

Editorial Article

Artikel Editorial

## Improving Integrity in Research and Higher Education: An Indonesian Perspective

### [Meningkatkan Integritas Dalam Riset dan Pendidikan Tinggi: Sebuah Perspektif Indonesia]

Uli Kozok

Department of Hawaiian and Indo-Pacific Languages and Literatures  
University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Ide Bagus Siaputra

Fakultas Psikologi  
Universitas Surabaya

Students and lecturers have challenges in publishing the results of their researches and studies as a requirement for graduation, promotion, or performance evaluation for institutions. This can bring up a variety of behaviors in producing scientific papers, ranging from those that should be emulated, questioned, doubtful, to being considered violations. The Indonesian government has issued regulations on academic integrity in producing scientific papers, but there are still new challenges such as misinformation and the use of artificial intelligence. Therefore, there is a need for indicators received together about the level of reasonableness in producing scientific work. This indicator must be relevant globally and accommodative to the local context. To strive for this, it is important to strive for dialogue between the academic community and the government to review publication policies and ensure that the regulations are effective and adaptive to the times and technological progress.

*Keywords:* indicators agreed upon, academic integrity, scientific work, publication policy

Mahasiswa dan dosen memiliki tantangan dalam mempublikasikan hasil penelitian dan studi mereka sebagai syarat kelulusan, kenaikan jabatan, atau evaluasi kinerja bagi lembaga. Hal ini dapat memunculkan beragam perilaku dalam menghasilkan karya ilmiah, mulai dari yang patut dicontoh, dipertanyakan, meragukan, hingga dianggap pelanggaran. Pemerintah Indonesia sudah menerbitkan peraturan tentang integritas akademik dalam menghasilkan karya ilmiah, namun masih ada tantangan baru seperti misinformasi dan penggunaan kecerdasan buatan. Maka dari itu, perlu ada indikator yang diterima bersama tentang tingkat kewajaran dalam menghasilkan karya ilmiah. Indikator ini harus relevan secara global dan akomodatif dengan konteks lokal. Untuk mengupayakan hal tersebut, penting untuk mengupayakan dialog antara sivitas akademika dan pemerintah untuk meninjau kembali kebijakan publikasi dan memastikan bahwa peraturan tersebut efektif dan adaptif terhadap perkembangan zaman dan kemajuan teknologi.

*Kata kunci:* indikator yang disepakati bersama, integritas akademik, karya ilmiah, kebijakan publikasi

Received/Masuk:  
25 November/November 2022

Accepted/Terima:  
25 December/Desember 2022

Published/Terbit:  
25 January/Januari 2023

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to: | Korespondensi sehubungan dengan artikel ini ditujukan pada:  
ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Surabaya, Jalan Raya Kalirungkt, Surabaya 60293, Indonesia.  
E-Mail: [anima@unit.ubaya.ac.id](mailto:anima@unit.ubaya.ac.id)

#### A History of Existing Academic Misconducts

Research and publications appear to be an obligation that must be fulfilled by the academic community (*civitas academica*), lecturers, and university students.

#### Sejarah Pelanggaran Akademik yang Terjadi

Penelitian dan publikasi tampaknya menjadi suatu kewajiban yang perlu dipenuhi oleh kalangan *civitas academica*, dosen, dan mahasiswa. Publikasi dosen

A lecturer's publication is used as a requirement for job promotions to performance evaluations (Scanes, 2007). Not only these, but universities also require research publications as an evaluation for institutional ranking (accreditation; Scanes, 2007). This requirement is established in various countries, for example such as in: Australia (Australia National University, 2022; Western Sydney University, n.d.), the United States of America (Columbia University, n.d.; Harvard University, n.d.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, n.d.), England (University of Portsmouth, 2022), New Zealand (University of Auckland, 2018), or the People's Republic of China (Gonzalez et al., 2012). **As a note, these countries and universities are only a few examples, not a complete or detailed list.** It is also important to note that there may be several differences based on the needs and policies of each university.

For lecturers, the obligation for scientific publication is regulated in two separate official documents, the Circular Number B/4917/D.D2/KK.01.00/2019 Regarding the Operational Guidelines for Assessing Credit Points for Promotion of Lecturer's Academic Ranks/Positions (Direktur Jenderal Sumber Daya Ilmu Pengetahuan, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Science, Technology, and Higher Education Resources], 2019), and the Decree of the Director General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture Number 12/E/KPT/2021 Regarding Operational Guidelines for Lecturer Performance Loads (Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Higher Education], 2021).

For university students, the obligation for publication is regulated in the Circular Number B/565/B.B1/HK.01.01/2019 Regarding the Scientific Publication Platforms of University Students (Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan [Directorate General of Education and Student Affairs], 2019). University students are required to have a scientific publication as a graduation requirement for bachelors, masters, and doctorate programs. This requirement is implemented in a gradually increasing scheme, starting from publications on university repositories that are integrated with the *RAMA Repository*, to publications on reputable international journals (indexed on SCOPUS or Web of Science).

### Obstacles in Fulfilling Publication Obligations

Although a number of authors are able to produce a large number of scientific papers to the extent of

digunakan sebagai persyaratan kenaikan pangkat hingga evaluasi kinerja (Scanes, 2007). Tidak hanya itu, perguruan tinggi juga membutuhkan publikasi penelitian untuk evaluasi pemeringkatan institusi (akreditasi; Scanes, 2007). Persyaratan ini diberlakukan di berbagai negara, sebagai contoh adalah antara lain di: Australia (Australia National University, 2022; Western Sydney University, n.d.), Amerika Serikat (Columbia University, n.d.; Harvard University, n.d.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, n.d.), Inggris (University of Portsmouth, 2022), Selandia Baru (University of Auckland, 2018), atau Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (Gonzalez et al., 2012). **Sebagai catatan, nama negara dan kampus tersebut hanyalah sebagian contoh, bukan daftar lengkap dan rinci.** Penting pula untuk diingat bahwa bisa saja terdapat beberapa perbedaan sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kebijakan tiap perguruan tinggi.

Bagi dosen, kewajiban publikasi ilmiah diatur dengan dua dokumen resmi berbeda, yaitu Surat Edaran Nomor B/4917/D.D2/KK.01.00/2019 tentang Pedoman Operasional Penilaian Angka Kredit Kenaikan Jabatan Akademik/Pangkat Dosen (Direktur Jenderal Sumber Daya Ilmu Pengetahuan, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Science, Technology, and Higher Education Resources], 2019) dan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 12/E/KPT/2021 tentang Pedoman Operasional Beban Kinerja Dosen (Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Higher Education], 2021).

Bagi mahasiswa, kewajiban publikasi diatur dengan Surat Edaran Nomor B/565/B.B1/HK.01.01/2019 tentang Sarana Publikasi Ilmiah Mahasiswa (Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan [Directorate General of Education and Student Affairs], 2019). Mahasiswa diwajibkan untuk memiliki publikasi ilmiah sebagai syarat kelulusan pada program pendidikan sarjana, magister, dan doktor. Persyaratan ini diberlakukan meningkat secara berjenjang, mulai dari diunggah di repositori perguruan tinggi yang terintegrasi dengan *RAMA Repository* hingga diterbitkan di jurnal internasional bereputasi (terindeks *SCOPUS* atau *Web of Science*).

### Kesulitan Memenuhi Kewajiban Publikasi

Walaupun beberapa penulis mampu menghasilkan karya dalam jumlah yang sangat banyak sehingga

achieving *SINTA Awards* in the 2018-2022 period (<https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/authors>). However, the process of meeting publication obligations do not always run smoothly for all lecturers and students. It is not uncommon for lecturers and students to find difficulties in fulfilling this obligation, hence not gaining their rights. As a consequence, there are lecturers who do not receive promotions for long periods of time or receive any professional allowance and honorary professor allowance. On the other hand, there are university students at risk of not graduating as they have not met the scientific publication requirement. These constraints may increase the risk of cheating or deviating in the effort to produce scientific works, including publishing papers in predatory or knockoff journals (Demir, 2018).

Several publishers, including ones in Indonesia, utilize certain geographic terms as the name of the journal or office address to give the misleading impression of a more international nuance to increase the journal's credibility (Petrișor, 2016). The following are a few examples of the terms used: "American-", "Britain-", "Budapest"-, "International-", "Universal-" (Kozok, 2022; Lukić et al., 2014; Sekretariat ARJUNA, 2022). These terms raise certain issues as it gives the wrong impression that authors, editors, or publishers come from one or more countries when it has no relation to the terms utilized.

In addition to journal-naming, other types of misinformation also emerge such as fake impact factors or bogus indexing bodies (Jalalian, 2015). It is also common for these parties to display reputable names or institutions that are unilaterally acknowledged as their supporter or partner. There is also a *modus operandi* in the form of journal hijacking and publishing "multi purpose" journals that accepts articles from any discipline of science (Lukić et al., 2014).

In order to increase its appeal, a number of publishers or journal managers even promise publication certainty and fast processing of scientific articles (Bartholomew, 2014). As a compensation for the short time in article processing, publication guarantee, and other positive impressions that are shown, such publishers may even charge high costs (Beall, 2012; Bohannon, 2013). Nonetheless, potential

mendapatkan penghargaan dalam ajang *SINTA Award* periode 2018-2022 (<https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/authors>). Namun, pemenuhan kewajiban publikasi ilmiah tersebut tidak selalu berjalan mulus untuk semua dosen dan mahasiswa. Tidak jarang ada dosen dan mahasiswa yang kesulitan memenuhi, sehingga tidak dapat memperoleh hak mereka. Sebagai akibatnya, ada dosen yang lama tidak naik pangkat, maupun tidak menerima tunjangan profesi dosen dan tunjangan kehormatan profesor. Di sisi lain, ada pula mahasiswa yang tidak dapat lulus karena dianggap belum memenuhi syarat publikasi ilmiah. Kondisi yang serba menekan ini rentan memunculkan pemikiran untuk melakukan kecurangan atau penyimpangan dalam upaya menghasilkan karya ilmiah, salah satunya adalah dengan menerbitkan karya di jurnal predator atau abal-abal (Demir, 2018).

Beberapa penerbit, termasuk di Indonesia, menggunakan istilah geografis tertentu sebagai nama jurnal atau alamat kantor, demi secara keliru memunculkan kesan yang lebih internasional untuk meningkatkan kredibilitas jurnal (Petrișor, 2016). Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh istilah yang digunakan: "American-", "Britain-", "Budapest"-, "International-", "Universal-" (Kozok, 2022; Lukić et al., 2014; Sekretariat ARJUNA, 2022). Penamaan tersebut menjadi bermasalah karena memunculkan kesan keliru bahwa penulis, editor, atau penerbit berasal dari satu atau lebih negara tertentu, padahal tidak ada hubungan dengan nama yang digunakan.

Selain dalam hal penamaan jurnal, sejumlah misinformasi juga muncul berupa faktor dampak palsu (*fake impact factor*) atau lembaga pengindeks gadungan (*bogus indexing bodies*; Jalalian, 2015). Tidak jarang para pelaku tersebut juga menampilkan nama tokoh dan lembaga bereputasi yang secara sepihak diakui sebagai pendukung dan mitra kerja sama mereka. Ada pula *modus operandi* berupa pembajakan jurnal serta penerbitan jurnal "serba guna" yang menerima artikel dari disiplin ilmu apa saja (Lukić et al., 2014).

Demi meningkatkan daya pikat, beberapa penerbit atau pengelola jurnal menjanjikan kepastian publikasi dan waktu pemrosesan artikel ilmiah yang cepat (Bartholomew, 2014). Sebagai kompensasi dari singkatnya waktu pemrosesan, jaminan penerbitan, dan berbagai kesan positif yang dimunculkan, para penerbit tersebut mengenakan biaya yang tidak sedikit (Beall, 2012; Bohannon, 2013). Walaupun demikian, harga

victims often consider these predetermined publishing fees as low or at least “affordable”. The reason is that the consequences or repercussion risks are seen as greater compared to the cost that must be spent in order to publish their works in such journals.

Eventually, a number of individuals decide to publish their works in predatory or knockoff journals due to lack of awareness, the desire to achieve academic promotions, the need to receive incentives, fear of losing their jobs, and failure in publishing their manuscripts in reputable journals (Demir, 2018). Aside from these factors, according to our observations, another contributing factor is issues related to the English language.

There is a large proportion of Indonesian researchers who lack English comprehension, so they prefer journals that prioritize Bahasa Indonesia as the space to publish their work. Opting for Indonesian journals is in fact much more reasonable, particularly in the fields of language, literature, and philology. One example is *Seloko: Jurnal Budaya*, that is published in Bahasa Indonesia by the *Dewan Kesenian Jambi* (Jambi Art Council). This journal publishes scientific reviews on the history and culture in the Jambi region.

The issue is, journals prioritizing Bahasa Indonesia are becoming harder to find, particularly journals that have a *SINTA 2* accreditation level. This started off from the aspiration to internationalize journals, hence more journals are shifting into English.

This condition also causes unnecessary constraints, one being that foreign writers are not aware of, or **lack the interest** to publish their works in these journals. One common cause of this that a journal may not be indexed in reputable indexing bodies yet. On the other hand, Indonesian writers who are also less skilled in writing in English experience difficulties in submitting their manuscripts in English. As a consequence, such journals experience a shortage in submissions for publication.

One solution that can be considered is that publishers may provide complementary support in generating bilingual publications, as implemented by *ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal* since Volume 35 Number 1 in 2019. This model can be an alternative, and is even proposed as an example to overcome language barriers. To tackle this language

yang ditetapkan seringkali dianggap murah atau setidaknya “terjangkau” oleh para calon korbannya. Alasannya adalah konsekuensi dan kerugian yang mengancam dianggap masih jauh lebih besar dibandingkan biaya yang perlu dikeluarkan untuk menerbitkan karya di jurnal tersebut.

Pada akhirnya, sejumlah individu memilih untuk menerbitkan di jurnal predator atau abal-abal karena kurangnya kesadaran, keinginan memperoleh promosi akademik, keinginan mendapatkan insentif, ketakutan kehilangan pekerjaan, dan kegagalan menerbitkan naskah di jurnal bereputasi (Demir, 2018). Selain beberapa faktor tersebut, menurut pengamatan kami, ada satu faktor lain yang diyakini berpengaruh, yaitu kendala Bahasa Inggris.

Banyak peneliti Indonesia yang kurang memahami Bahasa Inggris, sehingga lebih memilih jurnal Bahasa Indonesia sebagai ruang pamer untuk menerbitkan karya mereka. Pemilihan jurnal Bahasa Indonesia sebenarnya sangatlah masuk akal, terutama di bidang seperti bahasa, sastra, atau filologi. Salah satu contohnya adalah *Seloko: Jurnal Budaya*, yang diterbitkan dalam Bahasa Indonesia oleh Dewan Kesenian Jambi. Jurnal ini menerbitkan kajian ilmiah tentang sejarah dan kebudayaan di wilayah Jambi.

Masalahnya, jurnal Bahasa Indonesia sudah semakin jarang ditemukan, khususnya jurnal yang memiliki peringkat akreditasi *SINTA 2*. Hal ini berawal dari aspirasi internasionalisasi jurnal, sehingga banyak jurnal beralih bahasa menjadi Bahasa Inggris.

Kondisi ini memunculkan kesulitan tambahan yang tidak diperlukan, yaitu penulis asing belum mengenal dan **kurang berminat** menerbitkan karya di jurnal tersebut. Salah satu penyebab umum adalah disebabkan jurnal tersebut belum terindeks di lembaga pengindeks bereputasi. Di sisi lain, para penulis Indonesia yang kurang mahir Bahasa Inggris kesulitan mengirimkan naskah Bahasa Inggris. Akibatnya, jurnal ini mengalami kekurangan pasokan naskah untuk diterbitkan.

Salah satu solusi yang dapat dipertimbangkan adalah penyediaan dukungan ekstra oleh penerbit untuk menghasilkan terbitan dwi-bahasa sebagaimana telah dilakukan *ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal* sejak Volume 35 Nomor 1 pada tahun 2019. Model ini dapat menjadi alternatif, bahkan diusulkan sebagai teladan, untuk mengatasi kendala bahasa.



barrier, one alternative solution to consider is the responsible use of artificial intelligence. The advancement of technology has narrowed down language barriers so that authors may easily and skillfully communicate while also being able to produce scientific publications in foreign languages, especially English. The reason for this is that Indonesian authors are passively still more capable in comprehending English compared to other foreign or international languages.

### **Regulations on Academic Integrity in Indonesia: The Past and the Future**

National regulations on misconducts in the academic area may play an important role in preventing and monitoring research misconducts within a country (Glendinning et al., 2013; Resnik et al., 2015). Uniquely, although the allocated budget for research is low, since 1999 Indonesia has a number of regulations on academic integrity that is relatively thorough on a national level (Siaputra & Santosa, 2016). For over 20 years, Indonesia has conducted various promotion efforts for academic integrity on higher education levels. This shows the government's seriousness in handling deviations in the academic arena.

The Circular of the Directorate General of Higher Education Number 3298/D/T/99 Regarding Efforts to Prevent Plagiarizing Actions (Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Higher Education], 1999) that was issued in 1999 is a starting step by the Indonesian government toward efforts in preventing plagiarism. Eleven years following the issuance of the first circular, the government issued the Regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 17 Year 2010 Regarding the Prevention and Countermeasure of Plagiarism in Higher Education (Menteri Pendidikan Nasional [Ministry of National Education], 2010). Seven years later, the Director General of Islamic Education issued a decree that plagiarism also includes usage of personal works without adequate acknowledgement. Aside from plagiarism, the government also protects intellectual property rights through the Republic of Indonesia's Law Number 19 Year 2002 Regarding Copyright (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia [The Government of the Republic of Indonesia], 2002) and the Republic of Indonesia's Law Number 28 Year 2014 Regarding Copyright (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia [The

Untuk mengatasi kendala bahasa, salah satu alternatif solusi yang dapat dipertimbangkan adalah penggunaan kecerdasan buatan secara bertanggung jawab. Adanya kemajuan teknologi, membuat kendala bahasa menjadi jauh berkurang, sehingga penulis bisa lebih mudah dan terampil berkomunikasi serta mampu menghasilkan publikasi ilmiah dalam bahasa asing, terutama Bahasa Inggris. Alasannya adalah para penulis Indonesia secara pasif umumnya masih lebih dapat memahami Bahasa Inggris dibandingkan bahasa asing atau internasional lainnya.

### **Peraturan tentang Integritas Akademik di Indonesia: Sejarah dan Masa Depan**

Kebijakan nasional tentang pelanggaran di bidang akademik dapat memainkan peran penting dalam mencegah dan mengawasi pelanggaran penelitian di suatu negara (Glendinning et al., 2013; Resnik, et al., 2015). Unikny, meski hanya memiliki alokasi anggaran riset yang rendah, sejak tahun 1999 Indonesia telah memiliki sejumlah peraturan tentang integritas akademik yang relatif lengkap di tingkat nasional (Siaputra & Santosa, 2016). Selama lebih dari 20 tahun, Indonesia telah melakukan berbagai upaya promosi integritas akademik di kalangan perguruan tinggi. Hal ini menunjukkan keseriusan pemerintah dalam menangani penyimpangan di bidang akademik.

Surat Edaran Dirjen Dikti Nomor 3298/D/T/99 tentang Upaya Pencegahan Tindakan Plagiat (Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Higher Education], 1999) yang dikeluarkan pada tahun 1999 merupakan langkah awal oleh pemerintah Indonesia terhadap upaya pencegahan plagiarisme. Sebelas tahun sejak dikeluarkannya surat edaran pertama, pemerintah mengeluarkan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi (Menteri Pendidikan Nasional [Ministry of National Education], 2010). Tujuh tahun kemudian, Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Islam mengeluarkan surat keputusan bahwa pelanggaran plagiarisme juga meliputi penggunaan karya pribadi tanpa pengakuan secara memadai. Selain mengenai plagiarisme, pemerintah juga memberikan perlindungan terhadap hak atas kekayaan intelektual (hak cipta) melalui penerbitan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2002 tentang Hak Cipta (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia [The Government of the Republic of Indonesia], 2002) dan Undang-Undang Republik

Government of the Republic of Indonesia], 2014).

On the other hand, there is also the Decision of the Director General of Science, Research, and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 134/E/KPT/2021 Regarding the Accreditation Guidelines for Scientific Journals (Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi [Directorate General of Higher Education, Research, and Technology], 2021) as the standard or guideline for scientific journal publications in Indonesia. A series of criterion must be fulfilled by a journal to be able to receive or register the journal's accreditation. One being the journal's name, whereby a journal must have a name that reflects the specialization of a scientific discipline as the focus and ensures that no information can cause misconception. This guideline also elaborates disincentive evaluation that includes plagiarism, which is only one out of six existing types of misconducts in scientific works (Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi [Directorate General of Higher Education, Research, and Technology], 2021; Siaputra & Santosa, 2016).

Government regulations have shifted from an approach that is oriented towards handling academic fraud, towards orientation on promotion of academic integrity. This is reflected through the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 Year 2021 Regarding the Academic Integrity in Producing Scientific Works (Menteri Pendidikan Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi [Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology], 2021). One of the main differences between the two regulations is the introduction of the six types of misconducts in producing scientific works, such as: (1) fabrication; (2) falsification; (3) plagiarism; (4) unauthorized authorship; (5) conflict of interest; and (6) multiple submissions.

The addition of types of misconducts may help identify deviant behavior that was previously unscrutinized. However, the fast advancement of technology has raised the assumption of a new type of violation that is yet included in the existing ministerial regulations. One being the use of artificial intelligence to produce scientific works (Generative Pretrained Transformer (GPT-3) et al., 2022; Hutson, 2022;

Indonesia Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia [The Government of the Republic of Indonesia], 2014).

Di sisi lain, ada pula Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia Nomor 134/E/KPT/2021 tentang Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi [Directorate General of Higher Education, Research, and Technology], 2021) sebagai pedoman penerbitan jurnal ilmiah di Indonesia. Serangkaian kriteria perlu dipenuhi oleh sebuah jurnal untuk mendapatkan maupun mendaftarkan kembali akreditasi jurnalnya. Salah satunya adalah pada penamaan jurnal, sebuah jurnal harus memiliki penamaan yang mencerminkan spesialisasi disiplin ilmu yang diangkat serta memastikan tidak ada informasi yang dapat menimbulkan kesalahpahaman. Pada pedoman ini juga dipaparkan mengenai penilaian disinsentif yang meliputi plagiarisme, yakni hanya salah satu dari enam ragam penyimpangan karya ilmiah yang ada (Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi [Directorate General of Higher Education, Research, and Technology], 2021; Siaputra & Santosa, 2016).

Regulasi pemerintah mulai berubah dari pendekatan berorientasi pada penanganan kecurangan akademik menjadi lebih berorientasi pada promosi integritas akademik. Hal ini tercermin dari penerbitan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 2021 tentang Integritas Akademik dalam Menghasilkan Karya Ilmiah (Menteri Pendidikan Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi [Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology], 2021). Salah satu perbedaan utama antara kedua peraturan menteri tersebut, adalah diperkenalkannya enam ragam penyimpangan dalam menghasilkan karya ilmiah, yaitu: (1) fabrikasi; (2) falsifikasi; (3) plagiarisme; (4) kepengarangan tidak sah; (5) konflik kepentingan; dan (6) pengajuan jamak.

Penambahan ragam pelanggaran dapat membantu mengenali perilaku menyimpang yang sebelumnya tidak dipermasalahkan. Namun, pesatnya kemajuan teknologi telah memunculkan dugaan pelanggaran baru yang belum diatur dalam peraturan menteri tersebut. Salah satunya adalah pemanfaatan kecerdasan buatan dalam menghasilkan karya ilmiah (Generative Pretrained Transformer (GPT-3) et al., 2022; Hutson,

O'Connor & ChatGPT, 2023; Tauginienė & Gaižauskaitė, 2022). This warrants the need for a different approach to follow the development of times and changes in technology.

In simple terms, Siaputra & Santosa (in press) proposed the importance of adjustment in identifying misconducts. This adjustment can be changes in approaches that were initially classification-based violations to indicator-based or indicator determinants. There are three indicators proposed, being: (1) violation of truth; (2) violation of academic integrity; and (3) risk potential. A behavior can be considered a violation or misconduct if at least one of the three indicators are found. Changes in this approach is expected to anticipate violations that may have yet been thought of but may occur in the future.

2022; O'Connor & ChatGPT, 2023; Tauginienė & Gaižauskaitė, 2022). Hal ini mengisyaratkan diperlukannya pendekatan berbeda yang dapat mengikuti perkembangan zaman dan perubahan teknologi.

Secara sederhana, Siaputra & Santosa (in press) mengusulkan pentingnya penyesuaian dalam mengenali penyimpangan. Penyesuaian ini berupa perubahan pendekatan dari yang semula berbasis klasifikasi pelanggaran menjadi berbasis indikasi atau penentuan indikator. Ada tiga indikator yang diusulkan, yaitu: (1) pelanggaran kebenaran; (2) penyimpangan integritas akademik; dan (3) potensi risiko. Suatu perilaku dapat dianggap sebagai pelanggaran bila setidaknya ditemukan salah satu dari ketiga indikator tersebut. Perubahan pendekatan ini diharapkan dapat mengantisipasi pelanggaran yang saat ini belum terpikirkan namun dapat terjadi di masa depan.

## References

- Australia National University. (2022). *Procedure: Academic promotion*. Australia National University (ANU) Policy Library.  
[https://policies.anu.edu.au/ppl/document/ANUP\\_000624](https://policies.anu.edu.au/ppl/document/ANUP_000624)
- Bartholomew R. E. (2014). Science for sale: The rise of predatory journals. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 107(10), 384-385.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0141076814548526>
- Beall, J. (2012). Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. *Nature*, 489(7415), 179.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/489179a>
- Bohannon, J. (2013). Who's afraid of peer review? *Science*, 342(6154), 60-65.  
<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.342.6154.60>
- Columbia University. (n.d). *Promotion and tenure*. Columbia University Faculty of Arts and Sciences.  
<https://fas.columbia.edu/faculty-resources/promotion-and-tenure-0>
- Demir, S. B. (2018). Predatory journals: Who publishes in them and why?. *Journal of Informetrics*, 12(4), 1296-1311.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.10.008>
- Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan [Directorate General of Education and Student Affairs]. (2019). *Surat edaran nomor B/565/B.B1/HK.01.01/2019 tentang sarana publikasi karya ilmiah mahasiswa*. Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia.
- Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Higher Education]. (2021). *Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan nomor 12/E/KPT/2021 tentang pedoman operasional beban kinerja dosen*. Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Higher Education]. (1999). *Surat edaran Dirjen Dikti nomor 3298/D/T/99 tentang upaya pencegahan tindakan plagiat*. Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.
- Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi [Directorate General of Higher Education, Research, and Technology]. (2021). *Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia nomor 134/E/KPT/2021*

- tentang pedoman akreditasi jurnal ilmiah*. Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia.  
<https://arjuna.kemdikbud.go.id/article/336>
- Direktur Jenderal Sumber Daya Ilmu Pengetahuan, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi [Directorate General of Science, Technology, and Higher Education Resources]. (2019). *Surat edaran nomor B/4917/D.D2/KK.01.00/2019 tentang pedoman operasional penilaian angka kredit kenaikan jabatan akademik/pangkat dosen*. Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia.
- Generative Pretrained Transformer (GPT-3), Osmanovic-Thunström, A., Steingrimsson, S. (2022). Can GPT-3 write an academic paper on itself, with minimal human input? (hal-03701250f). HAL Open Science.  
<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-03701250/document>
- Glendinning, I. (2013). *Comparison of policies for academic integrity in higher education across the European Union*. IPPHEAE Project Consortium.  
<https://plagiarism.cz/ippheae/files/D2-3-00%20EU%20IPPHEAE%20CU%20Survey%20EU-wide%20report.pdf>
- González, C., Liu, Y., & Shu, X. (2012). The faculty promotion and merit system in China and the United States: The cases of Wuhan University and the University of California, Davis. *Center for Studies in Higher Education (CSHE) - Research and Occasional Papers Series, 13.12*.  
[https://cshe.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/publications/rops.gonzalez\\_et\\_al.faculty\\_promotion.10.1.2012.pdf](https://cshe.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/publications/rops.gonzalez_et_al.faculty_promotion.10.1.2012.pdf)
- Harvard University. (n.d). *FAS appointment and promotion handbook*. Harvard University.  
<https://academic-appointments.fas.harvard.edu/d-senior-lecturers>
- Hutson, M. (2022). Could AI help you to write your next paper? *Nature, 611*(7934), 192-193.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-022-03479-w>
- Jalilian M. (2015). The story of fake impact factor companies and how we detected them. *Electronic Physician, 7*(2), 1069-1072.  
<https://doi.org/10.14661/2015.1069-1072>
- Kozok, U. (2022). Two predatory publishers from “Budapest” and “Great Britain”. Uli Kozok.  
<https://ulikozok.com/research/publications/predatory-journals/a-predatory-publisher-from-budapest/>
- Lukić, T., Blešić, I., Basarin, B., Ivanović-B. L., Milošević, D., & Sakulski, D. (2014). Predatory and fake scientific journals/publishers: A global outbreak with rising trend: A review. *Geographica Pannonica, 18*(3), 69-81.  
<https://doi.org/10.5937/geopan14030691>
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (n.d.). *3.0 faculty appointment, promotion, and tenure guidelines*. MIT Policies.  
<https://policies.mit.edu/policies-procedures/30-faculty-appointment-promotion-and-tenure-guidelines>
- Menteri Pendidikan Nasional [Ministry of National Education]. (2010). *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia nomor 17 tahun 2010 tentang pencegahan dan penanggulangan plagiat di perguruan tinggi*. Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Menteri Pendidikan Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi [Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology]. (2021). *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia nomor 39 tahun 2021 tentang integritas akademik dalam menghasilkan karya ilmiah*. Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum - Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi.  
[https://jdih.kemdikbud.go.id/detail\\_peraturan?main=2943](https://jdih.kemdikbud.go.id/detail_peraturan?main=2943)
- O'Connor, S., & ChatGPT (2023). Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?. *Nurse Education in Practice, 66*:103537.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nepr.2022.103537>
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia [The Government of the Republic of Indonesia]. (2002). *Undang-undang Republik Indonesia nomor 19 tahun 2002 tentang hak cipta*. Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum - Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Intelektual - Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia.



- [https://jdih.dgip.go.id/produk\\_hukum/view/id/57/t/undangundang+nomor+19+tahun+2002+tentang+hak+cipta](https://jdih.dgip.go.id/produk_hukum/view/id/57/t/undangundang+nomor+19+tahun+2002+tentang+hak+cipta)
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia [The Government of the Republic of Indonesia]. (2014). *Undang-undang Republik Indonesia nomor 28 tahun 2014 tentang hak cipta*. Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum - Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Intelektual - Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia.
- [https://jdih.dgip.go.id/produk\\_hukum/view/id/3/t/undangundang+nomor+28+tahun+2014+tentang+hak+cipta](https://jdih.dgip.go.id/produk_hukum/view/id/3/t/undangundang+nomor+28+tahun+2014+tentang+hak+cipta)
- Petrişor, A. -I. (2016). Evolving strategies of the predatory journals. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 21(1), 1-17.
- <https://doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no1.1>
- Resnik, D. B., Rasmussen, L. M., & Kissling, G. E. (2015). An international study of research misconduct policies. *Accountability in Research: Ethics, Integrity and Policy*, 22(5), 249-266.
- <https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2014.958218>
- Scanes, C. G. (2007). Ethics of publication: Is publication an obligation for researchers? *Poultry Science*, 86(10), 2051-2052.
- <https://doi.org/10.1093/ps/86.10.2051>
- Sekretariat ARJUNA. (2022). *Pencabutan status akreditasi*. Akreditasi Jurnal Nasional.
- <https://arjuna.kemdikbud.go.id/article/446>
- Siaputra, I. B., & Santosa, D. A. (2016). Academic integrity campaign in Indonesia. In T. Bretag (Ed.), *Handbook of academic integrity* (pp. 75-86). Springer Science + Business Media.
- [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-287-079-7\\_4-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-287-079-7_4-1)
- Siaputra, I. B., & Santosa, D. A. (in press). Academic integrity campaign: An impossible dream but a noble endeavor. In S. E. Eaton (Ed.), *Handbook of academic integrity* (2nd ed.). Springer Nature.
- Tauginienė, L., & Gaižauskaitė, I. (2022). Jumping with a parachute - is promoting research integrity meaningful? *Accountability in Research: Ethics, Integrity and Policy*.
- <https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2022.2044318>
- University of Auckland. (2018). *Academic promotion policy and procedures*. University of Auckland.
- <https://www.auckland.ac.nz/en/about-us/about-the-university/policy-hub/people-culture/academic-processes-standards/academic-promotions/academic-promotion-policy-procedures.html>
- University of Portsmouth. (2022). *Policy on promotion and appointment to reader and professor*. University of Portsmouth.
- <https://policies.docstore.port.ac.uk/policy-082.pdf>
- Western Sydney University. (n.d.). *Promotion to lecturer and senior lecturer policy*. Western Sydney University.
- <https://policies.westernsydney.edu.au/document/view.current.php?id=60&version=10>



# ANIMA

INDONESIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL

p-ISSN : 0215-0158  
e-ISSN : 2620-5963



Search

[Home](#) / [Editorial Team](#)

## Editorial Team

### Founding Editor



**Hari K. Lasmono**<sup>†</sup> Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya, Indonesia [Google](#) | [ORCID](#) | [Scopus](#)

### Editor In Chief



**Juneman Abraham** Department of Psychology, Bina Nusantara University, Indonesia [ORCID](#) | [Scopus](#)

### Co-Editor In Chief



**Ide Bagus Siaputra**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya, Indonesia

|  |  | 

**Editorial Board**



**Anindito Aditomo**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia

|  |  | 



**Christiany Suwartono**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Katolik  
Indonesia Atma Jaya, Indonesia

|  |  | 



**Darmawan Muttaqin**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia

|  |  | 



**Edwin Adrianta Surijah**

Faculty of Health, School of Psychology and  
Counselling Queensland University of  
Technology [QUT]; School of Psychology,  
Universitas Dhyana Pura

|  |  |



**Ellyana Dwi Farisandy**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas  
Pembangunan Jaya, Indonesia



**Indra Yohanes Kiling**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Nusa  
Cendana, Indonesia





**Johana Natalia**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia



**Jefri Setyawan**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia



**Jony Eko Yulianto**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Ciputra,  
Indonesia



**Nadia Sutanto**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia



**Teguh Wijaya Mulya**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia



**Theresia Indira Shanti**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Katolik  
Indonesia Atma Jaya, Indonesia

### International Editorial Board



**Andreas Frintrup**

HR Diagnostics, Inc, Germany



**Darrin Hodgetts**

School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand



**Dragoş Iliescu**

Department of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Romania



**Gregory Boyle**

University of Melbourne, Australia



**Jan Vinck**

Human Sciences Department, Hasselt University, Belgium



**Uli Kozok**

Department of Hawaiian and Indo-Pacific Languages and Literatures, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Hawaii



**Hillman Wirawan**

School of Psychology, Faculty of Health, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia; Faculty of Health, Universitas Hassanudin, Indonesia



**Managing Editor**



**Dimas Armand Santosa**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia

|  |  |



**Lina Natalya**

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia

|  |  |  |

### Marketing Staff



**Venya Alya Arghita**

Members of the Administration Office of Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya,  
Indonesia

## **Make Submission**

### Additional Menu

---

 [Focus and Scope](#)

---

 [Section Policies](#)

---

 [Peer Review Process](#)

---

 [Open Access Policy](#)

---

 [Publication Ethics](#)

---

 [Copyright & License](#)

---

 [Plagiarism Policy](#)

---

 [Instruction to Authors](#)

---

 [Articles Processing Charge](#)

---

 [Author Guidelines](#)

---



## ANIMA

LABORATORIUM PSIKOLOGI UMUM UNIVERSITAS SURABAYA

\* P-ISSN : < > E-ISSN : 26205963



1.33333

Impact Factor



2680

Google Citations



Sinta 2

Current Accreditation

[Google Scholar](#) [Garuda](#) [Website](#) [Editor URL](#)

History Accreditation

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

### Garuda Google Scholar

[âGuyubâ as a Mediator Between Facilitative Leadership and Global Mindset: A Study of Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises \(SOEs\): \[âGuyubâ Sebagai Mediator Hubungan Antara Kepemimpinan Fasilitatif dan Kesiapan Global: Studi Badan Usaha Milik Negara \(BUMN\) Indonesia\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 24-46](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.24123/aipj.v38i1.2827](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[The Dark Triad Personality Traits in Relation to Cyberbullying: The Role of Self-Esteem as a Mediator: \[Hubungan Kepribadian Dark Triad dan Cyberbullying: Peran Self-Esteem Sebagai Mediator\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 47-64](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4113](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)


[Adverse Childhood Experiences, Coping Strategies, and Emotional Distress on Young Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic: \[Pengalaman Buruk di Masa Kecil, Strategi Coping, dan Hendaya Emosional Pada Individu Dewasa Muda Selama Pandemi COVID-19\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 65-85](#)

2023 [DOI: 10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4576](#) [Accred : Sinta 2](#)




[The Relationship Between Peer Social Support and Academic Stress Among University Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: \[Hubungan Antara Dukungan Sosial Teman Sebaya dan Stres Akademik Mahasiswa Selama Pandemi COVID-19\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 86-104](#)


 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4711](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4711)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Schwartzâs Values, Perceived Organizational Support \(POS\), and Work Engagement: The Mediating Role of Work Meaningfulness: \[Schwartzâs Values, Perceived Organizational Support \(POS\), dan Work Engagement: Peran Mediasi dari Work Meaningfulness\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 105-128](#)


 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4877](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4877)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Self-Criticism in Emerging Adulthood With Adverse Childhood Experiences Increases Depression, Anxiety, and Stress: \[Kritik Diri Pada Dewasa Awal Dengan Pengalaman Buruk di Masa Kecil Meningkatkan Depresi, Kecemasan, dan Stres\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 129-148](#)


 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4893](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4893)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[The Role of Environmental Attitude as Mediator Between Perceived Sustainability Policy and Spiritual Well-Being Toward Pro-Environmental Behavior: \[Peran Environmental Attitude Sebagai Mediator Perceived Sustainability Policy dan Spiritual Well-Being Atas Pro-Environmental Behavior\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 149-173](#)


 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4906](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.4906)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[National Resilience in Regards to Drug Problems: The Effects of Perceived Threat and Sense of Coherence: \[National Resilience Dalam Masalah Narkoba: Pengaruh Perceived Threat dan Sense of Coherence\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 174-196](#)


 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.5206](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.5206)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Not to Instantly Increase Manuscript Quantity, but to Accelerate Breakthroughs in Psychology: The Essence of Letter to the Editor \(LtE\): \[Bukan Untuk Meningkatkan Kuantitas Naskah Secara Instan, Melainkan Mengakselerasi Terobosan di Bidang Ilmu Psikologi: Intisari Surat Kepada Editor\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 1-14](#)

 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.5489](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.5489)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[Improving Integrity in Research and Higher Education: An Indonesian Perspective: \[Meningkatkan Integritas Dalam Riset dan Pendidikan Tinggi: Sebuah Perspektif Indonesia\]](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Surabaya  [ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal Vol. 38 No. 1 \(2023\): ANIMA Indonesian Psychological Journal \(Vol. 38, No. 1, 2023\) 15-23](#)

 2023  DOI: [10.24123/aipj.v38i1.5490](https://doi.org/10.24123/aipj.v38i1.5490)  [Accred : Sinta 2](#)

[View more ...](#)