



Journal Homepage: - www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/10322

DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/10322>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

EVALUATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE QUALITY ASSURANCE AGENCY'S WORK PROGRAM AT STAI MU TANJUNGPINANG

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Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 25 November 2019

Final Accepted: 27 December 2019

Published: January 2020

Key words:-

Evaluation, Implementation, Policy, Quality

Abstract

This research is focused on evaluating the implementation of quality policy and work program of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang. Based on the focus of the research, the general objectives are broken down into specific objectives, among others, to improve the legal basis, objectives, targets and strategies of the Tanjung Pinang MU LAI STAI work program. Improve infrastructure procurement policies, as well as increase budget and monitoring, leaders, lecturers, staff, improve the policy implementation process, LPM at STAI MU Tanjungpinang. This research is a type of evaluation research with a qualitative approach using the CIPP model through stages of context, input, process, and product. The results of this study relate to LPM work program policies contained in the Statute of STAI Miftahul Ulum Tanjungpinang regarding the organizational structure of the civil service governance that is built in a credible, transparent, accountable manner.

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Introduction:-

The Islamic College of Religion (STAI), its presence in the midst of a society has made many significant contributions, especially in bringing its students into human beings who have knowledge of qualified and skilled Islamic knowledge in practicing and having good morals. This institution, seen from the perspective of the organization, is one of the many other educational institutions, it is also an official institution that is carried out in management.

The facts show that the main obstacle in the development of education is not solely on the financial aspect but relies on the management aspect. Therefore in improving the quality of education must start from improving education management. In line with that management is certainly a major force in the organization to regulate or coordinate the activities of sub-systems and connect them with the environment. Management is also a process in which resources that were not originally related to each other are then asserted as a whole system to achieve organizational goals. In line with this Yanling Jin emphasized that: "Educational management system developers and designers in the actual work process in-depth educational administration should fully take into account the system's effectiveness, practicality, science and rationality" (Jin, 2014). Where the education management system, by the developers and planners actually in the work process according to the administration of education in full account for the effectiveness, practicality of the system in a scientific and rational.

Change their vision towards protecting the environment and the society on the long run (Montabon, Pagell, and Wu, 2016).

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To realize STAI MU Tanjungpinang as expected all elements involved in competitive competition between universities in Tanjungpinang, both private and state universities, make STAI MU Tanjungpinang motivated to organize themselves starting from the Chair of the Foundation, Chair of the STAI, administrative staff, lecturers, students, parents and the community take smart actions through quality policy strategies and work programs for quality institutions that are expected to meet standards as demanded by schools in the future. To realize the noble ideals of education, a representative lecture system is needed, a system that is able to manage students starting from input, process, and output based on meeting the needs and developing the potential of each element contained in human beings. If human needs can be met, both physical needs, intellect, spirit and needs to interact, then a balance will be created which will have an impact on happiness and peace. Viewed from the religious side, perfect balance is an essential goal of Islamic education.

STAI MU as a private tertiary institution in Tanjungpinang, of course, also faces global change. So that through government policy and the context of its existence in the community experienced many challenges as well as opportunities. The opportunities and challenges referred to in the context of developing STAI MU quality depend on the characteristics possessed by STAI MU Tanjungpinang itself. According to the researcher, this development, especially in the framework of improving quality management in the future, is something very interesting to study through the evaluation of the implementation of quality policies and quality assurance work programs. Referring to Law number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, article 57 paragraph (1), an evaluation is carried out in the context of controlling the quality of education nationally as a form of accountability of education providers to interested parties (Depdiknas, 2003). So that quality assurance in tertiary institutions (Quality Assurance) is something that cannot be ignored by tertiary institutions especially Islamic religious high schools. STAI MU Tanjungpinang in carrying out its duties and functions in accordance with its existence, namely: contains general provisions regarding quality assurance standards. There is also a quality standard that is used as a reference, based on the Quality Policy Manual and the Work Program of the Quality Assurance Agency of STAI MU, identified in 15 categorizations, including: (1) fostering faith and piety, (2) management of the institution, (3) curriculum development, (4) lecture process, (5) Creation of Academic Atmosphere, (6) student development, (7) graduate competencies, (8) lecturers and education personnel, (9) financing, (10) infrastructure, (11) information and promotion systems, (12) scientific research and publications, (13) community service and empowerment, (14) domestic and foreign cooperation, (15) performance evaluation.

Formulation of the problem:

Some of the main research problems to be carried out in the form of the question "How is the implementation of quality policy at STAI MU Tanjungpinang from the perspective of context, input, process and results? The main problems are outlined in the following research questions:

1. How is the legal basis, objectives, targets and strategy of the work program of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang?
2. What are the infrastructure, budget, monitoring, leadership, lecturers and staff, LPM work programs at STAI MU Tanjungpinang?
3. How is the implementation of the work program of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang?
4. How are the results of the implementation of the Tanjung Pinang MU LPM STAI work program?

Research purposes:

This research is focused on evaluating the implementation of quality policy and work program of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang. Based on the focus of the study where the general objective of the study is to uncover the implementation of quality policies and work programs of the STAI MU Tanjungpinang quality assurance agency (LPM) by reviewing the environmental context, inputs, processes, and products. This is done by collecting quality assurance academic documents, implementation strategies related to the objectives to be achieved.

The general objective of the study was to improve the implementation of the quality policy and work program of LPM at STAI MU Tanjungpinang. From these general objectives several specific objectives are outlined, among others:

1. Improve the legal basis, objectives, targets and strategy of the work program of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang.
2. Improving policies on infrastructure procurement, as well as increasing budget and monitoring, leaders, lecturers and LPM staff at STAI MU Tanjungpinang.
3. Improving the process of policy implementation and performance of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang.
4. Improving the results of the implementation of quality policy and performance of LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang.

Theoretical review:

The definition of evaluation written by Suharsimi is: to find out, decide the amount or value (Arikunto, 2010). The meaning of the definition is an attempt to determine the value or amount. Khandker et.al states: In contrast, evaluation is a systematic and objective assessment of the results achieved by the program. In other words, evaluation seeks to prove that changes in targets are due only to the specific policies undertaken (Khandker & Shahidur, 2010). Comparing the objectives to be achieved against solving the problem, with actual events, is the final analysis that is taken into consideration whether a program should be revised or continued.

Stufflebeam and Coryn make it clear that "evaluation is a process for giving attestation to such matters as reliability, effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, efficiency, safety, ease of use, and probity" (Coryn, 2014). Evaluation in this case serves as a process of providing information on consideration in determining prices and services for the objectives to be achieved, design, implementation and impact in making decisions, and is responsible for increasing understanding of the phenomenon. He further emphasized that: Evaluation is the systematic assessment of the worth or merit of an object (Coryn, 2014).

The program is a means that functions in achieving goals. Charles O. Jones, divides into three categories of activities in the operation of the program, namely:

1. Organizing, clear organizational structure is needed in operating the program, so that implementing staff can be formed from competent and qualified human resources.
2. Interpretation, Implementers must be able to run the program in accordance with technical instructions and implementing instructions so that the expected goals can be achieved.
3. Application or Application, It is necessary to make clear work procedures so that the work program can run according to the schedule of activities so that it does not conflict with other programs (Jones, 1996).

One model of program implementation is the model disclosed by David C. Korten. This model uses a learning process approach and better known as the suitability of program implementation.

Quality has different qualities depending on who uses it. Different people will judge with different criteria. Quality of service is essentially a service advantage that is given by someone to others according to certain standards.

Crosby said "Quality means, conformance to requirements" (Suarez, 2000). Quality is not a quick solution to management problems, because it is not a program, but a transformation. American quality expert from Balkan Juran cit suarez "defines quality as fitness for use. He stresses a balance between product features and products free from deficiencies" (Suarez, 2000). Juran discusses the meaning and benefits of quality for customers is very important for managers, namely as a specialty of the product, the more special the higher the quality, then the quality is free from deficiencies, the less deficiencies, the better the quality.

Gerald Suarez continued "Quality is conformance to the requirements: All the actions necessary to run an organization, produce a product and service, and deal with customers must be met and agreed" (Suarez, 2000). According to him quality must be defined in measurable terms and clearly stated to help organizations take action based on real targets, not on a group, experience or opinion.

Research Methods:-

This research was conducted at STAI MU, Tanjungpinang, Riau Islands Province. Researchers residing in the city of Tanjungpinang, for this study was conducted based on consideration of access to information and data acquisition, as well as budget efficiency, with the hope that this research could be completed in time as planned.

This research is a type of evaluation research with a qualitative approach using the CIPP model through stages of context, input, process, and product. Evaluation research is a study that applies an inquiry process to collect and synthesize conclusions by reviewing criteria established for empirical and normative aspects about the quality of programs or the like, and how to achieve them (Mertens, 2010). The review was then continued with the identification of factors that influenced the failure and successful implementation of the LPM quality policy and work program at STAI MU Tanjungpinang.

Researchers in their research go directly to the field and attempt to collect data in full in accordance with the main issues relating to the focus of the problem. Data is collected according to the focus of the research in the form of words, actions, situations, documentation, and events observed (Scott, D & Usher, 2011).

This research uses descriptive qualitative method with evaluative method. To evaluate the implementation of quality policies and work programs of quality assurance agencies. The quality policy implementation and work program of the quality assurance agency is revealed in depth through the stages of the context, input, process, and product.

Research Model Design, The program evaluation process in this study goes through several stages: preparation, data collection, data checking, data analysis, and conclusions. CIPP model evaluation activities Implementation of Quality Policy and Work Program of the STAI MU Tanjungpinang Quality Assurance Agency with 4 stages (Wildschut, 2014) integrated in each of its components.

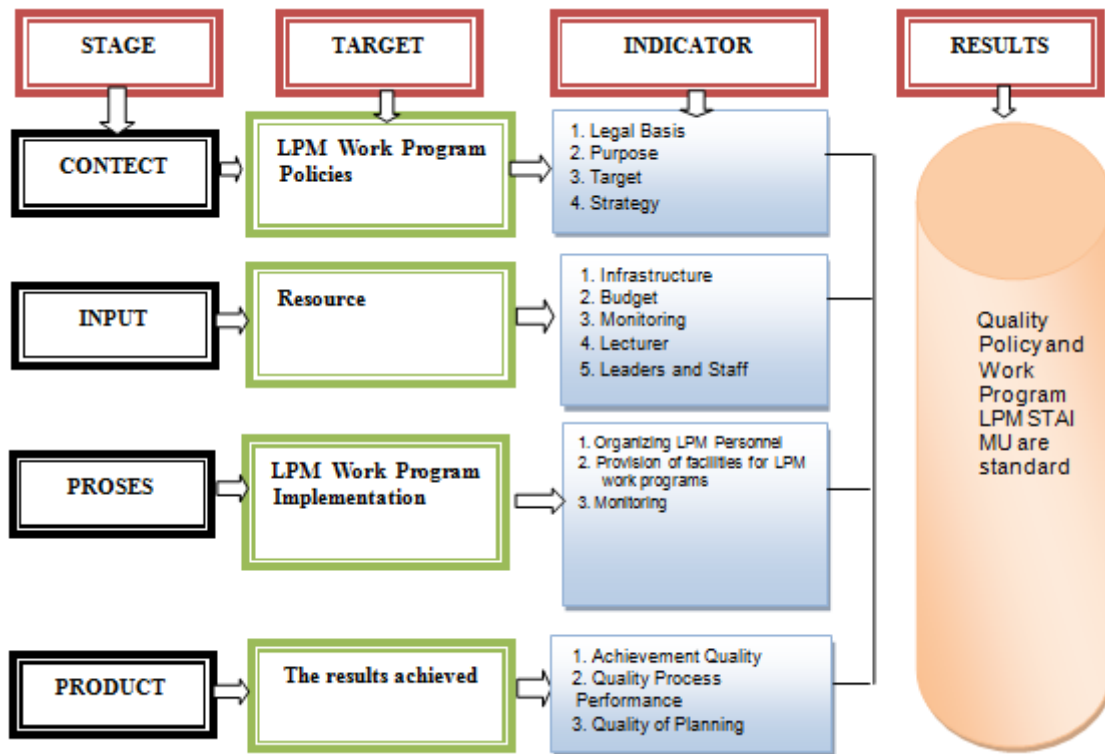


Figure 3:- Evaluation Design of Quality Management Implementation and Work Program Quality Assurance of STAI MU (taken from Stufflebeam, 1971: 30 and adjusted to the focus of research) (Wildschut, 2014).

The stages of evaluating the implementation of quality policy and the work program of LPM at STAI MU Tanjungpinang by researchers were conducted in Tanjungpinan City, Riau Islands Province. The state of context can greatly influence the development of STAI quality management. This research product is expected to be worthy of reference, regarding the implementation of quality policies and work programs of LPM in STAI MU Tanjungpinang in other islands in Indonesia.

Interviews, questionnaires, observation sheets, study documentation and tests are data collection tools. The technique is used to uncover the process of implementing the quality policy and work program of LPM STAI MU from the data source.

Results and Discussion:-

Miftahul Ulum Islamic High School (STAI MU) Tanjungpinang is an Islamic religious education institution, which gave birth to qualified and qualified Islamic education personnel. To produce quality educational staff, STAI MU makes work programs for quality assurance in education in accordance with the Ministry of Education. Number: 63

of 2009. STAI MU has 4 study programs, namely: Islamic Education Study Program, English Tadris Study Program, Islamic Economics Study Program, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education Study Program.

The context evaluation results include: the legal basis, vision, mission, and objectives of the quality assurance program with the following results:

The results of observations, interviews, and document studies reveal that the work program of the quality assurance institution is contained in the Statute of STAI Miftahul Ulum Tanjungpinang concerning the organizational structure of the civil service organization that is established in a credible, transparent, and accountable manner. Based on the analysis of the results of interviews with key informants it was concluded that:

Policies related to the LPM work program are contained in the Statute of STAI Miftahul Ulum Tanjungpinang regarding the organizational structure of the civil service governance which is built in a credible, transparent, and accountable manner. The credibility of the civil service system is manifested because the personnel who are given the mandate in developing tasks are in accordance with or based on their area of expertise. Transparent, because every policy or program created and implemented is socialized through meetings both senate meetings, meetings between leaders, lecturers and all employees at STAI-MU involved in order to succeed the programs that have been planned. Accountable, because STAI MU is able to account for all public resources it manages to stakeholders in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of its mission implementation. (Rs).

The credibility of the civil service system is manifested because the personnel who are given the mandate in developing tasks are in accordance with or based on their area of expertise

The document study revealed about the description of the foundation of Islamic teachings in the STAI MU teacher guarantee program. Quality assurance is a realization of the teachings of the religion of al-*ihsân*, which is doing good to all parties because God has done good to humans with His various favors, and prohibited from doing damage in any form. The word of God,

"And seek the reward of the afterlife with what God has bestowed upon you, but do not forget your part in the world and do good to others as God has done good to you, and do not do mischief on earth. Indeed, Allah does not like those who do damage "(Surah Al-Qashash: 77). In another verse it says, "Know, the reward of Allah is better for those who believe and do good ..." (Q.S Al-Qashash: 80).

One must not work "carelessly" and be indifferent, because it would mean degrading the meaning for the sake of Allah's pleasure or demeaning to God. In the Qur'an it is stated, "... Then whoever expects to meet with his Lord, let him work on virtue and let him not associate with anything in worshipping him" QS. Al-Kahfi: 110.

Every person is judged by his work, "Wa an laitsa li al-*insân* illâ mâ sa'a [and that man gets what he strives], Q.S al-Najm: 39. The moral message of this verse can be detailed as follows; (1) not taking lightly the forms of work performed; (2) giving meaning to the work; (3) conviction that work is a mode of existence (human form); and (4) in terms of impact (good / bad), the work is not only for God, but for himself.

The Implementation of Education in Miftahul 'Ulum Islamic High School (STAI-MU) is determined by the Vision, Mission, Objectives, Targets and Strategies to be achieved for 2015-2020. The vision of STAI MU is to make STAI MU Tanjungpinang as an institution of higher education that gives birth to Muslim scholars who believe, have piety and noble character and master science and technology. The mission of STAI MU is (1) to produce scholars who understand Islam in a special way through education and teaching. (2) provide a moral basis for the development of science and technology through assessment and research. (3) educating students to become members of a society that is moral, has a strong creed and a spiritual depth through devotion.

the results of interviews, observations, and document studies reveal the objectives and work programs of LPM STAI MU. The objectives of the institution in accordance with the work program indicate fulfillment of the criteria set out in the evaluation study. The results of interviews with key informants referred to can be concluded that:

The aims of our institution are divided into the objectives of the fields of institutional governance, infrastructure, academics, research, community service and publications as well as funding and budget sources. (Results of the key informant interview Rs).

Further observations revealed that the strategic objectives to be achieved by LPM STAI MU in the period 2009/2010 to 2014/2015 were: Institutional Governance, consisting of: a) improvement of management information systems, b) preparation of standard operating procedures (SOP) in all work units, c) an inventory system and documentation of academic data, students and alumni, d) employee development (education personnel), e) asset inventory.

Evaluation Results of Infrastructure, Budgeting, Monitoring, Leadership, Lecturer and Program Staff Inputs:

Infrastructure:

The results of the analysis of interviews, observations, and document studies can reveal that the STAI MU infrastructure has legality, standards, even though it does not meet the ideals of a campus. This is like the key informant interview that:

The facilities in STAI MU are strived to meet the standards of infrastructure for the establishment of a religious tertiary institution in accordance with applicable regulations. This is indeed a requirement for quality and accreditation to improve. (Nz).

Table 4:- Infrastructure Facilities of STAI Miftahul 'Ulum Tanjungpinang.

No	Type of Infrastructure	Amount Unit	Total Area (m ²)
1.	Lecturer College	9	860
2.	Lecturer Room	1	72
3.	Library	1	72
	Library Room		36
	Book Colection	3789 Eks.	
	Facility ICT		36
4.	Laboratorium		
	Laboratorium room		18
	Miscellaneous Laboratorium	1	72
	Lab. Computer	1	24
	Lab. Bahasa	1	56
	Lab. Micro Teaching	1	40
	Lab. Bank Mini	1	400
	Lab. Semu Court	1	144
	Lab. Lainnya	1	72
5.	Administration room	1	16
6.	Lead Room	4	16
7.	Seminar Room	1	64
8.	Meeting Room	1	
9.	Mesjid /Mushalla	1	
11.	Organzation Student Room (BEM/UKM)	1	
12.	Research and Service Institute		
13.	Public	1	800
14.	Auditorium Room	3	
15.	Sport field land	1	28.113

Field observations show STAI-MU has two campuses, each of which has assets and facilities used to support the implementation of educational activities. It is necessary to adjust and expand the information system that can implement and supervise all potential facilities as assets owned by STAI-MU.

The budget:

The budget applied in STAI MU can be revealed based on the analysis of the results of interviews, observations and document studies. Key informant He stated that:

The budget at MU STAI is managed by the principles of management that contain periodication, compilation, disbursement: can be accounted for, and efficient or effective.

More complete observation results on the application of the principles of management, accountability and use of the budget as described in the following form of the system of budget periods, annual period preparation, disbursement, use, and budget accountability.

The results of the analysis of key informant interviews about monitoring revealed that:

Our monitoring is an approach to the STAI MU quality assurance program with the aim to find out the extent of academic and non-academic quality achievement. (Ah)

Monitoring and Evaluation of quality standards established by the EMI (Internal Quality Evaluation) instrument. The achievement of academic and non-academic quality assurance programs can be carried out through monitoring and evaluation as one of the elements in selecting and determining quality targets. The preparation of the instrument is the first step in monitoring and evaluation activities. The said activity is carried out by each leader according to their level. The results are reported through the parties involved for better improvement.

Leadership Ability:

The ability of leaders in implementing quality assurance programs is a major factor in the success of quality improvement. The results of the analysis of key informant interviews about the leadership abilities revealed that:

The leadership of STAI MU, especially the Chairwoman, has the ability to compile, implement, supervise and evaluate a good quality assurance program despite having a busy work schedule. (Bt).

The results of observations of leaders, especially the Chairperson of STAI MU, revealed that the Chairperson of STAI MU conducts the preparation and implements of a quality assurance system in a sustainable manner. Conduct a joint meeting with the entire academic community to discuss the implementation of programs that have been planned by LPM. The continuation of the LPM program is sought to involve solid teamwork from all parties.

lecturers are also a very influential factor on the success of education, especially in improving quality.

The implementation of the quality assurance work program is not only the responsibility of the Chair of the LPM. The results of key informant interviews about the implementation process of the STAI MU quality assurance work program revealed that:

The implementation of the STAI MU quality assurance program is the responsibility of all components, particularly the Chairperson, Assistant Chairperson, Head of Study Program, and unit leaders and institution leaders. (Ah)

Further observations revealed that the Chairperson, Puket, and all LPM staff were program implementers. The implementer is also responsible for the successful implementation of the program and the achievement of quality objectives and the implementation of quality control of services in each work unit.

The observations revealed that the preparation of planning and implementation of the STAI quality assurance system on an ongoing basis was led by the Chairperson of STAI. Quality standard planning is the responsibility of the chairman of the Quality Assurance Agency, especially in evaluating quality activities, and following up on quality assurance at STAI MU which is ongoing.

Observations show that clear coordination between related units both internally and externally has not yet been carried out. Good coordination with relevant stakeholders, considering that HR in LPM is still far from what is expected. Continue to prioritize the principle of deliberation and establish good communication with related parties so that mutual respect in coordinating between related parties is maintained.

Evaluate Results (Products) Achievement of Program Implementation:

Quality of Student Achievement, World of Work, Lecturers and Employees:

The results of interviews with key informants about the results of the implementation of the quality assurance program revealed that:

The results of the quality achievements of the implementation of the quality assurance program at STAI MU that I know of namely the creation of an Islamic campus atmosphere, qualified HR lecturers, staff and leaders, systems and the synergy between campus components in improving quality.

Improving the quality of higher education is inseparable from the quality of human resources owned. Therefore, in order to improve quality there is a need for effective training programs in tertiary institutions to improve the ability of lecturers, academic staff members and employees in carrying out their functional activities. Lecturers have the responsibility to reprimand or correct student behavior that is not in accordance with Islamic values.

Quality of Process Performance:

The results of the key informant interview Rs about improving the quality of process performance revealed that:

The quality of the process performance at STAI MU in my opinion has improved. This is evidenced by 80% STAI MU graduates who have spread and worked in various institutions in the Riau Islands, with high integrity and morals, but on the side the number of lecturers' research is still minimal.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers STAI-MU graduates have spread throughout the Riau Islands and in various other regions, it is estimated that 80% have been able to compete both at the regional and national levels. We can see that STAI-MU has produced many alumni who are officials, legislative members, and educators spread across various schools in the Riau Islands, and even one of the STAIMU alumni has been able to compete at the international level.

Increasing graduates with integrity, as well as having religious morality certainly cannot be separated from the vision of STAI-MU, namely giving birth to Muslim scholars who have faith, piety, noble morals and master noble morals.

Quality of Planning:

The quality of planning for the implementation of the quality assurance program at STAI MU has been increasing from year to year. The results of the key informant interview Rs regarding the quality improvement mentioned revealed that:

The planning of the quality assurance program that we created includes the development of lecturer quality, strategic planning and its monitoring and all processes involving all components.

The results of observations can confirm that the quality improvement of planning is done in several ways. The planning of developing lecturer competence starts with the preparation of a strategic plan as a guideline for the implementation of education through SWOT analysis (strength, weakness, opportunity, threat. Strategic plan (Renstra) and monitoring of its implementation in accordance with the vision, mission of the institution. The planning process involves all levels of the institution.

The results of further interviews with key informants Ah also about the quality of planning revealed that:

Program planning for lecturer quality development through SWOT analysis, strategic planning is arranged according to the vision, mission, and objectives of STAI MU.

Discussion:-

The results of the study have been presented based on the stages of the CIPP evaluation model, namely context, input, process, and product. The discussion was conducted to answer the research problem. Discussion of research results by reviewing theories that support and relevant research results.

Legal Basis, Objectives, Targets and Strategies of the LPM Quality Management Work Program:

The quality management policies and work programs of LPM STAI MU are based on Islamic faith, laws and ministerial regulations. The quality policy and work program of a higher education institution that has a legal basis in the form of laws or regulations is important in addition to moral and professional demands, especially private institutions such as STAI MU (Russo, 2013).

Input of Infrastructure, Budget, Monitoring, Leaders, Lecturers and staff of the LPM Quality Assurance Program:

The input of infrastructure facilities for the LPM STAI MU quality assurance program meets the standards of establishment of tertiary institutions, especially private Islamic tertiary institutions within the scope of Kopertais (Coordinator of Private Islamic Higher Education Institutions), but does not yet meet the evaluation criteria in terms of ideals. Facilities and infrastructure are basic needs in the implementation of various programs in tertiary institutions. Facilities and infrastructure are inputs that can be controlled by tertiary institutions as revealed by Turner (Turner, 2011).

The input of the quality assurance budget of the LPM STAI MU has been sufficient and monitoring of the implementation of the program has been carried out well, but the availability of the budget in the process of running the function as a high school has not been adequate. The provision of a quality assurance budget is sought based on the needs of the institution. The principle of costly cost reduction by maintaining maximum results has not been applied in MU STM LPM. This principle can actually be done as is generally applied in private universities in Asia (Asian Development Bank, 2012).

Implementation of the LPM Quality Assurance Work Program:

The LPM STAI MU quality assurance work program is carried out with careful, coordinated, monitored and internal and external audited planning, as well as reporting on its implementation in accordance with evaluation criteria. The planning process is the stage for reaching an agreement between leaders, staff and parties related to the program. The strategic planning includes extensive consultation between PT leaders and staff, those who determine the allocation of resources needed, decision makers or policies that affect the institution or program, and various other key components (Mohsin & Mohammad, 2011). The quality assurance program planning at STAI MU, according to key informants, is quite good. The quality of this planning can be compared with the results of research on program planning, but in the case of lecturer preparation programs by teaching training institutions at private universities. It was revealed that the planning and preparation policies of lecturers by training institutions were still weak and did not pay attention to aspects of needs assessment or mapping (Mohsin & Khan, 2011).

Achievements of LPM Quality Assurance Program Implementation Results:

The implementation of quality assurance programs and policies for LPM STAI MU has improved planning quality, so that they are in accordance with the evaluation study criteria. Improving the quality of programs, especially educational programs, is closely related to the quality of planning that is getting better (Charles Hoy, 2005). The linkage is intended primarily for the quality of planning internal and external audit programs whose practical results are disseminated to the institution individually or comprehensively (Brown, 2004). The quality of program planning is also related to the agreement between the parties involved in the preparation of the program plan both leaders, lecturers, and staff as well as various other related parties. Different ideas from the various parties concerned must be anticipated, especially agreement on various aspects of the program input and results (Turner, 2011).

Conclusion:-

Exposure to the results of research and discussion for each stage of the context, input, process, and product evaluation with the CIPP model of the quality management policy program and the LPM work program at STAI MU Tanjungpinang has been carried out. The results of the study and discussion can be concluded as follows:

First, the Policy Context of the LPM Quality Assurance Program:

The quality management policies and work programs of the LPM STAI MU are based on Islamic faith, laws and ministerial regulations which are important, moral and professional regulatory requirements according to criteria. The legal basis can be offered by policy makers, namely lecturers and leadership elements of STAI MU to be more confident in achieving goals, ensuring rights related to individuals and groups and form of structuring frameworks to increase compliance so as to support and focus program policies on achieving goals.

Second, Enter the Quality Assurance Program of the LPM STAI MU:

Input infrastructure facilities of the LPM STAI MU quality assurance program meet the establishment standards of the Perguru.

Third, the LPM Quality Assurance Program Implementation Process:

The work program of the LPM STAI MU quality assurance is carried out with careful planning, coordination, monitoring and auditing internally and externally, as well as reporting on its implementation according to criteria. Strategic planning includes broad consultation between leaders and staff, those who determine the allocation of resources needed, decision makers or policies that affect the institution or program, and various other key components.

Fourth, LPM Quality Assurance Program Implementation Results:

Implementation of LPM STAI MU quality assurance program with improved planning quality in accordance with evaluation criteria. The improvement in the quality of implementation is accompanied by a better quality of planning. The implementation of the LPM STAI MU quality assurance program has improved the quality of students, the world of work, lecturers and employees.

The conclusions obtained lead researchers to provide recommendations. Recommendations relating to the implementation of policies and quality assurance work programs at LPM STAI MU Tanjungpinang are as follows:

1. Increasing the accreditation of institutions and study programs at STAI MU Tanjungpinang can be pursued by making breakthroughs relating to improving existing infrastructure, quality and qualifications of lecturers, and improving research capabilities by lecturers through training and minimizing budget constraints.
2. Increasing the operational budget of the STAI and quality assurance institutions should be pursued through the recruitment of permanent donors and government assistance in addition to student tuition fees. Budget management should also apply the principle of minimizing program costs by maintaining maximum quality achievement.
3. Seek and help the cost of lecturers to improve their competence and academic qualifications through education with the BPPS scholarship (Postgraduate Scholarship Program) and training.
4. Improving the quality of undergraduate graduates, especially the Tadris Study Program in English, PGMI, and Sharia Economics through improving the learning process and KKN activities and community service.
5. Adding or expanding the leadership or director room, and the chair of the study program, library, and representative language and microteaching laboratories.
6. The planning and preparation policy of STAI MU lecturers in terms of training is strengthened by taking into account aspects of needs assessment or mapping.
7. The implementation of the education quality assurance program must always renew the use of the applicable laws and regulations.
8. STAI MU should further improve the quality of internal and external audits on an ongoing basis, especially management and professional development of lecturers so that they can provide support to lecturer competencies so that the success of the quality assurance policy increases.

Acknowledgment:-

The author is very thankful to all the associated personnel in any reference that contributed in/for the purpose of this research. Further, the research holds no conflict of interest and is self-funded.

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