



Elevating Pedagogical Outcomes: A Study on the Efficacy of State Islamic Religious Universities Management in Aceh, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This research aims to examine the efficacy of higher education administration in quality control of Islamic university lecturers in Aceh. **Method:** The study employs a qualitative paradigm, with data gathered through observation, interview findings, and documentation. Informants include campus policymakers (rectors, deans, and department heads) and numerous students who are users. **Results:** Quality planning outcomes are provided through research under the institution's vision, purpose, and objectives. Planning, revision, and verification are used to carry out the programme. Its substance encourages attempts to strengthen educational quality control but does not specify the desired results. Quality control management for lecturers is controlled by each component (faculties and departments) using formal and written references. The projected consequences of senior policy managers being able to design an integrity-based university governance model based on enhancing organisational values, norms, laws, management, and organisational structures. **Novelty:** Quality control model novelty consists of five stages namely (1) control principles; (2) quality implementation; (3) professionalism development; (4) evaluation monitoring and (5) collaboration strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic Religious Universities serve as educational facilitators, aiming to generate competent graduates in their respective fields. Qualified college graduates, on the other hand, can contribute to expanding the human resources (Gurukkal, 2020; Linton & Klinton, 2019). Human development in Indonesia keeps facing progress. In 2019, Human Development Index reached 71,92. This number increased by 0,53 point or growth by 0,74 percent compared to 2018 (Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), 2020; Indrawati & Kuncoro, 2021). As a concept unity between education and the development of Human Resource Index, it is used as the priority of government policy (Mukhadis et al., 2019; Munadi, 2020).

In the last five years, there are a drastically increasing critics and sues to Islamic higher education institutions in Indonesia, this illustrates dark portrait of high education image (Demina et al., 2020; Prasetyo & Fadhli, 2023). There are many social problems found out in mass media addressed to education which is considered failed to create necessary outputs for industrial world (Li, 2020; Machahary & Upadhyaya, 2022; Ruben, 2018; Teixeira & Shin, 2020). Further, the massification of higher education has encouraged the expansion of private higher education institutions to meet the sudden burst in the demand for higher education.

Superior resources are difficult to come by for State Islamic Religious Universities (Rahman et al., 2023). As a result, it is vital to innovate in implementing the higher

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