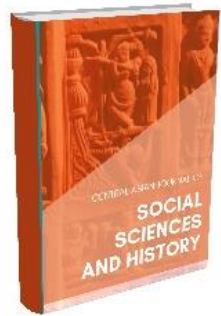




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Research Culture and Improving the Quality of Scientific Publications Using the Open Journal System

Hariyadi, MTh Kristiati EA, Ristiyan Ragil P, Nuraisyah Ningsih, Pandu Bagas Amartya

Petroleum Engineering Department, “Veteran” National Development University Yogyakarta,
Indonesia

hariyadi@upnyk.ac.id

Abstract:

Nowadays writing an online-based journal (Open Journal System) is a challenge for lecturers and students. The existence of this journal is needed to support the ranking of a university. The higher the publication, it can determine the indicators for the assessment of higher education rankings. However, currently, the level of publication carried out is still quite low. The influencing factors include the lack of trained ability in writing national journals, especially for students. This research was conducted to improve the research culture, quality and publication of online-based journals using the Open Journal System. The methodology in this study made a questionnaire that was distributed to lecturers and students, analysed the results of the questionnaire, and introduced the Open Journal System to lecturers and students.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education is the highest educational institution that has an important role in advancing the nation. Currently, universities are not only focused as teaching institutions but also try to become reference universities in the field of research on a national scale and at a wider level (world class research university). Research and journal publications for lecturers and students are an indicator of the success of higher education institutions.

Today, there are still many parties, especially students who think that writing is a difficult thing. This lack of motivation causes low publication and lack of quality in making a journal. Therefore, institutions must be able to provide facilities that are not only capable of accommodating publications but also able to increase productivity in writing.

The Open Journal System (OJS) is an online journal management and publishing system that has been developed by the Public Knowledge Project through a federally funded effort to expand and improve access to research. OJS in the form of *open source software* that is freely available for journals around the world is able to overcome the problem of low online-based journal publications.

The purpose of this research is to improve the research culture and quality and publication of journals through the Open Journal System in the Department of Petroleum Engineering UPN Veteran Yogyakarta by introducing and increasing the use of this system. Because this system can act as a forum for collecting research, improving the quality of journals and publications for lecturers and students.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scientific publications, apart from being mandatory for lecturers (Retnowati et al., 2018), and teachers (Rohanah, 2019), in order to develop their competencies (Nuraida et al., 2020), are now also starting to be encouraged for students, both those who still in the first semester or those who are about to graduate . Meanwhile, based on the circular letter of the Directorate General of Higher Education (DITJEN DIKTI) No. 152/E/T/2012 dated January 27, 2012 Regarding the Publication of Scientific Work, which requires every student to publish scientific articles as a graduation requirement with the following conditions, namely (i) Graduates of the Bachelor program must produce articles published in scientific journals, (ii) Graduates of the Masters program must have produced articles published in national scientific journals, preferably accredited by DIKTI, and (iii) Graduates of the Doctoral program must have produced articles that are accepted for publication in international journals .

Many universities assign scientific publications to national and international journals as a graduation requirement for students (Adhikara et al., 2014). This is a good starting point for the track record of research from students and supervisors as well as the reputation of the university. Because the quality of a university will be considered good if it has good productivity. Good productivity is obtained by student resources in a university who are able to contribute by one of them is doing scientific publications.

Several studies have been conducted to increase research activities in an institution. One of the studies conducted by Yamin (2018) focuses on the role of literacy policy in increasing research productivity. Literacy itself, as stated by UNESCO (2003), is the ability to read and write by understanding simple statements related to one's daily life that involve reading and writing skills. The idea is to create a reading culture by opening the widest possible access to knowledge through infrastructure such as libraries, and the internet to knowledge or information centers. By improving the reading ability of students or lecturers, writing skills can also be improved.

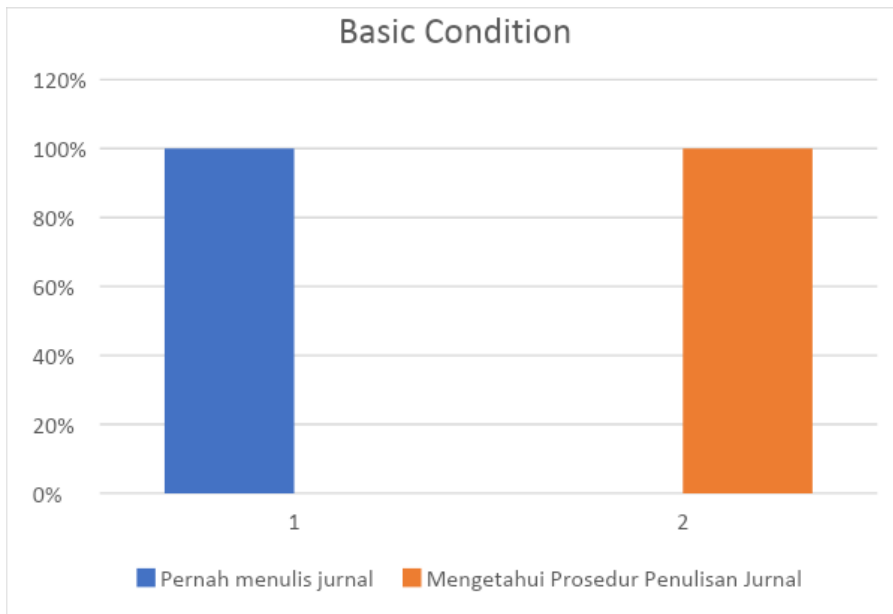
III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this research is to make a questionnaire given to students to identify existing problems. The questionnaires made were distributed to students of the Department of Petroleum Engineering UPN Veteran Yogyakarta, where the target respondents were 70. After data collection was completed, it was then analyzed to conclude the results of filling out the questionnaires.

IV. Discussion

According to the questionnaire that have been shared, overall, the respondent had known the procedure to write a journal and had written a journal that are specified based on diagram 1. From the diagram that states "Interest in Writing a Journal", we can acknowledge that 56 respondent or 80% of the

respondent are interested in writing journal. Based on this data, we can support these respondents by facilitating them on knowledge of writing a journal and give them some program to develop and improve their skills in writing journal. This facilities and program also intend to attract other respondent who wasn't interested at first, to start develop their capabilities in writing a journal.



Grafik 1. Basic Condition

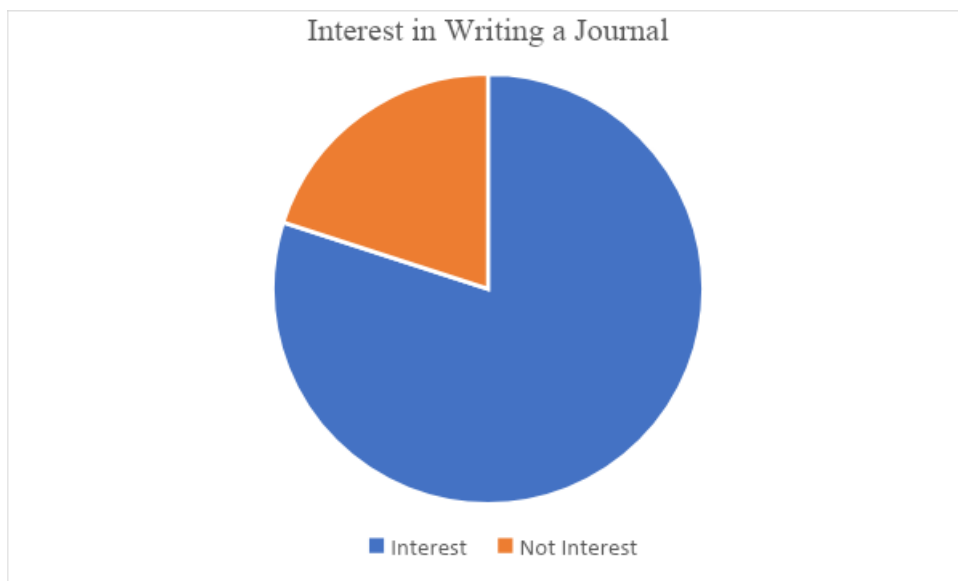


Diagram 1. Interest in Writing a Journal

Based on the second diagram, the majority of the respondent have written a journal at least once. A quarter of the respondents or 18 respondent stated that they have written 2 journal so far. 20% of the respondents or 14 respondent stated that they have written 3 journal so far. 15% of the respondents or 11 respondent stated that they have written 4 journal so far. 5% of the respondents or 4 respondent

stated that they have written 5 journal so far. By this data, we can see that there are interest in writing journal in the respondents. By the program and facilities that has been mentioned before, we can enhance their will to write some journals, so that they be able to augment their experience on writing journal.

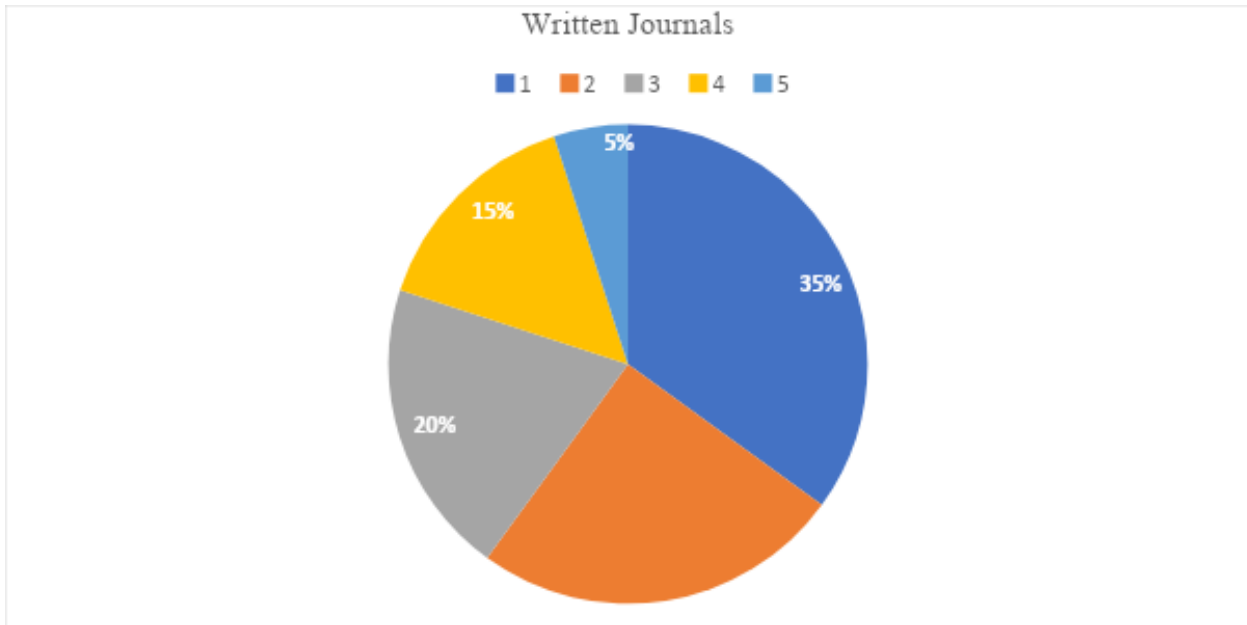


Diagram 2. Written Journals



Diagram 3. Published Journals

From the last diagram, we know that many people haven't got their chance to publish their journal. From the diagram, there are 70% of the respondents or 49 respondents stated that they haven't uploaded their own journal. By the previous diagram, as we know many of them has started to make their own journal. But, from the last diagram, we can see that they are haven't published their journal yet. The factor of this condition is because they don't have or don't know how and where to upload their journal. And because of this factor, one of the goal of the writing journal facilities and program is

to provide a place which they can upload and know about the procedure on how to publish their journal.

V. Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, it is known that students have an interest in writing journals but their productivity level is still minimal so that facilities or media are needed as a support to write and publish their papers where 80% of 70 respondents are interested in writing journals, but on the other hand only 30% of journals are published and it can be concluded that 70% of respondents haven't published their journal yet because they don't have or don't know how and where to upload their journal. Based on the research data, OJS can be an alternative media to increase student productivity in writing.

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