











# Enhancing Academic Publication Performance at Higher Education

Eko Pramudya Laksana<sup>1</sup>, Betty Masruroh<sup>1\*</sup>, Hariyono Hariyono<sup>1</sup>, Aji Prasetya Wibawa<sup>1</sup>, Lisa Ramadhani Harianti<sup>1</sup>, Roni Herdianto<sup>1</sup>, Bayu Koen Anggoro<sup>1</sup>, Vira Setia Ningrum<sup>1</sup>, Prananda Anugrah<sup>1</sup>, Ghada Abd Elsattar Mohammed Oraby<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Negeri Malang, Semarang St. No. 5, Malang, East Java, 65145, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 11884, Egypt

\*Corresponding author, email: betty.masruroh@um.ac.id

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## Abstract

The academic publication serves as one of the central criteria in higher education ranking. Consequently, each university formulate a particular strategy for improving its academic publication, such as through the mapping and prediction of academic publication. This study aims to outline and foresee the growth of academic publications of Universitas Negeri Malang (UM), Indonesia. The retrospective analysis using the bibliometric method and time series analysis using Exponential Triple Smoothing was carried out in establishing the strategy for university ranking. The dataset was obtained from the Scopus database and Sinta database from the Ministry of Education and Culture from 2018-2022. The result of forecasting suggested a possible increase in publication from Universitas Negeri Malang on Scopus between 2023-2027. Meanwhile, the publication in Sinta database is predicted to be relatively stagnant. Consequently, six publication strategies have been formulated to enhance the academic publication of Universitas Negeri Malang.

## 1. Introduction

Academic publications carry a crucial role in high education. The findings of scholarly research, innovation, creative endeavors, and novel discoveries are disseminated to a diverse readership through academic publications. International academic publications and citations are one of the main criteria in the world university ranking (Hazelkorn, 2015). This criterion serves as a crucial indicator to globalize higher education institutions. Consequently, as described by Chou and Chan (2016), the government and higher education institutions should accelerate their international academic publications as, ideally, higher education should conduct research, and community services, along with teaching and learning activities (Awang, Mohamed, Ahmad, & Nasir, 2021). The significant increase in academic publications necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the prevailing publication trends.

Several studies have examined various strategies implemented by universities to enhance academic publication performance, including capacity building, policy reform, collaboration, and publication support systems (Ansor, 2017; Barroga & Mitoma, 2019; Butler, 2003; Cameron et al., 2009; Darmalaksana, 2021; Gea-Valor et al., 2014; Jannah, 2018; Listiana et al., 2021; McGrail et al., 2006; Muminah et al., 2022; Purwanto et al., 2021; Sucipto et al., 2022; Supriyadi et al., 2020). In addition to strategic approaches, other studies have focused on examining the development and dynamics of academic publication in higher education through bibliometric analysis (Moed et al., 1985; van Raan, 1999). Bibliometric analysis enables the evaluation of various aspects of publication, such as total citations (Masruroh, Laksana, Rosyida, Harianti, & Maysa, 2022), research collaboration, authors' productivity, and the characteristics of academic publications (Rohanda & Winoto, 2019). Collectively, these studies provide valuable insights into understanding trends and impacts of scientific publication in tertiary institutions, particularly in the context of Universitas Negeri Malang, which actively promotes excellence in learning innovation.

However, despite the growing body of research on publication strategies and bibliometric analysis, there is still a lack of studies that systematically map and forecast the development of academic publications at the institutional level, particularly using an integrated bibliometric and Exponential Triple Smoothing (ETS) approach. Specifically, no prior study has comprehensively examined the progression and future projection of academic publications at Universitas Negeri Malang based on these methods. Such systematic mapping and forecasting are crucial, as they provide empirical evidence for formulating more accurate and data-driven

publication strategies. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the profile of academic publications at Universitas Negeri Malang from 2018 to 2022 using bibliometric analysis and to forecast its publication growth for the subsequent five years using the ETS method. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a scientific reference for future institutional publication policy and strategy formulation.

## 2. Method

This study adopted a quantitative approach with retrospective analysis using bibliometric and time series analysis. These methodologies were selected to analyze Universitas Negeri Malang's academic publication in 2018-2022 and predict its academic publication in the future five years. The details of the research procedures are illustrated in Figure 1. The data were garnered from Scopus and Sinta (Ministry of Education and Culture) databases. Scopus is a widely recognized abstract and citation database that contains a comprehensive collection of academic research literature. Similarly, Sinta (Science and Technology Index) is a database and ranking system developed by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Indonesia. Journals and conference proceedings included in Scopus and Sinta undergo a strict screening procedure to assure quality and relevance. The dataset from Scopus was used for mapping the international publication, while the dataset from Sinta (Ministry of Education and Culture) was adopted for mapping the national publication (Lukman et al., 2018).

Initially, the metadata were stored in the CSV format. Then, the retrospective analysis was carried out using the VOS viewer software as it offered attractive and communicative visualization (Cavalcante, Coelho, & Bairrada, 2021; Waltman, Van Eck, & Noyons, 2010). Meanwhile, for the time series analysis, the data were processed through the Exponential Triple Smoothing (ETS) method. This analysis facilitates prediction of the future condition using the data from previous years (Brentan, Luvizotto Jr, Herrera, Izquierdo, & Pérez-García, 2017; BuHamra, Smaoui, & Gabr, 2003; Dewi, Kartikasari, & Mursityo, 2014; M. H. Lee, 2012; Masruroh, Deffinika, & Farida, 2023; K. Nugroho, 2016; Saleh, Irwansyah, Eng, Anra, & Kom, 2017). Further, the results provide apparent and structured illustrations which useful for effective future publication strategy formulation.



Figure 1. Research Procedure

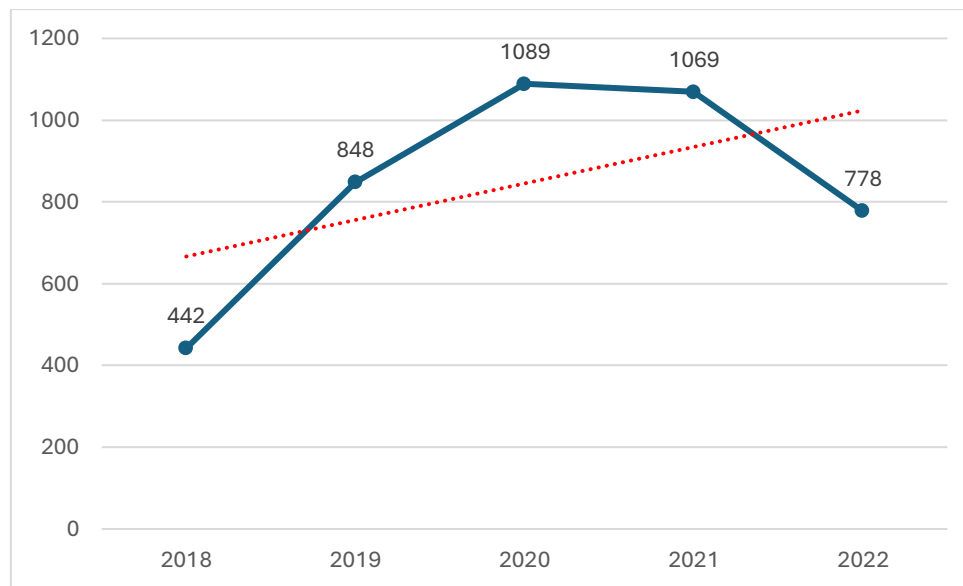
## 3. Results and Discussion

The international academic publication data of Universitas Negeri Malang between 2018 and 2020 were obtained from the Scopus database, while the data for its national publication were garnered from the Sinta database. The retrospective analysis was conducted to identify the total publication and authors with the highest publication from Universitas Negeri Malang and its academic publication trend. Meanwhile, the time series analysis was performed to foresee its total academic publication between 2023 and 2027. In detail, the specific analysis results are discussed in the following.

### 3.1. Retrospective Analysis of Academic Publication from Universitas Negeri Malang

Following the analysis result, the total publication of Universitas Negeri Malang in Scopus-indexed journals is illustrated in Figure 2. In general, Universitas Negeri Malang's academic publications exhibit an upward trajectory, indicating a notable positive increasing trend. A significant increase is apparent in the total publication in 2018 than in 2022. This significant increase in publication number from the academic community of Universitas Negeri Malang is linear with the national academic publication target described in Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan 2020-2024 (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). Putera, Suryanto, Ningrum, Widianingsih, and Rianto (2022) also reported an increased academic publications in reputable international journals from Indonesian authors.

In the following period, 2020-2022, a gradual decrease is observed. Similar to these results, the decline of academic publication has also been reported in other Indonesian universities (Nugroho (2021)). One of the influencing factors for this lower scholarly publication is the social distancing during the Covid-19 pandemic, which hinders the field data collection process. Besides, this decrease is also induced by the change in global research trends, along with change in institutional research policies (i.e., allocation of funds) and research priority (Kim, 2021; Nugroho, 2021; Putera et al., 2022).



**Figure 2. Total Academic Publication of Universitas Negeri Malang in Scopus between 2018-2020**

The authors from Universitas Negeri Malang, with the highest publication in Scopus between 2018 and 2022, are listed in Table 1. The data suggest that among 15 authors, three of them have more than 100 publications. Meanwhile, the other 12 authors have 55 to 99 publications within five years. In total, the works of these 15 authors made up 31% of the total Universitas Negeri Malang’s publications from 2018 to 2022. The remaining 69% of publications are from the other 1.168 lecturers from Universitas Negeri Malang. From this number, on average, each community member of Universitas Negeri Malang produces 3 (2.499) publications in five years. This finding signifies the need for the academic community of Universitas Negeri Malang to enhance their scholarly writing productivity.

**Table 1. List of 15 Authors with the Highest Publication in Scopus from Universitas Negeri Malang 2018-2022**

No	Name	Research area	Total publication
1	Ahmad Taufiq	Material Science	168
2	Nandang Mufti	Material Science	120
3	Hendra Susanto	Molecular Metabolic Medicine; Metabolic Syndrome; Cancer	101
4	Aji Prasetya Wibawa	Machine Translation; Natural Language Processing; Social Informatics; Javanese Culture; Socio-Inspired Algorithm	98
5	Siti Zubaidah	Biology and Biology Education	95
6	RR. Poppy Puspitasari	Nanotechnology; Mechanical Properties	92
7	A.N. Afandi	Power and Energy Systems	91
8	Langlang Gumilar	Electrical Power System; Power Quality Renewable Energy; Energy Management	80
9	Toto Nusantara	Applied Mathematics; Mathematics Education	79
10	Markus Diantoro	Physics; Materials Science for Energi	78
11	Arif Hidayat	Physics	67
12	Punaji Setyosari	Education Technology; Learning Design	64
13	Bagus Shandy Narmaditya	Education; Economics Finance; Development Economics; Economic Education	63
14	Hadi Suwono	Biology and Science Education	56
15	Cholis Sa’dijah	Mathematics Education; Assessment; Developmental Research	55

In addition, the author network from Universitas Negeri Malang in Scopus-indexed journals is illustrated in Figure 3. The result indicates that the author with the highest publication, A. Taufiq from the science field, has the broadest author network. The more extensive and considerable number of networks represents the high collaboration of the authors. Besides, the results also suggest a robust author network among the authors in the field of science due to the increased total publication number in this field. Shen et al. (2022) uncovered a positive correlation between authors’ collaboration and a higher number of publications. In other words, demonstrate that a majority of the publications are characterized as a collaborative research paper.

In addition, Figure 3 also presents a number of authors with limited networks. Consequently, their minimum collaboration results in a low number of publications in Scopus-indexed journals. Therefore, intensive efforts and strategies to enhance future academic publications are necessary.

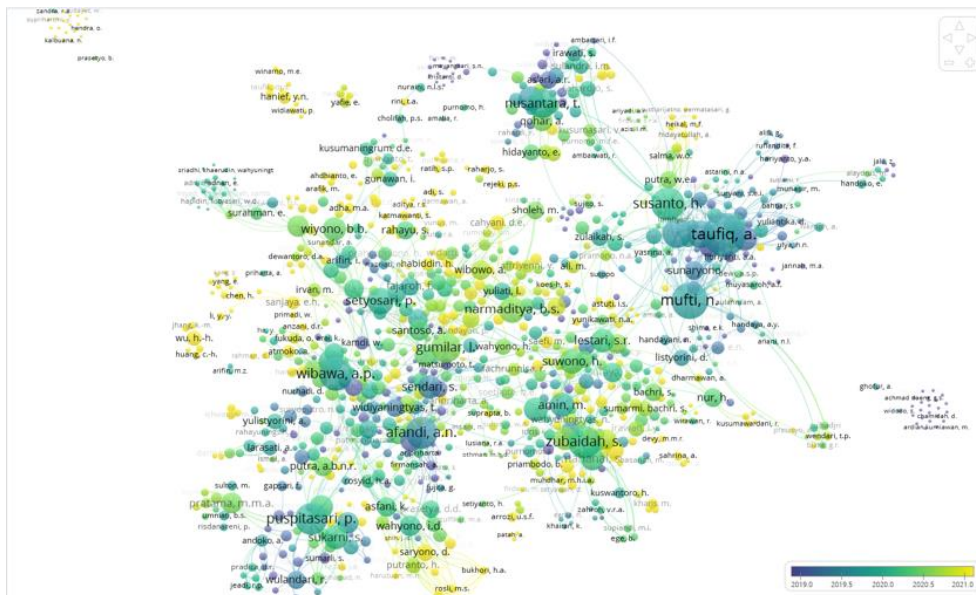


Figure 3. Illustration of Authors Network from Universitas Negeri Malang in Scopus

In general, the publications in the field of natural science from Universitas Negeri Malang are higher than those in the social humanities field (Putera et al., 2022). According to data presented in Table 2, the total publication in the science field (71%) dominates the publication of Universitas Negeri Malang in Scopus. This finding correlates with the Indonesian government policy that targets higher publication in reputable international journals for every 100 human resources in the field of science and technology (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Besides, the research in the areas of Biology, Physics, Chemistry, and engineering is perceived to offer greater significance toward the technology and medical field, which influence the available funding in those fields (Olsson, Jerneck, Thoren, Persson, & O’Byrne, 2015). Further, the total publication presented in Table 2 (4.650) is higher than the total publication summarized in Figure 1 (4.226), signifying major interdisciplinary publications leading to the multidisciplinary research trend in the Universitas Negeri Malang.

Table 2. Four Major Research Areas of Publication for Universitas Negeri Malang between 2018-2022

No	Research Area	Total
1	Physics and Astronomy	1374
2	Social Science	1338
3	Engineering	1088
4	Computer Science	850

According to data from the Sinta database, the total publication from Universitas Negeri Malang between 2018 to 2022 is relatively stagnant, as presented in Figure 4. Further, we identified a decreasing trend of publication in 2022. Despite the noticeable increase in the number of publications from 2018 to 2021, this surge has not led to a substantial improvement in the overall publication output of Universitas Negeri Malang. On the contrary, it has transformed the previously ascending trend into stagnation.

Similar to the illustration of publication in a Scopus-indexed journal presented in Figure 5, Figure 1 shows an increase of publication in the Sinta database from 2018 to 2021, followed by a significant decrease in 2022. In 2021, Universitas Negeri Malang enforced the *Gerakan Mahasiswa Satu Karya Satu Tahun (Gemakarsata)* (one year one masterpiece from a student program) (Universitas Negeri Malang, 2020). In the same year, the university also enacted a policy that permits the replacement of undergraduate dissertations or final assignments by scientific publication in nationally or internationally accredited journals (Universitas Negeri Malang, 2020b). Consequently, these two policies encourage students to publish the work in a journal managed by institutions affiliated with either Universitas Negeri Malang or external institutions. Further, Universitas Negeri Malang also manages 90 journals to facilitate the publication of research from its academic community. Therefore, the academic community of Universitas Negeri Malang is provided with more extensive opportunities to disseminate their scholarly piece, thus indirectly contributing to the advancement of the university’s publication level.

In addition, the decreasing publication from Universitas Negeri Malang in the Sinta database during 2022 can also be attributed to a shift in the intended outcome of research grants disbursed by the institution (LPPM UM, 2022). In 2021, publication in a nationally accredited journal (Sinta) has been positioned as the targeted

output from the university research grants, but the recent policies obligate the researchers to publish their pieces only in the Scopus-indexed journal (LPPM UM, 2022). As a result, the Scopus index has garnered notable prominence, primarily due to the prevailing inclination of researchers to disseminate their scholarly work through Scopus-indexed journals (Fry, Lynham, & Tran, 2023).

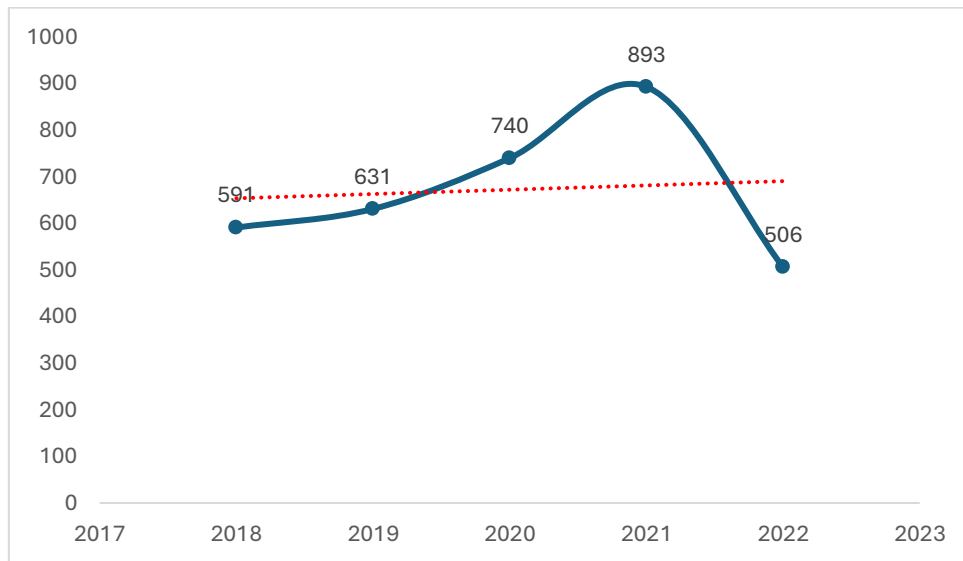


Figure 4. Total Academic Publication from Universitas Negeri Malang from Sinta Database between 2018-2022

### 3.2. Results of Time Series Analysis

The results of the Universitas Negeri Malang’s publication forecast using ETS are presented in Figure 5. Collectively, there is an indication of a forthcoming rise in the Universitas Negeri Malang publications indexed within the Scopus database. Besides, in Figure 5, the purple line illustrates the upper confidence bound, which represents the possibility of the highest number of publications, while the green line is the lower confidence bound, which shows the lowest prediction. The red line shows the closest moderate predictive value to the linear regression line. Thus, the data signify the tendency to increase academic publication for Universitas Negeri Malang. Even in lower confidence, the publication growth trend does not appear to have fallen significantly.

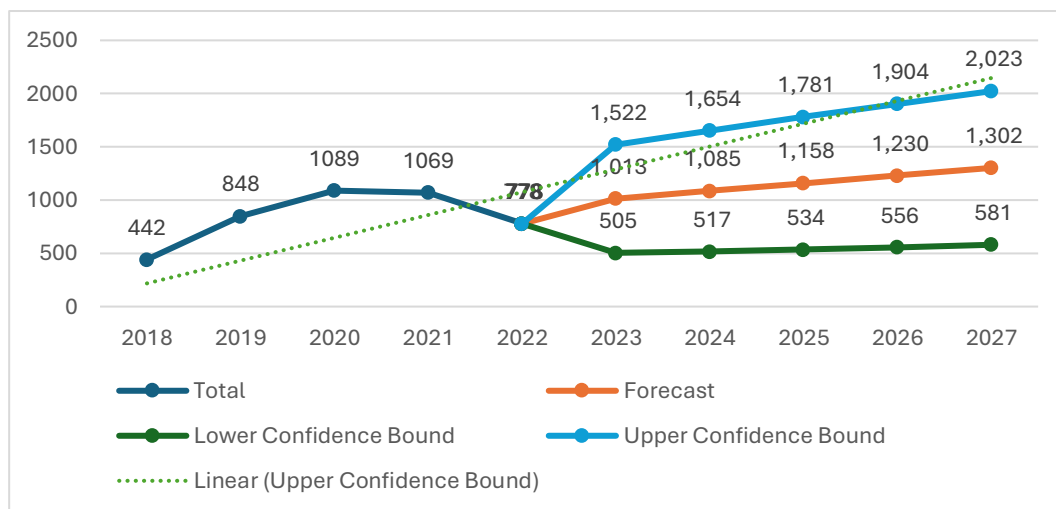


Figure 5. Predicted Publication from Universitas Negeri Malang in Scopus

In addition, the Universitas Negeri Malang publication in the Sinta database is forecasted to be stagnant, as illustrated in Figure 6. Similar to Figure 5, the purple-colored line in Figure 6 shows the upper confidence bound, signifying the potential highest number of publications for Universitas Negeri Malang. Conversely, the green-colored line corresponds to the lower confidence bound, indicating the lowest projected value. Furthermore, the red-colored line signifies a moderately predicted value that closely aligns with the linear regression line. The obtained data inferred that Universitas Negeri Malang’s publication tendency in the Sinta database remains constant. Additionally, based on the upper confidence bound outcomes, there is no substantial observable upward trajectory in its publication growth.

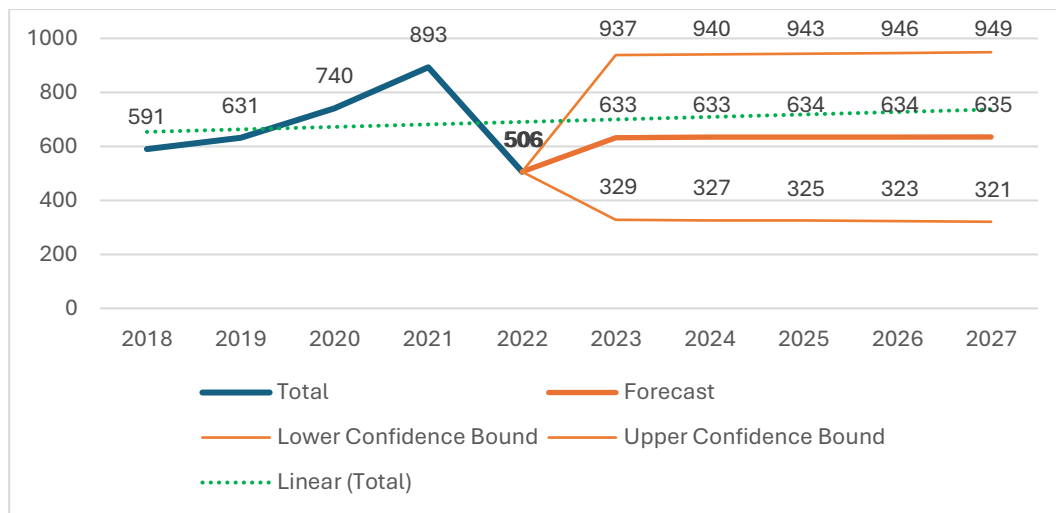


Figure 6. Progression of Universitas Negeri Malang Publication in Sinta Database

### 3.3. Strategy for Accelerating Academic Publication from Universitas Negeri Malang

Following the retrospective and time series analysis, a total of six approaches have been delineated. The execution of these strategies involves diverse, relevant stakeholders to scholarly publication, encompassing policy makers, internal researchers, international scholars, publishers, and funding entities.

The first strategy is proficient time management. As widely acknowledged, teaching and research are two primary responsibilities of academic members of a university. Daumiller and Dresel (2021); Hughes (2019); Lee and Quek (2018); Mitchell and Rich (2021); Mitten and Ross (2016) reported that achieving optimal outcomes in both teaching and research concurrently, can be challenging. However, Chakraborty and Biswas (2019); Crampsie, Neville, and Henry (2020); Daumiller and Dresel (2021); Jung and Choi (2022) uncovered that the attainment of maximal results in both domains requires individuals to allocate their time effectively between teaching and research activities. Further, Al-Hussami et al. (2021); Davis, Jones, Mahatmya, and Garner (2020); Joseph, Oh, and Ackerman (2018); Nikolayeva (2018); Ressler and Richards (2017); Ruder dan Stanford (2018); Suhardi, Fuad, and Rosyidi (2019) asserted that recruiting teaching assistants and guest lecturers during the learning activities aid the faculty members to focus more on their research. Therefore, it can serve as an alternative approach to maximizing outcomes in both areas. Furthermore, emphasizing the significance of research within the academic community is also useful for fostering the desire and inclination towards conducting research.

The second strategy is aligning with global research trends. Academic communities garner extensive opportunities to discern research gaps by aligning their research topic with worldwide research trends. As reported in a study, nearly 100% of studies, excluding those within the medical domain, have sought to examine the factors and elements unexplored by the previous investigations (Makel & Plucker, 2014). This procedure facilitates the research of novel ideas that bear intrinsic novelty value. Consequently, embracing global research trends serves to catalyze innovation and foster more substantive research contributions.

On the other hand, the third strategy involves the expansion of collaboration among authors. Broader collaboration among researchers enhances the opportunities for exchanging perspectives, information, and knowledge. Besides, collaborative interactions among researchers also facilitate the emergence of exceptionally innovative research with improved quality (McCabe, Parker, Osegowitsch, & Cox, 2021). Further, de Frutos-Belizón et al. (2023) expound on significant improvement in the research quality of an institution through collaboration with international researchers. The presence of extensive collaboration yields articles with excellent quality and high relevance in the context of scholarly inquiry.

Facilitating the development of scholarly writing skills constitutes the fourth strategy. Providing training on scholarly writing skills has been one of the practical and essential approaches to enhancing academic publication output. This proposition is substantiated by research performed by Doyan, Susilawati, and Harjono (2021); Firmansyah, Arham, and Qadri (2020); Purwanto et al. (2021); Rahim, Malik, Hastuti, Syam, and Sabar (2020). The training includes instructional content pertaining to the composition of research articles and research proposals, along with the provision of experts to facilitate research-related consultations. Essentially, Universitas Negeri Malang (UM) has invited a number of experts in academic publication within the Center of Academic Publication of the Research and Community Engagement Institute (LPPM UM) for publication-related consultations. Further, to elevate its academic publication, Universitas Negeri Malang should reinforce the

implementation of the "One Work, One Year" Student Movement (*Gerakan Mahasiswa Satu Karya Satu Tahun* or *Gemakarsata*) across its faculties.

Funding and incentives for the publication of scientific papers become the sixth strategy. Dickersin, Min, and Meinert (1992) described the close correlation between funding and publication, while incentives serve as stimulating factors for researchers to augment their publication productivity. (Andersen & Pallesen, 2008). In China, researchers are given two types of incentive schemes, namely cash rewards and promotion opportunities (Xu, Rose, & Oancea, 2021). However, such allocation of funding and incentives carries a number of challenges. Fehr and Schmidt (2004) reported that incentives may drive researchers to excel in their research, but it can simultaneously diminish their efforts in other domains, such as teaching and administrative tasks, which lack corresponding funding. Conversely, Butler (2003) and Weingart (2005) suggest that incentivizing publication can lead to a high number of research publications, albeit of lower quality. Therefore, the strategy of providing funding and incentives requires careful consideration from a multitude of viewpoints.

The final strategy entails the establishment of an Academic Publication Management program. This program generates graduates who contribute to the scientific publication sector and industry, as well as fulfilling the demands for scholarly content in terms of both quantity and quality (Wibawa et al., 2022). In the long term, this initiative can potentially lead to a growing volume of publications.

In the attempt to enhance scholarly manuscript dissemination from Universitas Negeri Malang (UM), thorough research and assessment of the potential influencing factors for its academic publication are necessary. A more comprehensive understanding of the determinants impacting academic publication is essential for establishing pertinent policies to accelerate its publication. Further, the significantly growing academic publications will constitute a vital factor in attaining more outstanding quality and reputation. The struggles for fostering academic publication at Universitas Negeri Malang assume paramount significance in advancing university accomplishments and contributions to the global academic community.

## 4. Conclusion

The analysis results on publications of Universitas Negeri Malang using the Scopus and Sinta dataset indicates an upward trend from 2018 to 2022. In contrast, predictions for 2023-2027 show an upward trajectory for Scopus publications and a stagnant trend for Sinta publications. The fluctuations in Universitas Negeri Malang publication numbers are influenced by internal and external factors. The challenges stemming from internal factors can be mitigated through effective collaboration among involved stakeholders, while challenges attributed to external factors can be addressed by enhancing partnerships with foreign authors and aligning with global research trends. The performance of Universitas Negeri Malang academic publications can be improved through various strategies, including effective time management, aligning with global research trends, expanding author collaborations, facilitating the development of scholarly writing skills, engaging with publishers and conferences, providing funding and incentives for published works, and establishing an Academic Publication Management program. Further, research concerning strategy implementation is necessary to evaluate their effectiveness.

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All authors have equal contributions to the paper. All the authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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## Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/ or publication of this article.

## Data Availability

The datasets generated during and/ or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Declaration on AI Use

The authors declare that no artificial intelligence (AI) or AI-assisted tools were used in the preparation of this manuscript. AI were used only to improve readability and language under strict human oversight; no content, ideas, analyses, or conclusions were generated by AI.

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