

Higher Education Policy Strategy in Acceleration of Research Results Publication

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Keywords: Higher Education Policy, Publication of Research Result, Reputable International Journal.

Abstract: The activity of scientific publication not only becomes very important for an institution, but also become the productivity measurement of scientific publication of a higher education. Every college creatively seeks to generate innovations that encourage research and publicity, but the results are still not as expected. So if it's not handled, Indonesian universities are dreaded to remain at the same level as they are today. The purpose of this study is to determine the policies and strategic steps undertaken by higher education institution in acceleration of publication of research results. The research method utilized qualitative approach. Sources of data consist of: in-depth interviews, documents, and achievements of scientific publications. This study employs inductive thinking. This research was conducted on two institutions of journal and publication at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. Based on the research, results obtained as follows: the higher education institutuins make strategic plans in achieving publication of research results; they form journal and publication teams that play an important role in the output of research results to the publication of reputable international journals; they set up a Training of Trainer (TOT) team as a facilitator or coaching clinic of writing scientific report.

1 INTRODUCTION

The strategic targets of the Directorate of Islamic Higher Education of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia 2015-2019 are "Quality, Relevance and Competitiveness." This strategic objective is poured into the program targets (outcomes), including the creation of professional resources in the implementation of *Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi (PT)*. Program target is poured into the target of activities (output), one of which is increasing research quality. The quality of research is characterized by two things: Improving the quality of research results; and Improving quality of innovation (LP2M, 2017). Some research qualities are: a) Number of research and innovation results; b) Number of accredited national journal articles and reputable international journals; and c) Number of IPR / Patent.

Scientific publications in reputable international journals are still dominated by science and engineering. It should be encouraged by researchers in non-science for scientific publications. The effort to put "Scientific Work" in Higher Education is still minimal. Scientific work for example: discussing in

the laboratory, sharing writing. The publication of scientific papers is a great moment that is closely related to the pride of a country, and as a liaison between researchers and user communities (Sunarno, 2009) The number of scientific papers owned by a country impacts on the more respected nation in terms of scholarship (Asep Bayu Dani Nandiyanto, Tuswadi, Huria Haristiani, 2016; Sunarno, 2009).

Efforts to encourage the acceleration of the number of scientific publications should always be in line and have one vision, not only in the form of regulations that regulate technical research but in the internal campus they must have the mature regulation or strategic plan to achieve the increased target number of publications. Lecturers are given facilities and simplicity in publishing research results and the rectorate support to the importance of lecturers' publication (General Director of Islamic Education, 2015).

Each university seeks to "run" to catch the number of reputable publications not only to compete with universities in Indonesia but also to compete with international universities to increase publication positions in reputable journals. One of the factors of the low number of publications in reputable

international journals is that the writing culture has not been well developed in the society in general and in higher education in particular (Yohandri, 2015). The higher education immediately sets up a binding regulation for all academicians to accelerate a scientific publication in reputable journals and analysis of policy reviews appropriate with those needs (LP2M, 2017).

Currently the need to publish the results of research has been very urgent and become a mandatory thing, along with the release of the circular of the Director General of Higher Education. 152 of 2012, where every Bachelor (S1), Master (S2) and Doctorate (S3) must publish the final assignment in national, accredited and international journals as one of the requirements to graduate. In addition, the increasing in the rank levels of some functional positions has required to be able to publish research and thought results in scientific journals (Lukman, 2016). The policy must be responded positively by all *civitas academica* through the establishment of a study center or special institution that handles the output of research results. There is only one choice of increasing or stagnant publication number even position of publication amount of international reputation is at the bottom if higher education does not respond to the policy. The focus of this study is to examine what strategies and policies conducted by universities in accelerating the publication of research results, especially in reputable international journals.

2 METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative approach or method. Sources of data consist of: in-depth interviews, questionnaires, documents, and achievements of publications of scientific papers. This study applies inductive thinking. The subjects of this research are the journal and publication teams of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) and UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 National Standards of Research

The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (*Kemristek Dikti*) established 8 National Standards of research as follows: result standard, content, process, assessment, researcher, infrastructure, management, financing and funding

(Ristek Dikti, 2016). Furthermore, national standards of research are elaborated into operational standards of research. Each submitted research must meet the research standards: standards of direction, process, outcome, competence, funding, infrastructure and outcome (LP2M, 2015b).

Content standard is the depth and breadth of research material which consists of basic research and applied research. Basic research material: oriented to explanations or inventions to anticipate a new phenomenon, phenomenon, rule, model or postulate. Applied research materials: oriented to innovation discovery and development of science and technology that benefit society, business, and / or industry. Each college sets the standard of research. At the standards of university researchers through research institutions selecting proposals through the stages as follows: prospective researchers make proposals based on selected cluster criteria with the conditions that have been determined; submit the proposal file to the research institute; review the proposal by a competent reviewer in the field of expertise; proposal seminar tested by reviewer; announcement of graduated proposal; the researcher handles both research contracts and outputs consisting of research documents and financial reports, published outcome releases in journals in accordance with pre-determined research clusters (LP2M, 2017).

3.2 Policy Direction

UPI's strategic plan includes creating a university research policy development program that is realized with the establishment of the University's Research Master Plan (*Rencana Induk Penelitian - RIP*) 2016-2020. Up to the beginning of 2015 the achievement of three other targets of the university's policy research program development program, namely the acquisition of 50 international publications, and 3 HKI, and. 471 research grants, consisting of 12 DIPA Dikti funds, 122 BOPTN funds, 130 UPI competitive funds, 75 DIPA UPI funds, and 132 other funds providing research facilities support, international publications and HKI acquisitions have been realized with the establishment of Sentra HKI in LPPM UPI (UPI, 2015).

The strategic plan of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung development program is directed to be a superior and competitive higher education based on "Revelation Guiding Science". Development policy of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati in the form of structuring and development efforts that will be pursued through policy programs, such as encouraging and facilitating

creativity, and innovation of lecturers to produce works that are beneficial to the society, improving the quality of research lecturers and students, reviving the issuance of accredited journals and institutions, and encourage the publication of accredited national and international journals (LP2M, 2015a).

In the period 2010 to 2015 research activities have produced 1,784 research titles. From 2009 to early 2017, it obtained 110 reputable international publications which are indexed by scopus and 133 HKI. The data put UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung as the rank II PTKIN most publication indexed by scopus and rank 7 publications with scopus indexed college in Bandung. LP2M Research and Publishing Center UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung have a very strategic role as a leading sector in the implementation of research activities. LP2M itself has the duty to implement, coordinate, monitor and assess research activities and community service based on Rector's policy (Research Master Plan UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, 2015).

3.3 Policy Strategy of Research Result Publication

In any policy, there must be attached to three things, *first*, substance or problem to be overcome. *Second*, the process needs to be done to overcome them, *finally*, the context in which efforts to overcome the problem takes place (Purwo Santoso, 2010). As shown in chart 1 below

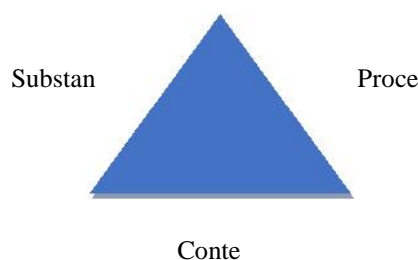


Figure 1: Policy Triangulation.

In Figure 1 there is a relationship between substance, process and context. The substance is how PT's efforts encourage all academicians to jointly improve research output through international journal publications, foster writing culture, and create support, participation and policy including journal accreditation policy and international conference implementation. The process that needs to be done is the accumulation of support from universities for publication activities, the growing spirit of writing and publication of the lecturers, changing the view that writing can expand the dissemination, moral responsibility as researchers do not just pursue promotion only. In general there are three parts of the structure of international journals: common parts, torso and complementary parts (Inggrid, 2010).

The context or process that must or is being performed is presented in chart 2 below.



Figure 2: Flow of Activity and Policy of Publication of Research Result.

In Figure 2 it is explained that higher education provides full support to research and publishing institutions or through the establishment of a team of journal developers and publications to make a breakthrough through innovative programs. The publication acceleration effort is presented in table 1 below.

Table 1: Program of Acceleration Activity of Research Result.

Activity	Benefit	Outcome
Training of Trainer	The existence of uniform understanding of scientific articles writing national and international scale	Trainers team mentoring scientific articles
Workshop Academic Writing and Coaching Clinic Articles	Skilled in creating article or script of journal	Article / script that is accepted in a journal of national or international reputation
Academic Writing	Growing a writing culture for lecturers, skilled in creating articles or script journals, making presentation slides for conferences	Article / script that is accepted in reputable journal National or International, HKI
International Conference	The collection of journal papers or proceedings of international repute	The collection of papers that are accepted in international reputable journals

Table 1 describes several program activities starting with the formation of TOT teams at the University level, Coaching Clinic Workshop activities preparing papers to submit to conferences or international journals and conducting academic writing classes conducted on Tuesday.

The acceleration program of scientific publication conducted by research and publishing center (PuslitPen) UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung such as Co-Authoring Paper with Professor (CAPP) program which is a collaboration of writing paper with Professor as co-author or correspondence writer; Accelerated publication of effective scientific works can be pursued through participation in conferences, whether organized by the university itself or organized by off-campus professional associations; The University may provide funding assistance in conferences with reputable international pending proceedings; LP2M UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung qualified the proposals for funding for scientific publications. One of the stages in

publishing the research results is choosing the journal, preparing the manuscript, sending the manuscript, communicating with the editor and revising it based on the reviewer's note (Yohandri, 2015).

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) has publication in Scopus since 2002. Total publication until June 3, 2016 is 221 documents. The average growth of the last 5 years is 33.67%. About 67.87% of UPI publications are articles of scientific journals, while publications in the form of seminar proceedings are 23.98% (Lukman, 2016). UPI research trends seen from the subject of publication science are Social Sciences, Engineering, Arts and Humanities, Physics and Astronomy and Computer Science. The author of UPI affiliation in Scopus is 181 people. UPI collaborated with many institutions at home and abroad, among others, the most is with the Institute Technology Bandung, Hiroshima University and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. The collaborations with other countries are at most with Japan, Malaysia and South Korea.

4 CONCLUSIONS

University strategy in accelerating publication of research results in the national or international reputable journals as outlined in the form of higher education strategic plan or master plan research. The higher education institutions through Vice Rector IV or research institute create an institution that focuses on the publication of research results that is the institution of journals and publications. The institute focuses on the outcome of research results to form academic writing, higher education TOT team, coaching clinic, article workshop, and the implementation of international conferences which organizers are financed or subsidized by the higher education institution either as organizing committee or as a partner. The leadership of the institution is very supportive to the efforts of increasing the acceleration of research results publication.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Researchers would like to say thank to the head of PuslitPen UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung who has been willing to be interviewed and the permission of researchers to access the PuslitPen document. Further thanks to the UPI Journal Developer and UPI publication team for permission to conduct research

and to Dr. Hj. Isma Widiaty, M.Pd. for his willingness to be interviewed.

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