



Policy Analysis of Student Final Projects Presented as Scientific Articles

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ABSTRAK

This study aims to discuss policy analysis, position, objectives, forms and assessment of the final project in the form of scientific articles as the final project in obtaining a bachelor's degree at the faculty of agama Islamic Nusantara Islamic University. This research applies a qualitative approach with descriptive methods and content analysis. The results and discussion of the research show that the form of the final project at the Islamic religious faculty is divided into theses and scientific articles. Students are declared to have passed scientific articles if they have received an LOA letter of acceptance from a reputable journal called SINTA and are heard in the munaqosah trial. This research concludes that students' interest in choosing the final project in the form of scientific articles is not due to the choice of convenience, but rather more essential including identity, recognition, and appreciation. This research concludes that it is not appropriate to think that writing scientific articles is easier, but all students can certainly present it based on the foundation of integrity. So this study recommends findings to policymakers for consideration of continuing alternative final projects.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of publication of scientific articles takes precedence over quantity. For higher education, scientific publications can act as a means of branding through global level public recognition. (Rheny et al., 2020) Because scientific publications are recognized as a measure of progress bangsa (Nasution, 2016), then the Indonesian government strongly encourages the acceleration of scientific publications of academics including students, especially for state recognition in international competition (Retnowati et al., 2018). However, Indonesia still lags behind in achieving scientific publications, both quality and quantity, compared to developed countries (Putri & Amalia, 2018) Therefore, it is necessary to review how the central policy and the realization of the college on the writing of articles and scientific publications.

The position of scientific articles published by students is very important, especially to equip students with academic analysis skills and also improve the academic reputation of study programs to universities (Pratama et al., 2021) even student scientific articles become one of the assessments in the accreditation of study programs by BAN-PT (National Accreditation Board for Higher Education) on nine criteria (Ginting & Basyir, 2021).

The policy of scientific publication in Indonesian higher education has encountered several different patterns. First, students must publish in scientific journals before writing a thesis which must be submitted as a condition of taking the thesis exam (Penyusun, 2006). Second, students must publish the results of thesis research in scientific journals as a condition for graduation to get a bachelor's degree (Putro et al., 2013). Third, students can challenge the final thesis project in the form of scientific articles published in scientific journals (Darmalaksana & Hambali, 2021). Fourth, at least



students must upload articles from thesis research in the digital library repository that collects course assignments (Darmalaksana, Hambali, Masrur, et al., 2021)

Since 2012, government policy has required students to publish scientific articles through the Circular Letter of the Directorate General of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud RI.) Number 152/E/T/2012 dated January 27, 2012 (Ananta et al., 2017). Also, Permenristekdikti Number 44 of 2015 specifically regulates the obligation of student publications (Michael, 2020)

Various efforts were made to improve the scientific publications of Indonesian academics. However, Indonesia is considered to still lack academic publications in scientific journals (Firmansyah et al., 2020). The productivity of Indonesian academics in the publication of research results is considered low (Rosa, 2020). This is reflected in the low publication of scientific papers carried out by Indonesian students. (Siti, 2020). For the field of religion, student publications in scientific journals are a challenge at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nusantara Islamic University Bandung. Therefore, policy strengthening is needed to boost the increase in the publication of student scientific articles. (Ratnasari & Nurislaminingsih, 2017).

Previous research related to student scientific articles has been carried out a lot. Among others (Darmalaksana & Hambali, 2021) Writing a Final Project Thesis in the Form of Scientific Articles: A Case Study of the Faculty of Ushuluddin UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Pre-Print Writing Class UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. This article discusses the significance of writing student scientific articles in supporting the completion of the final project to achieve a bachelor's degree. Next, (Darmalaksana, Hambali, & Busro, 2021) Impact of Student Scientific Article Publication: A Case Study of the Faculty of Ushuluddin UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Pre-Print Writing Class UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. This article highlights the impact of the publication of student scientific articles and points to the database generated as the biggest impact of the agenda of this activity. Two previous studies need to be continued in the form of a review of the quality of student scientific articles.

As a research flow that becomes a concept map of a study, it is necessary to design a frame of mind for this research. Researchers began to emphasize the importance of publishing articles in scientific journals, both in quantity and quality. Of course quality is the most important target in scientific publications (Falah, 2019). (Susanti, 2020) Quality assurance of scientific publications needs to be supported by policy. So it is necessary to explore various policies related to implementation planning and evaluation in writing scientific articles.

This research also considers it necessary to conduct a literature review which is the basis of theory as an analytical knife in conducting discussions. Scientific publication is a continuation of writing research articles in the form of publications in scientific journals based on an open journal system (Astuti & Isharijadi, 2019) (Jannah, 2018)

Based on the above exposure, a research formula is compiled, the main research questions, research objectives, and the benefits of the research results. The main question of this research is how the policy, position, form, procedure and assessment of the final project of students of the faculty of Islamic religion at University Islam Nusantara. This study aims to analyze the final project policy of students of the Faculty of Islamic Religion of the Archipelago. This research is expected to have beneficial implications for policy considerations in higher education.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach (Creswell, 2002) by applying the descriptive-analytical method. This research uses a qualitative approach. This type of research data is literature data including primary and secondary sources. Primary data sources include library data on the publication

of scientific articles. Data collection techniques are carried out through interview observation and literature studies. The data analysis technique is applied content analysis (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). This research focuses on the policy of student assignments at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nusantara Islamic University Bandung

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Policy, position, objectives and Form of Final Project

Scientific publishing is a means of communicating scholarship within a community. In the context of electronic media, the term 'scientific publication' generally refers to all forms of online distribution of documents (Kling & McKim, 1999) Scientific communication produces outputs that can be used by the wider community, for which the results of a scientific communication must be published. Scientific communication is a system in which there is a process of creating, evaluating, disseminating and managing scientific papers for use in future research. The system is divided into two channels namely, formal and informal channels.

Final Project is a scientific work made by students as a prerequisite for achieving a bachelor's academic degree that contains a scientific description of the results of research or assessment of the implications of the development or implementation of science and technology that pays attention to and applies humanities values in accordance with their expertise based on scientific rules, procedures and ethics in order to produce solutions, ideas, and designs. The Final Project is a scientific work resulting from research and scientific studies carried out by students as one of the requirements for completing studies. The preparation of TA is carried out independently by students under the guidance of a TA supervisor determined by a Dean's Decree (SK). The final project policy at the Faculty of Islamic Religion refers to the regulation of the Rector of Nusantara Islamic University No. 4 of 2022 concerning Student Final Projects.

The final project has the same position as other courses, but is different in the learning process and assessment procedures the purpose of TA is to equip and train students to pour their thoughts, or the results of literature searches, and / or research results into a scientific paper, as supporting competencies needed to support the main competencies and other competencies that are considered necessary to complete scientific competencies. To be able to take TA, undergraduate students must meet and have completed courses of at least 120 credits with a GPA of at least 2,75. Meanwhile, administrative requirements Students are registered and have the status of an active student in the current semester. TA courses have been listed in the Online Study Plan at Litera.

The form of TA for undergraduate students can be in the form of a Thesis or TA not a Thesis, TA not a thesis can take the form of: 1) Articles in Accredited National Journals; 2) Articles in Reputable International Journals; 3) Article on Proceedings of a Reputable International seminar

Final Project Preparation Procedure

The process of preparing the TA starts from submitting the TA preproposal to the exam and revision. The process will end if the student has obtained the grades stated in the Study Result Card. There are four main stages in the preparation of TA that students must take, That is:

1. Preproposal submission TA,
2. Proposal making TA,
3. Implementation of TA and preparation of reports TA, dan
4. Submission of the final TA exam or publication for those who take the final project of journal publication, the stages of organizing TA are served through the Final Project Guidance Information System in Litera.

After the proposal is completed and the feasibility has been assessed in the Proposal Examination Session, the next stage is the implementation of the TA and the preparation of the TA report. The steps for implementing and preparing the TA report are as follows: 1) Students include TA courses in the Study Plan Card in semester 8. 2) Students submit prospective TA supervisors to the Head of the Study Program. 3) The Study Program Leader submits a form of willingness to be a TA supervisor to the lecturer. 4) The lecturer expresses his willingness as a supervisor by filling out the Ability Form as a TA Supervisor. 5) Students compile TA with the guidance of the TA Supervisor in accordance with the agreed schedule / contract. Students are required to conduct guidance regularly / scheduled as evidenced by the TA Guidance Form. The preparation of the TA report is carried out by referring to the TA Report Preparation Format according to the type of

research carried out. 6) Students who have finished compiling the TA report (marked by the approval of the TA Supervisor), immediately submit the TA exam to the TA Coordinator / Head of Study Program. 7) If during the process of preparing the TA there are academic difficulties, students can contact and consult with the study program leadership.

After the TA proposal meets the requirements, students develop research instruments that are used as tools for data collection. TA research instruments can be in the form of tests and / or non-tests according to the characteristics of the research method used. Instrument validation is carried out by the TA supervisor.

Monitoring the implementation of TA is intended to ensure the timeliness and quality of TA. Monitoring is carried out periodically by the TA Coordinator and / or Study Program Leader. The monitoring steps are as follows:

1. Ensuring the effective implementation of guidance by holding regular meetings at least twice a semester between study programs, supervisors, and students;
2. Ensuring the guidance process runs through the monitoring of the guidance book TA
3. Ensure that the instrument has been reviewed by the TA supervisor and validated using standard methods in accordance with the characteristics of the instrument;
4. Providing solutions for students who have problems in solving TA;
5. Ensure that the compiled TA manuscript is free from plagiarism (Max value 25%);
6. Students are required to submit progress reports to supervisors periodically in forums facilitated by study programs. After the TA report is approved by the supervisor, students immediately submit the TA exam to the TA Coordinator / Head of Study Program by filling out the TA Exam Application Form.

The final project proposal assessment rubric can be seen in the table as follows;

Table 1
TA Proposal Eligibility Assessment Form

No	Komponen Penilaian	Skor (0-100)	Bobot (100%)	Skor X Bobot
1	Relevansi		20	
2	Urgensi Permasalahan Penelitian		20	
3	Kelayakan untuk diteliti (kedalaman permasalahan, waktu, akses, dan biaya)		25	
4	Keaslian dan Kebaruan Penelitian		15	
5	Kemanfaatan bagi pengembang keilmuan prodi		15	
6	Ketersediaan sumber atau fasilitas yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan penelitian		10	
Skor Total				

Final Project Assessment Criteria Students are declared to have passed the TA exam if they get a final average score from all examiners TA of at least C (5,6 or 56). Hasil Exams can be categorized as follows.

- a. Pass without repair TA.
- b. Pass with repair TA.
- c. Not passing, repeating the exam with rectification TA.
- d. Did not pass and had to create a new TA

The TA assessment rubric consists of document assessment and oral examination assessment with the following details

Tabel 2.
Thesis Final Project Assessment Format

No.	Komponen	Bobot (B)	Skor (S) (0-100)	Bobot x Skor (B x S)
A. Penilaian Dokumen				
1.	Pemilihan dan perumusan masalah	2		
2.	Relevansi kerangka/kajian teoretik dengan hipotesis dan/atau permasalahan penelitian, dan kemitakhiran sumber	3		
3.	Ketepatan metodologi (teknik sampling, pengumpulan data, analisis, dsb)	3		
4.	Kedalaman bahasan dan kelogisan uraian/paparan	3		

5.	Bahasa dan tata tulis	1
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B. Penilaian Ujian Lisan

1.	Kemampuan menyatakan pendapat secara logis dan benar	2
2.	Ketepatan menjawab pertanyaan ujian	2
3.	Penguasaan materi	2
4.	Tatakrama dan etika	2

Jumlah	20
Rerata Nilai	

The average value of each tester is calculated by the following formula.

$$N = \frac{\sum(B \times S)}{20 \times 100}$$

20x100

Description: N=value, B=weight, and S=score.

Final Project Policy Analysis in the form of scientific articles

The Final Project in the form of a scientific article is a choice of thesis replacement at least published or indicated by a certificate of acceptance, letter of acceptance, There is a view that the final project in the form of a scientific article to achieve a bachelor's degree must be a continuation of the thesis, in the sense that students must write a thesis and at the same time a scientific article. Another view states, the thesis is nothing but a final project (Penyusun, 2006) Understanding of some parties, the final project is a substitute for academic reports for students who do not complete writing a thesis (Taufiq & Fadlillah, 2015) As another party, the same or different between the final project and the thesis, what is certain is that the writing must be based on the basic principles of scientific research (Neuzil, 2006) The scientific article referred to here is a written work of research results that is commonly published in scientific journals. Scientific journals have levels from national to international (San Fauziya, 2020) The final project in the form of a scientific article does not mean denying the thesis.

The Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nusantara Islamic University strongly encourages students to compile the final project by providing options, namely thesis and scientific articles. Scientific articles that are enforced are articles published in reputable journals. The Final Project of Journal Articles is a scientific work resulting from research and scientific studies carried out by students as one of the requirements for completing studies based on research results. Scientific journal articles are a form of notification or communication that contains scientific papers and is published in electronic and / or printed form in international and national scientific journals accredited by the Ministry of Education and Culture through SINTA (Science and Technology Index) and submitted as a student's final project.

The determination of the final project of the Journal Article aims to provide an alternative to the thesis which has been the only final project in Bachelor's level education within the Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nusantara Islamic University.

The provisions imposed in the final project of this scientific article are;

1. Terms of Reputable International Journal Articles are articles published in journals indexed by Scopus, Web of Science, or other equivalent journals.
2. The provisions of accredited National Journal Articles are articles published in journals accredited by the Ministry of Education and Culture through SINTA (Science and Technology Index) with a SINTA Accreditation rating of 6, 5, or 4.
3. Provisions for TA Reputable International Journal Articles can be written together with a maximum of 4 (four) students and 1 (one) Supervisor.
4. TA National Journal Articles can be written together with a maximum of 2 (two) students and 1 (one) Supervisor.

Based on the above provisions, the final project policy in the form of scientific articles provides an optional opportunity for students to complete the final project with a non-thesis. In essence, the Final Project thesis and scientific articles that distinguish is the output only, as for the process is the same as conducting field research.

This dismisses the notion that the linking of scientific articles is easier and faster to complete studies than the creation of a thesis. Some say, it is better to choose an article than a thesis. Because, the article is

simpler, the page is not thick. This opinion has some truth. First, cohesion and coherence are more restrained in a short, dense page. Cohesion concerns cohesion and wholeness, while coherence includes inter-paragraph relationships. This is a requirement in writing scientific papers. Second, the review of the thesis by the supervisor, because it is thick, takes a long time to include a review of the research methodology and the substance of the content. This is coupled with consistency checks, punctuation, and neatness. It also includes a review of structure, grammar, and more. Article reviews can be more focused because they are written to the point so that the supervisor is more interested in the depth of the substance of the content. Third, even though he chooses a thesis, he must still be poured into scientific articles uploaded to the digital library as a condition for graduation and taking a diploma. This means twice the work in the hope that article reviews run and articles are not sufficiently stored in digital libraries but should be sought to be published in scientific journals. The choice of the final project of scientific articles has been firm since the writing is indeed oriented towards publication in scientific journals (Darmalaksana, Hambali, & Busro, 2021).

There is an impression that scientific articles are easier than theses. In fact, easy and difficult are relative. If writing an article is considered easy, of course, Indonesian publications must exceed Asean countries and India. Indonesian scientific publications are still scarce. Therefore, the writing of scientific articles should be encouraged by all parties. The weight problem is very possible to make an equivalent between a thesis and a scientific article, and it could be that the weight of a scientific article is made even higher, if it is seen as easier than a thesis.

In the submission of research proposals, there is no distinction between scientific articles and theses. Students must first pass the proposal exam. After that, just choose whether the thesis or scientific article is through consultation with the supervisor. As a condition of Munaqasyah scientific articles, students must pocket an LOA (Letter of Acceptance) from a scientific journal that explains the article is accepted for publication. Like the thesis, the trial majlis is open to the assessment of scientific article manuscripts. What if scientific articles experience an acceleration in publication in journals before Munaqasyah. The hearing is still being held for several possible assessments, namely: a) assessment for strengthening proposals for further study to postgraduate; b) assessment for research development with broader benefits; and c) assessment of the possibility of applying for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the form of Patents.

Implications of the final project policy in the form of scientific articles Fostered are also critical thinking skills through scientific article writing exercises. It is understood that the writing of scientific articles is not an innate talent, but rather purely a skill that can be honed through training. In turn, all students can definitely and are trained in writing scientific articles. If the practice of writing articles and scientific publications is understood to have great significance in its various aspects, then intuitively, academic anxiety, and factual, especially for the academic community, Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nusantara Islamic University Bandung.

The applicability of TA in the form of scientific papers at the Faculty of Islamic Religion, University is still new, meaning that it has only been implemented in the 2022/2023 academic year so that the form of success cannot be measured, but researchers conduct interest surveys for students in choosing the final project. The data can be seen in the form of a table below;

Table 3
Student interest in choosing a Final Project

No	Courses	Number of Students	Interest in TA Scientific Articles	Interests of TA Thesis
1	PAI	86	30	56
2	PGMI	13	12	1
3	PBSY	19	4	15
4	KPI	12	5	7
	Sum	130	51	79

From the table above, it is interpreted that the interest of students of the Faculty of Islamic Religion at Nusantara Islamic University to complete the final project in the form of scientific articles is in the sufficient category, the number of students who choose the final project in the form of articles has not reached half of the total number of students. As a prelude to a new policy in the faculty of islamic religion is actually quite good. Applicants for Final Project Scientific articles have a new challenge to complete their studies. It must only be admitted that the ability to write scientific articles is in demand in postgraduate, when graduates take

further studies. Also scientific publications are required for scholarship opportunities and proof of scientific publications can be used as a portfolio when applying to the world of work. Even greater when an article is published in an international journal with a global reputation (Darmalaksana, 2021)

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the final project in the form of non-thesis at the Islamic faculty of the Islamic University of the archipelago begins in the 2022/2023 academic year. The results and discussion of the research concluded that the form of the final project in the faculty of Islamic religion is divided into thesis and scientific articles. Students are declared to have passed scientific articles if they have received an LOA letter of acceptance from a reputable journal called SINTA and are heard in the munaqosah trial. This research concludes that students' interest in choosing the final project in the form of scientific articles is not due to the choice of convenience, but rather more essential including identity, recognition, and appreciation. This research concludes that it is not appropriate to think that writing scientific articles is easier, but all students can certainly present it based on the foundation of integrity. So this study recommends findings to policymakers for consideration of continuing alternative final projects.

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