

THE ROLE OF RESEARCH WORKSHOPS IS TO INCREASE PUBLICATION INTEREST IN ACCREDITED JOURNALS

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the interest of final year students who complete their final project to make publications in reputable journals. At present, nine criteria for accreditation require many publications from students, while the climate of publication of student work is still not well-formed. Therefore, activities and policies are needed to build a culture of publication. Research workshops are one way to encourage students to make publications. This study uses final year students finishing their final assignments as respondents/ workshop participants. The goal is that their final project results can be published directly in a reputable journal. The results showed that after attending the workshop, most respondents gave positive responses related to the workshop activities and had a high enough interest to do the publication. The results of this study have practical implications for policymakers to conduct research workshops for students regularly.

Keywords: research workshops, interest in publications, final project

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui minat mahasiswa tingkat akhir yang menyelesaikan tugas akhir mereka untuk membuat publikasi di jurnal bereputasi. Saat ini, sembilan kriteria akreditasi membutuhkan banyak publikasi dari mahasiswa, sementara iklim publikasi karya mahasiswa masih belum terbentuk dengan baik. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kegiatan dan kebijakan untuk membangun budaya publikasi. Workshop penelitian merupakan salah satu cara untuk mendorong mahasiswa membuat publikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan mahasiswa tingkat akhir yang sedang menyelesaikan tugas akhir sebagai responden/peserta workshop. Tujuannya agar hasil tugas akhir mereka bisa langsung dipublikasikan di jurnal bereputasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setelah mengikuti workshop, sebagian besar responden memberikan respon positif terkait dengan kegiatan workshop dan memiliki minat yang cukup tinggi untuk melakukan publikasi. Hasil penelitian ini memiliki implikasi praktis bagi pembuat kebijakan untuk mengadakan lokakarya penelitian bagi mahasiswa secara berkala.

1. INTRODUCTION

The main task of higher education is to carry out the tri dharma of higher education, namely carrying out teaching, research and community service. Research is an activity that requires more effort than teaching and community service. This research requires perseverance, patience, costs and flight hours. The results of research published in accredited and reputable journals will increase the ranking of universities. Therefore, many university students and lecturers are competing for publication in accredited and reputable journals.

Many campuses require undergraduate, master and doctoral students to publish research results and presentations at international conferences. This aims to provide opportunities for the public to read the results of the research to understand or take advantage of the research results and provide input for the development of further research. Publications can also contribute to the development of knowledge in the researched field and provide input for industry players. In addition, publications can benefit institutions, for example, during accreditation because publications can increase scores for related indicators.

Currently, State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga has the vision to become a campus with an international reputation so that many work programs launch publications, including for students. This work program is intended to motivate and encourage lecturers and students to be willing to conduct research and publish the research in reputable journals. To increase publication, UIN Sunan Kalijaga through its faculties and study programs has developed many journals based on the open journal system (OJS) as a means of publication for students, lecturers and internal researchers. Each study program and faculty manage this journal following the field of science covered by the journal house. Lecturers and students can use journals as a means of publication. In addition, this journal is to encourage lecturers and students to publish research results in journals managed by faculties and study programs. Journal managers also continuously improve the quality of publications in managed journals.

The Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business has a journal called the Islamic Economics and Business Journal (Ekbis). In 2019, the Exhibition, managed by the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business (FEBI), received funding for the development of the journal. Therefore, the Ekbis journal management team designed a research workshop for FEBI students to increase student interest in submitting research results to accredited journals. This is motivated by the fact that currently, many FEBI students have difficulty submitting their submissions to accredited journals. This difficulty is because many students do not understand the procedures for publication and the benefits of publishing. Students have limited knowledge

about journals and publications because the learning process has not been maximized whose sources come from journals. This will have an impact on the low quality of the final project. Therefore, students need stimulation and information about publications. This activity is also carried out at the same time to provide practical research workshops for students so that the activities to be carried out can provide more benefits.

The research workshop aims to encourage student behaviour to be interested in publishing in reputable journals. This is explained by Theory Planned Behavior (TPB). The TPB describes changes in individual behaviour that are influenced by many factors. In this study, the factor used to influence or change student behaviour is to provide treatment in the form of a research workshop. Through research workshops, students get information about research methodologies, publication procedures, and the benefits of publication. This will increase student interest in publishing.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many factors strongly influence personal behaviour. This study uses the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) which is the basis for the theory of behaviour change with strong predictive validity (Hale, Householder, & Greene, 2003). The TPB has often been applied to predict the likelihood of behaviour change. Previous research using TPB as a theoretical basis has linked behaviour change with the following factors, namely health (Hardeman et al., 2002), condom use (Albarracin, Johnson, Fishbein, & Muellerleile, 2001), diet (Bagozzi, Moore, & Leone, 2004), driving (Conner, Smith, & McMillan, 2003), product selection, and voting (Cooke & Sheeran, 2004). This theory is also widely used by researchers from various cultures and continents, including Africa (Fekadu & Kraft, 2001; Lugoe & Rise, 1999; Molla, Nordrehaug Astrom, & Brehane, 2007).

TPB explains that an actor's behavioural intention to perform the desired behaviour is a function of the actor's attitude towards the behaviour, subjective social norms on behavioural desirability, and perceived behavioural control. TPB argues that the most proximal determinant of behaviour is intention. The intention is defined as an indication of an actor's willingness, appropriateness, or motivation to perform a behaviour. The intention is a direct antecedent of actual behaviour (Ajzen, 2002). Ajzen sees behaviour as an actor's response that can be observed in certain situations concerning a given target. Response (behaviour) will appear if there are factors that influence it.

Behavioural intentions and, by proxy, actual behaviour were considered a function of three independent determinants. The first determinant is a subjective norm that reflects perceived social pressure to perform or not perform a behaviour influenced by the judgments of significant others, including social networks and organizations that exert social influence through their information channels such as publicity and propaganda. The second determinant is the actor's attitude which is conceptualized as an overall positive or negative evaluation of performing an attractive behaviour. The concept is how behavioural performance is rewarded positively or negatively. The third determinant is perceived behavioural control in the form of the ease or difficulty felt by the actor in carrying out specific behaviours (Ajzen, 1991) and reflects the degree to which the behaviour is perceived to be under the willful control of the actor.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative descriptive research. This study examines the role of research workshops on students' willingness to publish in scientific journals. Respondents in this study were 52 FEBI students who had taken the research methodology assignment or were preparing their final project (final project). Students will be given workshops related to research methodologies and the benefits of publication in scientific journals and providing exposure related to the various journals that can be selected for publication. After attending the workshop, students were asked to fill out a questionnaire to find out their response to the workshop activities, workshop experience, knowledge related to scientific journals, and interest in publishing. This study uses instruments from Sahin *et al.* (2011) to measure student perceptions of workshop activities. The questionnaire consists of 8 questions using a 6-point Likert scale (strongly disagree - strongly agree). Furthermore, the desire to publish the final project was measured using an instrument from Liyanarachchi dan Newdick (2009) with Skala Likert 6 points (very unlikely – very likely).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Respondent

Respondents in this study were 52 students of Islamic Accounting at UIN Sunan Kalijaga who had taken a research methodology course and were preparing their final project. Respondents are required to attend all series of workshops to be able to answer all the questions in the questionnaire. The following is student demographic data.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Description	Sum	Total	Percentage
Gender	Male	10	52	19,23%
	Female	42		80,77%
Research Topic	Financial Accounting	25	52	48,08%
	Management Accounting	12		23,08%
	Taxation	15		28,84%

Based on table 1 above, most of the respondents are interested in research in the financial sector. This becomes a reference for researchers to list reputable financial journals as information material for students.

2. Result

a. Workshop Activities

Respondents were given a workshop with a topic according to the purpose of this study. The material provided is related to data processing methods, publication steps, and reputable journals. The following is a table showing student responses to the publication workshop activities.

Table 2. Responses to Publication Workshop Activities

No	Indicator	Average Score
1	Satisfied with the workshop	5.83
2	Satisfied with the workshop series	5.79
3	Satisfied to join the workshop	5.67
4	The information provided is useful	5.46
5	Satisfactory Workshop Materials	5.21
6	Workshops provide a fun experience	5.77
7	Attending the workshop is the right decision	5.79
8	A valuable workshop for thesis	5.65

The table above shows that the respondents were satisfied with the workshop activities through the positive responses they gave. This is indicated by the average score of the scale on each indicator. The average score is above five. The material given to students is the information they need as final year students who are preparing their final project.

b. Previous Workshop Experience

The publication workshop activity was carried out by observing respondents' responses. In addition, researchers also sought information and experience of the workshops that respondents had participated in before participating in the publication workshop. It aims to determine how respondents have understood the research methodology and the publication process. The survey results of respondents can be seen in the graph below.

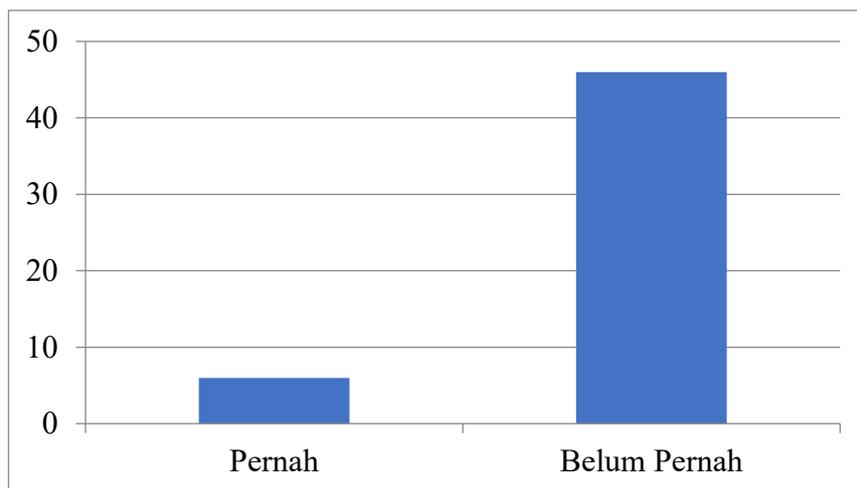


Figure 1. Previous Workshop Experience

Based on the picture above, most respondents have never attended a publication workshop. This supports their positive response to the workshop activities. Based on the results of direct observation, students are less active in finding and participating in the required workshops. They have limited information and passive nature in seeking answers to various problems. Therefore, this activity is beneficial for them to complete their final assignments and do publications.

c. Known Journal

Researchers explore information related to the workshop experience and find out about the journal knowledge possessed by students. It aims to map the information needs of journals according to student research interests. The following graph shows the respondents' knowledge regarding the journals they know about.

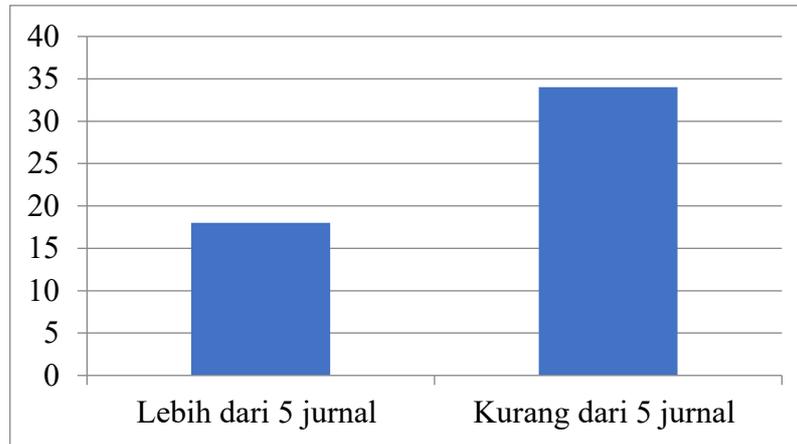


Figure 2. Known Journal Information

Based on the picture above, it is known that most of the respondents still have few references related to scientific journals. Most of the journals they know come from articles given by lecturers during lectures. In some courses, students are given the task by the lecturer to make articles as additional material or assign students to review articles. This indirectly provides information about reputable journals and can be used as a reference for publication. Workshop activities provide additional information about appropriate journals for students to publish according to research topics. The goal is for students to have more references to submit their research.

d. Interest in Publishing Final Project

Students who have participated in a series of workshop activities are asked to provide their responses regarding the desire to publish after completing their final project. This is the main objective of this research: to encourage students to want to publish. This is done so that important ideas and findings in student research are not only stored but disclosed to everyone in the form of publications so that they can be used as references by future researchers. This step is also beneficial for study programs at the time of accreditation because there are publication indicators and citations of research results from lecturers and students. The following are student responses related to interest in publishing based on the survey.

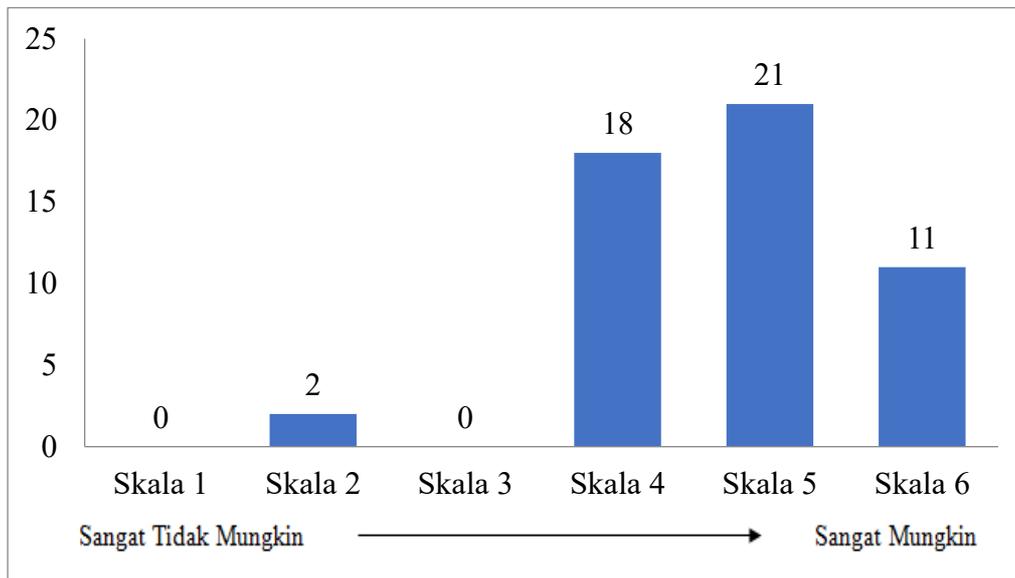


Figure 3. Desire to Publish Final Project

Figure 3 shows that most of the respondents are interested in publishing. Respondents answered in favour of the "very likely" option. This is the result of a series of workshops that they participated in. It is essential to encourage students to publish because it supports the implementation of the tri dharma of higher education. These results answer the purpose of the research to determine student interest in publishing through publication workshops.

5. CONCLUSION

This study provides relevant information to students preparing for their final project. Students need information on research methodologies and publications. In line with the tri dharma of higher education, the academic community should conduct research and publish research results. It aims to disseminate research results that can be used to solve various problems. Solutions can come from lecturers or students. Therefore, students who have completed their final project are encouraged to publish their research results.

One of the steps that can be taken to encourage students to publish is to hold a workshop. Many students do not have enough information about the steps and benefits of publication. Therefore, it is crucial to provide a learning experience for students who complete their final project to publish their research results. Based on the survey results, it is known that most of the respondents do not know much about the benefits of publication and the publication process. The workshops they participated in had a significant impact on their interest in

publishing their final project. This answers the research question: workshops can increase student interest in publishing.

This study provides practical implications for policymakers to provide periodic publication workshops to students so that the number of publications and citations can increase. This research can also be developed further through empirical research by conducting quantitative testing so that it can be generalized. In addition, further research can also use technology to provide the information needed by students regarding publications to be more effective and efficient.

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