

The Understanding of Lecturers of Indonesian Christian University of Maluku on Google Scholar and Science and Technology Index (SINTA)

¹Godprit H. Touwely, ²Maya Laisila, ³Amelia Tahitu, ⁴Jusuf N. Anamofa, ⁵Sarlota Y. Purimahua, ^{*6}Ricardo F. Nanuru

Abstract--The development of higher education in Indonesia since the change of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) to the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti) seems very fast. One item that is seen developing, for example in the field of publication, that moves quickly against neighboring countries in the ASEAN sphere. This development must of course be supported by all parties under the umbrella of this ministry, including the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku (UKIM). The problem in this research is why after two years and four months of launch (since 30 January 2017), there are still lecturers at UKIM (as of May 2019, 62 lecturers recorded in forlap) who do not have a SINTA account? The purpose of this study was to find the root of the problem related to not having SINTA account by 62 lecturers at the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku. This type of research was qualitative one that raised ideographically the phenomena about 62 lecturers from Indonesian Christian University of Maluku (UKIM) haven't been registered yet on SINTA Ristekdikti portal. Based on the research conducted until December 2019, there was an addition of 12 lecturers registered in SINTA so the informants, who were before 62 people in number, became 54 people (4 of whom have just registered in PD Dikti UKIM). Out of 54 informants, only 31 whose data have been collected successfully due to a variety of reasons. This research results showed that lecturers who do not have SINTA account departed from these two major reasons, which were email account having ukim.ac.id domain and Google Scholar. This research then had novelty value from which it was found that not all lecturers had the ability to manage various career needs, especially the one connected to information technology system, so they need to be guided by competent people or institutions at UKIM Ambon.

Key words--UKIM Ambon, SINTA UKIM, Google Scholar, SINTA Account.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of higher education (Dikti) in Indonesia since being separated from the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) and joining the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti) in 2015, seems fast. One of the indicators of such development can be seen from the publication

¹Faculty of Economic, Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku – Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: haristouwely@gmail.com

²Faculty of Economic, Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku – Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: laisilamy@gmail.com

³Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku – Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: amelia_fisip@yahoo.co.id

⁴Gotong Royong College of Teacher Education and Education Sciences, Maluku – Masohi, Indonesia. E-mail: anamofaj@gmail.com

⁵Faculty of Economic, Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku – Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: sy_purimahuaotje@yahoo.com

⁶Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku – Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: ricardonanuru632@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

field which moves faster against the neighboring countries in ASEAN scope [1], [2] . This development must be supported by all parties under the umbrella of this ministry, especially the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku.

Some of the steps taken by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti) that can be directly observed are the expansion of Research and Community Service Systems (SIMLITABMAS) and the one related to publications which is the Science and Technology Index (SINTA). SINTA is a portal developed in the context of measuring the performance of science and technology which includes the performance of lecturers and researchers, journal performance, and institutional performance. Different from other pre-existing systems, SINTA has the functions of relations, citation, and indexing. SINTA also uses a digital entry-exit system and is managed in a multi-sector manner, which has a synergistic task and function named the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) (Anamofa, et al., 2019; Anamofa & Nanuru, 2017; Maswekan, Nanuru, & Tahitu, 2019; Subroto, 2017).

Until the end of May 2019, it was noted that the number of verified authors at SINTA was 162,200. They consist of Professor: 4979 people, Assoc. Professor: 25,868 people, Senior Lecturers: 42,221 people, Lecturers: 45,198 people [7]. At the Indonesia Christian University (UKIM) Ambon, it was noted that out of 141 lecturers [8] only 79 lecturers were verified at SINTA [9]. Based on the data presented, it appears that not all lecturers at UKIM have a SINTA account (62 people who do not have an account yet). In fact, SINTA account is very important in proposing research and service at the national level. Based on these data it can also be stated that there are even lecturers who do not yet have a Google Scholar (GS) account as the main tool to complete the SINTA account creation.

The problem in this research was that why after two years and four months of launch (since 30 January 2017), there are still lecturers at UKIM (62 lecturers recorded at forlap.ristekdikti.go.id) who do not have a SINTA account yet. In fact, this account plays a very important role for the development of lecturers personally and has an impact on the ranking of UKIM as an institution. The purpose of this research was to find the root of the problem related to not having a SINTA account by 62 lecturers at the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku.

This research is thought to be very important for the development of lecturers at Ambon Christian University of Maluku (UKIM) and can be an example for other lecturers in other universities in Indonesia, especially in the field of research and publications and community service. By having a SINTA account, lecturers at UKIM will have access to research and service conducted by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. This will also have a positive effect on the development of institutional indexes at the national level. Knowing the roots of the problems related to the lack of enrollment of 62 UKIM lecturers at SINTA, it will contribute a better approach to the UKIM Research Institute as the person in charge in this field to make a more precise and faster approach.

II. METHOD

This type of research is was qualitative research that seeks to raise ideographically, a phenomenon that 62 lecturers at the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku (UKIM) have not yet registered on the SINTA Ristekdikti portal. By raising this phenomenon it is expected that answers can be obtained as a strong foothold for the formulation of the approach to be taken. The location of this research was at the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku

(UKIM) Ambon, with the possibility that it would also be located in several places in Ambon City if the lecturers as respondents were not found while working at the UKIM Ambon. The population and the sample of this research were 62 UKIM lecturers who do not yet have a SINTA account.

Data were obtained through several ways, such as (1) SINTA document search on the portal <http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id> related to author and affiliation from Indonesia Christian University of Maluku (UKIM). (2) Distribution of questionnaires to respondents, who are 62 lecturers who do not yet have a SINTA account. (3) Interviews to confirm or validate data obtained through questionnaires. The analysis process was carried out both on, during, and after the data collection process. In connection with the existence of a large number of data whose relations still need to be determined, data classification must be carried out according to the type and characteristics in the focus of research steps to analyze the data, such as: (1) data reduction, (2) "display" data, (3) understanding, interpretation and interpretation, (4) drawing conclusions and verification.

III. RESULTS

The initial data from the study (May 2019), showed that the number of verified authors at SINTA was 162,200. They consisted of Professor: 4,979 people, Assoc. Professor: 25,868 people, Senior Lecturers: 42,221 people, Lecturers: 45,198 people [7]. Search data (December 2019) showed that the data had increased, in which the number of verified authors at SINTA was 181,682 people, consisting of Professor 5,258 people, Assoc. Professor: 27,144 people, Senior Lecturers: 46,807 people, and Lecturers: 52,849 people.

The initial research data (May 2019) at the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku (UKIM) Ambon noted that out of 141 lecturers [8] only 79 were verified by SINTA [9]. Based on the data presented, it appears that not all lecturers at UKIM have a SINTA account (62 people of whom do not have an account yet - May 2019). Search data (December 2019) showed that the total number of UKIM lecturers recorded at the Dikti Database was 145 people.

Data Perguruan Tahun 2018/2019			Data Perguruan Tahun 2019/2020		
Jumlah Dosen Tetap	Jumlah SIA	Rata-Rata Indeks Publikasi Internasional	Jumlah Dosen Tetap	Jumlah SIA	Rata-Rata Indeks Publikasi Internasional
145	4.476	1 : 39,9	145	2.451	1 : 16,9

Figure 1. Data of UKIM Lecturers at the Higher Education Database December 2019.

Source: Forlap Ristekdikti

The data above are different from the data recorded on the SINTA website, where there are 104 registered UKIM lecturers and 91 verified authors.



Figure 2. Data of UKIM Lecturers at SINTA as of December 2019.

Source: Sinta Ristekdikti

Based on data from the two sources above, it appears that there has been an increase in the number of lecturers, both at the UKIM PD Dikti and from those who registered themselves at the SINTA Ristekdikti portal from UKIM. Figure 1 shows that there was an increase in the number of lecturers at the UKIM PD Dikti, from 141 people in May 2019 to 145 people in December 2019. Meanwhile, in Figure 2, it was seen that there was an increase in the number of lecturers registered at SINTA UKIM, which was 12 people in a period of 8 months (May - December 2019).

The data in the two pictures above also shows that there were differences between the number of UKIM lecturers in the Higher Education Database and those registered in SINTA, which are 141 (PD Dikti May 2019); 145 (PD Dikti December 2019) and 104 (SINTA December 2019). This shows that in the PD Dikti data there has been an increase in the number of UKIM lecturers by 4 people registered. Meanwhile, SINTA data showed that PD Dikti data were not automatically synchronized to SINTA. The number of 91 out of 104 UKIM lecturers at SINTA shows that the lecturer data that had been verified by the SINTA Central Operators were 91 people, while the rest have not been verified. The number of 104 lecturers at SINTA recorded by Lecture of PD Dikti shows that the number of UKIM lecturers currently "read" by SINTA is like this. This is different from the number of UKIM lecturers in the latest PD Dikti, which is 145 people. This happened because not all UKIM lecturers' data were registered and synchronized between PD Dikti and SINTA.

From the initial data, the informants of the research objectives were 62 lecturers. After searching the data above, there were only 54 lecturers who are still eligible to be informants. However, from the results of the study only 31 lecturers could be contacted to be informants and were willing to provide data that could be presented on the research results. The assumption built in this research was that lecturers who do not have a SINTA account automatically do not have a Google Scholar account as the main feature of creating an account on SINTA. Regarding the level of understanding of lecturers about Google Scholar (GS) based on the research results, it can be seen that from 31 informants, 30 (96.7%) of them knew about GS and only 1 (3.3%) did not know about GS. In answering the question "where do you know about GS", the lecturers' answers also varied, such as: being told by friends 12 (40%), from internet 11 (36.7%), from seminars and/or training 14 (46.7%), and from leaders of institutions 3 (10%). All

lecturers or 31 informants (100%) did not know about the use of GS. Regarding the question "why do you not have a GS account", 23 (74.2%) lecturers answered that they did not know how to create it, while the remaining 8 (25.8%) answered that they did not understand its use.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the data from the above research findings, it can be seen that in the period of 8 months (May - December 2019) only 12 lecturers (19.35%) increased on the SINTA UKIM account out of a total of 62 permanent lecturers who did not have that account in the period before May 2019. This increase was not too significant because it does not reach half of the total number of lecturers who do not have a SINTA account at UKIM. This can occur due to several reasons, including: (1) lack of lecturers' knowledge related to the use of SINTA to the lecturers' career; (2) lack of socialization carried out by UKIM in this case the Research Institute which took care of SINTA; (3) the lack of a GS account as a condition for registering at SINTA by these lecturers was caused by not having a UKIM domain email account.

Why should a lecturer have a SINTA account? It is because this account is used as a benchmark for a researcher or lecturer to get research funding from the Higher Education with regard to the scores achieved in the SINTA portal. The higher the score in SINTA obtained by lecturers, the more the opportunities to get research funding from the government. Basically, SINTA scores are determined based on the accumulation of several scientific articles that have been indexed in Google Scholar (GS), Scopus, and Web of Science (WoS) [10]. In addition, the SINTA account can be a benchmark for the performance of a lecturer's research during their career as a lecturer. This is an important point where a Google Scholar (GS) account is needed to support the creating of SINTA account and the recording for research and lecturer publications. Scientific publication is an important part of the research process. By publishing, research findings can be known by fellow researchers in their fields in particular and the community in general. Researchers can also make theoretical and practical contributions in the field of human life, not solely for the sake of pursuing a career as a scientist (Offutt, 2011; McGuinness, 2015) because publication is the center of activity of the scientific community that impacts on scientific progress, either related to results, methods, standards, or scientific principles [13].

There are three roles of scientific publications in the process of scientific communication, which are the social role to build and maintain intellectual property so that research works can get recognition from the world of related disciplines, the role of archives as the effort to document scientific works that have been evaluated and accepted by the science world, and the role of dissemination as the effort to disseminate scientific ideas in the perspective of the accumulation of science [14]. Moreover, if the researcher is a teacher or lecturer, scientific publication becomes the main requirement for the increase in functional rank [15], [16]. In connection with the Science and Technology Index (SINTA) which was launched on January 31, 2017 by the Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti), lecturer publications will be indexed automatically from Google Scholar (GS), Scopus, and from the recently entered one, Web of Science (WoS). The automation process will be carried out in the form of matching names, NIDN (National Lecturer Identification Number), and the University of the lecturer concerned on the basis of the PD-DIKTI (Higher Education Database) data [3], [17], [18].

One important factor why a lecturer must have a SINTA account is because this account is used as a benchmark for a researcher or lecturer to get funding by taking into account the scores achieved on the SINTA portal. The higher the score in SINTA obtained by lecturers, the more opportunities to get research funding from the government, in this case Kemenristekdikti. Basically the SINTA score is determined based on the accumulation of several scientific articles that have been indexed in Google Scholar (GS), Scopus, and Web of Science (WoS) [10]. This is an important point where a Google Scholar (GS) account is needed to support the creating of SINTA account. In this regard, individual approach and institutional approach are needed for lecturers who until now do not have a GS account and a SINTA account at Ambon UKIM. This is intended to strengthen the profile of lecturers as researchers while strengthening the institutional profile of UKIM at regional and national, as well as international level. This is necessary because up to now, every assessment in the framework of ranking, either at the regional level of the Higher Education Service Institution (LLDikti) Region XII, at the national or international levels always retrieves data from the website (both from SINTA and the ukim.ac.id domain).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research done it can be concluded that there were 62 lecturers at the Indonesian Christian University of Maluku (UKIM) in May 2019 who did not yet have a SINTA account. 12 of the lecturers in the range of May - December 2019 registered and got verified, while the rest did not have an account yet. Of the 31 informants whose data were successfully retrieved, on average it was known that they did not have SINTA account because they did not yet have 2 main requirements: the email account domain ukim.ac.id and Google Scholar. This research thus had a novelty value where it is found that not all lecturers have the ability to manage their various career needs, especially those related to information and technology systems, so it needs to be guided by competent people or institutions in UKIM Ambon.

REFERENCES

1. R. F. Nanuru and M. D. Utama, "Dynamics Of Proposition And Funding Of Lecturers ' Research Proposal At Private Universities In Higher Education Service Institutes Region XII – Indonesia," *Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res.*, vol. 9, no. 01, pp. 3085–3090, 2020.
2. M. F. Syahputra *et al.*, "Implementation of Augmented Reality in Pretend Play Therapy for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 2019, pp. 1–6.
3. I. M. I. Subroto, "Sosialisasi SINTA (Science and Technology Index)," Semarang, 2017.
4. J. N. Anamofa and R. F. Nanuru, "Analysis of Scopus-Indexed Scientific Publication of Lecturers in Maluku on SINTA Portal," *OSF*, 2017. .
5. J. N. Anamofa, R. F. Nanuru, S. Suhardi, V. Lekahena, and T. Dwi, "Factors Influencing Research Productivity of Private Higher Education Institutions Lecturers in Kopertis Region XII," in *ICASI*, 2019, vol. 2, pp. 1–7.
6. M. Maswekan, R. F. Nanuru, and A. Tahitu, "Symbolic and Socio-cultural Meaning Tanimbar Woven Fabric," in *International Conference on Religion and Public Civilization (ICRPC 2018)*, 2019, vol. 187, no. Icrpc 2018, pp. 124–127.
7. Kemenristekdikti, "Data Authors Sinta Mei 2019," *Sumberdaya Ristekdikti*, 2019. [Online]. Available: <http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/authors?q=&search=1&ag=lecturer> .
8. Kemenristekdikti, "Data Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku," *Forlap Dikti*, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://forlap.ristekdikti.go.id/perguruan tinggi/search> .
9. Kemenristekdikti, "Affiliation Profile Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku," *Sumberdaya Ristekdikti*, 2019. [Online]. Available: <http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/affiliations/detail?id=3309&view=overview>.
10. M. Amin, "Cara Mengatasi Artikel Jurnal di Scopus dan Google Scholar Tidak Terindeks di SINTA," 2018.

- [Online]. Available: <https://muh-amin.com/cara-mengatasi-artikel-jurnal-di-scopus-dan-google-scholar-tidak-terindeks-di-sinta/>.
11. W McGuinness, "The Future of Scientific Thought," *J. R. Soc. New Zeal.*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 95–100, 2015.
 12. J. Offutt, "What Is the Purpose of Publishing?," 2011. [Online]. Available: <https://cs.gmu.edu/~offutt/stvr/21-4-October2011.html>.
 13. T. R. Cech, "Sharing Publication-Related Data and Materials: Responsibilities of Authorship in The Life Sciences," *The National Academies Press*, 2003. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.17226/10613>.
 14. Tupan, "Analisis Karya Ilmiah Peneliti LIPI Pada Jurnal Internasional ScienceDirect," *Visi Pustaka*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 20–32, 2015.
 15. Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Pedoman Kegiatan Pengembangan Keprofesian Berkelanjutan Bagi Guru Pembelajaran*, 4th ed. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Guru dan Tenaga Kependidikan, 2016.
 16. Lukman, *Pedoman Publikasi Ilmiah*. Jakarta: Direktorat Pengelolaan Kekayaan Intelektual Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi, 2017.
 17. E. Mouw and R. F. Nanuru, "Implementation of Maritime Tourism Policy in West Halmahera Regency Implementation of Maritime Tourism Policy in West Halmahera Regency," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 175 (2018)*, 2018, pp. 1–5.
 18. F. G. J. Rupilele *et al.*, "Management information system for monitoring and inspection of the implementation of Universities," *Int. J. Eng. Technol.*, 2018.