



Transparency Of Research Program On The PTKIN WEBSITE In Indonesia (Research Program Transparency On State Islamic Higher Education Website In Indonesia)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the transparency of research programs on the PTKIN website in Indonesia. The method used in this research is content analysis on 58 PTKIN websites in Indonesia, consisting of 17 UIN, 35 IAIN, and 6 STAIN. The results showed that the level of transparency of research programs for all PTKIN in Indonesia was 37%. It is also known that the aspect that is most often disclosed on the PTKIN website is the aspect of research information, namely news related to research activities. Meanwhile, aspects that are rarely available on the PTKIN website are aspects of publication targets, research abstracts, realization of publications, and research budgets.

PRELIMINARY

The State Islamic Religious University (PTKIN) is one of the organizers of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education which has a strategic role in higher education in Indonesia, considering that the majority of the Indonesian population is Muslim and requires an educational concept that integrates religious knowledge and mastery of Science and Technology (IPTEK).

One of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education that is important to carry out is research. The implementation of research in universities is expected to obtain results that can be beneficial for the progress of the nation and the progress of civilization and human welfare. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education Article 46 paragraph 2 states that research results must be disseminated by means of seminars, publications, and/or patents by higher education institutions, except for research results that are confidential, disturbing, and/or endangering the public interest.

Research is one of the important aspects of the Tri Dharma carried out by

universities, because it can improve the reputation of a university. Reputation in question is a value, rank or good name given to an institution as stated by Gaotsi and Wilson in (Jehoshaphat Christian Bao, 2020). Furthermore, according to Wibowo (2014), the more research that is produced by researchers, the university is proven to be able to improve its university reputation ranking.

The importance of the ranking or reputation of the university can be used as a reference for the general public in assessing the quality of the university or for evaluating the existing institutions and governance within the university. For universities, the reputation or ranking of universities nationally can be seen in the SINTA (Science and Technology Index) ranking/index. The world rankings can be seen on webometrics or QS World University Rankings.

However, it can be seen that the ranking of State Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIN) at SINTA has not been able to compete with other public universities such as UI, UGM, ITB, Unair. The highest PTKIN ranking was only at position 49, which was achieved by UIN Jakarta, followed by UIN Bandung at rank 60, UIN Riau (69), UIN Malang (88) and UIN Yogyakarta (89). Meanwhile, PTKIN such as IAIN and other STAINs are only ranked outside the top 100 or even outside the top 1000. As illustrated in the data table 1 below.

Table 1. PTKIN Ranking According to SINTA

PTKIN name	SINTA's Rating
UIN Jakarta	49
UIN Bandung	60
UIN Riau	69
UIN Malang	88
UIN Yogyakarta	89
UIN Medan	179
IAIN Cirebon	222
IAIN Sorong	334
IAIN Langsa	474
IAIN Palopo	488
STAIN Takengon	702
Bengkalis STAIN	1554

Source : (Ministry of Research and Technology, 2021) accessed on 20/10/2021

Not only is the ranking according to SINTA low, based on the webometric ranking, PTKIN is still below other public universities. The highest ranking of PTKIN based on webometrics is occupied by UIN Bandung (38), followed by UIN Jakarta (51), UIN Yogyakarta (70), UIN Malang (99) and UIN Riau (107). Just like SINTA's ranking, even PTKIN's webometric rankings such as IAIN and

other STAIN are outside the top 100 and some are even outside the top 1000 as well. As illustrated in the data table 2 below.

Table 2.PTKIN Ranking Based on Webometric

PTKIN name	Webometrics Rank
UIN Bandung	38
UIN Jakarta	51
UIN Yogyakarta	70
UIN Malang	99
UIN Riau	107
IAIN Cirebon	145
UIN Medan	234
IAIN Palopo	247
IAIN Langsa	448
Bengkalis STAIN	848
IAIN Sorong	1388
STAIN Mandailing Natal	1810

Source : (CSIC, 2021) accessed on 20/10/2021

Based on these data, it can be seen that the low achievement of PTKIN research performance above is not in line with the amount of the budget that has been issued, because based on the trend from year to year the BOPTN budget for research at State Islamic Religious Colleges (PTKIN) always increases. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.Research BOPTN budget

Year	Budget
2013	533,000,000,000
2014	587,000,000,000,000
2016	783,000,000,000

Source : (DIKTIS | News: Ministry of Religion Ensures 30 Percent of PTKIN Budget for Research, nd)

In addition to the increase in the research budget, there has also been a large jump in the number of research applicants. In 2018 there were 1,208 registrants, then it increased to 2,321 in 2019, and 2,957 for 2020 registrants (Fathurrohman, nd).

The amount of the budget and the number of research conducted are not in line with the achievement of publication of research results, this may be due to the low transparency of the implementation of research programs at PTKIN, whereas transparency can encourage accountability and provide information to the public about what the government is doing. (Wanna & Vincent, 2018). If a government or public agency is more transparent, the level of accountability or performance achievement will also increase.

Based on monitoring and evaluation data (MONEV) carried out by the Central Information Commission (KI) in 2020, there are still many Public Bodies (BP) that have not complied with their implementation, of the 348 BPs monitored throughout 2020, the majority 72.99 percent (254 BP) is still very low in compliance in implementing public information disclosure, namely 17.53 percent (61 BP) only in the Quite Informative category, 13.51 percent (47 BP) Less Informative and 41.95 percent (146 BP) Not Informative(Center, nd-b). For PTKIN itself, only UIN Syarif Hidayatullah is included in the fairly informative category at number 13 with a score of 71.02 and UIN Walisongo is at number 21 with a score of 63.05. However, for 2021 there will be an increase in public information disclosure at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah and UIN Walisongo, where this year UIN Walisongo managed to enter the informative category.(Center, nd- a)and UIN Syarif Hidayatullah fall into the category towards informative(Ministry of Religion, nd). Meanwhile, other PTKIN are still in the category of being uninformative or uninformative.

In fact, it is important that public information disclosure is carried out according to the mandateLaw of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosurewhich aims to realize good state administration, which is transparent, effective and efficient, accountable and accountable. This public information disclosure is also part of the implementationPresidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2003which states that government agencies are encouraged to utilize information technology in implementing e-government, one of which is through the means of presenting information and services through websites. Especially in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic that is currently being experienced in Indonesia, government institutions including universities are required to be able to provide access to information and services digitally.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in further research regarding the transparency of research programs on the PTKIN website in Indonesia, which aims to determine the transparency of research programs on the website. With the implementation of this research, it is hoped that the research results will produce a policy recommendation for the Director General of Education regarding the level of transparency of research programs at PTKIN and for PTKIN this research can be used as an evaluation of the transparency of research programs on its website.

Transparency itself can be defined as the publicity of all actions of the government and its representatives to provide relevant information to civil society in a complete, timely, and easily accessible online manner.(da Cruz et al., 2016). The purpose of this transparency is to increase public accountability and lead to a



more democratic and trustworthy government (Halachmi & Greiling, 2013).

This is in line with what was stated by UNDP (United Nations Development), namely that one of the principles that must exist in the implementation of good governance is accountability. This accountability is a form of accountability of an organization for the management of the resources it has carried out. Therefore, with accountability, we can know the success or failure of the management and later this can be used as a tool to measure the performance of the organization. Because according to the National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG), government institutions or public sector organizations must disclose their performance data because they are financed from the state budget.

One of the forums that can be used to publish all information regarding all actions of the government and its representatives is the website. According to Jauhari et al (2019), a website is a collection of pages that are used to display text, either still or moving images, animations, sounds, and all aggregations, both static and dynamic, that contain clear information and are provided to website visitors. With the website, civil society can easily access all information related to all actions of the government and its representatives, so that transparency in a government can be achieved.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach by analyzing the content contained on the PTKIN website in Indonesia.

Data Types and Sources

The type of data used in this study came from documents on the websites of all PTKIN in Indonesia, totaling 58. Which consisted of 17 UIN, 35 IAIN and 6 STAIN.

Data collection technique

Data collection is carried out by conducting content analysis on PTKIN websites in Indonesia. This analysis was carried out from April to September 2021.

Data analysis technique

This study uses indicators of transparency of public disclosure based on the criteria of information commission regulation number 1 of 2010 and compiled by Saraite-sariene (2018) consisting of :

1. Target programs and activities
2. Outcomes of programs and activities
3. Schedule of program and activity implementation

4. Program and activity budget
5. Information or announcements of programs and activities
6. Research regulations
7. Research guide
8. Research title
9. Number of studies
10. Research abstract
11. News or activity documentation reports
12. *E-service*(online service)

Then, the measurement in this study uses a dichotomous score, if the item exists and can be accessed up to date, then the value is 1 per criterion, otherwise a score of 0 will be given which does not meet the criteria. The values of all indicators are then added up and multiplied by 100% to find out the percentage of transparency of research programs on the PTKIN website in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Level of Transparency of Research Programs on the PTKIN Website

The results of data analysis in this study indicate that the level of transparency of research programs for all PTKIN in Indonesia is 37%. Where each PTKIN presents different completeness of information. Based on observations that have been made on 58 PTKIN websites in Indonesia, it can be seen that 10 PTKIN websites with the highest level of transparency of research programs are depicted in the following table.

Table 4. PTKIN with the Highest Level of Research Program Transparency

No.	PTKIN	Level of Transparency of Research Programs	Check All Indicator Items
1	UIN Jakarta	100%	12
2	UIN Banda Aceh	92%	11
3	IAIN Curup	83%	10
4	IAIN Padangsidimpuan	83%	10
5	UIN Malang	75%	9
6	UIN Medan	75%	9
7	UIN Bandung	75%	9

8	IAIN Bengkulu	75%	9
9	UIN Makassar	67%	8
10	UIN Yogyakarta	67%	8

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the UIN Jakarta website has the highest level of transparency of research programs, which is 100%. This is evidenced by the availability of all information from a total of 12 checklist indicator items. The information is information related to research data, performance data, research information, and also online services. The researchdata consists of the number, title and abstract of the research. Performance data consists of publication targets, publication realization, and budget. Research information consists of schedules, announcements, regulations, technical guidelines, and news. While online services are services available on the website that can help users in terms of administrative arrangements, such as making research permits, managing intellectual property rights, and others.

Of the ten PTKINs with the highest scores, the area distribution is quite balanced between PTKINs located in the Java Island area and also outside Java Island. The areas with the highest levels of transparency in research programs are in Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi. However, not all PTKIN in the region have a good level of transparency of research programs, there are also several PTKIN in the region that still have a fairly low level of transparency. This is indicated by the absence of any information related to the research program on the PTKIN website. Most likely the cause of this is because of the infrastructure imbalance that occurs in the territory of Indonesia, besides that it could also be due to differences in the quality of human resources who are able to manage the website optimally in these areas. This is in line with Sociawan's research(2008)which states that implementation through regional websites has not been supported by aneffective management system and work process, this is due to the readiness of regulations, procedures and limited human resources.

Results of the Analysis of the Transparency Aspects of the Research Program on the PTKIN Website

In addition to the above, another focus observed in this research is the level of disclosure of information related to research programs on websites owned by PTKIN in Indonesia. To measure the level of disclosure, a checklist was made consisting of 4 groups of indicators, namely:

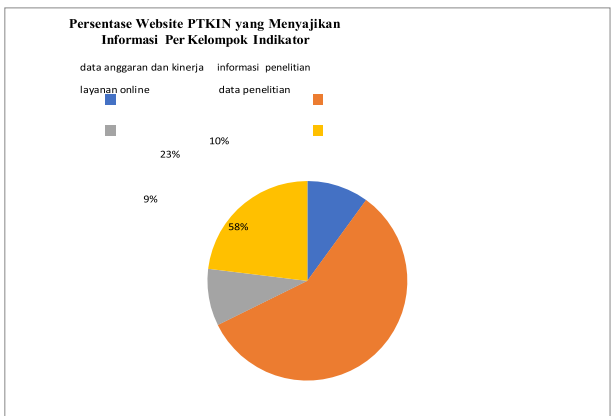
1. Budget and performance data, which consists of budget, publication targets, and realization of research publications.
2. Research information, which consists of schedules, announcements, regulations, technical instructions, and news.
3. Online service.
4. Research data, in the form of title, number, and research abstract.

Based on observations that have been made on each PTKIN website in Indonesia, it is known that the aspect that is rarely available on the PTKIN website is the aspect of the publication target, this aspect is only available on the websites of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and IAIN Gorontalo. Meanwhile, other PTKINs have not disclosed their publication targets on their LP2M or Puslitpen websites.

In addition, other aspects that are rarely disclosed on the PTKIN website are research abstracts, publication realization, and research budgets. There are only 10 PTKIN that publish research abstracts and realization of publications on their website. As for the research budget aspect, there are 14 PTKIN that publish it on their website. However, it is unfortunate that some of the PTKIN referred to only consist of UIN and IAIN, because for STAIN this information has not been found on its website.

Meanwhile, the aspect that is most frequently disclosed on the LP2M website is the information aspect of activities related to research, namely research news. Based on the results of the research, it shows that 40 of 58 campuses from UIN, IAIN, and STAIN provide news related to research on their websites. The following shows the percentage of information disclosure related to research programs on PTKIN websites throughout Indonesia.

1 chart Percentage of PTKIN Websites Presenting Information per Indicator Group



From the picture above, it can be seen that the information displayed by the PTKIN website is related to research information, which is 58%. Where this information consists of news, schedules, announcements, regulations, and technical instructions. The next most published information is information related to research data, which is 23%, while information related to research data consists of research abstracts, titles, and number of studies.

Meanwhile, the least published information on the PTKIN website is information related to performance data, only 10% of PTKIN displays this data. This performance data contains information about publication targets, publication realization, and research budget. Then, PTKIN which provides online services on its website is also still small, which is only 9%.

Table 5 Percentage of PTKIN Websites Presenting per Information Item

No.	> 50%	25-50%	< 25%
1.	technical guidelines	timetable	Publication Target
2.	News	Online Service	Abstract
3.		Title	Publication Realization
4.		Number of Research	Budget
5.		announcement	
6.		Regulation	

If viewed by type of indicator group, Table 5 shows the information that PTKIN provides the most on its website. More than 50% of PTKIN websites publish technical guidelines and news related to research. This is because technical instructions and news are the easiest information to produce and display on the website and are quite important information for researchers.

While other aspects that are still slightly published by the PTKIN website, which is less than 25%, consist of aspects of publication targets, research abstracts, publication realization, and research budgets. Whereas according to the National Committee on Governance Policy (KNKG)(2008), government institutions or public sector organizations must disclose their performance data because they are financed from the state budget and as one of the basic principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), namely transparency (openness) and responsibility (responsibility).

One of the causes of this condition is the lack of competent resources in terms of disclosing other information such as research budgets(Martani et al.,

2013). Therefore, socialization and training are needed that can encourage understanding of the importance of transparency of information regarding research, as well as increasing the competence of employees so that competent resources can be met.

This is certainly a concern so that in the future each PTKIN can be more transparent in publishing performance data as a form of public accountability. In Fauzi 's research(2016)It was also stated that in order to get to Word Class University, PTKIN needed to take several strategic steps in Indonesia, such as increasing the quantity and quality of published research results, developing the PTKIN website, implementing good university governance, and so on.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study shows that the level of transparency of research programs for all PTKIN in Indonesia is 37%, where PTKIN which has the highest level of transparency is UIN Jakarta with a research program transparency level of 100%, meaning that all information on the research indicator checklist is available. It is also known that the most frequently disclosed aspect on the PTKIN website is the aspect of research information, namely news related to research activities. Meanwhile, aspects that are rarely available on the PTKIN website are aspects of publication targets, research abstracts, realization of publications, and research budgets. The results of this study are expected to encourage awareness and understanding of the importance of transparency in research programs at PTKIN. For this reason, an effort is needed in the form of socialization or training to increase awareness of the importance of transparency in research programs, as already regulated and required by provisions or regulations, as well as to increase the competence of the managers of research institutions at PTKIN. From the results of this study also obtained a policy recommendation for the Director General of Education and also PTKIN so that the level of transparency of this research program can be used as an evaluation of the transparency of research programs on its website. In addition, further research is expected to be able to expand research methods by conducting interviews with PTKIN representatives to assist in reviewing and conducting questions and answers related to research program content on the website. This PTKIN representative can come from the chairman of the Institute for Research and Community Service (LP2M), the head of the Research and Publishing Center, or other related parties.

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