"Output Research Supporting Class" Manuscript Writing Training to Avoid Misconduct in an Islamic Perspective

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Abstract:

The tridharma point that is most challenging for a lecturer to achieve is research, and currently, the benchmark for the research field is scientific publications. However, in reality, there are still many lecturers who are hampered in fulfilling research outputs in the form of scientific publications, this is because lecturers experience difficulties in compiling manuscripts of research results for publication. There are currently 144 lecturers at the Tasikmalaya Health Engineering Polytechnic and around 50% of the lecturers still have the functional position of expert assistant and do not have a functional position or teaching staff. This PKM aims to improve the ability of Tasikmalaya Health Polytechnic lecturers to compile manuscripts, avoid misconduct, and publish the manuscript in the intended journal. PKM methodThis is done using an Asset Based Community-Driven Development (ABCD) approach, namely focusing on the assets, potential and strengths of the Health Polytechnic lecturers. Workshop and coaching clinic preparing manuscripts, using reference management, and submitting manuscripts to journals. The research results showed that of the 50 participants who took part in the workshop, 15 lecturers succeeded in compiling manuscripts of research results, avoiding misconduct, and improving the manuscripts according to reviewer input. This shows the need for ongoing training and stimulation activities for lecturers in compiling research output.

Keywords: *research output; manuscript; reference management; misconduct; publication*

Introduction

In the current global era of competition, Indonesia is required to prepare human resources (HR), and one of the most important investments in education. Through education, we can plan and prepare educated personnel as human resources who can compete in global competition. Higher education (PT) is an educational institution that plays a role in developing quality human resources (HR) to meet development needs (Wijaya et al., 2016).

Lecturers are one of the main strategic factors in encouraging students' success in the process of scientific and technological transformation as well as the internalization of ethics, morals and behavior. According to the law regarding Teachers and Lecturers, a lecturer can be defined as a professional educator and scientist who has the main task of transforming, developing and disseminating science, technology and art through education, research and community service. Based on this, the duties of a lecturer can be categorized as the tridharma of higher education which serves as signs and guidelines for lecturers in carrying out education, research and community service (Lian, 2019).

The tridharma point that is most challenging for a lecturer to achieve is research. Currently, special duties for lecturers have been implemented for all levels of functional positions. A lecturer with the functional positions of professor and associate professor must produce at least three articles published in accredited national journals or one published in an international journal, a patent, or a work of monumental art or design within 3 (three) years. Meanwhile, lecturers who have the functional positions of expert assistants and lecturers are obliged to write one textbook/textbook or scientific publication within 3 (three) years (LLDikti III, 2022).

On the one hand, this regulation is a scourge for lecturers because if it is not fulfilled the lecturer is considered not carrying out their duties and can have an impact on the disbursement of lecturer certification funds, on the other hand, this regulation can have an impact on accelerating promotions to lecturers' functional positions.

In promotion to the functional position of a lecturer, there is a research point which includes research output in the form of scientific publications in both reputable international journals and national journals indexed by SINTA, Intellectual Property Rights, or books.

Health Polytechnic (Poltekes) Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health is a technical implementation unit within the Ministry of Health under the Health Human Resources Development and Empowerment Agency (PPSDM Health). Poltekes has the function of carrying out the development of professional education, research, and professional community service in several areas of expertise in the health sector. Apart from that, the Poltekes also functions as a supervisor for the academic community about the environment and carries out administrative services.

Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic is locatedJalan Cilolohan No.35, Kahuripan Village, Tawang Kota District *Tasikmalaya,* West Java. The distance between the Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic and the Bandung Islamic University Faculty of Medicine Campus is around 103 km, with a travel time of around one and a half to three hours by a four-wheeled vehicle. This campus is located in the middle of Tasikmalaya city with a building as large as 19.000 M.

There are currently 144 Tasikmalaya Health Polytechnic lecturers with a total of 1636 students. If we look at the number of lecturers' functional positions, around 50% of lecturers still have the functional position of expert assistant and do not have functional positions or teaching staff. The main obstacle to promotion to functional lecturer positions is the lack of scientific publications. One of the important things in preparing a manuscript is to avoid misconduct. This PKM aims to improve the ability of Tasikmalaya Health Polytechnic lecturers to compile manuscripts, avoid misconduct, and publish manuscripts in targeted journals.

Method

The method applied to solve problems in community service is: *workshop* and *coaching clinic* writing a manuscript with the title "*Output Research Supporting Class*" Writing Training to Avoid Misconduct from an Islamic Perspective. This activity was carried out to improve the performance of Tasikmaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic lecturers. Laenggang et al. used a similar training method, in the form of preparation, implementation and evaluation (Laenggeng et al., 2022). The preparation stage begins with preparing a program of activities that will be implemented well and effectively. This PKM activity is carried out using an Asset Community-Driven Development (ABCD) based approach, namely focusing on the assets, potential and strengths of the community itself (Sari et al., 2022). In this approach, the paradigm adopted is that the Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic lecturers have potential and strengths that have not been fully utilized and developed. It is hoped that developing the potential of lecturers through article writing training can improve the performance, competence and functional position of the lecturers themselves. (Ahmada et al., 2023)

Implementation of service activities is carried out in several stages. Stage 1 is a workshop which will be held on August 9 2022 online via Zoom media. Participants consisted of 50 lecturers at the Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic. The workshop activities began with remarks from the Head of the Research and Service Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Unisba as the PKM grant provider, the head of the service, and the Director of the Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic as a partner and the provision of materials from four resource persons. The material provided is Preparation for writing a manuscript from A to Z including material regarding *misconduct* in research and publications; Mistakes that are often made when writing manuscripts; Selection of indexed journals and accredited national journals; and Use of the endnote reference management application. The second stage is writing the manuscript by the participants, Participants who already had research data were given time to write a

manuscript within three weeks to then be reviewed by the resource person. In this activity, 15 articles were collected.

The third stage is doing *a coaching clinic* by discussing or reviewing incoming manuscripts. At this stage, errors and shortcomings are discussed as well as suggestions for improving each manuscript. After that, the participants were given time to improve the manuscript. The final stage of PKM is practising submitting manuscripts to journals.

Results and Discussion

PKM activities carried out using the workshop method and direct practice in compiling manuscripts, using reference management, selecting the journal to be addressed, and analyzing the author's guide or guide for writers ran smoothly even though several obstacles were found. The details of the activities are as follows:

A.   Seminar "*Output Research Supporting Class*"
Preparation for A to Z Manuscript Preparation

This training contains four materials provided by Titan Ligita, SKp., MN, PhD. This material is how to prepare to write a manuscript when to start writing, choosing a journal, how to structure a journal article, and tips for submitting journal articles.

The first preparation that must be done is to choose the journal to be addressed, looking at the geographical coverage of the journal (national, regional or international) and objectives. Assess the scope of journal content and issues appropriate to our field. After that, what we have to pay attention to is the manuscript format because each journal has a different format and writing style. One of our goals in writing scientific articles is we have something to convey to other people, so the sooner we write the better, don't let our research data be stored for more than five years because the editor will see contemporary information and ideas, when we start writing then ideas will appear by themselves.

You need to plan when starting to do research, choose a journal, determine the order of authors, look at journal guidelines, structure, or format for headings and subheadings, and get used to using a special checklist depending on the CONSORT, STROBE, or PRISMA research design. When writing or compiling articles, authors must be transparent and accurate. The research results presented can be evaluated and conclusions drawn by readers.

The structure of the manuscript consists of an introduction containing a review/examination of the literature regarding what is known about the topic/issue being researched, gaps or gaps that need to be researched, the importance of filling these gaps through research, and the impact if these gaps are not resolved. This section concludes with the research objectives, hypotheses, or research questions.

Research design/methods (sample/participants, data collection, validation and reliability or strength of the study, data analysis, and research ethical considerations). The results show knowledge of rational topics and issues and contain study context, and definitions of terminology, are not too general and not too detailed, and contain references.

The most important part and what readers are most interested in is the research results, this section contains a factual summary of the research findings. In this section, the author must display the results consistently (percentage, decimal or fraction). The results begin with a description of the sample studied (characteristics of respondents or participants). Use tables and/or graphs, use appropriate/appropriate sub-headings, and analyze results, discussion is not part of the results. Discussions answer hypotheses or research questions, interpret research results, explain research findings, and discussions are linked to existing literature (related research results). Explain its significance in the research context regarding the implications of the research results, stating limitations and strategies for overcoming limitations.

According to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and the British Medical Journal, *research misconduct* or research misconduct is "a violation of scientific ethical code standards and ethical behaviour in professional scientific research" (Godlee and Wager, 2012). *Research misconduct* can take the form of plagiarism, data fabrication, data falsification, salami slicing, and authorship conflict. Gilbert and Denison summarize the bad effects *of research misconduct* which can harm the reputation of research groups and institutions, reduce public trust in the scientific community and halt the progress of knowledge" (FJ, 2003).

1.) Plagiarism is the adoption of other people's thoughts, ideas, data, figures, research, methods, or words without giving proper credit to the work, or excessively citing other people's publications (Lopera Medina and Journal, 2018). To avoid plagiarism, researchers must adhere to proper citation and referencing to give credit to the original authors and the articles they cite. Text matching software, such as Turnitin can help check for potential plagiarism (Jaleel et al.).

2.) Fabrication is the manipulation or creation of data without conducting research properly, if the researcher manipulates the data the results are called fabrication.

3.) Falsification or changing data is the practice of intentionally changing data or results so that the conclusions drawn will be misleading. The practice of intentionally altering data or results so that misleading conclusions are drawn. Changes or removal of research results to support claims, hypotheses, and other data, includes manipulation of instrumentation, materials, or research processes. Manipulation of images or representations in a way that distorts the data may be considered falsification. Data falsification is considered one of the most common unethical behaviours. Data falsification includes fabrication of data, selective publication of results, removal of conflicting data, and conscious exclusion or modification of data (Jaleel et al.).

4.) Double submission is a duplicate submission/double submission refers to the practice of submitting the same manuscript or several manuscripts with slight differences (e.g. differences only in title, keywords, abstract, order of authors, author affiliation, or a small amount of text) to two or more journals at a time. the same issue, or submit it to another journal within the agreed or specified period (Abraham, 2006).

5.) Overlapping publication: Overlapping publication refers to the practice of publishing a paper that overlaps substantially with one already published.

6.) Salami Publication: Salami Publication refers to the practice of breaking down data from a large study already reported in one paper, into several different sections and publishing them in two or more articles, all of which cover the same population, methods, and questions (Herther, 2009).

What is no less important is that published research must obtain permission from the Research Ethics Committee, this permission is to guarantee the rights of respondents or research subjects. The rights above consist of 1) Respect for research subjects: researchers must be able to control their actions and must obtain permission from research subjects before obtaining information or taking data. 2) Benefits: minimizing losses and risks and maximizing the benefits of respondents or research subjects 3) Justice: fair distribution of benefits and risks/losses and fair selection of subjects to avoid social disparities and gaps in the selection of research subjects (Artal and Rubenfeld, 2017, Yip et al., 2016)

How is research misconduct from an Islamic perspective?

Plagiarism in any form is unacceptable. Theft in Islam has decisive consequences. The Qur'an (5:38) explains "As for male thieves and female thieves, cut off their hands as a recompense for what they have reaped and as punishment from Allah." Islam prohibits copying, forgery and theft. The Qur'an condemns deceivers, namely

those who make false statements about a fact through words or deeds, or by concealing what should be revealed. Al-Qur'an (3:188) means "Don't ever think that people who are happy with what they have done and they like to be praised for actions they haven't done, don't think that they will escape punishment. They will suffer a painful punishment." This verse refers to people who plagiarize or fabricate and want to be appreciated for what they do not deserve. Plagiarism can also be defined as the misrepresentation of material or false statements about the extent of research. False statements or testimony (shahadah al-zūr) are condemned in the Qur'an (25:72; 22:30)

The first presentation of the material is presented in Figure 1

Figure 1.

The first presentation of material
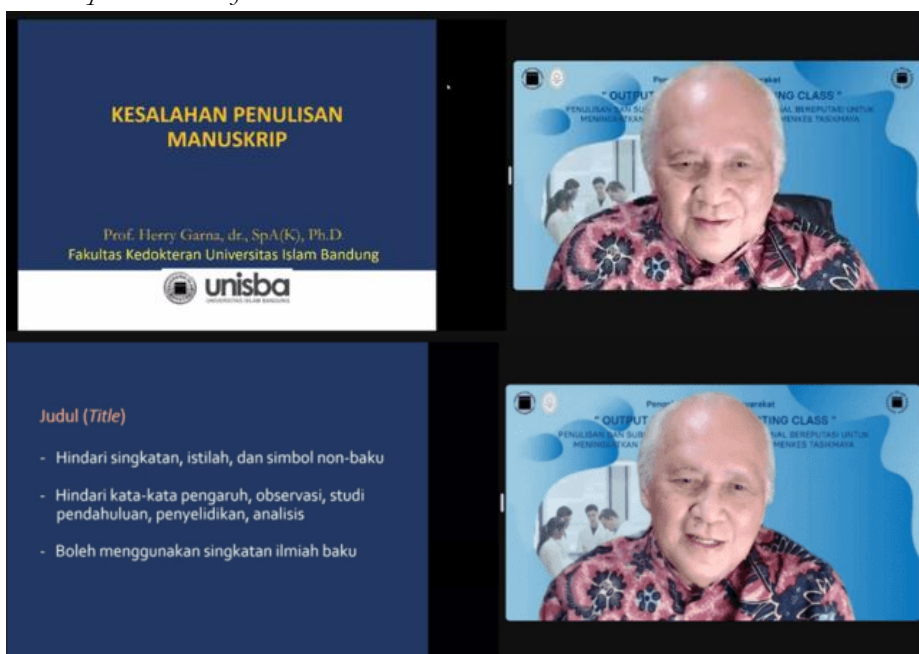

B. Manuscript Writing Errors

This material discusses mistakes that are often made in writing manuscripts which cause manuscripts to be rejected by editors or reviewers. The error consists of:

1. The writing does not use good and correct English or Indonesian;
2. the paragraphs formed in the manuscript are too long;
3. the method of formatting and collecting references is wrong or not by the style of the journal;
4. writing formats such as writing a thesis or dissertation should be adapted to the style of the journal in question;
5. When writing articles in English, pay attention and sentences used in the health or medical field;
6. writing a bibliography includes writing in an inappropriate order.

The second presentation of the material is presented in Figure 2

Figure 2.

Second presentation of material

C. Use of Reference Management in Writing Scientific Papers

In this section, participants are given material regarding the importance and function of using reference management. Participants were also introduced to several reference management, the advantages

and disadvantages of each reference management. Participants were also given the facility to install endnote reference management by the service and a demo was carried out on the use of endnote reference management. The third presentation of material is presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3.

The third presentation of the material

D. Get to know and match with Scopus

In this session, we are given material on how to choose a journal that is suitable for the article we are writing. The things we have to consider are *impact factor*s from journals to build a researcher's reputation, research grants, or *research grant*s, *focus journal*s on academics or clinicians, researchers sometimes choose the strategy of publishing articles in academic journals.

Another thing to pay attention to is whether the type of publication is SLR, Meta-Analysis, Review, Case Study, original article;

How*purpose*e journal, *rejection rate* or the average percentage of rejections, *H-index Online*, *fully open access, personal network*, regional review time costs: Indonesia, Southeast Asia, Asia Pacific, Europe-America, for the health sector you need to consider whether the journal is published on Pubmed.

According to the Director General of Higher Education, quality international journals must meet the following criteria:

1. Published scientific papers are written with scientific principles and academic ethics;
2. have an ISSN;
3. written using the official UN languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese);
4. has an online version of the publication;
5. editorial board (*Editorial Board*) are experts in their field from at least 4 (four) countries;
6. scientific articles published in 1 (one) publication number at least the authors come from 2 (two) countries;
7. journal addresses can be searched online;
8. *editor boards* of the Journal can be searched online and there is no difference between the editors listed in the print edition and the online edition;
9. the review process is carried out properly and correctly;
10. the number of articles per publication is reasonable and the display format of each
    derivation does not change;
11. has never been found to be a disreputable journal or a questionable journal by the Directorate General of Higher Education/Directorate General of Resources and Science and Technology or is not on the list of questionable category journals/publishers;
12. journals recognized as international journals by the Directorate General;

13. Science and Technology and Higher Education resources meet the criteria for the points above which have indicators: Published by world-renowned professional associations or credible universities or publishers;

14. indexed in a reputable international database recognized by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (e.g. Web of Science and/or Scopus) with a journal SJR of at least 0.15, or a journal SJR above 0.10 and Q3, or having a JIF WoS of at least 0.05;

15. Not included in this criteria are journals with discontinued and cancelled coverage status in Scopus/SCImagojr.

Figure 4.

The fourth presentation of the material

2. Review Manuscript

Review manuscripts that have been collected by participants Participants will start from August 20, 2022, until August 26, 2022. Participants are asked to collect draft manuscripts that have been made, and reviewed by the CoachAt this stage the number of articles collected and reviewed was 15 articles. The following are articles collected and reviewed by the service:

Figure 5.

Submission of articles by participants

Name ↓		Owner	Last modified	File size
W	RENCANA JURNAL SAMUEL, DKK.doc	Samuel Samuel	Aug 19, 2022	224 KB
W	Rencana Jurnal Publikasi An Pepi Hapitria_20082022.docx	pepi hapitria	Aug 20, 2022	51 KB
PDF	PRENATAL EDUCATION_SANTI WAHYUNI_COACHINGPUBLI...	Santi Wahyuni	Aug 23, 2022	265 KB
W	PENGARUH PEMBERIAN AIR KELAPA MUDA DAN MINUMAN...	Samuel Samuel	Aug 3, 2022	44 KB
W	Manuskript Rani Rubiyanti.docx	Rani Rubiyanti	Aug 24, 2022	242 KB
W	manuskript fiks 2022.docx	siti saadah mardiah	Sep 1, 2022	52 KB
W	Manuskrip Tovani.docx	Tovani Sri	Aug 3, 2022	106 KB
W	Manuskrip Novi Enis.doc	novi enis rosuliana	Aug 21, 2022	253 KB
W	manuskrif TKT & ledership ridwan.docx	Ridwan Kustiawan	Aug 19, 2022	62 KB
W	Manuscript Diah Nurlita Jkki.docx	diah nurlita	Aug 24, 2022	43 KB
W	Artikel Submit shandra kupang.doc	Shandra Isasi	Aug 1, 2022	302 KB
W	Artikel Submit Qanita kupang.doc	rumah ozara	Aug 26, 2022	126 KB
W	Analisis kebutuhan Model Caring Dalam Upaya peningkatan ...	Dita Eka Mardiani	Aug 24, 2022	65 KB

3. *Coaching* and discussion of participant manuscripts will be held on August 26 2022

a. During the second coaching session, participants' improvements will be discussed and the coaches will help direct manuscript improvements.

b. Participants are allowed to complete manuscript revisions

c. Participants are invited to choose a journal that suits the *scope* respective research.
d. *Coach* provides an example of a suitable journal, and starts looking at the author's guide.
e. Participants are directed to follow *the guide of the author's journal* of the chosen
f. *Coach* demonstrates the pr*esubmission*

3rd Coaching Stage
a. Participants begin preparing for the manuscript submission process
b. Preparing orchids
c. Do*proof reading* by the chosen institution (when required)

4th Stage of Coaching
a. Participants submit manuscripts
b. *Coach* demonstrates the submission process

Figure 6
shows the process of assisting in improving manuscripts according to the style of the intended journal environment.
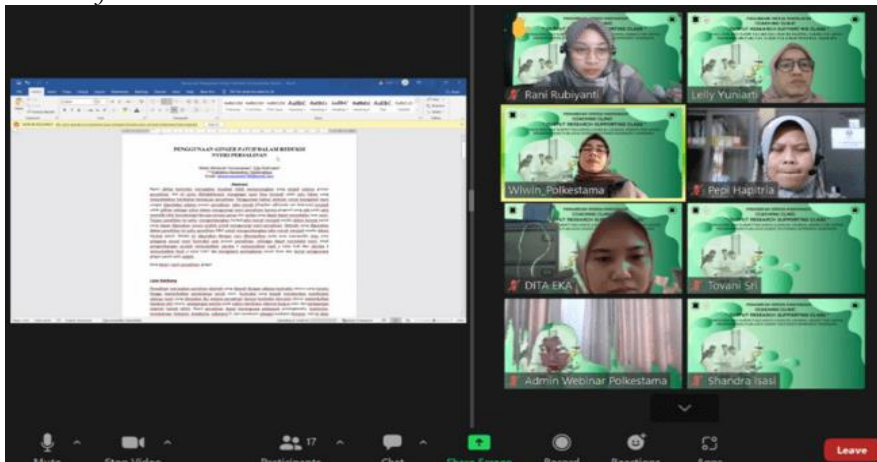
Figure 7.
Process of assistance and manuscript improvement

Discussion

During the implementation of the activity as a whole, it went smoothly. However, there were several obstacles encountered during the implementation of the activity, including:

1. There is still a lack of partner lecturers, in this case, the Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic, who have research results that will be used as material for manuscripts.
2. The lack of participants who received research grants from sources outside the institution means that publication funds still come from personal funds.
3. Many of the research results produced are not sufficient to be published in reputable international journals.
4. The target journals of Tasikmalaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic lecturers are mostly national journals, to the external requirements of mandatory research grants.
5. The participants' lack of ability to compose articles in English resulted in a decrease in their confidence in submitting them to reputable international journals.
6. Because the training was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic and online, the training on the use of reference

management was less than optimal. *Coach* has limitations in guiding the use of reference management.

Based on the results of observations and discussions with the leadership and lecturers of the Tasikmalaya Health Polytechnic, the methods offered are workshops and coaching clinics so that participants can directly apply the knowledge provided, staff act as facilitators and presenters for some materials, while the main presenters will be brought in from outside. The Polytechnic lecturers felt very helped by the existence of this PKM and found it easier to prepare manuscripts.

It is hoped that with this method there will be many manuscripts submitted and published in reputable international journals, and increased publication by the Tasimalaya Health Polytechnic, as well as increasing the recognition of the Tasimalaya Health Polytechnic on the international stage.

Conclusion

PKM Output Research Supporting Class activity "Writing Training to Avoid Misconduct from an Islamic Perspective. To improve the performance of Tasikmaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic Lecturers has been going on for 3 months with quite good results. Tasikmaya Ministry of Health Polytechnic lecturers responded positively to this activity, which was seen from the enthusiasm of the participants during the activity and the direct responses conveyed to the service team. This activity also provides a lot of insight for the service team, especially when preparing seminar and coaching materials.

Thank-You Note

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