International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

Implementation of Higher Education Database Management Policy (PDDIKTI) at Gorontalo State University

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Abstract

This research aims to examine in depth the implementation mechanism of the PDDIKTI management policy within Gorontalo State University, as well as identify the extent to which the policy has been adopted in the campus governance system. The research approach used is qualitative descriptive. Data was collected through field observation techniques, in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders, and documentation studies. Data analysis is carried out systematically to comprehensively describe the phenomenon of policy implementation. The findings of the study show that the implementation of the PDDIKTI policy at Gorontalo State University has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, which include aspects of data collection, processing, and reporting. Although structurally established, the effectiveness of this system is highly dependent on synchronization between work units and the quality of data management human resources. Overall, this data integration has strengthened UNG's position in credible academic reporting at the national level.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, PDDIKTI, Data Governance, Gorontalo State University.

INTRODUCTION

The Higher Education Database System (PDDikti) occupies a central position as a national strategic instrument managed centrally by the Directorate General of Higher Education (Ditjen Dikti). This platform is not just a digital repository, but the heart of data integration for all higher

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education institutions in Indonesia. Through this system, every academic dynamic that occurs on campus can be recorded systemically, thus allowing the creation of a cohesive and interconnected information ecosystem between educational institutions throughout the archipelago.

The existence of PDDikti has a very crucial role in providing a comprehensive portrait of student profiles, lecturer qualifications, curriculum structure, and alumni track records. The existence of this in-depth information is the main reference for the government and other related agencies in formulating targeted policies. With a strong database, every strategic decision taken can be empirically accounted for, considering that the data includes all vital elements that shape the quality of a university.

Furthermore, the government projects PDDikti as a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism to measure the quality of higher education periodically. Through the indicators recorded in the system, education quality standards can be assessed more objectively and measurably. However, in the reality of its implementation, the effectiveness of this strategic platform is often bumped by persistent classic problems, namely the issue of inaccuracy of information or even the loss of alumni data which should be a safe and protected administrative asset.

The real challenge that often arises is the existence of data distortion due to technical and administrative errors, ranging from identity recording errors to system failures in storing graduate histories. This phenomenon has the potential to obscure the main function of databases in supporting accurate mapping of national education quality. These administrative issues, if left unchecked, will hinder the objectivity of institutional performance evaluation, because the data presented no longer reflect the reality that occurs in the field.

Regulatively, the urgency of data validity in PDDikti has been emphasized through a solid legal framework, such as the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 49 of 2014 and the Decree of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 133/M/2023. These rules provide a clear mandate regarding professional data governance, from the planning stage to the dissemination of information to the public. The regulation is a compass for universities to ensure that information management is carried out with the principle of accountability for the benefit of the wider community.

As one of the state institutions that has a great responsibility, Gorontalo State University (UNG) has a moral and constitutional obligation to optimize the use of PDDIKTI. The management of credible academic data within UNG is expected to be able to be a catalyst for improving the quality of education while strengthening public trust in the professionalism of university

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management. Harmonious data integration between the university's internal system and the central government is an absolute requirement in realizing modern campus governance transparency.

Although this policy instrument has been implemented for several years, UNG still faces significant challenges in aligning operational practices with the ideal standards set by the central government. One of the fundamental obstacles found is the lack of philosophical understanding among data managers at various levels of work units. Many parties still view the management of PDDIKTI as just an administrative routine, even though its function goes far beyond that, namely as a strategic instrument for long-term institutional development.

The impact of this data missynchronization is multidimensional and can seriously harm various parties. For universities, flawed data will hinder the certification process and quality accreditation assessment which is crucial for the institution's reputation. Meanwhile, for graduates, minor errors in identity details such as names or identification numbers can be a major barrier when they access job opportunities or continue their studies, as the validity of their diplomas becomes questionable in the eyes of the national digital system.

The administrative condition at Gorontalo State University reflects the complexity of the problem through the high volume of data improvement proposals from various faculties. Problems that often arise include the need to eliminate double entries, correction of course details that are not in accordance with the current curriculum, to data collection of old students that have not been digitized. The phenomenon of high data revisions indicates that the verification mechanism at the initial stage of input still needs to be completely improved so that there will be no pile of problems in the future.

Therefore, collective commitment and capacity building of data management human resources (HR) are needed to bridge the gap between policy and implementation. This research is directed to analyze the root causes of these problems in order to formulate strategic solutions for UNG management. Through the rearrangement of operational procedures and the optimization of information technology, it is hoped that the "Implementation of the Higher Education Database Management Policy (PDDIKTI) at Gorontalo State University" can run more effectively in order to ensure academic quality and services for all academics.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research applies a qualitative approach with a descriptive method through an in-depth case study design to dissect the dynamics of the implementation of the Higher Education Database

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Management (PDDIKTI) policy within Gorontalo State University (UNG). The location of the research was deliberately set on Campus 1 UNG to explore the various complexities of existing data problems, with a fairly comprehensive implementation time span of six months, starting from July to December 2025. In the process, the researcher positions itself as a key instrument to ensure the depth and accuracy of information obtained through primary data from in-depth interviews with competent informants—such as the Head of BAKP, system operators, and alumni—combined with direct participatory observation in the field. Data strengthening is also carried out through the collection of secondary sources in the form of documentation studies on regulations and internal reports relevant to academic data governance. In order to maintain the credibility and validity of the findings, the researcher applied a triangulation strategy that included aspects of source, technique, and time, as well as extending the duration of observation and conducting intensive discussions with colleagues. All the information collected is then systematically processed using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, which includes a data reduction cycle to filter essential points, the presentation of data in a structured narrative, to the conclusion drawing and final verification stages to produce an accountable, transparent, and scientific portrait of policy implementation.

DISCUSSION

This research basically aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Higher Education Database management policy (PDDIKTI) at Gorontalo State University (UNG) by referring to the standards of the Decree of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 133/M/2023. The focus of the analysis is directed at the four main pillars of regulation, namely careful data planning, the process of collecting and updating it, the quality check mechanism, and the strategy for disseminating academic information. Through a qualitative approach, this study seeks to comprehensively dissect the phenomenon of data management by involving the direct perspectives of key informants in the field in order to produce a factual and in-depth picture.

1. Data Planning

   In the context of data planning, UNG views this process as a strategic intellectual activity that goes beyond just preparing a routine schedule. Planning at this institution involves integrating the analysis of existing conditions with the projection of future challenges to create a systematic and measurable framework. In line with modern management principles, planning serves as an instrument to align the university's vision with national standards,

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ensuring that every step taken in the management of academic data is based on careful consideration to minimize the risk of systemic failure down the road.

Furthermore, data planning at UNG serves as a crucial method in collective policy-making oriented towards institutional sustainability. The main focus is not only on the technical aspect, but also on the efficient management of resources in order to harmonize the relationship between people, systems, and the work environment (Kamuli, 2009). By positioning planning as a form of strategic adaptation, the university ensures that limited facilities and human resources do not become an obstacle in realizing the transparency of educational information that is a right for the wider community.

The implementation of data governance at UNG has shown a significant evolution through the adoption of the "Validation in Upstream" philosophy. This strategy emphasizes the accuracy of data from the first point of input, such as verification of Population Identification Number (NIK) and new student educational history. By locking down data integrity at an early stage, universities build a strong foundation to prevent the occurrence of chain errors when they are synchronized into the national system. This step is a reflection of strict operational discipline in maintaining the quality of academic information at the most basic level.

The reliability of data management at Gorontalo State University is also supported by a layered supervision mechanism that involves intensive coordination between work units. Through the implementation of internal pre-audits and regular meetings at each reporting checkpoint, the university conducts careful data screening before the information is sent to the center. This approach combines the sophistication of Academic Information System automation (SIAKAD) with precise manual verification, ensuring that each academic activity has been fully validated before entering the national reporting queue on the Neo Feeder application.

Compared to the trend at some other institutions that often implement "downstream correction" or post-reporting data cleansing, UNG actually proves that strong planning in the early stages is much more effective. Focusing on risk mitigation early provides an advantage in ensuring data validity until it reaches one hundred percent. This difference in approach shows that the success of PDDIKTI management is highly dependent on how responsive the university's internal system is in translating ministerial regulations into proactive work procedures and not reactive to deadlines.

The success of digital transformation at UNG is also influenced by the formation of

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specific organizational structures, such as the PDDIKTI Special Work Team. The presence of this team shows that data planning is not just a technical problem of infrastructure, but a managerial affair that requires budget allocation and consistent human resource capacity development. The synergy between an agile digital bureaucracy and the competence of data management staff is the main key in maintaining institutional accountability and protecting students' academic rights so that they are accurately recorded in the national database.

The direct adoption strategy implemented by UNG, namely by directly incorporating ministerial regulations into the University Academic Calendar instrument, is a very effective tactical step. This policy serves as a mandatory SOP that binds the entire academic community to comply with crucial schedules, starting from filling out the KRS to the deadline for data synchronization. By bringing together internal policies and national standards, UNG has succeeded in creating a disciplined data ecosystem, mitigating the risk of data accumulation at the end of the period, and ensuring the smooth flow of academic information to the central level.

Holistically, the results of the study show that data planning at Gorontalo State University has transformed into a comprehensive and mature intellectual process. The institution has not only focused on fulfilling the administrative aspect, but has built a framework that integrates the facts on the ground with the needs of future reporting. The use of the First In, First Out (FIFO) mechanism in the synchronization queue shows that UNG highly values the timeliness and quality of the process, so that every data entry of students, lecturers, and curriculum can be scientifically accounted for.

In conclusion, the collective commitment of the leadership to operational staff at UNG is the main driving force for the successful implementation of PDDIKTI. Efforts to find solutions to technological obstacles and system integration are carried out on an ongoing basis to support the creation of a higher quality education system. By building a data ecosystem that is responsive, accountable, and free from anomalies, Gorontalo State University has not only carried out its regulatory mandate, but has also taken strategic steps to maintain the institution's reputation and academic integrity in the national arena.

2. Data Collection and Updating

Data collection in the Higher Education Database (PDDikti) ecosystem at Gorontalo State University (UNG) is an upstream pillar that comprehensively integrates various strategic information sources from all work units. This process collects fundamental data ranging from

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student profiles at the faculty level, qualifications and workload of lecturers from personnel units, to alumni track records through career centers. Digital transformation at UNG has shifted the data collection method from a manual pattern to the use of integrated information systems such as SIAT (Integrated Academic Information System). This integration allows the synchronization of raw data from various organizational subsystems into valuable information resources that ensure all academic entities are accurately recorded from the initial input stage.

After the collection stage is completed, the next vital step is to update the data (data updating) periodically to maintain the relevance and actuality of the information in the national database. Within UNG, this activity involves cross-sectoral collaboration between academic managers, personnel units, and career centers to dynamically update student status, teaching history, and lecturer publication achievements. This routine maintenance is crucial to prevent the phenomenon of "outdated data" that can mislead information users and policy makers. Thus, any changes in status, such as the addition of student credits or the promotion of lecturer functional positions, can be documented in real-time and validly.

In carrying out the update process, UNG implements a very strict verification mechanism as a preventive measure against the risk of inconsistencies and human error. Data validation is carried out in stages to ensure that every information that enters PDDikti has gone through an accountable screening process before being permanently locked in the system. The implementation of this high verification standard aims to build a database that has superior reliability, so that the information presented can be fully relied upon as a reference for academic legality, both for the sake of institutional accreditation and the personal needs of students at the national level.

The synergy between integrated data collection and up-to-date disciplines directly improves the quality of institutional reports and supports the effectiveness of data-driven decision-making. The availability of valid data allows university leaders to formulate strategic policies, such as projecting new student quotas or planning for human resource capacity development, with a higher level of precision. Through the professional management of PDDikti, UNG not only fulfills government regulatory obligations, but also strengthens its credibility and reputation as a higher education institution that prioritizes the principles of transparency and public accountability.

Technically, the data collection procedure at UNG is carried out through a highly structured mechanism by adopting the ministry's operational standards which are divided into two critical phases or Checkpoints. The first phase is focused on the validation of initial inputs

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that include capacity and lecture schedules, while the second phase focuses on academic outputs such as student scores and lecturers' teaching load. This phase division aims to ensure that each component of academic data can be verified gradually and repeatedly, so that the potential for massive data errors at the end of the reporting period can be minimized early through measurable supervision.

Data integration within the UNG environment is supported by a formal bureaucratic flow that involves layered coordination, from the study program level to the university. Operators at the study program level play a central role as the front line in collecting physical and digital documents, such as exam minutes and teaching decrees, to be input into the SIAT system. This flow ensures that each data entry has a strong legal basis and has passed a cross-check at the faculty level before being forwarded to the Academic, Student Affairs, and Planning Bureau (BAKP) for the final synchronization process to the national level through the Neo Feeder application.

The implementation of the Single Source of Truth principle through the SIAT and SIAKAD systems is the main pillar in maintaining the accuracy of legal representation of academic activities at UNG. This system is equipped with a built-in validation feature that is automatically able to reject illogical data input, such as value input by lecturers who have not met the minimum quota for face-to-face meetings. The use of information systems with integrated validation at input points significantly reduces the level of discrepancy between real conditions in the field and digital data. (Tohopi et al., 2025). This ensures that the data managed is not just a collection of numbers, but a reflection of legitimate academic activities in substance.

Time management strategies are a determining factor in the success of data updates to avoid workload build-up as national reporting deadlines approach. UNG aligns the university's academic calendar with the PDDikti reporting cycle strictly, so that the KRS input schedule and grades have a clear time certainty. Through the gradual synchronization method, the technical team can send the ready data components without having to wait for all the data from other units to be collected perfectly. This approach to workload distribution throughout the data lifecycle has been proven to improve operational efficiency and the quality of the institution's overall reporting outcomes.

Although internal systems have been running optimally, external challenges often arise from verification mechanisms at the ministry level that use the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) system. Long queues in submitting data changes often occur because ministries have to serve

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thousands of universities across Indonesia with a limited number of validator personnel. This creates uncertainty about the duration of the upgrade process, even though the university has submitted proposals in a timely manner. These systemic constraints show that the speed of data updates is not only dependent on the internal efficiency of the campus, but is also heavily influenced by the capacity of infrastructure and human resources at the central level.

Finally, the problem of historical data for alumni of the old generation (period 2003–2015) is a challenge because at that time the reporting system was still manual and not supported by strict validation features. Often input errors are found in the NIM or name, as well as data status that looks "synchronized" but the substance of the value is empty in the national database. To address this "waste data" of the past, UNG pursued a tactical policy by facilitating the opening of past reporting periods based on complete legality documents to protect the academic rights of alumni. Intensive coordination and the use of smart information technology are finally the key for UNG in managing an accountable and credible database for all academics.

3. Data Checking

Data examination in the PDDikti system at Gorontalo State University (UNG) is a crucial stage that serves as the main filter to ensure that all academic information is valid, accurate, and in line with national regulatory standards. This process is not only limited to administrative verification, but also includes in-depth synchronization between digital data and authentic physical evidence, such as transcripts and diplomas, to mitigate the risk of information discrepancies. Theoretically, this activity implements the concept of Data Quality Management (DQM), where data quality is viewed holistically through the dimensions of accessibility, relevance, and integrity that are absolutely necessary to support data-driven organizational decision-making processes.

In addition to routine validation procedures, the data audit mechanism at UNG also involves internal audits that are conducted periodically to ensure that all management practices are in line with university and ministry policies. The main focus of this audit is to test the consistency and integrity of data in each information collection cycle to detect systemic anomalies early on. This approach is in line with Internal Control Theory which emphasizes the importance of systematic supervision procedures to minimize the human error factor. Through rigorous audits, universities are able to identify procedural weaknesses before the data is published to a permanent national database.

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The urgency of this careful data examination is rooted in the institution's commitment to produce valid and accountable education reports to all stakeholders (Hatu & Halid, 2022). The validity of PDDikti data is a direct reflection of the credibility and reputation of institutions in meeting higher education quality standards in Indonesia. Referring to the Information Success Model, information quality is the main pillar that determines user trust and strategic benefits for the organization. Therefore, through systematic audits, UNG seeks to ensure that the outputs of their information systems are highly reliable that supports public transparency as well as ongoing academic accountability.

Based on findings in the field, the data examination procedure at UNG is carried out through a gradual internal audit mechanism known as the Checkpoint phase (CP1 and CP2). This strategy is designed as an effective form of layered validation to prevent the accumulation of problematic data at the end of the reporting semester. The division of schedules into several technical phases has proven to be very productive in detecting data anomalies early and increasing the discipline of operators towards the academic calendar. With this routine audit, UNG ensures that the synchronization between the local system (SIAT/SIAKAD) and the national database remains within a high integrity corridor.

Examining the substance of data at the study program level plays a role as the forefront of information quality assurance. Operators at this level not only monitor the synchronization status, but also conduct in-depth verification of the completeness of the data components, such as the alignment between the number of courses and individual student grade inputs. Because errors at the upstream level can have a systemic impact on national reporting, the strict supervision of the university's PDDikti coordinator who refers to the ministry's latest regulations is the main foundation. This is very important to maintain the legal validity of student and alumni data so that it remains legally protected and recognized by the state.

In supporting the effectiveness of supervision, UNG utilizes digital monitoring instruments in the form of a centralized dashboard that is integrated with an automatic control mechanism on the Neo Feeder system. One of the uniqueness of this system is the implementation of the automatic blocking function, where students are not allowed to register for graduation if the percentage of data readiness at the faculty level has not reached one hundred percent. This step is a concrete form of quality assurance, where the integration of a monitoring system that has an automatic control feature is able to force work units to be more disciplined in meeting the reporting standards that have been set, so that data dynamics are monitored in a responsive and real-time manner.

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Handling of invalid detected data is done through a tiered correction procedure that prioritizes improvements to the local application system before resynchronization. If significant discrepancies are found, the university may expressly suspend synchronization access for related work units for self-audit under the instructions of the faculty leader. This countermeasure strategy shows that coordination between technical and managerial units is crucial in overcoming administrative barriers. In addition, UNG shows flexibility by issuing official certificates for students who need urgent data while the improvement process at the central level is still ongoing.

The results of this data examination ultimately serve as a "performance report card" for each faculty and study program, which describes the quality of academic administration in that unit. Repeated patterns of errors or delays in value input are the objective basis for the rectorate to issue instructions to tighten schedules or circulars to standardize services. This reporting performance-based evaluation is able to trigger an overall improvement in organizational governance. Transparency of the percentage of data readiness in leadership coordination meetings is a tool to encourage effective accountability at every level of university management.

Data examination also plays an important role in identifying the need for human resource capacity development and supporting infrastructure. Findings regarding the high rate of human error are usually followed up with proposals for technical guidance (technical guidance) or socialization of the latest regulations for administrative staff and operators. This is relevant to the Theory of Organizational Capability, where improving the quality of the system must be accompanied by improving the competence of its management personnel. By integrating the audit results into the capacity building plan, UNG ensures that the management of PDDikti is not just a technical routine, but part of an ongoing effort to improve the quality of education.

In closing, the entire series of data checks and evaluations at UNG is directed to build a healthy and credible data ecosystem. The results of this evaluation are the basis for the university to continue to update internal system features (SIAKAD/SIAT) and increase the capacity of server infrastructure to ensure smooth national data reporting. Systematic efforts in harmonizing the understanding of the latest data governance, supported by strengthening technological infrastructure, ultimately strengthen the position of Gorontalo State University as an accountable higher education institution and able to provide excellent services for the entire academic community and the wider community.

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4. Data Dissemination

The dissemination of PDDikti data at Gorontalo State University (UNG) is a strategic step designed to distribute crucial information to all stakeholders, both internally and externally. This process serves as the main instrument in the evaluation of institutional performance as well as the preparation of credible annual reports. Through the integration of information systems that are directly connected to the infrastructure of related ministries, UNG ensures that each data produced has a high degree of validity for the purpose of higher education quality analysis. Theoretically, this step implements the basic functions of the information system that does not only stop at the collection and processing, but also at the proper distribution of data to support organizational control and accurate decision-making in each work unit.

Transparency of academic information in the UNG environment is realized through the publication of the results of data analysis openly, which includes profiles of students, lecturers, and alumni achievements in the world of work (Kamuli, 2007). One of the most prominent success indicators is the presentation of alumni absorption data which is a parameter of the institution's effectiveness in the eyes of the wider community. This approach is in line with the organization's moral responsibility to fulfill the right to information for those who have an interest in the sustainability of the institution. By providing transparent access to the quality of education, UNG actively builds public trust and ensures that the institution's reputation is maintained through the provision of relevant and accountable data.

From the perspective of public accountability, the provision of accurate and timely data is UNG's active role in supporting the government's oversight function of national education standards. The provision of valid information is a form of institutional accountability to the public and mandating authorities. Through regular and transparent reporting, UNG not only fulfills its regulatory obligations, but also strengthens its position as a credible educational institution. This synergy between data accuracy and the speed of information distribution ultimately forms a professional university image, which continuously supports the improvement of the quality of higher education at both the regional and national levels.

Based on the findings of research in the field, the mechanism of disseminating PDDikti data at UNG shows a real commitment to information accessibility through the use of the SIVIL and PISN systems. This integration allows external parties, including employers and government agencies, to independently verify the legitimacy of students and alumni without having to go through complicated bureaucratic procedures. This step is very effective in

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minimizing the practice of falsifying academic documents such as diplomas, while increasing public trust. By providing real-time access to the public, UNG has succeeded in implementing the principles of good university governance, especially in the pillars of accountability and public information disclosure.

The use of PDDikti data at UNG has now transformed from an administrative obligation to a data-driven strategic decision-making base. The Rectorate and Dean use this data as the main parameter in calculating the ideal ratio between lecturers and students, determining a proportional quota for new student admissions, and mapping students who are at risk of study failure (drop-out). This strategy is crucial for the development of human resources and the allocation of university resources more precisely. Through routine evaluation at each data checkpoint period, UNG is able to maintain the quality of learning and ensure that all national accreditation standards are met with strong empirical evidence.

Data integrity on an external scale is the main focus for UNG management to ensure that the academic rights of students and alumni are protected. Efforts to clean data are carried out strictly by the management team before the final synchronization process is a preventive step to avoid discrepancy between the local system (SIAT) and the ministry system. This is important because data discrepancies are often an obstacle in the distribution of government aid, scholarship programs, and validation of academic documents at the national level. As a tactical solution, UNG also issued an official Certificate (Suket) as a legal guarantee for students if the central system experiences technical problems or delays in updating data.

The success of data dissemination at UNG is also supported by socialization that is carried out integratively and periodically to build collective awareness about the importance of "digital identity". By positioning study program operators as the front line and requiring students to conduct independent validation through the SIAT portal, UNG has succeeded in creating a highly participatory data ecosystem. The active involvement of end-users in verifying their personal data significantly lowers the rate of input errors. The awareness of the academic community that minor errors in one NIK character can hinder the disbursement of grant funds or MBKM program participation shows that the urgency of data accuracy has been well internalized at all levels of campus.

Systemically, the implementation of data dissemination at UNG has reached an established stage that synergizes technical, regulatory, and user education aspects. This success is not only measured by the smooth flow of data to the ministry system, but also by the extent to which the data is able to provide protection for the academic rights of the

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academic community. The synergy between a qualified information technology infrastructure and an organizational culture that upholds the value of data accuracy is the key to the success of PDDikti's management. UNG has proven that with close oversight and massive education, databases can be a strategic asset in strengthening the university's position as a transparent and professional institution.

The evolution of this data dissemination has given national legal force to every academic document published by UNG. Through real-time synchronization with the national portal, the public has full assurance in verifying the validity of documents independently and quickly. The multi-layered monitoring mechanism, starting from the stage of data cleansing by administrators to the involvement of students in verifying draft data before being permanently locked, has become a consistent operational standard. This disciplined technical approach ensures that every information disseminated is free from substantial errors, so that UNG's bargaining position as a credible higher education institution is increasingly strengthened in the national academic ecosystem.

In conclusion, the dissemination of data at Gorontalo State University has functioned beyond routine administrative tasks and has become a humanist policy instrument. The data presented accurately helps university leaders in mitigating various obstacles to student studies and providing more responsive public services, such as access to targeted KIP-Lecture scholarships. Successfully building awareness of the importance of the validity of individual data in digital public services ensures that students' rights are always protected. The synergy between information transparency, data-based strategic policies, and sustainable digital education creates an academic ecosystem that is accountable and always oriented towards meeting global quality standards.

CONCLUSION

Based on the entire series of analyses and discussions that have been described, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Higher Education Database management policy (PDDIKTI) at Gorontalo State University has been carried out optimally through a systematic, integrative, and inclusive approach that covers all phases of data governance. This strategic success is rooted in visionary data planning by relying on the philosophy of "Validation in Upstream", where ministry regulations are adopted directly into the campus digital ecosystem to create operational alignment from the initial stage. The effectiveness of this system is further strengthened by a responsive data collection and update mechanism through the integration of

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the SIAT system that is able to mitigate anomalies in real-time, as well as supported by layered inspection procedures through periodic internal audits in the Checkpoint phase (CP1 and CP2) and the implementation of automatic blocking features to ensure reporting accountability at the national level. In the final stage, information transparency is realized through the dissemination of data integrated with the SIVIL and PISN portals, which not only ensures the legality of the digital identity of the entire academic community, but also succeeds in transforming administrative data into a data-driven decision-making instrument that fundamentally supports the improvement of the quality and credibility of education at Gorontalo State University.

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