

Community-Oriented Graduate Competency Development in Islamic Higher Education: The Role of Diploma Supplement and Industry Collaboration

Rusdiyah^{1*}, Mukhlis Anshari², Anwar Hafidzi³ 
^{1,2,3}Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: rusdiyah@uin-antasari.ac.id

Received: 2025-10-28

Revised: 2025-10-30

Accepted: 2025-11-14

Published: 2025-12-30

Abstract

This study explores the role of the Diploma Supplement (*Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah / SKPI*) and academic-industry collaboration in strengthening graduate competencies in Islamic higher education from a community-based socio-religious perspective. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research involved 111 respondents consisting of study program managers, students and alumni, and industry partners at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Quantitative data were analyzed descriptively, while qualitative responses were examined thematically. The findings indicate that SKPI implementation and sustained collaboration with industry effectively enhance graduates' professional readiness and practical skills. Beyond employability outcomes, the study reveals that competency documentation and institutional collaboration also strengthen graduates' social legitimacy, ethical responsibility, and capacity to contribute to community development within Muslim society. The study concludes that Islamic higher education institutions play a strategic role in integrating professional competence, Islamic values, and community engagement to support sustainable socio-religious development.

Keywords: Community-Based Research; Graduate Competencies; Islamic Higher Education; Diploma Supplement; Industry Collaboration

Abtrack

Penelitian ini mengkaji peran Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah (SKPI) dan kolaborasi akademik-industri dalam memperkuat kompetensi lulusan pendidikan tinggi Islam dari perspektif sosial-keagamaan berbasis komunitas. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran dengan melibatkan 111 responden yang terdiri atas pengelola program studi, mahasiswa dan alumni, serta mitra industri di UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Data kuantitatif dianalisis secara deskriptif, sedangkan data kualitatif dianalisis secara tematik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi SKPI dan kolaborasi berkelanjutan dengan industri secara efektif meningkatkan kesiapan profesional dan keterampilan praktis lulusan. Di luar aspek keterkerjaan, temuan ini mengungkap bahwa dokumentasi kompetensi dan kolaborasi institusional juga memperkuat legitimasi sosial, tanggung jawab etis, serta kapasitas lulusan untuk berkontribusi dalam pengembangan masyarakat Muslim. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pendidikan tinggi Islam memiliki peran strategis dalam mengintegrasikan kompetensi profesional, nilai-nilai Islam, dan keterlibatan komunitas untuk mendukung pembangunan sosial-keagamaan yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Penelitian Berbasis Komunitas; Kompetensi Lulusan; Pendidikan Tinggi Islam; Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah; Kolaborasi Industri

I. Introduction

The rapid transformation of the global labor market has intensified competition among university graduates, emphasizing that technical skills alone are no longer sufficient to ensure employability (Anagün, 2018). Industrial transitions toward digitalization and automation demand a workforce equipped not only with theoretical knowledge but also with practical skills, professional attitudes, and adaptability to change (Turcato et al., 2024). In response, higher education institutions worldwide have adopted formal and transparent systems for recognizing graduate competencies, enabling academic qualifications to be more comprehensible to industries and international institutions alike (Burjulus & Lena, 2021).

The *Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah (SKPI)*, or Diploma Supplement, has emerged as a strategic instrument bridging academic achievement and employability, supporting graduates' international mobility and professional recognition. Within the frameworks of human capital theory (Becker, 1964) and employability the formal acknowledgment of additional competencies enhances graduates' competitiveness, qualification clarity, and adaptability in a dynamic labor environment. Consequently, universities in Indonesia, including Islamic higher education institutions, face the challenge not only of educating and certifying students but also of ensuring that graduates possess verifiable, transparent, and industry-relevant competency records (Kumi et al., 2024).

Beyond employability and labor market alignment, Islamic higher education institutions hold a distinctive responsibility as social and religious agents within Muslim societies. Universities under the Ministry of Religious Affairs are not solely mandated to produce competitive graduates, but also to cultivate individuals who are capable of contributing to community empowerment, social cohesion, and ethical development. In this context, graduate competencies are not only evaluated based on professional readiness, but also on their potential to engage with community needs and socio-religious challenges. The Diploma Supplement (*Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah/SKPI*) thus becomes a strategic instrument for documenting not only academic and professional achievements, but also socio-religious and community-oriented competencies acquired through educational and social engagement activities.

From a community-based socio-religious perspective, the effectiveness of SKPI and academic-industry collaboration should be understood in relation to their broader social impact within Muslim communities. Graduates of Islamic higher education institutions are expected to function as agents of social transformation, bridging professional expertise with Islamic values and community service. Accordingly, collaboration with industry and professional sectors does not merely enhance employability, but also strengthens graduates' capacity to apply their competencies in socially meaningful contexts, including community development initiatives, public

service, and faith-based social programs. This perspective underscores the need to examine SKPI implementation and institutional collaboration not only as administrative or employability mechanisms, but as integral components of community-based socio-religious development in Islamic higher education.

In Indonesia, although many universities have introduced *SKPI* as a supplementary academic document outlining graduates' learning achievements, its implementation has encountered various challenges. Several institutions report that *SKPI* has not always been effective in improving graduates' visibility in the job market due to inconsistencies in format, content, and the lack of structured industrial collaboration. Partnerships between academic programs and professional industries are often episodic and lack systematic engagement, limiting students' exposure to real-world professional experiences that could enhance their readiness for employment (Marpaung et al., 2024). At Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin (UIN Antasari), the *SKPI* implementation and the development of strategic partnerships with industries and professional bodies have become central initiatives, yet systematic studies assessing their effectiveness remain scarce. There is a pressing need to examine how *SKPI* and academic-industry collaboration contributes to graduate competency development, identify operational challenges, and propose relevant strengthening strategies tailored to the institutional context of UIN Antasari.

Previous studies reveal significant research gaps regarding *SKPI* and graduate competency integration. Mumpuni, Akbar, and Yufananda (2020) developed an information system for *SKPI* using the Weighted Product method to determine top graduates but did not evaluate its influence on employability outcomes. Febrianti et al., (2024), designed a Google Suite-based *SKPI* prototype focusing on administrative efficiency, overlooking program-industry collaboration aspects. Previous studies have applied the DeLone and McLean model to evaluate the success of the *SKPI* system in terms of system quality, service quality, system use, and user satisfaction. However, these evaluations have not been directly linked to graduates' readiness for the workplace or to the professional competency outcomes expected from *SKPI*. In this regard, Widya et al., (2025) analyzed *SKPI* system success using the DeLone and McLean model but did not examine how such system success translates into graduates' workplace readiness. Similarly, the article *Seberapa Pentingkah SKPI* discussed the relevance of *SKPI* descriptively without quantitative analysis of its industry-related outcomes, while (Hadi, 2019) focused on curriculum and *SKPI* improvements within Islamic studies without linking them to industrial collaboration.

These studies collectively highlight five research gaps: limited evaluation of *SKPI*'s effectiveness in enhancing employability; insufficient analysis of academic-industry partnership roles; scarce investigation within religious higher education contexts like UIN Antasari; lack of outcome-based assessments from industry perspectives; and minimal cross-program comparative studies to develop an

institutional strengthening model. This study addresses those gaps by systematically examining the effectiveness of *SKPI* implementation, the role of program-industry collaboration, and the challenges and strategies for strengthening these efforts at UIN Antasari.

This study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. How effective is the implementation of *SKPI* in strengthening graduate competencies at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin?
2. How do collaborations between study programs and industry contribute to improving the relevance of *SKPI* and graduate employability?
3. What institutional challenges and strategic measures are necessary to ensure sustainable and standardized *SKPI* implementation?

Based on these questions, the objectives of the study are to:

1. Analyze the effectiveness of *SKPI* in enhancing graduate competencies;
2. Examine the role of academic-industry collaboration in supporting *SKPI*; and
3. Formulate policy recommendations for improving competency-based education within Islamic higher education.

This study integrates Human Capital Theory and Employability Theory as its analytical foundation. Human Capital Theory provides a lens to understand *SKPI* as an investment in educational quality and individual productivity, while Employability Theory explains how documented competencies influence graduates' adaptability and market readiness. Together, these frameworks enable a comprehensive analysis of how *SKPI* and academic-industry partnerships jointly contribute to human resource development within Islamic higher education institutions.

II. Method

This research employed a mixed-methods design, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the Diploma Supplement (*Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah/SKPI*) implementation and the collaboration between study programs and professional sectors at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The quantitative component focused on measuring perceptions through surveys, while the qualitative component explored experiences and perspectives through interviews and open-ended responses.

1. Type and Research Approach

This study employed a descriptive quantitative approach complemented by qualitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the Diploma Supplement (*Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah/SKPI*) implementation and the collaboration between study programs and the industrial and professional sectors at Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Antasari Banjarmasin. The quantitative approach was selected to systematically measure respondents' perceptions through a Likert-scale questionnaire, while the qualitative approach was used to examine open-ended responses from industry partners and other respondents regarding challenges and strategic recommendations for program enhancement. Mixed methods research

strengthens the validity of findings by combining quantitative numerical results with qualitative narrative insights, enabling triangulation and deeper interpretation of complex educational phenomena. This approach has been widely recommended in empirical research on higher education and employability because it integrates statistical trends with contextual understanding, resulting in more comprehensive and credible conclusions (Habibullah et al., 2025).

Accordingly, this research aims to objectively describe how *SKPI* implementation and industry/professional partnerships operate and what factors influence them within the local context. The quantitative emphasis allows for measuring the degree of agreement toward key variables, while the qualitative data provide space for uncovering non-numerical aspects such as institutional barriers or best practices. This approach also enables triangulation among perspectives of study program managers, students/alumni, and industry/professional partners to enhance the reliability and practical relevance of the study's findings for institutional policy development.

2. Research Location and Period

The study was conducted at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, a state Islamic university under the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, which has implemented *SKPI* across its study programs. Data collection took place in 2024, after the institution had fully adopted *SKPI* and established partnerships with various industries and professional organizations in South Kalimantan.

The 2024 timeline was chosen to ensure that the implementation of *SKPI* had reached a mature stage and that industrial partners had sufficient experience to provide meaningful evaluations. The selection of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin provided a unique local context, thus allowing for a more contextual and applicable analysis. Consequently, the findings are expected to represent the actual implementation of *SKPI* and the dynamics of academic-industry collaboration within PTKIN institutions in South Kalimantan Province.

4. Research Population and Sample

The study population (figure 1.) comprised three key groups directly involved in *SKPI* implementation and evaluation: (1) program study managers (heads, secretaries, or *SKPI* coordinators), (2) students and alumni, and (3) industry, business, and professional partners collaborating with the university in internships, certification, and joint activities. The sampling technique used was purposive total sampling, resulting in 111 respondents—consisting of 8 program managers, 73 students/alumni, and 30 industry/professional partners. This sample was considered representative for assessing *SKPI* implementation from three main perspectives: academic (managers), user (industry/profession), and graduate (students/alumni). Including a variety of respondents from different stakeholder groups such as students, educators, employers, and industry partners aligns with established employability

research practices that use a multi-stakeholder approach to gain a holistic understanding of graduate employability challenges and skill needs. Previous studies (Heynes & Govender, 2025), emphasize that combining perspectives from multiple actors helps bridge gaps between academic preparation and labour market expectations and supports more systemic frameworks for employability research (Olo et al., 2021). Thus, the collected data are expected to reflect multiple viewpoints and provide relevant insights for institutional policy development.

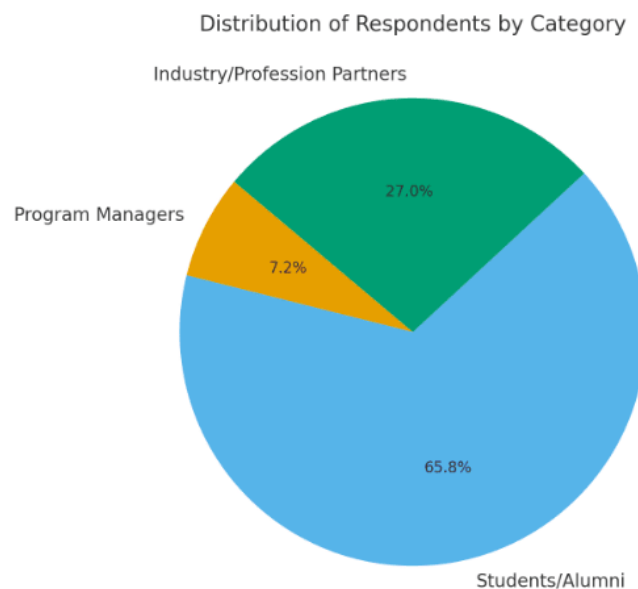


Figure 1. Population and Sample research

4. Research Instruments

The research instrument consisted of a structured questionnaire developed by the research team based on study objectives and relevant literature on graduate competencies and employability. The questionnaire included both closed-ended questions using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree) and open-ended questions designed to elicit opinions, suggestions, and strategic recommendations from industry partners and other respondents. The questionnaire was divided into three sections: Section A (program managers) focused on policy, implementation, *SKPI* validation, and industrial partnerships; Section B (students/alumni) emphasized understanding, perceived benefits, and the impact of *SKPI* on employability; and Section C (industry/professional partners) focused on perceptions of graduate quality, collaboration effectiveness, and skill development suggestions.

The primary data collection instrument was a structured questionnaire containing both closed-ended and open-ended questions. The closed-ended items used a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree) to assess

respondents' attitudes toward SKPI implementation and collaboration effectiveness. The open-ended questions allowed respondents to elaborate on perceived challenges and recommendations.

Instrument Reliability

Reliability testing using Cronbach's Alpha confirmed high internal consistency across all constructs:

- a. SKPI Implementation: $\alpha = 0.89$
- b. Academic-Industry Collaboration: $\alpha = 0.87$
- c. Graduate Employability Perceptions: $\alpha = 0.90$

These values exceed the minimum reliability threshold ($\alpha > 0.70$), indicating that the instrument was statistically reliable.

The combination of closed and open questions allowed for both numerical analysis and qualitative exploration, consistent with the mixed-method approach recommended in employability research in Indonesia (Wibowo et al., 2020). Instrument validation was conducted through internal pilot testing and item revisions to ensure reliability and local contextual relevance.

5. Data Collection Procedures

Data were collected through online surveys distributed via Google Forms and supported by semi-structured interviews with selected respondents. The interviews were conducted to gain deeper insights into policy implementation, operational challenges, and collaborative practices that may not have been fully captured through the survey data. This technique aligns with employability research recommendations emphasizing the importance of industry interviews to explore partnership dimensions not captured by questionnaires (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). All respondents were informed about the research objectives, data confidentiality, and voluntary participation, in accordance with research ethics standards.

6. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was carried out in two stages: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data from the closed-ended questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistics (percentages and frequencies) to measure respondents' levels of agreement with key indicators of SKPI implementation and industry collaboration. The results were presented in tables and graphs for clear interpretation and visualization. Qualitative data from open-ended responses and industry interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify patterns, ideas, challenges, and strategies in implementing SKPI and strengthening collaboration with professional sectors. This combined approach provided a deeper understanding of partnership dynamics and institutional barriers, yielding more comprehensive and actionable insights consistent with mixed-method practices in higher education research in Indonesia (Firmansyah & Masrun, 2021).

7. Integration of Methods

The integration of quantitative and qualitative data occurred during both the analysis and interpretation stages. Quantitative results were first examined through descriptive statistics (means, frequencies, and percentages) to determine general patterns. These patterns were then triangulated with qualitative narratives, allowing the researchers to explain why certain results emerged. For example, when quantitative data indicated variability in SKPI validation across programs, qualitative feedback from coordinators clarified underlying institutional constraints. This process strengthened both the validity and contextual richness of the findings.

Data validity was ensured through source and method triangulation, comparing results from the three respondent groups (program managers, students/alumni, and industry partners). This allowed cross-verification between quantitative and qualitative findings. Additionally, results were validated through internal team discussions and member-checking with key respondents to confirm that interpretations accurately reflected field realities. Member-checking enhanced the credibility of qualitative data and ensured that partner and managerial perspectives were authentically represented in the analysis. This validity technique follows best practices in higher education quality and employability research in Indonesia ([Agmallia, 2022](#)).

8. Thematic Analysis Procedure

Qualitative data were analyzed following the six-step thematic analysis framework of Braun and Clarke (2006):

- a. Familiarization: Reading transcripts and responses repeatedly to identify initial impressions.
- b. Coding: Labeling significant statements or phrases related to SKPI and collaboration.
- c. Categorization: Grouping similar codes into broader conceptual categories.
- d. Theme Development: Identifying overarching themes that captured key ideas, such as “institutional readiness” and “industry feedback mechanisms.”
- e. Theme Review: Refining and validating themes against raw data to ensure accuracy.
- f. Interpretation: Integrating themes into the broader research framework and relating them to Human Capital and Employability theories.

9. Research Design Flow

Formulation of Research Problems 1) Instrument Design, 2) Data Collection (Survey & Interview), 4) Quantitative Analysis, 5) Thematic Analysis, 6) Integration & Triangulation, 7) Conclusion & Policy Recommendations

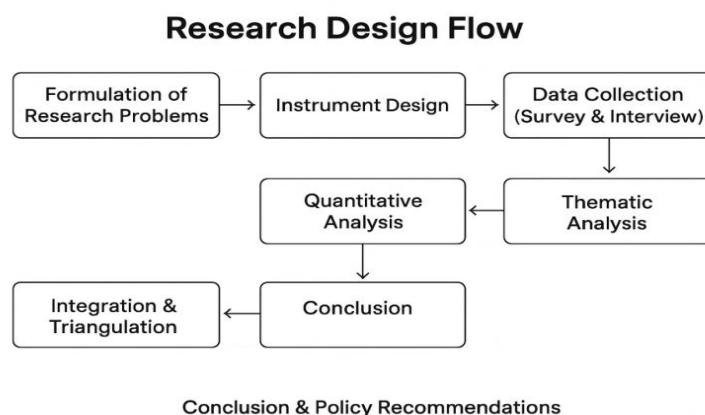


Figure 2. research design flow

The Research Design Flow illustrates the systematic stages of the study from beginning to end. The process starts with Formulation of Research Problems, where the main issues and focus areas are identified. This is followed by Instrument Design, which involves developing the research instruments such as questionnaires and interview guides. The next stage, Data Collection, gathers information through surveys and interviews.

The collected data are analyzed through two paths: Quantitative Analysis for numerical findings and Thematic Analysis for qualitative insights. These results are then combined in the Integration & Triangulation stage to ensure consistency and analytical depth. The process concludes with Conclusion & Policy Recommendations, where the findings are interpreted and translated into practical recommendations for competency-based higher education policy development.

9. Research Ethics

The study ensured that all respondents received clear information regarding the research objectives, data confidentiality, and intended academic and institutional use of the findings. Participation was voluntary, with informed consent obtained prior to completing the questionnaire or interview. Respondents were assured that data would be reported in aggregate form and that individual identities would remain confidential. All procedures adhered to ethical principles in social and educational research, emphasizing respect for participant rights and transparency in the research process (Kuncoro, 2001).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Result

a. Implementation of the Diploma Supplement (SKPI)

The implementation of the Diploma Supplement (Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah/SKPI) represents a strategic institutional effort to document and

communicate graduates' competencies in a transparent, standardized, and labor-market-oriented manner. As an official complement to the diploma, SKPI is designed to bridge academic learning outcomes with professional qualifications, thereby enhancing graduate employability and institutional accountability in higher education.

Table 3. Average Scores of SKPI Implementation by Respondent Group

Respondent Group	Mean Score	Interpretation
Program Managers	4.10	Effective Implementation
Students/ Alumni	4.05	High Awareness And Benefit
Industry Partners	4.00	Positive Perception
Overall Average	4.05	High Effectiveness

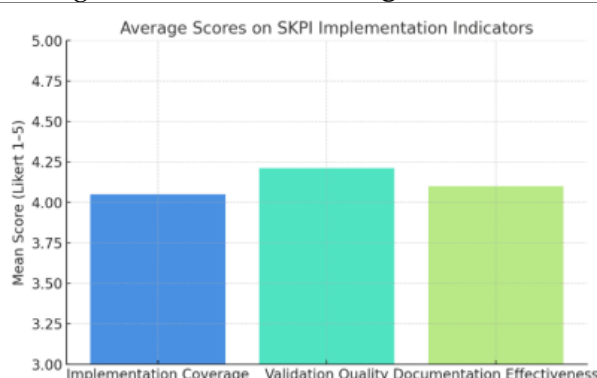


Figure 4. Bar Chart of SKPI Implementation Scores

A bar chart (figure 4.) would show three bars representing each respondent group with values around 4.0–4.1, indicating consistent positive evaluation across stakeholders.) The results indicate that all respondent groups perceive the SKPI implementation as effective, with minor variations among departments. From the perspective of *Human Capital Theory*, SKPI functions as an institutional investment in educational quality assurance. It documents and certifies students' competencies, contributing to higher productivity and employability. Meanwhile, *Employability Theory* explains that SKPI enhances the signaling value of graduates in the labor market by making their competencies transparent and verifiable.

This finding in table 3. supports (Burjulus & Lena, 2021) who noted that *SKPI* effectiveness depends on administrative readiness and faculty policy support. Data reveal that 87% of respondents affirmed full implementation of *SKPI*, while 13% indicated a need to improve digital validation systems.

The average score of 4.21 on the *SKPI* content validation indicator suggests standardized procedures, though technical reinforcement at the department level remains necessary. Lestari and Sylviana (2022) also emphasize that *SKPI* success depends on supervisors' capacity to assess students' competencies beyond formal curricula. Survey results similarly show that most lecturers view *SKPI* as an important instrument for showcasing students' additional abilities. Overall, *SKPI* at UIN Antasari functions effectively as a documentation tool for graduates' supplementary

competencies. However, further inter-program consolidation is needed for more uniform and integrated implementation—affirming the importance of a systemic approach in *SKPI* management within Islamic higher education institutions.

b. Effectiveness of Study Program Collaboration with Industry

Collaboration between study programs and industry constitutes a critical mechanism for aligning academic learning with the evolving demands of the labor market. Through structured partnerships such as internships, professional training, and competency certification, academic-industry collaboration enables students to acquire practical skills, professional attitudes, and workplace adaptability that extend beyond formal curricula. Consequently, the effectiveness of such collaboration becomes a key indicator of how higher education institutions translate educational outcomes into employability-oriented competencies.

Table 5. Collaboration Effectiveness by Respondent Group

Respondent Group	Mean Score	Interpretation
Program Managers	4.15	Strong Institutional Support
Students/ Alumni	4.05	Improved Learning Relevance
Industry Partners	4.04	Productive Engagement
Overall Average	4.08	High Collaboration Effectiveness

The high average score (4.08) reflects strong synergy between study programs and professional sectors. In line with *Employability Theory*, such collaboration facilitates the development of practical competencies and enhances graduates' readiness for employment. Industry partners confirmed that internship programs and certifications improved students' soft skills and adaptability, validating the theoretical notion that work-based learning bridges academic and practical skills.

The study found that collaboration between study programs and industry/professional sectors at UIN Antasari is high, with an average score of 4.08 on the Likert scale. About 85% of respondents stated that joint activities such as internships, certification, and industrial workshops significantly enhance student skills.

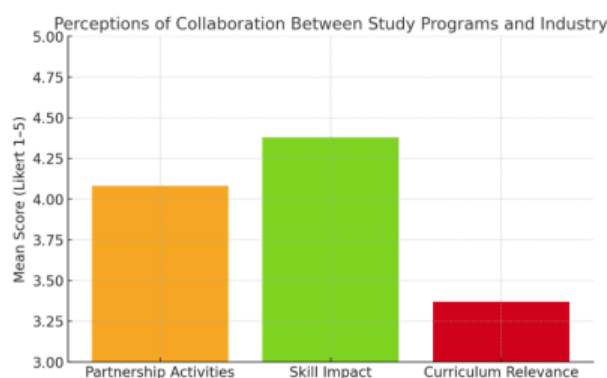


Figure 6. Bar Chart of Collaboration Scores

(The chart would display nearly uniform bars across respondent groups, reflecting shared agreement on the positive impact of collaboration)

At UIN Antasari, the most common forms of collaboration include professional training and competency certification mentoring. The average score of 4.38 on the indicator “collaborative programs improve skills” indicates a strong positive impact on graduates’ work readiness. Furthermore, 78% of external respondents from industry rated the collaboration as aligned with labor market needs. This confirms (Lisnawati, (2023) findings that campus–industry synergy enhances both curriculum relevance and students’ soft skills. Nevertheless, challenges remain in synchronizing academic curricula with industry demands, with an average score of 3.37, suggesting room for improvement in program planning. Overall, these findings affirm that UIN Antasari’s partnership model is on the right track in linking higher education with the professional world.

c. Comparative Perceptions among Respondent Groups

Examining comparative perceptions among different respondent groups provides a comprehensive understanding of how the implementation of the Diploma Supplement (SKPI) and academic–industry collaboration are evaluated across key stakeholders. By comparing the views of study program managers, students and alumni, and industry partners, this analysis captures convergences and divergences in perceived effectiveness, relevance, and graduate readiness. Such a multi-stakeholder perspective is essential for assessing the coherence between institutional policies, graduate experiences, and labor market expectations.

Table 7. Comparative Perception Scores

Variable		Program Managers	Students/Alumni	Industry Partners
SKPI	Implementation	4.10	4.05	4.00
Effectiveness				
Collaboration Relevance		4.15	4.05	4.04
Graduate Job Readiness		4.00	4.17	4.67

While all groups expressed positive perceptions, industry partners rated graduate job readiness the highest (4.67), confirming the real-world impact of SKPI documentation and industrial engagement. Students and alumni emphasized that SKPI helps them showcase professional skills to employers, while program managers viewed it as a means to institutional accountability.

According to *Human Capital Theory*, these findings illustrate that SKPI represents an institutionalized investment in enhancing the productive capacity of graduates. From the lens of *Employability Theory*, SKPI and collaboration initiatives collectively function as mechanisms that increase graduates’ marketability and professional adaptability. The comparative results further show that consistent institutional commitment and active industry participation are key drivers in transforming SKPI from a mere document into a strategic employability tool.

d. Student and Alumni Perceptions of SKPI and Its Impact on Job Readiness

Analysis of student and alumni responses indicates a high level of understanding of *SKPI*, with an average score of 4.12. Most respondents agreed that *SKPI* accurately reflects their abilities and aligns with labor market needs. This finding who identified *SKPI* as a vital medium for graduates to showcase non-academic competencies to recruiters.

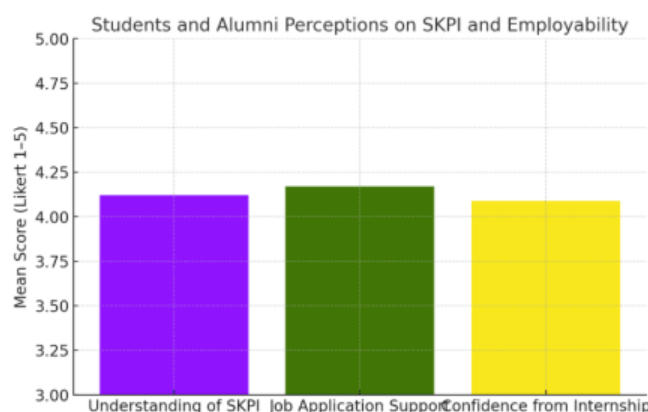


Figure 8. Understanding of SKPI

Respondents also noted that *SKPI* helps during job applications and offers a competitive advantage compared to graduates without such documentation, as shown by the 4.17 average score on the indicator “*SKPI* assists in job applications.” Moreover, students acknowledged that internships and certifications facilitated by the university significantly boost their confidence in facing the workforce, scoring 4.09 on average. However, 12% of respondents felt that *SKPI* does not yet fully capture all their competencies, suggesting the inclusion of social, research, and entrepreneurial activities. In general, these results confirm that *SKPI* functions not merely as an administrative document but as a strategic tool to strengthen graduate employability in the modern labor market.

e. Industry Partners’ Perceptions of Graduate Quality and the Need for a National *SKPI* Guideline

From the perspective of industry and professional partners, 90% of respondents rated UIN Antasari graduates as possessing strong basic competencies relevant to industry needs, with an average score of 4.67.

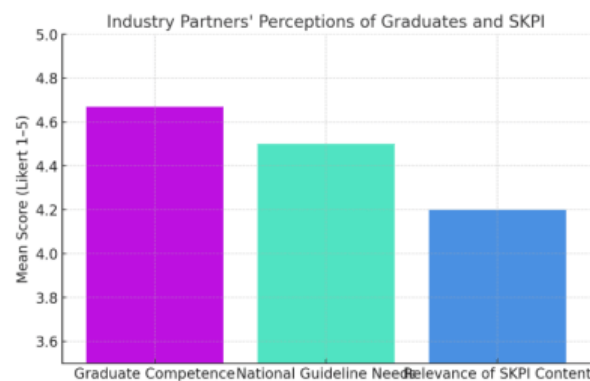


Figure 9. Graduate Competence

This indicates that *SKPI* implementation and collaborative programs positively impact graduate reputation. However, partners emphasized the need for a more operational and adaptive national *SKPI* guideline to keep pace with evolving labor market demands. The 4.50 average score on the indicator “need for a more operational national guideline” reflects a collective awareness of the importance of national standardization. (Rusdiana & Nasihudin, 2021) National *SKPI* (Diploma Supplement) guidelines set out in Indonesian higher education regulations (Permendikbudristek and KKN) define *SKPI* as an official document that describes graduates’ academic achievements and competencies beyond formal grades in a standard narrative format. This regulatory framework serves as a benchmark to ensure consistency between academic accomplishments and additional skills or competencies documented in the *SKPI*.

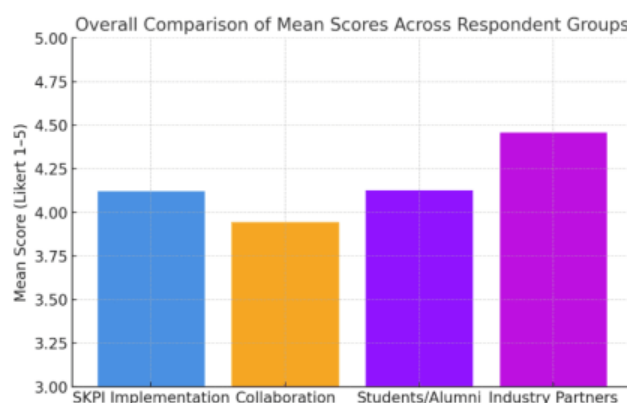


Figure 10. SKPI Implementation

Moreover, this study revealed variations in industry perceptions of *SKPI* content relevance, highlighting the need for ongoing communication between universities and industry partners (Lestari & Sylviana, 2022). Strengthening cross-sector coordination is therefore essential for making *SKPI* implementation more effective in meeting national labor market needs. These findings reinforce the importance of the *Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah* (*SKPI*) as an official competency

documentation instrument in Indonesian higher education. SKPI plays a crucial role in systematically recording graduates' additional competencies beyond academic transcripts, thereby enhancing transparency, comparability, and recognition of learning outcomes in the labor market. As mandated by national higher education regulations, SKPI serves as a standardized benchmark to ensure alignment between academic achievements and supplementary skills, supporting graduates' employability and institutional accountability. Consequently, UIN Antasari should actively contribute to developing SKPI policy updates aligned with the national qualifications framework and global higher education trends.

4. Summary of Findings

- a. SKPI implementation at UIN Antasari is considered highly effective (mean = 4.05).
- b. Academic-industry collaboration demonstrates strong relevance and practical value (mean = 4.08).
- c. Industry partners report high satisfaction with graduate competencies (mean = 4.67).
- d. Theoretical interpretation confirms that SKPI aligns with the principles of human capital development and employability enhancement.

Overall, the results validate that SKPI, supported by systematic academic-industry collaboration, serves as both an instrument of competency documentation and a catalyst for strengthening human resource quality in Islamic higher education.

2. Discussion

The study findings confirm that the implementation of the Diploma Supplement (SKPI) and collaboration with industry have significantly contributed to strengthening graduate competencies at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The following discussion connects each significant finding to theoretical perspectives, prior studies, and policy implications within the context of Islamic higher education.

The finding that the implementation of the *Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah* (SKPI) at Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin achieved an average score of 4.05 reflects the institution's strong commitment to implementing this policy comprehensively.

a. SKPI as an Institutional Investment in Human Capital

From the perspective of Human Capital Theory, the investment in SKPI functions as a structured institutional mechanism to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of graduates. The high average score (4.05) for SKPI implementation indicates that the university's documentation of student competencies has successfully increased transparency and accountability. Similar findings were reported by [Isbah, Kustiningsih, and Wibawanto \(2023\)](#), who highlighted that competency certification systems significantly improve graduate employability in Islamic universities. However, the present study extends that conclusion by demonstrating that SKPI not

only strengthens graduate qualifications but also serves as a benchmark for internal quality assurance and professional credibility.

This perspective aligns with [Becker's \(1964\)](#) notion that educational investment leads to economic and professional returns when competencies are recognized and validated. At UIN Antasari, SKPI implementation has transformed from an administrative obligation into a systematic institutional strategy, emphasizing continuous improvement in competency assessment and documentation.

2. Academic-Industry Collaboration and Employability Enhancement

The findings also show that collaboration between academic programs and industry, scoring an average of 4.08, plays a critical role in bridging academic theory and professional practice. From the standpoint of Employability Theory, this partnership offers students opportunities to apply theoretical knowledge in real-world workplace settings, thereby enhancing their adaptability and practical skills. This result corroborates the study by [Riswanto et al. \(2025\)](#), which found that certified internship and independent study programs significantly boost students' self-confidence and employment opportunities, and aligns with the findings of [Beno et al. \(B et al., 2025\)](#), who showed that internship experience positively influences work readiness through enhanced self-efficacy ([Riswanto et al., 2024](#)).

Nevertheless, this study contributes a novel insight by revealing that collaboration effectiveness depends not only on program design but also on institutional integration and curriculum responsiveness. While previous research has focused on skill gaps from the employer's perspective, particularly highlighting mismatches between academic outputs and industry expectations, recent studies demonstrate that structured institutional mechanisms such as co-designed internship programs directly help bridge these gaps. Literature shows that internships significantly influence graduates' employability by enhancing practical skills and workplace readiness, and that university-industry collaboration plays a central role in aligning educational outcomes with labor market demands. Together, these findings strengthen the theoretical connection between employability enhancement and structured academic-industry engagement ([Awang et al., 2024](#)).

3. Comparative Perceptions and Stakeholder Synergy

The comparative data among program managers, students, and industry partners reveal a convergence of positive perceptions toward SKPI and collaboration outcomes. Industry partners gave the highest rating (4.67) for graduate readiness, validating that SKPI-based competency documentation meets professional standards. This alignment between academic and industry expectations reflects a maturing ecosystem of stakeholder synergy.

From a theoretical standpoint, the results illustrate the complementary relationship between *Human Capital* and *Employability* frameworks. Human Capital Theory explains institutional investment in training and competency systems, while Employability Theory captures how these competencies are recognized and valued in

the labor market. This dual framework highlights the multidimensional nature of SKPI, as it serves both as an educational and economic instrument.

4. Community-Based Socio-Religious Impact

Beyond institutional performance and labor market outcomes, the findings of this study indicate that the implementation of the Diploma Supplement (SKPI) and academic-industry collaboration in Islamic higher education carry meaningful community-based socio-religious implications. Graduates of UIN Antasari are not positioned merely as job seekers, but as individuals equipped with documented competencies that enhance their social legitimacy, ethical credibility, and capacity to contribute to Muslim community development. This perspective aligns with studies emphasizing the role of Islamic higher education in fostering socially responsible graduates who contribute to broader community and societal needs ([Isbah et al., 2023](#)).

The documentation of graduates' competencies through SKPI strengthens their recognition not only in professional sectors but also within community and religious settings. In Muslim societies, formal acknowledgment of competencies particularly those related to social engagement, leadership, and ethical conduct plays a crucial role in enabling graduates to participate effectively in community-based initiatives, religious organizations, and social development programs. From an employability and human capital perspective, competency documentation may extend beyond labor market signaling and support community empowerment by legitimizing graduates' roles in both professional and social domains ([Abelha et al., 2020](#); [Olo et al., 2021](#)).

Furthermore, collaboration with industry and professional sectors indirectly reinforces community empowerment by enhancing graduates' practical skills, adaptability, and professional confidence. These competencies enable graduates to apply their expertise in broader social contexts, including community service programs, faith-based social initiatives, and local development activities. From a socio-religious perspective, such collaboration supports the Islamic higher education mandate to produce graduates who integrate professional competence with social responsibility and Islamic values, reinforcing the university's role as a catalyst for sustainable community-based development.

5. Scientific Novelty and Policy Implications

This study presents an integrated analytical framework that combines Human Capital and Employability theories to examine the implementation of SKPI in Islamic higher education. The novelty lies in demonstrating how SKPI functions as a *dual instrument*, both as an institutional investment (human capital formation) and as a signaling mechanism for employability. It also emphasizes the relationship between documentation, curriculum, and partnership strategies, an area that has not been thoroughly explored in previous SKPI studies.

The findings provide actionable insights for policymakers and higher education administrators. First, SKPI should be institutionalized through standardized digital systems and aligned with national qualification frameworks. Second, universities should establish long-term collaboration models with industries to ensure curriculum

relevance and graduate readiness. Third, regulatory bodies such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs could adopt SKPI as a formal performance indicator for Islamic universities, ensuring that employability and competency documentation become integral parts of accreditation and quality assurance systems. By linking theory, empirical data, and practical recommendations, this study reinforces the significance of SKPI and academic-industry collaboration as pillars for strengthening the human resource competitiveness of Islamic higher education in Indonesia.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the implementation of the Diploma Supplement (SKPI) and structured academic-industry collaboration at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin plays a significant role in strengthening graduate competencies in Islamic higher education. SKPI functions as a strategic instrument for documenting and legitimizing graduates' academic and professional achievements, while sustained collaboration with industry enhances practical skills, adaptability, and readiness for professional engagement. Together, these mechanisms support a competency-based higher education model that aligns institutional outcomes with labor market expectations.

Beyond employability outcomes, the findings reveal important community-based socio-religious implications. Graduate competencies documented through SKPI and reinforced by institutional collaboration contribute to graduates' social legitimacy, ethical credibility, and capacity to engage in community development within Muslim society. From this perspective, Islamic higher education institutions serve not only as providers of skilled human capital, but also as agents of socio-religious transformation that integrate professional competence with Islamic values and community engagement. This study underscores the importance of positioning competency documentation and institutional collaboration as integral components of sustainable community development in Muslim contexts.

V. REFERENCES

- Abelha, M., Fernandes, S., Mesquita, D., Seabra, F., & Ferreira-Oliveira, A. T. (2020). Graduate Employability and Competence Development in Higher Education – A Systematic Literature Review Using PRISMA. *Sustainability*, 12(15), 5900. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12155900>
- Agmallia, R. (2022). *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif dalam ilmu sosial*. Prenadamedia Group.
- Anagün, S. S. (2018). Teachers' Perceptions about the Relationship between 21st Century Skills and Managing Constructivist Learning Environments. *International Journal of Instruction*, 11(4), 825–840. https://www.e-iji.net/dosyalar/iji_2018_4_52.pdf
- Awang, Y., Nasir, N. E. M., & Taib, A. (2024). Examining the Nexus between internships and employability: A bibliometric perspective. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 11(9.2). <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Azuraidah->

- [Taib/publication/383958298_Examining_the_Nexus_Between_Internships_and_Employability_A_Bibliometric_Perspective/links/66f11f2ffc6cc4648970516e/Examining-the-Nexus-Between-Internships-and-Employability-A-Bibliometric-Perspective.pdf](https://doi.org/10.55927/ijabm.v4i3.324)
- B, A. B., Hasanudin, & Jaya, A. (2025). The Influence of Internship Experience and Soft Skills on Work Readiness Mediated by Self Efficacy. *International Journal of Asian Business and Management*, 4(3), 547–566.
<https://doi.org/10.55927/ijabm.v4i3.324>
- Becker, G. S. (1964). *Human capital: A theoretical and empirical analysis, with special reference to education*. University of Chicago Press.
- Burjulus, R., & Lena, S. (2021). Perancangan Sistem Informasi Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah (SKPI) Berbasis Web Pada Politeknik Negeri Sambas. *Jurnal Teknosains Kodepena*, 1(2), 82–93.
<https://www.jtk.kodepena.org/index.php/jtk/article/view/30>
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*.
- Rusdiana, & Nasihudin (2021). *Kesiapan Ptkis: Dalam Mendukung Implementasi Kebijakan Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah*. Pusat Penelitian Dan Penerbitan UIN SGD Bandung 2018.
https://www.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=U_hUEAAQAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP3&dq=Pedoman+Penerbitan+SKPI&ots=XeaeS0Udi4&sig=XQkSlA4xCq0jGJGwdzIbSNbuCoY
- Febrianti, L., Irianto, M., & ... (2024). Pengaruh pembiayaan Mudharabah, Murabahah dan Musyarakah Terhadap Bank Umum Syariah dengan NPF sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi ...*, Query date: 2025-03-26 13:44:23.
<https://ulilalbabinstitute.id/index.php/EKOMA/article/view/5011>
- Firmansyah, M., & Masrun, M. (2021). Esensi perbedaan metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif. *Elastisitas: Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 3(2), 156–159.
<https://elastisitas.unram.ac.id/index.php/elastisitas/article/view/46>
- Habibullah, J. A., Norvaizi, I., & Dewi, D. E. C. (2025). Implementasi Mixed Methods dalam Penelitian Pendidikan: Konsep dan Aplikasinya. *Peradaban Journal of Interdisciplinary Educational Research*, 3(1), 17–31.
<https://doi.org/10.59001/pjier.v3i1.245>
- Hadi, S. (2019). Strategi Peningkatan Kualitas Lulusan Program Studi Perbandingan Mazhab Berbasis Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah (Skpi). *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syariah Dan Masyarakat*, 19(2), 315–328.
<https://doi.org/10.19109/nurani.v19i2.2719>
- Heynes, P. R., & Govender, K. K. (2025). Stakeholders' Perceptions of Employability and the Relevance of Skills—Towards a Systemic Design Framework.

- HOLISTICA – Journal of Business and Public Administration*, 16(1), 178–203.
<https://doi.org/10.2478/hjbpa-2025-0011>
- Isbah, M. F., Kustiningsih, N., & Wibawanto, A. (2023). Institutional collaboration for graduate employability in Islamic higher education. *Journal of Higher Education Policy and Leadership Studies*, 5(4), 22–39.
- Kumi, E., Osei, H. V., Asumah, S., & Yeboah, A. (2024). The impact of technology readiness and adapting behaviours in the workplace: A mediating effect of career adaptability. *Future Business Journal*, 10(1), 63.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-024-00355-z>
- Kuncoro, M. (2001). *Metode kuantitatif: Teori dan aplikasi untuk bisnis dan ekonomi*.
https://lib.ummetro.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=1582&keywords=
- Lestari, A., & Sylviana, F. (2022). Perancangan Aplikasi Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah (Skpi) Berbasis Website. *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi: Jurnal Keilmuan Dan Aplikasi Bidang Teknik Informatika*, 16(2), 201–208.
<https://doi.org/10.47111/jti.v16i2.5419>
- Marpaung, N., Nata, A., & Syahputra, A. K. (2024). Implementation of the SCRUM method in E-SKPI application development. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 3024(1), 040004.
<https://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article-abstract/3024/1/040004/3282398>
- Olo, D., Correia, L., & Rego, C. (2021). How to develop higher education curricula towards employability? A multi-stakeholder approach. *Education + Training*, 64(1), 89–106. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ET-10-2020-0329>
- Riswanto, A., Juaini, M., Aini, Q., & Ramdani, D. A. (2024). Pengaruh Program Magang Dan Studi Independen Bersertifikat (MSIB) Terhadap Peningkatan Self-Confidence Dan Peluang Kerja Mahasiswa Universitas Hamzanwadi. *JPEK (Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Dan Kewirausahaan)*, 8(3), 1417–1429.
<https://doi.org/10.29408/jpek.v8i3.29162>
- Turcato, C. R. P., Pedroso, B., Arnold, M., & Picinin, C. T. (2024). Adapting to Industry 4.0 in France: Essential Competencies for a Future-Ready Workforce. *Administrative Sciences*, 14(12), 322. <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci14120322>
- Wibowo, N. C., Putra, A. B., & Utomo, N. (2020). Sistem Informasi Terpadu untuk Pembuatan Surat Keterangan Pendamping Ijazah. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Informatika Bela Negara (SANTIKA)*, 1, 142–146.
<https://santika.upnjatim.ac.id/submissions/index.php/santika/article/view/39>
- Widya, R. A., Aryani, R., & Bintana, R. R. (2025). Analisis Kesuksesan Sistem Informasi SKPI Universitas Jambi Menggunakan Model DeLone and McLean. *Jurnal Ilmiah Media Sisfo*, 19(2), 165–177.
<https://doi.org/10.33998/mediasisfo.2025.19.2.2456>