Implementation of Cycle Relations Model in Intake High College

by Ni Nyoman Ayu Suryandari, I Dewa Made Endiana Ni Luh Putu Sandrya Dewi, Anik Yuesti

Submission date: 23-Nov-2021 08:47AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1710704087

File name: 27_Ayu-anik_2021.pdf (542.34K)

Word count: 6358

Character count: 30780

第 48 卷 第 4 期 2021 年 4 月

湖南大学学报(自然科学版) Journal of Hunan University(Natural Sciences)

Vol. 48. No. 4. Apr. 2021

Open Access Article

Implementation of Cycle Relations Model in Intake High College

Ni Nyoman Ayu Suryandari, I Dewa Made Endiana, Ni Luh Putu Sandrya Dewi, Anik Yuesti

Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Denpasar, 80233, Indonesia

Abstract: Higher education has an essential role in educating the nation's children, so universities must improve their quality. On the other hand, competition in education is relatively high, especially in private college. Private universities must compete to be superior and be able to attract the hearts of the community. An essential internal aspect of winning the competition is improving university governance, known as Good University Governance (GUG). Useful promotion techniques to the organization must also support the internal aspects. One form of promotion carried out by universities is by conducting community service such as scholarships, cleaning up the environment, blood donation, and counseling. Universities and the community have reciprocal relationships, thus establishing a symbiotic mutualism and avoiding social conflict. This form of service is performed by the private colleges known as the University Social Responsibility (USR). This research presents the cycle relations model's implementation, a USR model to increase college students' intake. This study wanted to find out whether the existence of GUG and USR conducted by private colleges would increase intakes for these private colleges. This study's population was 11 private colleges in Bali, with respondents being study programs at each university. At the same time, those willing to be respondents in this study are 7 universities with 80 respondents in the number of study programs. Provided data collected by questionnaire and data analyzed by PLS. This study indicates that GUG plays a role in increasing college intake. USR can strengthen GUG in increasing college intake to implement the cycle relation model well in private college.

Keywords: Good University Governance, University Social Responsibility, cycle relation, intake.

入学高校周期关系模型的实现

摘要:高等教育在教育国家儿童方面起着至大重要的作用,因此大学必须提高他们的素质。另一方面,教育竞争相对较高,尤其是在私立大学中。私立大学必须竞争才能变得更好,并能够吸引社区的关注。赢得比赛的一个基本内部方面是改善大学的治理,即良好的大学治理(古格)。对组织有用的促销技巧还必须支持内部方面。大学进行的一种促进形式是通过开展社区服务,例如奖学金,清洁环境,献血和咨询。大学和社区之间存在互惠关系,从而建立了共生共生主义,避免了社会冲突。这种服务形式是由称为大学社会责任(苏联)的私立大学提供的。这项研究提出了周期关系模型的实现,这是一种增加大学生摄入量的苏联模型。这项研究想找出私立大学进行的古格和USR的存在是否会增加这些私立大学的入学人数。这项研究的人口是巴厘岛的11所私立大学,而每所大学的学习计划都是等访者。同时,愿意作为本研究对象的是7所大学,其中80个受访者参加了该研究计划。提供通过问卷调查收集的数据,并通过最小二乘分析数据。这项研究表明,古格在增加大学入学率方面发挥了作用。苏联可以加强古格以增加大学入学率,从而在私立大学中很好地实施周期关系模型。

关键字:良好的大学治理,大学社会责任,周期关系,入学率。

Received: 17 February 2021 / Revised: 19 March 2021 / Accepted: 23 March 2021 / Published: 30 April 2021

1. Introduction

Higher Education involves the wider community. has an essential role in community development. The university plays a role in giving diplomas to students and helps students give direction and not prioritize their interests [1]. Management of private colleges in Indonesia is still not optimal [2]. So we need a quality education system and accountable management. Good governance will establish relationships between government, markets, and academia known as Triple Helix, which gave birth to Good University Governance [173], which focuses on reform in Higher Education. Good University Governance is a derivative of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), ensuring effective and efficient management in achieving university goals. Clark [4] first coined GUG, which stated that GUG was closely related to goals, implementation, management, and monitoring. Good University Governance will improve the private college image in society and impact increasing the private college intake.

Universities and communities have reciprocal relationships. Other things make Universities need to do social responsibility related to different promotional strategies to attract intake. Higher education intakes should be the main focus of universities because of the high competition between universities, especially in private universities. A private college is a communityowned private college that carries out private colleges based on the government's academic mandates and delegation to manage resources from the Foundation. Social responsibility is a hot topic that is always discussed among business people and the world of education because it is related to the commitment of entities to participate in sustainable development under Law No. 40 of 2007 on CSR, especially article 74. It is not only business companies that need to play a role in sustainable development, but also all people in Indonesia. Sustainable development refers environmental, social, and economic development that requires good and directed planning. Not only profitoriented organizations that prioritize responsibilities but also non-profit-oriented organizations. That is under Article 5 of Law No. 12 of 2012, where the purpose of Higher Education is to educate the life of the nation, of course, one of which is by promoting social responsibility with environmental and social aspects. Higher education is part of the community and should conduct mutual symbiosis and avoid social conflict [5]. Social responsibility or community service performed by universities is known as the University Social Responsibility (USR), an analogy of the term Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Until now, there are no established standards related to USR that Higher Education must implement.

Still, so far, the form of Higher Education's social responsibility is community service, namely the third form of Higher Education Tri Dharma [6] which must be oriented towards benefit will be accepted by the community and universities through good and impressive service quality.

One model that explains the benefits of GUG and USR related to intake is cycle relations that refers to cycle network theory [7-9]. Cycle relations consist of universities, teachers, students, alumni, the community, parents, and high school / vocational students. Universities face choices, whether purely contributing only in the academic field or contributing significantly to society [10]. Higher education can strengthen itself in the competition by improving its governance from within and maintained by applying USR, for example, in charity and empowerment to the community. With the implementation of USR, the community will become more empowered economically, socially, and culturally in a sustainable manner (sustainability) so that the university is also guaranteed its sustainability. The importance of GUG and USR in higher education encourages the creation of this research with the formulation of the problem:

- 1 Can GUG increase the intake of private universities in Bali?
- 2 Does university social responsibility strengthen GUG in increasing the intake of private universities in Bali?

This study's results are expected to contribute knowledge to the GUG and USR of Higher Education, especially in Bali. So far, few studies discuss this. That will be an input for private universities, whether the community service they do can be an indicator for the community to register their children as part of the college. And to find out whether governance contributes to attracting community interest to be part of the private college.

2. Materials and Method

2.1. Agency Theory

Agency theory explains the agent and principal relationship in which the principal has entrusted the entity's management to the agent. This relationship allows for information asymmetry where one party knows the information well while the other party is lacking. The existence of the asymmetry leads to increased agency costs, so the need for good management. Toinonen and Toivonen [11] state that a good governance culture can minimize agency problems with effective monitoring. Thus, to minimize agency problems, it can be done by 1) monitoring agent performance, 2) bonding through rewarding and punishing agent performance and 3) contracting

between agent and principal, 4) applying the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) [12]. The

application of GCG in universities is Good University Governance (GUG).

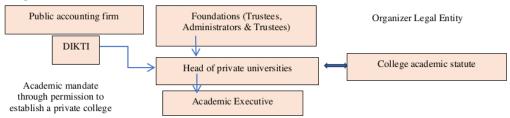


Fig. 1 Private university governance

2.2. University Social Responsibility (USR)

USR is a form of community service at a private college. Universities need to follow the company's strategy in carrying out CSR activities but focus on

students, graduates, and the community [13]. The following is a chart that applies USR to community service:

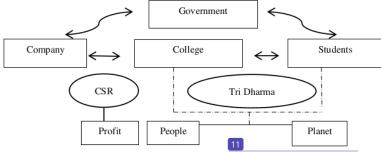


Fig. 2 Triple helix and the pyramid of corporate social responsibility

2.3. The Pyramid of Corporate Social Responsibility

The CSR pyramid was coined by Elkington [14] and developed by 7B. Carrol [15]. The CSR Pyramid includes CSR based on 3 (three) basic principles, namely triple bottom lines, namely profit, people, and the planet, namely:

- 1 Profit/economic responsibility makes it possible to continue operating and developing, supporting corporate profits.
- 2 People/social justice/social responsibility, companies must be concerned for human welfare by giving charity, giving scholarships to students around the company, and establishing educational and health facilities.
- 3 Planet/environmental quality/environmental responsibility, companies care about the environment.

Widyantoro and Subhan [16] stated that there are five pillars of the CSR concept, namely (1) having

reliable human resources, (2) empowering the community's economy, (3) maintaining harmony with the surrounding community, (4) companies are managed with a good bureaucracy, (5) preserving the environment. The 3P states that universities cannot close their eyes to see the nature around them. USR is a must, an obligation that universities must carry out regarding the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

2.4. Cycle Relations Model

This model initially described the CSR model for universities, so that it was called the intake cycled relations model [17]. This study tries to relate GUG to the intake cycled relation model. The cycle relations model refers to the cycle network theory [7-9], which is a network consisting of four actors that have a relationship, as shown in the following figure:

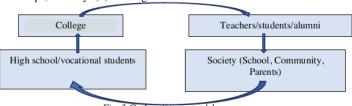


Fig. 3 Cycle relations model

The first actor is a private college; this is where the role of GUG is in making good arrangements for private college. The university is also the originator and executor of the USR activities carried out. Higher education uses the principle of listening and responding to what is desired by stakeholders. Higher education will involve the second actor, namely the teaching staff, students, and alumni, to realize their work program. The third actor who hears good governance information and receives benefits from USR activities carried out by private college will impact the fourth actor, namely high school students, as prospective new college intakes. The intake will be processed and produce similar programs that benefit the community. According to Scott [8], the cycles that are formed are unlimited. And the direction of the relationship does not have to be in the same direction. It might also be a reciprocal relationship.

2.5. GUG, USR, and College Intake

Higher education as an institution that is the center of the development of science and technology must increase its role to advance development [18]. Higher education management is slightly different from company management because universities focus on Tri Dharma (teaching, research, and service) that prioritizes educational and social values. Moreover, competition between universities is getting tougher to win the competition, so it needs a fundamental strength within the college. The importance of the application of Good University Governance and fortifying oneself from the intense competition is also because universities involve the wider community. On-campus, GUG is 3een from an administrative perspective and on joint responsibility and efforts involving the participation of all campus constituents. Governance shows the totality of mechanisms and instruments to influence social change towards better things [19]. Strong governance within private colleges an initial capital that can attract the public to a private college. The implementation of USR strengthened this relationship as one of the promotional tools implemented by private colleges. USR can be environmental cleanup activities, community empowerment, counseling, scholarships, etc. Dahan and Senol [20] state that successful community service is community service that can be internalized and fully supported by university management. USR, which private colleges implement, has a double benefit, namely for people who receive community service benefits and benefits for private college because it can improve the private college's image. This image begins with community perceptions related to the private college, which ultimately influences their behavior. With the creation of an image, universities can win the

competition because they can attract the community's interest, thereby increasing universities' intake.

3. Research Methods

Good University Governance uses GUG principles transparency, accountability, responsibility, and fairness, but in this study, Good University Governance is a latent variable with construct 1) Vision and Mission Strategic Objectiss. 2) Academic Values, Ethics, and Morals. 3) Governance Structure. 4) Credibility, 5) Transparency. 6) Accountability 7) Responsibility. 8). Fairness. 9) Autonomy. The GUG dimensions are abstracted from Henard and Mitterle [21] and Muhi [22]. Research related to the influence of GCG on company performance has been widely discussed. However, it is related to private college performance is still small even though entity governance must be implemented in all entities, both profit- and non-profit-oriented. The existence of this GUG will lead to better supervision of universities. This research was conducted at all private universities in Bali. This study's respondents were the Chair of the study program at a private college in Bali, totaling 11 private colleges. Table 3.2 follows the list of private colleges in Bali.

Table 1 Passarah nanulation

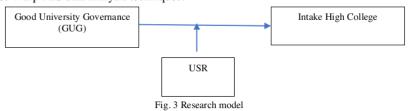
| No | Name of College | Address | Number of study programs |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Mahasaraswati | Jl Kamboja 11 A | 16 |
| | Denpasar | Denpasar | |
| | University | | |
| 2 | Dwijendra | Jl Kamboja 17 | 10 |
| | University | Denpasar | |
| 3 | Warmadewa | Jl Terompong No 24 | 20 |
| | University | Denpasar | |
| 4 | Pendidikan | Jl Bedugul No 39 | 10 |
| | Nasional | Sidakarya denpasar | |
| | University | | |
| 5 | Mahendradatta | Jl Ken Arok No 12 | 6 |
| | University | Denpasar | |
| 6 | Tabanan | Jl Wagimin No 8 | 3 |
| | University | Kediri Tabanna | |
| 7 | Ngurah Rai | Jl Padma Penatih | 8 |
| | University | Denpasar | |
| 8 | Hindu Indonesia | JL Sangalangit | 16 |
| | University | Tembau Denpasar | |
| 9 | Panji Sakti | Jl Bisma No 22 | 6 |
| | University | Singaraja | |
| 10 | Teknologi | Jl Badak Agung XII | 10 |
| | Indonesia | No 6 Denpasar | |
| | University | | |
| 11 | Dhyana Pura | Br. Tegaljaya | 14 |
| | University | Dalung Badung | |
| Nun | ber of active study p | orograms | 119 |

The variables used in this study include the independent variable that is the implementation of GUG, the dependent variable is College Intake, and the

moderating variable is USR. The measurement of each variable is described in the following Table 2:

| Variable | Indicator | nition of variable operations Sub Indicator | Scale |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Transparency & Accountability | Implementation report | |
| | , | In accordance with community needs | |
| | | Get community feedback | |
| | Area Coverage | Implementation is in accordance with | |
| | Their coverage | regional mapping. | |
| | | Reaching areas in need. | |
| | Planning & Monitoring Mechanism | Careful planning | |
| | 1 mining to monitoring meetings | Periodic monitoring throughout the program | |
| Implementation | Stakeholder Engagement | User involvement | Likert Scale |
| of USR | Stakeholder Engagement | Alumni Involvement | Likeit Scare |
| | | Community involvement | |
| | Continuity | • | |
| | Continuity | Continuous programs The community participates in maintaining | |
| | | | |
| | Real Results | the implementation program | |
| | Real Results | Changes in the community mindset | |
| | | Changes in the community's economy | |
| Good | Vision Mission and Stratagic | Community Strengthening | Skala Likert |
| 0004 | Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives | | Skala Likert |
| University Governance | 3 ademic Values, Ethics, and Morals | | |
| Governance | Governance Structure | | |
| | Credibility | | |
| | Transparency | | |
| | Accountability | | |
| | Responsibility | | |
| | Fairness | | |
| | Autonomy | | |
| High College Intake | Increasing the number of new students | Increase in new students in the last 2 semesters | Category: 1 = increase and 0 = not |

This study uses Warp PLS data analysis techniques.



4. Results and Discussion

The questionnaires returned and were successfully analyzed 80 questionnaires from 7 Private Universities in Bali. The response rate is 67.23%.

4.1. Perception of Respondents related to Good University Governance (GUG)

GUG is a university arrangement in managing harmonious relations to reduce errors in management and misuse of assets. This study uses 9 indicators to describe Good University Governance in private college.

Table 3 Perception recap and average order value of good university governance indicators

| Variable | Indicator | Average | Explanation |
|----------|---|---------|--|
| GUG | Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives | 4,25 | The existence of a clear vision and mission of the study program increases the vision and mission's achievement. |
| | Responsibility | 4,04 | Curriculum reviews have been conducted regularly |
| | Accountability | 3,99 | 10 me activities have been carried out but not scheduled, including evaluating the achievement of objectives, student achievement, absorption of program, Preventive Measures and risk management, and Study Program management meetings as a follow up to the findings of external and internal quality audits. |

| Governance | 3,98 | The competence of the team in assessing the functional position of lecturers, the existence |
|--------------------|------|---|
| Structure | | of clarity of duties and functions of the structural officials, the owner (Foundation) does not much intervene in the management of study programs, and the scheduled study |
| _ | | program medings with the dean in communicating the applicable policies. |
| Transparency | 3,68 | Easy access to financial reports and academic reports of study programs, information |
| | | about study programs through ICT, and accessibility of minutes of study program meetings |
| Academic Values, | 3,31 | The study program has a written code of ethics known to lecturers and the academic |
| Ethics, and Morals | | community. |
| Autonomy | 3,26 | Lack of autonomy in determining student admission policies, Determining quality |
| • | | assurance mechanisms, opening new Study Programs / Departments, Obtaining and raising funds, Cooperation contracts, and Recruitment of lecturers and staff. |
| Fairness | 2.89 | The study program has a key performance indicator but is implemented in a limited way, |
| T dil 11000 | 2,07 | has a scholarship scheme but the allocation of aid only reaches 5% -10% of the total |
| | | budget; the institution has a remuneration system but is implemented in a limited way; the |
| | | study program has an active representation in the senate. |
| Credibility | 2,51 | The Chair of the study program never held a position before being the Chair of the study |
| Credibility | 2,01 | program, and the average achievement of study programs is 20% -40% |
| Average GUG | 3,55 | program, and the average acine venient of study programs is 20% -40% |
| value | 5,55 | |
| varue | | |

The table shows that the average of Good University Governance is quite high (3.55) out of 9 indicators where the credibility indicator is the lowest (2.51). For private colleges in Bali, the highest value is in the Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Strategies owned by private colleges because it is a guideline for private college sustainability.

4.2. Perception of Respondents Related to University Social Responsibility

University social responsibility is more familiar with community service with a dual function for the University and the Community. This variable uses 6 indicators.

Table 4 Perception record and sequence of university social responsibility average indicator values

| Variable | Indicator | Average | Explanation |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| USR | Transparency & Accountability | 3,77 | Before conducting community service activities, surveys are conducted to determine the community's needs so that the community receives enthusiastically, and reports of accountability are always made on the community service activities carried out. |
| | Stakeholder Engagement | 3,69 | The implementation of community service always involves users, alumni, and the community. |
| | Area Coverage | 3,69 | The activities carried out are always carried out in different places and consider areas that need help. |
| | Planning & Monitoring Mechanism | 3,63 | Community service activities are always carried out with careful planning and always oversight mechanisms. |
| | Continuity | 3,59 | Community service programs are carried out continuously, and the community expects the sustainability of the program. |
| | Real Results | 2,98 | There is not always a change in mindset/perception of the community, changes in economic aspects, and strengthening cohesiveness after the community service program. |
| | Average of USR | 3,56 | |

The table shows the average University Social Responsibility (USR) is relatively high (3.56) out of the 6 indicators where the Real Results indicator is the lowest value (2.98). The highest average value based on respondents' perceptions indicates Transparency and Accountability (3.77).

4.3. Respondents' Perceptions Related to College Intake

Higher education intake is marked by an increase in new student interest in universities.

| Table 5 Average college intakes | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|--|--|
| Variable | Indicator | Average | | |
| High College Intake | Increasing the number of new students | 0,51 | | |

The conditions of new student admissions in the last 2 semesters have an average of 0.51. The dominant study programs that become respondents in this study have experienced an increase in new students' number.

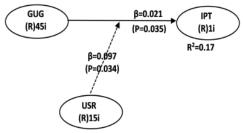


Fig. 3 PLS results

Based on the Warp PLS results, GUG has a significance value of 0.035 and a coefficient of 0.021. GUG's existence in private colleges becomes the basic capital of private colleges to attract the community's interest to become part of the private college. GUG can harmonize relations between elements within a university. Important elements in GUG are 1). Clarity of vision, mission, goals, and 3 trategies; 2). academic values, ethics, and morals; 3). governance structure; 4). credibility; 5). transparency; 6). accountability; 7). responsibility; 8). fairness; and 9). autonomy.

However, to increase the intake of private colleges and the existence of strong governance (GUG), it is also accompanied by community service (USR), a promotional medium to introduce private colleges to the community and attract the community's hearts. The implemented USR will enhance the brand image [23] and reputation [24]. According to Suhayati [25], universities that sincerely implement USR will get respect from the community. The image will improve, universities will be better known, preferred by the public, and attract new students to study at the college. That is consistent with the study results with a significance of 0.034 and a coefficient of 0.097.

Internal factors such as strengthening GUGs and external factors such as USR carried out by private colleges must focus on private colleges to maintain sustainability. That is under the cycle relation model by involving four actors in it and the triple bottom line principle where universities who want to guarantee its sustainability can pursue profit and pay attention to the people (people) and the environment (planet).

GUG and USR were able to explain higher education intake by 17%, other things that might influence teachers' role in schools [26], accreditation [28], tuition fees [29], and others [30].

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The universities sampled in this study all carried out community service involving teaching staff, students, or alumni. In this study, it was proven that good governance (GUG) and community service (USR) were able to increase universities' intake. Universities in implementing USR must listen and respond to the community's needs so that USR implemented can be appropriate and useful to increase college intake.

5.1. Recommendation

PTS in Bali should improve the GUG application, especially the lowest value applicators, namely credibility indicators such as increasing the number of achievements of the study program by setting an annual budget work plan and a good work program to increase its achievement. Besides, an increase in USR needs to be carried out to be more accepted by the community, especially from the smallest indicator, which is a real outcome indicator. A community service program is not always accompanied by a change in community thinking patterns. So that counseling and assistance carried out to the community should get more attention.

References

[1] VASILESCU R., BARNA C., EPURE M., and BAICU C. Developing university social responsibility: A model for the challenges of the new civil society. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2010, 2(2): 4177-4182. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2010.03.660

[2] PUSPITARINI N. D. Peran Satuan Pengawas Intern Dalam Pencapaian Good University Governance pada Perguruan Tinggi Bersatus PK-BLU. Accounting Analysis Journal, 2012, 1(2): 1-8.

https://doi.org/10.15294/aaj.v1i2.706

[3] ETZKOWITZ H. *The Triple Helix: University-Industry-Government Innovation in Action*. 1st ed. Taylor & Francis e-Library. Routledge, New York, 2008.

[4] CLARK B.R. *The Higher Education System: Academic Organization in Cross-National Perspective*. Berkeley. University of California Press, 1983.

[5] ASHARI H. Implementasi Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Sebagai Modal Sosial Pada PT. Newmont. Diponegoro University, Semarang, 2009. http://eprints.undip.ac.id/17529/1/HASAN_ASY%E2%80%99ARI.pdf

[6] SUBAGYO, & SILALAHI A. P. B. Implementasi Tanggungjawab Sosial Perguruan Tinggi dan Dampaknya terhadap Citra Kampus di Universitas Nusantara PGRI Kediri. *Nusantara ofResearch*, 2014, 1(2): 192-205. http://lp2m.unpkediri.ac.id/jurnal/pages/research/vol1no2/Ha1%20192-205.%20Jurnal%20Subagyo.pdf

[7] HANNEMAN R. A. & REDDLE M. *Introduction to social network methods*. University of California, Riverside, 2005.

- [8] SCOTT J. Social Network Analysis: A Handbook. Sage Publication Ltd, London, 2000.
- [9] CARRINGTON P., SCOTT J., and WASSERMAN. *Models and Methods in social network analysis* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005.
- [10] TOPAL R. S. CSR in universities around the world. *Discussion papers in social responsibility*, 2009 9(3): 1-23. http://ijssh.org/papers/55-H018.pdf
- [11] TOIVONEN A., & TOIVONEN P. U. The transformative effect of top management governance choices on project team identity and relationship with the organization An agency and stewardship approach. *International Journal of Project Management*, 2014, 32(8): 1358-1370. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2014.07.001
- [12] XUE S., & YUN H. Earning management, corporate governance and expense stickiness. *China Journal of Accounting Research*, 2015, 9(1): 41-58. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2015.02.001
- [13] NASONGKHLA J., CHEN S. H., and DONALDSON J. A. University Social Responsibility (USR): Identifying an Ethical Foundation within Higher Education Institutions. *Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 2015, 14(4):

http://www.tojet.net/articles/v14i4/14416.pdf

- [14] ELKINGTON J. Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business. Gabriola Island, New Society Publishers, 1998.
- [15] TANUDJAYA B. B. Perkembangan corporate social responsibility di Indonesia. *Jurnal Nirmala*, 2006, 8(2): 92-98. https://doi.org/10.9744/nirmana.8.2.pp.%2092-98
- [16] WIDYANTORO A., & SUBHAN M. H. Tanggung Jawab Sosial Institusi Perguruan Tinggi (Institution Social Responsibility) Sebagai UpayaMewujudkan Susteinablity Development Bagi Masyarakat LingkarKampus. Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, 2009.
- [17] WJAYA L. S., & KRISMIYATI K. Penyusunan model program corporate social responsibility (CSR) di perguruan tinggi kota salatiga dalam upaya meningkatkan intake perguruan tinggi. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 2014, 17(3), 141-154. https://doi.org/10.24914/jeb.y17i3.311
- [18] SUKIRMAN & MAYLINA P. S. Peran Internal Audit dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Good University Governance di UNNES. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi*, 2012, 4(1): 64-71. https://doi.org/10.15294/jda.v4i1.1961
- [19] LAFFERTY M. M. Governance for sustainable development: the challenge of adapting form to function. Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, 2004.
- [20] DAHAN G. S., & SENOL. Corporate Social Responsibility in higher education institution: Istambul Bilgi university case. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2012, 2(3): 95-103. http://aijcrnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_3_March_2012/10.pd f
- [21] HÉNARD F., & MITTERLE A. University governance and quality assurance: what is at stake? 2010. https://www.eurashe.eu/library/quality-

he/WGSIII.5_Papers_Henard+Mitterle.pdf

- [22] MUHI A.H. *Implementasi Nilai-nilai Good Governance di Perguruan Tinggi*. Sekolah Pascasarjana UPI, Bandung, 2010. http://repository.upi.edu/7605/
- [23] NAQVI R. S. M. M., ISHTIAQ M., KANWAL N., ALI M. and INDERYAS S. Impact of corporate social responsibility on brand image in different FMCGs of

- Pakistan. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 2013, 5(1): 79-93. https://journal-archieves32.webs.com/79-93.pdf
- [24] KHAN M., MAJID A., and YASIR M. Corporate social responsibility and corporate reputation: a case of cement industry in Pakistan. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 2013, 5(1): 843-857. https://www.academia.edu/5263536/INTERDISCIPLINAR
- Y JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN_ BUSINESS Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Reputation A Case of Cement Industry in Pakistan
- [25] SUHAYATI E. Penerapan corporate social responsibility untuk meningkatkan citra universitas. *Majalah Ilmiah UNIKOM*, 2011, 7(2): 157-166. https://jurnal.unikom.ac.id/jurnal/penerapan-corporate-social.1w
- [26] WIJAYA L. S., & KRISMIYATI K. Pertanggungjawaban Sosial Universitas: Implementasi Model Cycle Relations. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 2016, 19(2): 195-210. https://doi.org/10.24914/jeb.v19i2.553
 [27] AINI N., & MENTARI M. *Pengaruh Kegiatan*

Corporate Social Responsibility Pada Perguruan Tinggi Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Citra Perguruan Tinggi Dan Loyalitas Mahasiswa. Universitas Narotama Surabaya, Surabaya, 2014. https://docplayer.info/32428003-Pengaruh-kegiatan-corporate-social-responsibility-pada-perguruan-

kegiatan-corporate-sociai-responsibility-pada-perguruantinggi-dan-dampaknya-terhadap-citra-perguruan-tinggi-danloyalitas-mahasiswa.html

- [28] DIREKTORAT KELEMBAGAAN DAN KERJASAMA DITJEN DIKTI KEMDIKBUD. Panduan Penyusunan Statuta Perguruan Tinggi Swasta. 2015. https://luk.staff.ugm.ac.id/atur/statuta/latih/2014/05Penyusun anStatutaPTS.pdf
- [29] KARTINI D. Corporate Social Responsibility: Transformasi Konsep Sustainability management dan Implementasinya di Indonesia. PT Refika Aditama, Bandung, 2009.
- [30] SUTRISNA P. T. *Perilaku Konsumen dan Komunikasi Pemasaran*. PT Rosdakarya, Bandung, 2011.

参考文:

- [1] VASILESCU R., BARNA C., EPURE M., 和 BAICU C. 发展大学的社会责任:新公民社会挑战的典范。过程社会科学与行为科学, 2010, 2(2): 4177-4182. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2010.03.660
- [2] PUSPITARINI N. D. 内部监督单位在拥有公共服务机构财务管理**地位的高等** 教育中实现良好的大学治理中的作用。会计分析杂志,
- 2012, 1(2): 1-8. https://doi.org/10.15294/aaj.v1i2.706
- [3] ETZKOWITZ H. 三重螺旋:大学,工业,政府在行动中的创新。第一版
- 。泰勒和弗朗西斯电子图书馆。纽约, 2008. [4] CLARK B.R 高等教育系统:跨国视野下的学术组织。伯克利。加州
- 高等教育系统:跨国视野下的学术组织。伯克利。加州 大学出版社,1983.
- [5]
 ASHARI
 H.

 在PT实施企业社会责任作为社会资本。纽蒙特。三宝垄
 迪波尼哥罗大学,
 2009.
- http://eprints.undip.ac.id/17529/1/HASAN_ASY%E2%80%99ARI.pdf

[6] SUBAGYO, 和 SILALAHI A. P. B. 印度尼西亚教师协会的努桑塔拉大学实施高等教育社会 责任及其对校园形象的影响。努桑塔拉研究, 2014, 1(2): 192-205.

http://lp2m.unpkediri.ac.id/jurnal/pages/research/vol1no2/Ha 1%20192-205.%20Jurnal%20Subagyo.pdf

- [7] HANNEMAN R. A. 和 REDDLE M. 社交网络方法简介。加州大学河滨分校,2005.
- [8] SCOTT J. 社交网络分析:手册。伦敦:贤者出版有限公司,2000. [9] CARRINGTON P., SCOTT J., 和 WASSERMAN. 社交网络分析中的模型和方法剑桥大学出版社,剑桥, 2005.
- [10] TOPAL R. S. 世界各地大学的企业社会责任。社会责任讨论文件, 2009 9(3): 1-23. http://ijssh.org/papers/55-H018.pdf
- [11] TOIVONEN A., 和 TOIVONEN P. U. 最高管理治理选择对项目团队的身份以及与组织的关系的变革性影响-一种代理和管理方法。国际项目管理杂志, 2014, 32(8): 1358-1370. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2014.07.001
- [12] XUE S., 和 YUN H. **盈余管理**, 公司治理和费用粘性。中国会计研究, 2015, 9(1): 41-58. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2015.02.001
- [13] NASONGKHLA J., CHEN S. H., 和 DONALDSON J. A.

大学的社会责任:确定高等教育机构的道德基础。土耳 其在线教育技术杂志, 2015, 14(4): 165-172. http://www.tojet.net/articles/v14i4/14416.pdf

- [14] ELKINGTON 食人族与叉子: 21世纪商业的三重底线。加布里奥拉岛 ,新社会出版社, 1998.
- [15] TANUDJAYA B. B. PR企业社会责任的发展。尼玛拉的日记, 2006, 8(2): 92-98. https://doi.org/10.9744/nirmana.8.2.pp.%2092-98
- [16] WIDYANTORO A., 和 SUBHAN M. H. **高校在**实现校园社区安全发展中的社会责任。泗水爱兰嘉大学, 2009.
- [17] WIJAYA L. S., 和 KRISMIYATI K. 在萨拉蒂加市的大学中开发企业社会责任计划的模型, 以增加大学的录取率。经济学与商业杂志, 2014, 17(3), 141-154. https://doi.org/10.24914/jeb.v17i3.311
- [18]
 SUKIRMAN
 和
 MAYLINA
 P.
 S.

 内部审计在联合国教科文组织实现良好大学治理中的作用。会计动态杂志,
 2012,
 4(1):
 64-71.

 https://doi.org/10.15294/jda.v4i1.1961
- [19] LAFFERTY M. M. M. 可持续发展的治理:使形式适应职能的挑战。爱德华·埃尔加出版社,切尔滕纳姆, 2004.

- [20] DAHAN G. S., 和 SENOL. **高等教育机构中的企**业社会责任:伊斯坦布尔比尔吉大学案例。美国国际当代研究杂志, 2012, 2(3): 95-103. http://aijcrnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_3_March_2012/10.pd
- [21] HÉNARD F., 和 MITTERLE A. **大学治理和**质量保证:危在旦夕?2010.

https://www.eurashe.eu/library/quality-

he/WGSIII.5_Papers_Henard+Mitterle.pdf

[22] MUHI A.H. 在高等教育中实施良好治理价值观。万隆UPI研究生院, 2010. http://repository.upi.edu/7605/

- [23] NAQVI R. S. M. M., ISHTIAQ M., KANWAL N., ALI M. 和 INDERYAS S. 巴基斯坦不同快速消费品中企业社会责任对品牌形象的影响。跨学科的当代商业研究杂志,2013,5(1):79-93.
- https://journal-archieves32.webs.com/79-93.pdf
 [24] KHAN M., MAJID A., 和 YASIR M.
 企业社会责任和企业声誉:以巴基斯坦水泥行业为例。
 跨学科的当代商业研究杂志, 2013, 5(1): 843-857.
 https://www.academia.edu/5263536/INTERDISCIPLINAR
 Y JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN
 BUSINESS Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporat
 e_Reputation A Case of Cement Industry in Pakistan
 [25] SUHAYATI E.
 运用企业社会责任来提高大学的形象。电脑大学科学杂

志, 2011, 7(2): 157https://jurnal.unikom.ac.id/jurnal/penerapan-corporatesocial.1w

- [26] WIJAYA L. S., 和 KRISMIYATI K. 大学社会责任:周期关系模型的实现。经济学与商业杂志, 2016, 19(2): 195-210. https://doi.org/10.24914/jeb.v19i2.553
- [27] AINI N., 和 MENTARI M. 企业社会责任活动在高等教育中的影响及其对高等教育 形象和学生忠诚度的影响。泗水纳罗塔玛大学(泗水), 2014. https://docplayer.info/32428003-Pengaruh-kegiatan-
- corporate-social-responsibility-pada-perguruan-tinggi-dandampaknya-terhadap-citra-perguruan-tinggi-dan-loyalitasmahasiswa.html
- [28] 迪克蒂·克姆迪库伯的机构和合作局局长. 私立大学章程制定指南. 2015.

 $\frac{https://luk.staff.ugm.ac.id/atur/statuta/latih/2014/05Penyusun}{anStatutaPTS.pdf}$

[29] KARTINI D.

企业社会责任:可持续发展管理理念的转变及其在印度 尼西亚的实施.PT菲卡安达玛,万隆,2009.

[30] SUTRISNA P. T. 消费者行为和营销传播。万隆罗斯达卡, 2011.

Implementation of Cycle Relations Model in Intake High College

| COII | CSC | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|----------------|--------|
| ORIGIN | ALITY REPORT | | | | |
| 7 SIMIL | % ARITY INDEX | 5% INTERNET SOURCES | 4% PUBLICATIONS | 1% STUDENT | PAPERS |
| PRIMAR | RY SOURCES | | | | |
| 1 | Rini Dwi manage perform good ur | iyanto, Ancella yani Hadiwidjaja ment control sy ance of higher of hiversity governa of Trade and Glo | a. "The role of stems in the education throance", Internat | ough cional | 1 % |
| 2 | www.sto | opumts.nl | | | 1% |
| 3 | reposito | ory.ut.ac.id | | | 1 % |
| 4 | doc-pak | .undip.ac.id | | | <1% |
| 5 | Submitt Student Pape | ed to University | of South Aust | ralia | <1% |
| 6 | dict.cnk Internet Sour | | | | <1% |
| 7 | text-id.1 | 23dok.com | | | <1% |

| 8 | unstats.un.org Internet Source | <1% |
|----|---|-----|
| 9 | www.cbmsbm.com Internet Source | <1% |
| 10 | www.qqenglish.com Internet Source | <1% |
| 11 | Submitted to Intercollege Student Paper | <1% |
| 12 | lisjournal.cn Internet Source | <1% |
| 13 | www.chinalawinsight.com Internet Source | <1% |
| 14 | www.usrnetwork.org Internet Source | <1% |
| 15 | "University Social Responsibility and Quality of Life", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2017 Publication | <1% |
| 16 | Kachouri Maali, Riguen Rakia, Mouakhar Khaireddine. "How corporate social responsibility mediates the relationship between corporate governance and sustainability performance in UK: a multiple mediator analysis", Society and Business Review, 2021 Publication | <1% |

| 17 | Munawir Munawir, Kusdi Raharjo, Muslim A. Djalil, Hendra Syahputra, Buhori Muslim, Muhammad Adam. "Dimensions of identity strength and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) in establishing good university governance and performance of religious ideology-based higher educations", Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education, 2019 | <1% |
|----|---|-----|
| 18 | leju.eu Internet Source | <1% |
| 19 | shr.aaas.org Internet Source | <1% |
| 20 | www.strattonstreet.com Internet Source | <1% |
| 21 | www.x-mol.com Internet Source | <1% |
| 22 | hdl.handle.net Internet Source | <1% |
| 23 | Hongjie Chen. "On advanced knowledge and higher education", Frontiers of Education in China, 2009 Publication | <1% |
| | | |

Exclude quotes Exclude matches Off On