal Documents of Policies and Procedures for Network and Partnership Development (domestic and foreign). Fifth, in the field of IS and Management: (1) The existence of Policies, Guidelines and Procedures for the Provision of ICT Systems to facilitate all Adm services. General; (2) Complete IS development, management, and utilization blueprint. Sixth, in the field of improving the managerial quality of leadership at PT: (1) There is a report on the results of the implementation of policies and management guidelines: (a) Education; (b) Development of Academic Atmosphere and Scientific Autonomy; (c) Student Affairs; (d) Research; (e) PkM; (f) HR; (f) Finance; (h) Sarpras; (9) SI; (10) MSS; (11) Cooperation. Seventh, in the BPM for the SPMI Development Program (National and International) there are: (1) SPMI formal documents evidenced by five aspects, namely: (a) SPMI organs; (b) SPMI documents; (c) Internal auditors; (d) Audit results, and (e) Evidence of follow-up. Eighth, in the Financial Sector, there are: (1) Medium-Term Budget Policy; (2) Income Projection and (3) Expenditure Projection.

Implementation of Standard Setting to Improve Implementation Performance

The commitment of the top leadership and all levels of the organization and their involvement (leaders) to the motivation of employees/lecturers (behavioral beliefs) in implementing SPMI in an effort to improve UNBIS performance is explained according to the interview excerpt as follows: "The role of leadership commitment and the entire structure is very large "The Chancellor of UNBIS is committed to implementing SPMI in the implementation of Tri Dharma PT in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations and Legislation and the International Standard ISO 21001: 2018" (BPM UNBIS, 2021:7). In one cycle, LPPM activities include: Preparation of Research Proposals, Implementation of Research, Dissemination of Research Results and Application of Research Results. Maintaining and improving the quality of research conducted, both by lecturers and/or students, requires a Research Quality Standard. This standard will serve as a reference for assessing the quality of any research conducted by lecturers and/or students, starting from topic selection, proposal writing, research implementation, report writing to dissemination of research results in the form of seminars and exhibitions. This research standard is one of the components in SPMI UNBIS which will be carried out by BPM UNBIS referring to SN Dikti No. 3 of 2020 (Preparing Team of UNBIS PPM Implementation Guidelines, 2020:2-3). This is reinforced from the results of the documentation study of the UNBIS Chancellor's Performance Report for the 2020/2021 year (Setiadi, 2021) that the manifestation of UNBIS's commitment is in the form of equalizing perceptions of reaccreditation preparation using the Conversion Supplementary Instrument (ISK) or with the 4.0 Study Program Accreditation Instrument (IAPS). 4.0) on 24/03/2021 which was attended by all Heads of Study Programs and Deans in the UNBIS environment, attended by the director and opening the UNBIS Warek I event.

The implementation of AMI was continued by RTM at the faculty level on 11-17/11/2020 as a form of commitment in carrying out the audit process to the follow-up that must be done. The implementation of AMI for units and institutions was carried out on 16-27/11/2020 involving the BPM Internal Auditor. As a form of UNBIS' commitment in implementing the CQI SPMI, BPM made improvements to the quality form through FGDs in the preparation of quality forms in the fields of cooperation, student affairs, and IS. This is a step to strengthen AMI at the unit level carried out on 14, 16, and 19/07/2021. The team also reviewed government regulations in the field of Higher Education, the dynamics of science and technology development in the era and post-pandemic both in the national and Asian spheres, the challenges of building people and nations in the new normal era, as well as global commitments to achieve sustainable development goals in 2030. The results of the analysis focus on the emergence of issues -Strategic issues both internally and externally.The Rector's Commitment Document is also stated in the Quality Manual: "UNBIS Chancellor is committed to implementing SPMI in the implementation of Tri Dharma PT in accordance with Legislation and International Standard ISO 21001: 2018" (BPM UNBIS, 2021: 7). This Quality Guidelines
document is a guide for all organizational components at UNBIS in carrying out SPMI according to the clauses of ISO 21001:2018 integrated with SN Dikti. The implementer of SPMUNBIS is the UNBIS BPM as stipulated in the UNBIS Statute article 62 paragraph 1. BPM plays a role in carrying out the Monitoring and Evaluation of Tri Dharma PT activities at UNBIS in order to improve the quality and accountability of UNBIS to the community.

BPM was formed based on the Rector's Decree No. 5/E.3/SK/Rek/II/2007 dated 3/02/2007 regarding the establishment of BPM UNBIS confirmed by the Rector's Decree No. 024/D.01/SK-rek/III/2008 dated 13/03/2008 concerning Changes in the Structure of BPM and P2AI (Faridil, 2008:16). Based on the explanation of the Secretary of BPM that the objectives of UNBIS include: “(1) long-term goals according to RENIP; (2) The medium-term objectives are stated in the Strategic Plan; and (3) short-term goals are stated in the UNBIS Quality Goals” The long-term goals of UNBIS until 2033 are: (a) Produce quality human resources, devoted to God Almighty, able to learn themselves, have broad insight, are competent, disciplined and have a work ethic, so that they are able to become strong and capable academic and professional staff. Compete at national and international levels. (b) Developing science and technology to encourage the development of science and technology based on Islamic values/teachings. (c) Have the ability in community empowerment through the development of problem solving concepts using scientific methods. (d) Organizational strengthening through the implementation of MSS. (e) Optimally utilize educational and research facilities to ensure academic quality (Setiadi, 2017:36). The goal of UNBIS focuses on the achievement of learning outcomes, graduates, the achievement of the VM and following up on programs that have been carried out previously by the Strategic Plan Drafting Team (2019: i-ii).

Mechanism of Outcome Determination of Standards to Improve Performance of Implementation of UNBIS SPMI Standards

The output of Standard Setting includes the availability of other SPMI Standards and Documents. SPMI UNBIS Standard Documents are managed by BPM UNBIS and assisted by BPMP for postgraduates and BPMF for faculties. In accordance with the requirements of the Higher Education that every PT that organizes the Tridharma of PT is obligated to establish, implement, evaluate, control and improve the SN Dikti and other standards set by UNBIS. Based on the information gathered that in implementing PMI, BPM has issued the following documents: SPMI Policy, SPMI Manual, Standards as presented in Appendix 4.14. Each Institution/Body/Unit/Faculty-/Section/Field/Prodi/Section, lecturers and staff have been given access according to their authority, but they are not allowed to make changes, except according to the SOP for Document Control and SOP for Controlling Quality Records manually. LPPM UNBIS as the Institute for Research Implementation and PkM, whether carried out by researchers in the faculty and study programs, as well as researchers at research centers or services within UNBIS. The stages of management of research implementation that are approved either through competition or through collaboration are Announcement, Proposal, Selection, Determination, Implementation, Supervision, Reporting, Outcome Assessment. The following are the stages of research that will be carried out at LPPM UNBIS: (a) Announcement of research is carried out according to the schedule determined by LPPM. This announcement will inform all types of research activities with internal UNBIS funds that can be carried out by researchers. (b) Submission of Proposals. Proposals are submitted to LPPM according to a predetermined schedule. (c) Selection or Review of Proposals. The selection or review of proposals is carried out in two stages, namely desk evaluation (which includes examination of administrative completeness and substantive selection) and discussion/presentation of proposals. The selection of these proposals was facilitated by LPPM. (d) …(f) Implementation of Research The Chief Researcher and members are responsible for carrying out the research in accordance with the proposal, and must follow the rules or requirements contained in the Research SPK. (g) Phase I Research Fund Disbursement. Phase I Research Fund disbursement will be given at 70% of the total research fund in accordance with what is written in the Research Work Agreement (Preparing Team for UNBIS PPM Guidelines, 2020: 6-7).

The implementation of SPMI at UNBIS is a combination of the implementation of SN Dikti in accordance with Permendikti No. 44 of 2015 and now according to Permendikbud No. 3 of 2020, the need for accreditation of study programs and ISO 9001:2008 (since 2012-2021). In 2021 an update to ISO
21001:2018 is being carried out covering academic and non-academic fields, the implementation is through a work program (Proker) and is supported by Quality Procedures or Work Instructions from SN Education, SN Research and SN PkM as well as Exceeding Standards to support in the Implementation of Proker, RKB as well as the achievement of IKU and IKT of each standard and in an effort to support the achievement of the established UNBIS Quality Goals.

Mechanism of Measurement of Standard Setting Achievements to Improve Implementation of UNBIS SPMI Standards

The achievement of Standard Setting is expressed in the form of an Evaluation of the Implementation of the SPMI Standard, which has been carried out by UNBIS using an application to conduct surveys. The implementation of these surveys has used ApSI to handle customer complaints, including internal customers (students, lecturers, staff) and other external stakeholders who have used ApSI. Complaint Handling Application, which is an application used to handle customer complaints including internal customers and other external stakeholders (cooperation partners). It was further explained that: The purposes of using this Complaints Handling Application are: (1) Facilitating the reporting of complaints to both units and faculties. (2) Accelerating the follow-up of complaints. (3) Facilitate information communication. (4) Measuring unit/faculty performance. (5) Improving services for sections, sections/fields, study programs, UPPS, agencies, institutions and universities. Complaint Handling UNBIS serves complaints requests submitted by internal and external stakeholders. …….. In addition to the two types of evaluation of the SPMI implementation above, UNBIS also conducts Supervision/Control over the Financial Management and University Assets. This supervision is carried out by the Internal Monitoring and Control Unit (SPPI). This supervision is carried out by competent personnel in the Accounting Sector and has received training as an Internal Supervisor from the Personnel Certification Training Institute. Every year a Financial Audit is carried out by a Public Accountant, as an internal responsibility to the UNBIS Foundation.

Based on this Research Progress Report, cross-checking (cross-checking) if it is not appropriate, there will be a warning if there is progress worried that it cannot be continued, then the relevant researchers will be given a warning to complete it as soon as possible. There must be no member changes in this progress report into the final money and there is no conflict of interest. Supervision of Research Progress is carried out by the Chief Researcher together with members after completing the research, they are required to make a research progress report. Researchers are required to present research results in an Internal Seminar forum facilitated by LPPM UNBIS. The seminar on the results of the research was carried out by the researchers collecting the draft of the final report in duplicate and carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. The draft research report must be revised according to the suggestions and comments given by the Assessment Team/Reviewer. Reporting, Final Report Submission is given as a form of final accountability for all research activities carried out by researchers. The 30% disbursement of research funds for phase II will be carried out immediately after the Final Research Report is submitted to LPPM. Outcome Assessment in accordance with their respective schemes in the form of publication of proceedings at international reputable seminars, scientific publications in the form of scientific journals at the nationally accredited level, and International Journals or Reputable International Journals, Patents and Copyrights, appropriate technology, Models/Prototypes/ Design/Artwork/Social Engineering, Research printed books (Monographs, Reference books, Textbooks), Chapter Books, Policy Papers, products.

To ensure the implementation of the audit, UNBIS provides audit training to the Auditors. The Head of BPM is assisted by the Secretary of BPM, the Monev Sector coordinates the AIMU activities by using AIMU Auditors who have been briefed and graduated with grades that meet the requirements in training by the Quality Auditor from UGM. The appointed Internal Quality Auditors have received a decree from the Chancellor of UNBIS on the recommendation of the Head of BPM whose performance is part of the achievement of the KPI and IKT in the Monev Sector. The PTKP application contains a corrective action plan for services that will be recorded, managed, and analyzed for their progress and status. The Chief Researcher and members after completing the research are required to make a research progress report through the Research Results Seminar. Researchers are required to present research results in an Internal Seminar Forum facilitated by LPPM UNBIS. The seminar on research results was carried out by researchers
collecting two copies of the final report draft and carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. The draft research report must be revised according to the suggestions and comments given by the Assessment Team/Reviewer. Reporting, Final Report Submission and Phase II Disbursement of Funds. Submission of the final report is given as a form of final accountability for all research activities carried out by researchers. The 30% disbursement of research funds for phase II will be carried out immediately after the Final Research Report is submitted to LPPM. Outcome Assessment in accordance with their respective schemes in the form of Proceeding Publications at international reputable seminars.

Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in Standard Setting to Improve Performance of Implementation of SPMI UNBIS Standards Constraints in Standard Setting to improve the performance of the UNBIS SPMI Standard Implementation First, "The obstacle faced in SPMI Standard Setting is the unequal quality culture in the mindset, attitude and work of lecturers and staff in accordance with the provisions of the Higher Education Standards". Second, related to UNBIS, problems were found with changes from outside the organization. Changes that have occurred include: (1) In 2014 the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 49 concerning SN Dikti, instructions have been issued that the regulation be postponed. Not long after, the RI Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 44/-2015 concerning SN Dikti (1). (2) Adjustment to the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 3 of 2020 as a substitute for Permenristek Dikti No. 50 of 2018. The issuance of the Accreditation Rating Monitoring and Evaluation Instrument (IPEPA) in the framework of SPME both by BAN-PT and LAM; (3) Study Program Performance Report (LKPS), the culmination of the mentoring process is the implementation of the BAN-PT Field Assessment (AL) which is carried out online. Third, according to the Head of PBM FIKOM that the obstacles faced in the Implementation of SPMI Standards are related to the learning process, especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Students are less than optimal in getting proactive learning services, less interactive among students and bored faster. The lecturers are directed by the Dean through the Vice Dean together with the FIKOM QMR and the Lecturer Group to make teaching/lecture materials more interesting, and collaborative. Students are less than optimal in obtaining learning services.

Fourth, there is a perception of the vision that must be improved to match the vision, namely through various ways: the real one has been and will be carried out continuously) or sometimes the perception is still like this. But now it's different or changed. Fifth, related to the PPM, namely the fulfillment of the requirements for Research proposals from BRIN and Research on Foreign Cooperation during the Covid-19 pandemic, which is more stringent and constraints on the timeliness of submitting Research Reports. UNBIS through the Office of International Affairs has established programs through the following activities: (1) International Webinars and Conferences; (2) Global Learning Program; (3) Global Lectures Series; (4) Joint Research; (5) Adjunct Professorship; (6) Adjunct Lecturer; (7) Mobility Program; (8) Professional Course Programs; (9) Double Degree Program; (10) Tailor Made Program. Other efforts made by UNBIS to overcome obstacles in implementing MSS include: (1) Maintaining and improving the quality of the implementation of Dikti in a planned and sustainable manner and supporting the implementation of KMMB which has been implemented at UNBIS from FY 2020/2021 (Setiadi, 2021: ); (2) In addition to the development of SPMI, UNBIS consistently maintains and continues to carry out activities to comply with policies and provisions related to SPME. The manifestation of the UNBIS commitment is carried out in the form of equalizing perceptions of preparation for re-accreditation using the Conversion Supplement Instrument (ISK) or with the Study Program Accreditation Instrument 4.0 (IAPS 4.0) on March 24, 2021, which was attended by all Heads of Study Programs and Deans within UNBIS and attended as the director and the one who opened the event was the Vice Chancellor I (S.BPM.UN.19.08.21). (3) In relation to efforts to overcome obstacles to cooperation both at home and abroad, UNBIS has been since the beginning of 10/2021.

Reinforced from the results of the documentation study that: “UNBIS has made changes to the Organizational Structure by adding the position of Vice Rector IV in charge of: (a) Domestic Cooperation Division; (b) Communication and Public Relations Division; and (c) the Office of International Affairs” (https://www.UNBIS.ac.id/organizationUNBIS/) and (KB.KS.UNBIS.28.12.21); (4) UNBIS has established four UNBIS Strategic Pillars Towards World Class including improvement: (1) Academic, Non-Academic
and Ruhuddin, there are 37 Programs; (2) Quality of HR Management; there are 33 Programs; (3) Organizational Quality and Quality Assurance there are 18 Programs; (4) Education and Teaching Improvement; (5) Foreign Language Ability and Library Development; (6) System Maintenance, system maintenance efforts in Information Technology System Development (PSIT) are included in the Disaster Recover Plan. (7) Quality Assurance, continuously. This is in accordance with the 2020/2021 UNBIS Coordination Meeting Performance Report (Setiadi, 2021:Viii). (5) The Office of International Affairs has made the following efforts: (a) International Webinars and Conferences; (b) Global Learning Program; (c) Global Lectures Series; (d) Joint Research; (e) Adjunct Professorship; (f) Adjunct Lecturer; (g) Mobility Programs; (h) Professional Course Programs; (i) Double Degree Program; (j) Tailor Made Program-.https://international. UNBIS.ac.id/ UNBIS-lecturer.

IV. CONCLUSION
Chemical Brazil.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The advices.

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