

Implementation of the Responsibilities of Jakarta State University Lecturer in Conducting Resesearch and Community Service and Scientivic Publication

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Abstract

The research is to describe research activities, and community services, and scientific publications from the State University of Jakarta lecturers. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data obtained through observation, in-depth interviews with lecturers and students and document collection. The results showed, among others: (1) Implementation of research lecturers through the making of an umbrella research and enhancing the ability of lecturers to research; (2) Implementation of community service by dedicating the knowledge possessed from the service become empowerment; (3) Implementation of scientific publications through dissemination in high indexed journals, peer reviews and documented. The implementation of the responsibilities of lecturers in the university level shows the value of commitment in quality of education is better and more sustainable.

Keywords: responsibility, research, community service.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the midst of globalization as the latest reality and the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 (4IR) and the unavoidable disruptive era, the role and function of higher education should be based on the understanding that the competitive resources of a nation have shifted. Economic product competition in the world market is no longer based on natural potential, low human potential, and other comparative benefits, but rather on technological innovation and creativity in the fields of science, technology, and social humanities (science and technology). It is technology innovation and creative resources that are most needed to navigate the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 so that higher educations are able to survive and increase their role and subsequently will create competitive resources (Gleason, 2018).

The challenges of education in the global era include these aspects: (1) the challenges of increasing added value, (2) the challenge of comprehensive research into the transformation of society's structures, and (3) the challenges of intense global competition (Ginanjar, MH, 2015: 1024). Meanwhile, higher educations for modern society are centers of scientific and technological development (IPTEK). The role of higher education as a research center in modern society is indeed very relevant because of its specialization as well as full support of the industrial world and research centers (Ginanjar, M.H, 2015: 1021).

Another opinion, Gillespie et al., (2010) suggested the scope of higher education tasks includes research, teaching, and service (the definition of the scope of faculty work traditionally involved research, teaching, and service). The same thing was stated by Arwildayanto (2012), that universities as the highest educational institution have three functions such as the development of human potential, science, technology, and agents of social change. Academic responsibility is what makes higher educations more accountable and transparent, so that people's trust increases.

Higher education is strived to be able to provide human resources who have both academic and professional expertise in their fields (Saepudin, et al, 2019: 312). The quality of education is the hope of all people to develop themselves to be better. Education has a good quality if the output of such education is able to compete in the global world. Then a good quality of education needs to be planned carefully through the management of its human resources (Rahendra Maya, 2018: 297). So, education is a human need for human life. Without education, then in living this life, humans would not be able to develop and will even be retarded. Thus, education must be truly directed to provide quality of human beings who are able to compete (Eko Triyanto, 2013: 226). Under Undang-Undang Nomer 20 Tahun 2003 pasal 3 states, National education serves

to develop the capacity and character of a dignified nation in order to reflect the lives of the nation, and it is aimed at developing the potential of students to become almighty, noble, healthy, capable, creative, independent, and responsible (UU Sisdiknas No.20 Th 2003).

The Institute of Teaching and Science (IKIP), since its establishment until now as the State University of Jakarta (UNJ), has made many significant contributions to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. UNJ through its motto Building Future Leaders should have placed academic responsibility as the core business of higher educations. The responsibility of lecturers in the field of research and community service, as the main task of lecturers in the implementation is not much discussed as well as getting attention becomes an interesting thing to study. This research explores the implementation of lecturers' responsibilities in conducting research assignments at UNJ that has become the best practice that can be used as an example. Through this research responsibility in research and community service becomes the main obligation of higher education to obtain their proper position. Meeting these responsibilities means fulfilling the responsibilities of the higher education to the public. Empowered society is a major contribution of higher educations to the surrounding area.

Based on the observations at State University of Jakarta (UNJ), various efforts have been made in relation to the responsibilities of educators. This was done to prepare students and graduates to become qualified human resources from the beginning of the admission of new students through the admission selection system with various channels with the principle of quality and quantity. UNJ organizes educational, teaching, and mentoring activities for students to prepare them to become graduates who are ready to enter the increasingly competitive industry and business world, demanding creative and innovative human resources potential to be ready to work for the progress and development of the nation, country, and the world. UNJ has demonstrated its superiority by obtaining a rank A (superior) in institutional accreditation from the National Accreditation Agency of Higher Education (BAN-PT).

Among the advantages of State University of Jakarta include: First, based on the mapping of the potential and quality of higher education in Indonesia from the Ministry of Technology and Higher Education Research from year to year UNJ continues to experience an increase in the ranking of 100 leading non-vocational tertiary and private tertiary institutions in Indonesia. UNJ ranks 60 (2015), ranking 24 (2016), ranking 26 (2017) and ranking 19 (2018). Both the performance of UNJ and universities in Indonesia is assessed from 5 (five) main components: (a) the quality of human resources; (b) institutional quality; (c) the quality of student activities; (d) the quality of research and scientific publications; and (e) innovation (Kemenristekdikti, 2015-2018). Improving the rank of UNJ which continues to improve adds to the enthusiasm of working for all academicians. This means that the enthusiasm of working and serving lecturers and staff as well as students' motivation to learn as needed in driving the university has a very important role. Second, as a state university located in Jakarta as the capital city of the United Republic of Indonesia, UNJ has more value in terms of its strategic geographical position. The use of the name Jakarta as a university name attracts prospective students to register as UNJ students. Third, the number of teaching staff is increasing in competence, quality, and quantity. This can be seen from the number of educators, i.e more than 200 lecturers hold academic positions of professors and have a Doctorate degree. This further enhances the quality of graduates produced during the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 and the era of disruption. Fourth, the increasing physical facilities in the form of educational facilities and infrastructures, both quality and quantity strongly support the process of lecture activities and other academic activities. Some learning buildings include: Syafei tower, Raden Dewi Sartika, Raden Ajeng Kartini, Hasyim As'ari, Mohamad Hatta, and University training Center (UTC). The construction and new tower equipped with modern technology are expected to support the quality of learning. Fifth, the academic and non-academic achievements achieved by UNJ students in the past and present both at home and abroad are their own achievements to be proud of. This certainly adds to the competitiveness of UNJ students and graduates at the national, regional, and international levels. Various awards have been won in various fields, such as; academic fields, arts, culture, sports, innovation and student creativity, as well as in other fields.

With the advantages achieved by UNJ, especially excellence in the field of research and community service, researcher is very interested in researching the Implementation of Lecturer Responsibilities in Implementing Research Tasks and Community service and Scientific Publications.

This paper is intended to find out the implementation of the responsibilities of UNJ lecturers. While the sub-focus includes: (1) Research responsibilities (to discover) in the scope of direction, process, competence, funding, and infrastructure, (2) Responsibilities for community service outside the campus (to reach beyond the walls) within the scope of direction, process, results, competence, funding, and infrastructure, and (3) Responsibilities for scientific publication (to publish) in scope of dissemination, authorship, and documentation.

This paper is expected to contribute to improving the performance of higher education lecturers, especially performance in the field of research and community service as one of the main tasks and academic responsibilities of lecturers in developing higher education to be competitive and provide qualified human

resources, graduates who master the branches of science and technology to meet national interests and increase national competitiveness.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Responsibility

The concept of responsibility as a part of the discipline of management cannot be separated from the theories and concepts behind it, then it is reviewed in order to understand its meaning. Regarding this, Laudon & Laudon (2012), define, "*Responsibility is a key element of ethical action. Responsibility means that you accept the potential costs, duties, and obligations for the decisions you make.*" Responsibility is accepting the potential costs and obligations of a decision.

Another view was presented by Robin and Coulter (2012), "*When managers use their authority to assign work to employees, those employees take an obligation to perform those assigned duties. This obligation or expectation to perform is known as responsibility.*" The definition of responsibility is based on authority because responsibility is an obligation to use authority to get the work done properly..

According to Doorewaard, Hoogtem, and Huys (2012), individual responsibilities in groups include three important things: (1) Work preparation, which refers to activities that must be done before the main work is done. Work preparation is more focused on the standard work to be done, work materials and work equipment, (2) Work support, which refers to the task management aims to create a comfortable work atmosphere. The task is more focused on work arrangements, improvement, and (3) Work control, refers to the regulation of the work process itself such as determining the parameters of work performance and coordination in work, especially the responsibilities of lecturers mandated in the three tasks of university (*Tri Dharma* of University) including education and teaching, research, and community service.

Thus, the conceptual definition related to the responsibilities of lecturers in this case is the responsibility of carrying out research, devotion to the public and its outcomes, publishing scientific research results to be contributed to the public, both in print and electronic media so that the results have the use and benefit of society.

B. Research (to discover)

The definition of research is delivered by Çaparlar & Dönmez (2016), "Research conducted for the purpose of contributing towards science by the systematic collection, interpretation and evaluation of data and that, too, in a planned manner." Meanwhile according to Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2012), "*The term research can mean any sort of careful, systemic, patient study and investigation in some fields of knowledge*". Research is a careful, systemic and patient assessment, and investigation in several fields of science.

Based on the opinion above, the research is an activity carried out according to scientific principles and methods systematically to obtain information, data, and information relating to the understanding and testing of a branch of science and technology.

Lecturers are also demanded to be able to develop curiosity, both for themselves and to others because it is the basis for a person to develop intellectually in accordance with the nature of science itself, which is always looking for truth which is the basis of research with its various types. The scope of research is not only limited to the problem of feedback, growth, and progress but also the problem of setbacks or factors that can potentially devastating factors, so that research results can improve and develop education (Kuswandi, 2013: 336).

A good type of research according to the standard Frascati Manual (OECD, 2002), is by sorting research into basic research, applied research, and experimental development. Good research puts forward principles, norms, and ethics.

The term of ethics refers to true or false questions, as stated by Fraenkel R Jack, Wallen E Norman (2012): "The term ethics refers to question right and wrong". On the other hand Webster's New World Dictionary defines ethics as conformity with the implementation standards given by professions or groups, as stated below: "*Ethical (behavior) as conforming to the standards of conduct of a given profession or group.*" According to the OSTP (Office of Science and Technology Policy), research misconduct includes *fabrication*, which is providing data, results, and report it; *falsification*, that is falsifying materials, research equipment, or altering, eliminating data or results so that the research does not accurately represent the research records; and *plagiarism*, which is the taking of ideas, the results of the words of others, and the process, by not giving proper appreciation in submitting, implementing, and reporting the results of research (Steneck, 2017).

Research activities have functions including descriptive functions, which describe the symptoms that appear, predict things that will happen, improve, and explain. A descriptive function that aims

to present information based on statistical calculations of aspects needed or interested by policy makers. The next function is predict. This function is to make predictions about what can happen in the future based on previous findings or research (Yaya Suryana, 2015: vii)

C. Community service

The term of community service refers to the word community and service. Service in the context of learning is a teaching and learning strategy that combines meaningful community service with teaching and reflection to enrich experiences, teach citizens' responsibilities and strengthen society (Seifer & Kara Connors).

Escrigas, Sánchez, Hall, & Tandon (2014) define community service as a collaboration between universities and target communities (regional, national, or global) for the exchange of knowledge and resources in the context of mutual profitable cooperation. *“The term ‘engagement’ can be defined as collaboration between the university and a targeted community (regional, national or global) for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity.”*

Molas Gallart, Salter, Patel, Scott and Duran (2012) developed 12 categories of community service activities, technology commercialization, entrepreneurial activities, job and contract advisors, commercialization of facility, contract research, academic research collaboration, staff flow, student placement, learning activities, curriculum alignment, social networking and dissemination of non-academic results. Service also includes attention to the generation, use, application, and exploration of knowledge and other abilities of universities beyond the academic environment.

Based on the above view, it can be understood that community service is an academic community activity that utilizes Science and Technology to advance the public welfare of the community and educate the nation's life.

D. Scientific Publications

One dimension of the fundamental responsibilities and main task of lecturers is conducting research. Indicators of the work of lecturers in the field of research are (1) capable of producing scientific works, (2) translating/ adapting scientific books, (3) editing scientific work, and (4) making a design of scientific study. All these research activities are published in books and journals.

A journal is a publication that discusses various kinds of education as well as research that has a continuous publication and interval time. Whereas electronic journal is journal publication which is packaged into a digitalized form. The function of the journal is to preserve knowledge by registering and disseminating what has been reviewed by scientists (Galuh Ratnasari, 2010).

The dissemination or distribution of new knowledge obtained through research is important in the ethics of conducting research (Derman & Jaeger, 2018). When dissemination is weak, research may be considered as a waste of resources and is not useful to influence the impact of positive activities. Research will lose the value if it is not published. The results are distributed to colleagues so that they can be examined and used for the advancement of science and the world of work (Steneck, 2017).

Based on the above view, the scientific publication is a work that is expected to benefit the public. To publish scientific papers would certainly require knowledge in accordance with acceptable writing standards for publication. Many things need to be considered in the publication of scientific works including authorship, plagiarism and peer review, and others (Rudi Salam, et al, 2017: 63).

In an effort to improve the quality and quantity of publications by Indonesian scientists, the government has already taken various measures including improving infrastructure and research budgets, although the amount is still relatively small compared to some countries in Asia. Law has also been enacted to ensure the good atmosphere so that Indonesian researchers can produce publications in national and international reputable journals. With this set of policies, it is hoped that Indonesian scientists will be able to increase their competitiveness in taking a part, broaden their horizons, and improve the quality of their intellectual products, so that in turn they will also be able to improve the quality of their intellectual products to an international level (Ditlitabmas Dikti Kemendikbud, 2014).

3. METHODS

The study was conducted using a qualitative approach. While the type of method used is the case study method which aims to uncover and describe the implementation of the responsibilities of lecturers at State University of Jakarta. Case studies are in-depth studies of one or more examples of phenomenon in real life contexts that reflect the perspectives of the participants involved in the phenomenon. Phenomenon can be processes, events, people or other things that attract the attention of researchers. This phenomenon is in the form of the implementation of academic responsibility at the State University of Jakarta specifically covering

research assignments, research ethics, community service, and scientific publications of lecturers at State University of Jakarta.

According to research purposes, the data was taken from primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are informants, consisting of UNJ Vice Chancellors (II, III and IV), Institute for Learning Development and Quality Assurance (LP3M), Institution for Research and Community Engagement (LP2M) UNJ, Deans at the faculty level, the study program coordinators, lecturers, and students. In addition, primary data sources were also obtained from research activities, community service, and scientific publication activities. While secondary data sources are documents of research results, community service, journals, or other publications as well as official statistics, mass media news, diaries, letters, government reports, internet information, data and information regarding academic responsibilities of lecturers at the State University of Jakarta.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Research Responsibilities

Research implementation is managed by taking into account the direction, process, competence, funding, and means of research infrastructure. UNJ has always been proactive in preparing its research development plans. The development plan was set for the next 5 years and was agreed by the Leadership Meeting of the UNJ Research Institute named Rencana Induk Penelitian (RIP) 2016-2020, which was abbreviated as RIP 2016-2020. UNJ has 8 main research themes: (1). Educational Technology, (2). Environmental Education, (3). Maritime Education, (4). Neuro Pedagogic, (5). The education for Child Protection and Women's Empowerment, (6). Science, Technology, and Sports, (7). Arts, Social, and Humanities, and (8). Creative and Small Economy also Medium Enterprises. This is an umbrella research that covers all the themes and research activities undertaken by lecturers and students. They conveyed their findings based on this umbrella research.

The management of the research is under the guidance of the Vice Chancellor I in Academic Affairs. Operationally carried out by LP2M. Implementing research management operations at the faculty level are the Vice Dean for Academic Affairs and the Head of Academic Subdivision (Interview with the Chairperson of LP2M UNJ, 2019).

According to the research theme, the direction of the UNJ lecturer research roadmap in education focuses on educational technology; environmental education; pedagogic neuro; marine education; child protection education and women's empowerment. In the non-educational field the direction of the research roadmap for UNJ lecturers focuses on science, technology, and sports; arts, social and humanities, Creative and Small Economy also medium businesses.

The number of research results of UNJ lecturers in 2016 exceeded the target of 160 titles, while the target was set at 80 titles. In 2017 there were 103 titles, in 2018 there were 83 studies that were utilized by the community, and in 2019 there were 100 titles (Source: LAKIP UNJ: 2016, 2017 and 2018).

The data above illustrates that in the last three years, UNJ lecturers have implemented their responsibilities in carrying out the main tasks in the field of research with satisfactory results. This proves that the performance of lecturers in implementing responsibilities in the field of main research tasks shows very good competence, and even their achievements exceed the targets set by the university. This shows an increase in competence and responsibility in the implementation of basic tasks in the field of research.

B. Implementation of PkM Duties

Implementation of community service, UNJ lecturers refer to the direction, process, results, competence, funding and facilities of community service work programs. In addition, UNJ refers to the Ministry of Education and Culture strategic plan and pays attention to the Community service Policy (PKM) set by DP2M Dikti, UNJ gradually changes the Community Development approach to Community Empowerment, also by referring to the statutes and strategic plan of the State University of Jakarta, the PKM policy taken by the Institute of Research and Community service UNJ (LPPM UNJ) is more directed at the application of science, technology and social humanities (science and technology). This program is more oriented to the implementation of research results, especially in the form of technological engineering development and the development of models and concepts that can be used to stimulate the community in solving various problems that exist independently, and community demand even though it has not been studied.

Management of community service at UNJ carries out activities to foster and develop science, technology, and art through organizing programs and community service activities as well as coordinating, monitoring, evaluating all community service activities including proposing and controlling the management

of resources needed to allow the implementation of the activities concerned. Management of community service is under the guidance of the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. Operationally carried out by LP3M. Implementing operational management of community service at the faculty level is the Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs and the Head of Academic Subdivision.

The number of PkM produced in 2016 was 520 activities, while the number of lecturers involved in PkM activities was 605 people. In 2017 the number of PkM produced remained at 520, with 662 lecturers involved in PkM activities. In 2018 no data was found regarding the number of PkM (Source: LAKIP UNJ: 2016, 2017 and 2018).

C. Implementation of Scientific Publications

Research results can include, among others, international scientific publications, International Publication Report (IPR), teaching materials, appropriate technology, models, artwork, social engineering, and others. Research indicators are that research results can be applied and application results -both directly and indirectly- can be accepted by users. To achieve this goal, research results are disseminated or published systematically. The results of research in the form of scientific papers disseminated through reputable scientific journals, especially in the last seven years including; In 2016, 110 national level lecturer scientific publications were recorded, consisting of 54 national publicity productivity and 75 international publications scopus indexed (8, 34%) from the target, 1550 lecturers as references / teaching materials and 1550 intellectual property rights (HKI) as many as 1770 titles. In 2017 the number of national scientific publications was 139, productivity, international publications were 230 (target 135), and the number of IPR was 1,630 titles. In 2018 the number of international publications was 420 titles (target 400 titles), IPR 415 titles from target 200 (Source: LAKIP UNJ: 2016, 2017 and 2018).

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion above can be concluded as follows. First, the implementation of lecturers' responsibilities in conducting research is managed by taking into account the direction, process, competence, funding, and infrastructure. The direction of UNJ research is outlined in the Research Master Plan (RIP) which is made periodically. The research process is carried out by taking into account research guidelines made by LP2M, Kemenristekdikti and the existing ethical principles. The competence of research researchers is constantly enhanced through ongoing professional development. Research funding comes from UNJ itself and from outside. Research facilities and infrastructure are adjusted to the characteristics of each field of science.

Second, the implementation of community service responsibilities, UNJ refers to the direction, process, results, competencies, funding and infrastructure of community service. The direction of PKM activities in UNJ is prioritized in the education and non-education sectors according to the study program. Community service is also more about community empowerment rather than just community development. The results of community service activities create the satisfaction of the target community, changes in attitudes, knowledge and skills in the community, the competence of service lecturers is adjusted to the field of science and expertise. Funding for PkM activities comes from internal and external UNJ. Facilities and infrastructure are used to support the implementation of community service programs.

Third, the implementation of publications and dissemination of research results is done through indexed journals, seminar proceedings, books, and seminars both nationally and internationally. Lecturers' scientific publications are directed to be published in highly indexed international journals such as Scopus or Thomson. UNJ has implemented writing standards through assessments by colleagues both internal and external. Documentation of research results is carried out normally in university and private libraries as well as in digital form online via the internet.

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