

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ELIMINATING THE OBLIGATION TO PUBLISH SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN COMPLETING THEIR FINAL ASSIGNMENTS

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Abstract

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis in descriptive form and the table above, it can be concluded that the policy of eliminating the publication of scientific articles for master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students has more weaknesses and threats than strengths and opportunities, as the researcher explains and explains in on. Therefore, researchers conclude that this policy is not yet mature and should not be implemented now. The KEMENDIKBUDRISDIKTI should conduct a comprehensive study and research first by listening to the groups involved, such as students and lecturers.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific journals are periodic publications in academic publishing which generally consist of reports on the latest research with the aim of advancing science. Scientific journals are a form of media for publishing scientific papers (KTI). Scientific journals are in the form of collections of scientific articles that go through a peer review process to obtain the highest possible objectivity (Wikipedia, 2023). Scientific journal publications are often used in several ways, such as functional promotion requirements for lecturers, applications for professors, and final assignment exam requirements for students, especially postgraduate students. The existence of scientific journals is seen as a symbol of work for academics in expressing their ideas and thoughts in writing.

Based on this, postgraduate students of masters, applied masters, doctorates, applied doctors are required to publish journals that have their own criteria and levels as stated in Minister of Research and Higher Education Regulation Number 44 of 2015. However, in Minister of Research and Higher Education Regulation Number 53 of 2023 concerning Quality Assurance in Higher Education, this policy is removed because it burdened students and caused the potential for an outbreak of predatory journals. On the one hand, this policy is seen as a reduction in quality standards. However, on the other hand, this policy is seen as a solution to the burden on students and the source of problems from the spread of predatory journals. This research aims to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the policy of eliminating scientific journal publications for students using the SWOT analysis technique (Permendikbud Nomor 53 Tahun 2023 Penjamin Mutu Pendidikan Tinggi, 2023).

SWOT analysis as an important tool for strategic planning, helps organizations to achieve goals by analyzing the internal and external environment. This analysis ensures that organizational capacity is utilized optimally and has value for consumers, by dividing factors into four domains (Phadermrod, 2019). Strategic management is understood as decision making and taking action by policy stakeholders. SWOT analysis is a strategy for preparing strategic studies of an organization or program, so that it can improve the results and impacts to be achieved (Ahmed, 2015). Strength as a strong aspect that supports a program or organization is defined as strength. Weaknesses are the weak aspects of an institution or program which are defined by weaknesses. Opportunities are aspects that describe conditions outside the organization or program that have the opportunity to succeed or be implemented. Meanwhile, threats indicate conditions outside the organization or program that hinder or endanger the organization or program (Polat, 2019).

This analysis is used to analyze the PIK-R program, so that the program can be implemented optimally. In this research, the SWOT analysis is intended to analyze strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats to conclude the advantages and disadvantages of the policy of eliminating scientific journal publications for postgraduate students including master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students.

METHODS

This research is a qualitative study with a comparative approach that compares the old policy and the new policy regarding the publication of scientific articles by master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). This research uses secondary data obtained from scientific articles, related legislation, scientific magazines, credible websites, and others that are closely related to this research. The data collection technique in this research uses the library research method (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018). The analysis technique in this research uses observation techniques, data collection, data selection, reduction of the most applicable data, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

SWOT Analysis

Anyone who is regularly involved in planning strategy formulation activities and is an actor in the decision-making process in any organization definitely knows that SWOT analysis is a powerful analytical instrument if used appropriately (Nggini, 2019). SWOT analysis is the systematic identification of various factors to formulate company strategy. This analysis is based on logic that can maximize strengths and opportunities, but simultaneously minimize weaknesses and threats (Rangkuti, 2016). Besides that, SWOT (Strength Weakness Opportunity Threats) analysis is an identification that is used in systematically formulating strategies in decision making related to very important matters in a government and also a company, to maximize performance and also targets that have become the main focus, namely the vision and missions of both government agencies and private agencies (Mukhlisin & Hidayat Pasaribu, 2020). This analysis is based on the assumption that an effective strategy will maximize existing strengths and opportunities and minimize weaknesses and threats (Qanita, 2020). When applied accurately, this simple assumption has a huge impact on the design of a successful strategy and analysis of the business environment that provides the information needed to identify the opportunities and threats that exist within the company (Astuti & Ratnawati, 2020).

SWOT is a policy analysis taken based on strength (strengthness), namely seeing what things are strengths as reliable capital, weaknesses (weakness) namely seeing things that are seen as weaknesses so as to form priorities to overcome these weaknesses, opportunities (opportunities) namely what opportunities which can possibly be achieved to overcome weaknesses and support strengths and challenges or threats (treaths), namely things that can be a challenge both in terms of positive and negative aspects so that they can be used as a trigger to improve the performance of an organization to achieve goals effectively and efficiently (Nurochim, 2021).

In this research, SWOT, which consists of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges, is analyzed one by one using the descriptive method and tabular method.

Strengts

The implementation of the policy of eliminating scientific journal publications for master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students is based on students' complaints about completing their final assignments which must be published in scientific journals accredited by Sinta or Scopus and WoS in reputable international journals. Students complain that it takes a long time to get into these journals, up to years. Due to these factors, predatory journals have emerged as a solution for students who want to quickly complete their final assignments.

Weakness

On the other hand, the policy of eliminating the obligation to publish scientific articles has a number of weaknesses. This policy of eliminating the obligation to publish scientific articles is seen as lowering the standards of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology. If the complaint of master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students is the long queues at reputable national and international journals, then the most appropriate solution is to increase the number of journals that have a good reputation on a national and international scale. Apart from lowering standards, this policy of eliminating the obligation to publish scientific articles can give rise to similar new problems such as the emergence of online project jockeys, online prototypes, and so on. The elimination of the obligation to publish scientific articles also does not have clear standards and has the potential to reduce the quality of students in the future.

Opportunities

Apart from strengths and weaknesses, the policy of eliminating the obligation to publish scientific articles has a number of opportunities. This policy is intended to ease the burden on postgraduate students of masters, applied masters, doctorates and applied doctorates. This lightening of the load can have good implications for students' effectiveness in choosing which type of final assignment best suits their abilities and can be done independently. Apart from that, the selected final assignment can be developed by the student concerned at subsequent stages whether it concerns work or further education.

Threats

Even though it has a number of advantages and opportunities, researchers assume that the policy of eliminating the obligation to write scientific articles for master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students has more weaknesses, such as not being fully conceptualized, not having clear standards, and not being a solution. In the end, the threats resulting from the policy of eliminating the obligation to write scientific articles for postgraduate students of master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral degrees will not work and the old policy that has been in place will also stall.

Table 1
SWOT Anlysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
In line with the campus concept	Unclear standards	More and more students are getting jobs straight away	Lacks mature concepts and guidelines
More flexible	Potential to change at any time	The final assignment carried out can be developed at the next stage, either in education or work	Not working
Answers to student complaints	Policies are announced at the end of the period		The old policy also doesn't work
Viewed in line with the competencies possessed by students	Does not involve groups involved such as students and lecturers. Does not guarantee more solutions and effectiveness than previous policies		The quality of graduating students is decreasing
	Does not involve groups involved such as students and lecturers. Does not guarantee more solutions and effectiveness than previous policies		More and more students are unemployed

Source: Data Processed By Researcher, 2023

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis in descriptive form and the table above, it can be concluded that the policy of eliminating the publication of scientific articles for master's, applied master's, doctoral and applied doctoral students has more weaknesses and threats than strengths and opportunities, as the researcher explains and explains in on. Therefore, researchers conclude that this policy is not yet mature and should not be implemented now. The KEMENDIKBUDRISDIKTI should conduct a comprehensive study and research first by listening to the groups involved, such as students and lecturers.

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