

# Preparation of Accreditation for Scientific Journal Quality Assurance

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**Abstract**— Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education number 9 of 2018 concerning Accreditation of Scientific Journals is a very important part of the effort to reform the bureaucratic quality assurance management of national scientific journals. Publishers of scientific journals must maintain and improve the quality of their publications so that their publications become a vehicle for scientific communication between researchers, academics, and the user community in achieving their goals, namely developing science and meeting development needs in Indonesia. Journal accreditation is a form of quality control of scientific journals. Scientific journals submitted for accreditation must meet the specified requirements. This study aims to determine the preparation for accreditation to improve the quality of scientific journals. This research is descriptive comparative in nature with the research data being electronic scientific journals registered at OJS. The study results show that in terms of publication period, most scientific journals have been able to apply for accreditation, but for the completeness of other requirements, they have not been fulfilled.

**Keywords**— Accreditation, quality assurance, scientific journal.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Publication in scientific journals became very important after the requirements for promotion at each level of position were determined for lecturers, teachers, researchers, widyaiswara, engineers, and other functional functionalities [1]. In addition, to maintain honorary allowances for Professorship and Head Lecturer positions in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Permenristekdikti) Number 20 of 2017 [2], scientific publications in accredited journals are required. According to the National Standards for Higher Education, the graduation of master's and doctoral students also requires the same thing.

Meeting this need requires more than 8,000 nationally accredited scientific journals. Journal accreditation is a form of official recognition of the quality assurance of scientific journals through the activities of evaluating the fairness of manuscript screening, management feasibility, and timeliness of publication of the journal. To meet the needs of accredited national scientific journals and bureaucratic reform of national scientific journal accreditation services, the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education issued Permenristekdikti Number 9 of 2018 concerning Accreditation of Scientific Journals [3]. Submission of accreditation of scientific journals according to the new regulations begins on June 1 2018. The registration period for scientific journal accreditation is open throughout the year, as is the

accreditation assessment process. Accreditation results are determined every two months.

Accreditation Rating is divided into 6: Rating 1, grades 85 to 100; Rank 2, a minimum score of 70; Rank 3, a minimum score of 60; Rank 4, a minimum score of 50; Rank 5, a minimum score of 40; and Rank 6, with a minimum score of 30. The rating is intended to provide options for career development institutions for functional positions in order to select the appropriate scientific journal accreditation rating for the requirements for applying for a promotion to functional positions. Provisions regarding these requirements will be regulated later by the respective functional position supervisory agencies. With the issuance of the Permenristekdikti, all institutions that foster functional positions and higher education leaders are expected to be able to readjust all provisions related to the category of accredited scientific journals as requirements for scientific publications.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Scientific Journal

A scientific journal is a form of reporting or communication that contains scientific work and is published regularly in electronic and/or printed form. Scientific journals can: a. issued by universities, professional organizations, ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, research and development institutions, educational institutions, publishing companies, and/or business entities; and/or b. affiliated with universities, professional organizations, ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, research and development institutions, educational institutions, and/or business entities. Scientific Journal functions:

- registering scholarly activities;
- archiving the findings of scientific scholarly activities;
- recognize the results of activities that meet scientific requirements;
- disseminate the results of scholarly activities;
- disseminate the results of community service; and
- protect the work of researchers/scholars.

A journal is said to be a scientific journal, if at least it meets the following requirements:

- contains articles that actually advance science, technology, and/or art based on the results of research, engineering, and/or studies containing findings and/or original thoughts and are not plagiarized;

- b. has a qualified journal editing board in accordance with the field of science that represents the fields of science, technology, and/or art;
- c. involving qualified peer reviewers in accordance with the field of journal science from various universities and/or research and development agencies as well as different industries from within and/or abroad who screens manuscripts objectively;
- d. use Indonesian and/or the official language of the United Nations;
- e. maintain consistency of writing style and appearance format;
- f. managed and published electronically through information and communication technology networks;
- g. published according to schedule; and
- h. has an international standard serial number electronically (Electronic International Standard Serial Number/EISSN) and a digital object identifier (DOI).

#### *B. Scientific Journal Accreditation*

Article 5 paragraph 1 Permenristekdikti Number 9 of 2018 states that scientific journals are accredited. Accreditation aims to improve the quality and relevance of scientific journals, as well as increase Indonesia's competitiveness (Article 5 Paragraph 2 Permenristekdikti Number 9 of 2018). The scientific journal accreditation process is carried out electronically through information and communication technology networks.

#### *C. Scientific Journal Accreditation Requirements*

Scientific journals submitted for accreditation must meet the following requirements:

1. Has an electronic international standard serial number (EISSN). The name of the journal must match what is registered on [issn.lipi.go.id](http://issn.lipi.go.id).
2. Has a digital object identifier (DOI).
3. Include the requirements for publication ethics (publication ethics statement) on the journal page.
4. Scientific journals must be scientific in nature, meaning that they contain articles that actually advance science, technology, and/or art based on the results of research, engineering, and/or studies that contain findings and/or ideas that are original and not plagiarized.
5. Scientific journals have been published for at least two consecutive years, counting backwards from the date or month of application for accreditation.
6. The frequency of publication of scientific journals is at least twice a year on a regular basis.
7. The number of articles per publication is at least five articles, except for journals which only contain articles reviewing certain fields of knowledge.
8. Has a special Google scholar profile for journals
9. Listed on the Portal Garuda ([garuda.ristekdikti.go.id](http://garuda.ristekdikti.go.id))

#### *D. Accreditation Submission Procedures*

Submission of accreditation proposals follows the following procedure:

1. The chief editor/editor of a scientific journal applying for accreditation through the ARJUNA website (<http://arjuna2.ristekdikti.go.id>) is required:
  - a. fill out and upload the accreditation submission form;
  - b. fill in the biodata form of the board of editors/editors/bestari partners involved;
  - c. fill out a self-evaluation form; and
  - d. upload evidence of the active involvement of the reviewer partner and/or the editorial board on the website for each article (in the form of electronic correspondence, reviewer partner comments, revised manuscripts, or assessment formats by providing a user login and password as an editor to the accreditation assessor team).
2. Application for accreditation can be made at any time.

#### *E. Scientific Journal Accreditation Results*

The results of scientific journal accreditation consist of:

- a. rank 1 (one) with a value of (n),  $85 \text{ (eighty five)} \leq n \leq 100 \text{ (one hundred)}$ ;
- b. rank 2 (two) with value (n),  $70 \text{ (seventy)} \leq n < 85 \text{ (eighty five)}$ ;
- c. rank 3 (three) with a value of (n),  $60 \text{ (sixty)} \leq n < 70 \text{ (seventy)}$ ;
- d. rank 4 (four) with a value of (n),  $50 \text{ (fifty)} \leq n < 60 \text{ (sixty)}$ ;
- e. rank 5 (five) with a value of (n),  $40 \text{ (fourty)} \leq n < 50 \text{ (fifty)}$ ; and
- f. rank 6 (six) with a value of (n),  $30 \text{ (thirty)} \leq n < 40 \text{ (forty)}$ .

The results of the accreditation of scientific journals determined by the accreditation team are used by the functional position credit score assessment team to assess the substance of the article. Accredited scientific journals can be stored in the national repository system and can be used for knowledge management purposes in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The ranking of accredited journals can be seen on the SINTA portal (<http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id>) under the name Sinta 1 to 6. For journals whose score is less than 30, special guidance will be given by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education through the mechanism training and mentoring so that these journals can be accredited.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study aims to determine the readiness of applying for accreditation of electronic scientific journals at the Samarinda State Polytechnic. This is important to analyze in order to improve the quality of scientific journals. This research is descriptive comparative. The research data is an electronic scientific journal that is registered and receives assistance in journal management at the Samarinda State Polytechnic.

### IV. RESEARCH RESULT

Electronic scientific journals at the Samarinda State Polytechnic and receiving financial assistance for journal management until 2022 have recorded 12 journals. However, only 2 journals have been nationally accredited (SINTA), while 2 journals are applying for accreditation and the

remaining 8 journals have not been accredited/applied for accreditation.

TABLE I. List of Scientific Journals at Samarinda State Polytechnic

Description	Amount
Accredited journal	2
Journal that are applying for accreditation	2
Unaccredited journal	8

All journals at the Samarinda State Polytechnic have been published for more than 2 years. However, most of these journals are not yet nationally accredited. The application for journal accreditation is constrained by several requirements that have not been met by each journal, among others, there are journals that do not yet have an e-ISSN, do not has an active DOI, has not included publication ethics, and has not been registered on the Portal Garuda.

TABLE III. Accreditation Requirements

Number	Accreditation Requirement	Yes	No
1	Has an e-ISSN	11	1
2	The publication is scientific	12	-
3	Has an active Digital Objek Identifier (DOI)	6	6
4	Published at least two consecutive years	12	-
5	Minimum published twice a year	12	-
6	Minimum 5 articles per issue	12	-
7	Publication ethics	8	4
8	Listed on Portal Garuda	10	2

Based on the results of data collection on the completeness of the accreditation requirements, there are still several journals that have not been able to apply for accreditation. However, most journals should be able to apply for the accreditation process because the necessary conditions have been met.

The role of the manager is very important in fulfilling the journal accreditation requirements so that it can be registered for the accreditation process. The current scientific journal accreditation process is also very easy because it is done electronically through information and communication technology networks. Accreditation of scientific journals is very important because it guarantees the quality of scientific

journals through the fairness of manuscript screening, management feasibility, and timeliness of publication of scientific journals. Accredited scientific journals can be used by the functional position credit score assessment team to evaluate the substance of the article. Accredited scientific journals will be stored in the national repository system and can be used for knowledge management purposes in accordance with statutory provisions.

### V. CONCLUSION

There are still journals in the Samarinda state polytechnic that do not meet the requirements for journal accreditation applications, including journals that do not has an e-ISSN, do not has an active DOI, has not included publication ethics, and has not been registered on the Portal Garuda. Journal managers should increase efforts so that the journals they manage can be immediately registered for journal accreditation because these journals have been published for more than 2 years. Journal accreditation will improve the quality of scientific journal management, and have an impact on the recognition of lecturers' scientific works that can be used to fulfill lecturers' functional obligations. Funding support for journal management from the management of the Samarinda State Polytechnic has been provided, so it is an obligation for journal managers to improve the status of journals to become nationally accredited.

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