



# INSANIYAT

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# INSANIYAT

## Journal of Islam and Humanities

### The Meanings of Publication in Open Access Journal: Experience of State Islamic University's Lecturers

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#### Abstract

*The Indonesian Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education always encourages lecturers to publish their scientific works in open access publications. This study explores the meaning of open access publications from the experiences of UIN lecturers. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach to identify the interpretation and meaning of lecturers on open access journal publications. This study found that lecturers know about publishing in open access journals and their advantages. They choose reputable journals in their scientific field as their first reference because the journals that fall into this category have a high level of readability and citation. However, the informants stated that they were also pragmatic; they will reconsider the decision to publish in a reputable and open access journal if the publication fee is deemed too expensive. This study uses Hall's meanings concept, whose application is not only to explore the views of lecturers on open access publications but also to explore the actions they take so that their writings can be included in open access publications. Here, the researcher finds the emerging theme that is the importance of collaboration. It is as a way to overcome barriers to open access publishing and also as the key to the productivity of writing articles in academic journals. This study highlights several important themes related to collaboration. The integration of Islamic knowledge with scientific disciplines is an interesting issue when discussing the benefits of cooperation. The results of this study can provide insight into the meaning of open access journals published by lecturers and how they overcome the barriers in this matter. The researcher suggests using a quantitative approach based on our data for future research.*

**Keywords:** *Open Access Journal, Meaning and Interpretation, Research-Collaboration, Writing-Collaboration.*

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#### Introduction

The concept of open access has been introduced since the 1980s but with the disclosure of different name tags, such as "free to read" and "free to reuse" (Moore, 2020; Pinfield,





Wakeling, Bawden, & Robinson, 2020, p. 14). The open-access initiative emerged from the dilemma of scientific communication where traditional scientific communication systems have economic barriers in disseminating scientific articles. Subscriptions to scientific journals are generally expensive and can only be accessed exclusively by people who subscribe through individual or institutional subscriptions. Suber (2012, p. 4) emphasizes that the concept of “free” in access is in digital form, accessed on the internet, free of charge, and free from most copyright and license restrictions.

The spirit of open access from the beginning aimed to build openness and facilitate access to learning between the “rich” and the “poor,” making the use of various works of literature more leverage and also uniting all human beings in the world in the same level of intellectuality and seeking knowledge. This claim can indeed be interpreted that open access can expand access to the writings of an author to a global level so that the citation value of his writing is of high value. Thus, the potential impact of publications is maximized, which means research communication can be faster and more effective, and the research process itself improves.

In the history of the development of open access publishing, there comes the OJS system as a tool to streamline the flow of open access publishing. OJS could facilitate the revitalization of peer-reviewed journals published by scholars, produced globally, and universally available. OJS, as an electronic journal publication management system, provides free access to data, archives, software, and research instruments for the research and academic communities for free (Bartling & Friesike, 2014, p. 167). OJS is designed to streamline an electronic journal publication management system covering all journal workflows such as article submission, peer-review correspondence, and indexing. Each individual in this OJS has different roles, such as journal manager, editor, reviewer, writer, and reader (Lukman, Ekawati Marlina, Ratih Keumalasari, Siagian, & Slamet Riyanto, 2012) The use of OJS is supposed to expedite, simplify, and expand authors’ access to publish their work. Of course, every journal in OJS always provides information about the journal’s background, criteria, and guidelines starting from the submission process to the writing style that the author must adhere to when submitting his writing. The availability of detailed information about journals can be said to be part of the mechanisms and tools for proper journal management. The authors can also fulfill the journal’s objectives. But the problem that authors might face is that they have to rely on their abilities to access OJS. Often the information submitted by journals to OJS is incomplete, cannot be understood by the author, or even the author does not know how to access information related to the publication process in the journal he is aiming for.

This open-access publication process with OJS has its own meaning for authors, especially State Islamic University lecturers. The lecturers as authors must obey the journal publication process with this OJS, where each journal has a different style and publishing process. Publishing in one journal can often change over time. All differences and changes in the publication process of each of these journals are only informed through the journal’s OJS platform. Here, authors must be willing to continue to study journal publishing by simply reading, reviewing, and following the information presented in the journal’s OJS.

Nariani and Fernandez (2012) found that the authors are familiar with open access publishing which means “providing free legal access to online journal content with the production process being funded by means other than a subscription fee to the journal.” Then they explain the reasons that influence the author’s intention to publish in open access journals are, among others: the reputation of the journal, its reach to a broader audience, the speed of the publication process, indexed by Scopus and Web Science, its effect on career advancement, and the scope of the journal material or the relevance of the topic of

writing (Nariani & Fernandez, 2012). Their study reveals that the process of financing the publication of articles charged to the author has a negative response to the author's intention to publish his or her writings in related journals. In addition, Masrek and Yakuub (2015) also found that the author's understanding of the journal, the reputation, the number of readers, the relevance of the topic, and the benefits for career advancement are also the reasons the author publishes his writing. In an open-access journal. However, in this study, the aspect of publication speed is not why actor authors choose to publish their writings in open access journals.

In addition to the reasons above, the research of Nicholas et al. (2020) adds another reason the authors choose open access publishing, especially for young researchers, is the belief that the value of openness is accommodated by open access publishing. Besides that, the better opportunity for authors to collaborate with other writers is also an additional reason. However, the ease of plagiarism and the many predatory journals in open access publishing is why researchers are hesitant to publish their works in open access publishing. On the other hand, Merta et al.(2019) researched the relationship between the availability of information on the journal's OJS platform page and the author's level of compliance in writing scientific articles. This study found a significant effect between the availability of OJS style guide information on the level of author compliance in OJS. With their information literacy skills, these authors will improve their ability and skills in accessing and evaluating the information on the OJS platform. Authors will learn and try to master how to operate OJS when they view information on journal writing style guides.

In the last seven years, The Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education, the world of higher education in Indonesia, has been encouraged to increase the number of scientific publications. The Regulation of the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia number 14 of 2015 regarding Teachers and Lecturers article 13 states that the lecturers must carry out one of their professional duties, namely publishing scientific publications to be used as learning resources. The Ministry motivates lecturers to publish in Open Access (OA) electronic journals by utilizing the Open Journal System (OJS) to increase the number of publications. The OJS system itself was chosen because it is free of charge and can be fully utilized by the community (Picarra, 2015). Publishing scientific articles electronically is an obligation for lecturers. This obligation is based on the Chief regulation of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences Number 3 of 2014 (*Peraturan Kepala LIPI/Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia*) and the Directorate General of Higher Education no.1 of 2014. Those laws state that journal accreditation only applies to journals published in electronic form. Then, starting in 2016, the accreditation process for scientific journals was tightened with the SINTA (Science and Technology Index) to assess the quality of publications in Indonesia.

According to DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journal) data, in the world, the total number of open access journals that use English, Arabic, and Indonesian are 13,060, and in Indonesia alone, there are 1779. If you look at the number of open access journals published, the academic community of the State Islamic University should have no difficulty in producing scientific articles. However, in reality, the number of scientific publications is deficient.

Referring to the SINTA, only 6 State Islamic Universities are included in the top 100 institutions based on the value of publications and citations measurements. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta ranks 48th, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung is ranked 56th, UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau is ranked 85th, UIN Sunan Kalijaga is ranked 87th, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is ranked 91st, and UIN Alauddin Makassar in 95th place. This ranking shows that the State Islamic Universities' academic community is not optimal in

utilizing various journals, especially with open access as a forum for scientific publication (see table 1 for detail).

**Table 1.**  
**SINTA Verified Authors from State Islamic University**

<b>University</b>	<b>SINTA verified authors</b>	<b>PDDIKTI registered teacher</b>	<b>Number of Documents indexed Scopus</b>	<b>Number of Documents indexed Google Scholar</b>	<b>Number of Documents indexed <i>Web of Science</i></b>	<b>Sequence</b>
<b>UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta</b>	782	993	642	24.658	111	48
<b>UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung</b>	643	731	293	13.232	17	56
<b>UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau</b>	523	758	235	7.494	36	85
<b>UIN Sunan Kalijaga</b>	429	643	255	12.397	3	87
<b>UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang</b>	454	580	256	8.954	29	91
<b>UIN Alauddin Makassar</b>	601	730	138	9,562	5	95

If we look closely at the results of scientific publications above, the publication of lecturers from State Islamic University lecturers are still few. This problem encourages researchers to explore the experiences of these lecturers in publishing their scientific works, especially in open access publishing. Based on the discussion of the problems above, this study explores the meaning of open access publication by lecturers from State Islamic University. In addition, this study also intends to explore the experiences of these lecturers in solving problems in open access publishing.



## Method

This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach to identify the interpretation and meaning of open access publishing by lecturers from State Islamic Universities. In addition, this study also wants to explore information experiences in accessing, utilizing, and following the process of publishing open access journals using OJS, one of the tools for submitting articles to open access journals. The research was carried out from August to November 2021. The criteria for informants were productive authors in SINTA indexed scientific publications affiliated with the State Islamic University who were included in the list of the 100 best universities in Indonesia.

The researcher contacted 12 prospective informants based on the top 10 authors registered at SINTA, with details of 2 prospective informants from 6 State Islamic Universities. All potential informants were contacted via email. After waiting for some time, there were only three informants who responded and gave time for interviews. Because the research was conducted during the Covid pandemic, there are limitations to this study where interviews were conducted online using the Zoom application media. However, it turns out that this brings advantages to this research because it turns out that one of the informants is abroad. After the in-depth interviews were conducted, the results of the interviews were transcribed using the Google Document application, and then the results were checked manually. Then the analysis activities were carried out using NVIVO 12.

This study relies on Hall's interpretation theory to analyze the meaning and experience of lecturers towards publishing open access journals. In the book *Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices* (1997), Hall explains the concept of meaning in detail. According to him, meaning is generated everywhere and propagated through several different processes or practices. In addition, meaning will continue to be produced and exchanged in every personal and social interaction humans take part in. Meaning is also produced in various media every time we express ourselves (Hall, 1997, p. 3). Based on Hall's explanation, it can be concluded that humans will always give meaning to all situations and all events that occur to them. This meaning becomes the basis for humans to act or respond to everything around them. In other words, this meaning regulates human behavior in life.

## Results and Discussion

In this study, researchers found out that the informants have an excellent meaning of open access journals. Their understanding of publishing in open access journals is presented in two significant themes, including: reputation and readability; publishing fee. Another theme also emerges in this study, though these themes does not directly related to the research aims but those are very importants to be highlighted for authors to be productive in witing. The theme is benefits of collaboration in publishing scientific works experience.

### The meaning of open publications by lecturers

Based on the concept of open access that has been described above, it can be concluded that the notion of open access is related to two things, namely journal reputation and readership, the publishing fee.

#### a. Journal Reputation and Readership

Solomon (2014) stated that the journal's reputation is essential for authors to choose the journal to publish their articles. In this study, two groups of opinions were opened, some agreed, and those did not agree with Solomon's statement. There are also authors claiming that the reputation will increase if the article's readability. According to him, his writing should be put in quality journals so that his writing is appreciated as it should be. The reputation of this journal has an incomparable selling point. If his writings are to be read by

great people, then his publications must be included in reputable journals. This problem is regardless of whether the article is free of access or not, because for him, even if the writing is closed access, and the reader needs it, he must spend more effort to get his writing.

But on the other hand, some argue that reputation is not crucial in journal publications. Journals are free to access, even if they do not have a reputation. It will help the level of readability of their writings. The consideration of open access makes it easier to have ownership of related articles. The usefulness of the author's work makes this author keep coming back to consider open access journals fully. To have a high usefulness value, these authors often choose to publish their writings in DOAJ-based open access journals but do not determine the cost of publication. The readability and usefulness of the results of his writings for the audience become more critical for the author because, by increasing readability, the citation value on Google Scholar will also be higher.

As time goes by, all author will then continue to try to publish their writings in reputable journals, especially those SCOPUS indexed, because of the need to fulfill their job promotion requirements. Even in SCOPUS indexed journal, the author does not choose to open access to his writing. He will choose to keep his articles closed for the reader. The surprising reason revealed by this author is the existence of a sci-hub site that helps readers access closed articles in reputable journals even though the access is illegal.

In submitting their manuscripts to journals, these authors do not see whether the journal is open access. They are more concerned with the reputation and the readership of the journal. The better the reputation and readership of the journal, the more enthusiastic they are to decide to submit their writings to the journal. Then what about the issue of publishing costs charged to the author? In his writing, Martin (2020) explains that asking for "payment from the author has become a common practice for journals. Placing the financial burden on the author is a way for the review process to be carried out on more manuscripts. The more reviewed manuscripts, the more likely the manuscript will be accepted. The publishing costs impact that more and more authors will be able to publish their writings in reputable journals. So the offer to "pay" some money to publish their writings is quite an exciting thing for authors to do.

In this case, the informants see the practice of burdening the costs from two sides. The consideration of the authors' decision to pay for publication or not depends on the needs, primarily to fulfill his career needs. As explained above, informants are always required to produce writing as a lecturer. The choice to keep publishing in reputable journals is the primary choice. The decision will pay if, based on the needs of his career, the author's writing must be read freely by many people and requires a high citation value of his writing. If the goal is "only" to publish the results of their research, they will choose not to publish on a reputable journal with a high cost. Based on the idea "I'm already tired of writing, why should there be a burden to pay again?" is the most critical guide in the writing process. For them, if the readers are interested and need the author's work, then these readers will be willing to spend more effort to get the articles they need.

## **b. Publishing fee**

Open access means giving users free access to take full advantage of the articles written by the authors. This issue is in accordance with the concept of open access described by Suber (2012) namely granting permission for users to search, link to, download, read, and even distribute or duplicate the full-text article or use it for other legitimate purposes, without financial, legal, or technical barriers. This "free" context emphasizes the use of published articles, not on the production process activities. So it is possible that the authors have to pay for their publications. The financing process borne by this author does not only occur in

reputable journals included in the Scopus index but also in ordinary journals in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

The cost of publishing in reputable journals is considered very high. For example, in a medical journal included in Q1 Scopus, the author has to pay up to 30 million rupiahs to make his writing accessible to the public. Then for incoming journals in Q2, the fees can reach 25 million rupiahs. So even given, the smaller the quarter, the smaller the financing burden. Suppose the authors really have to publish their writings to reputable journals, and only have low economic capital capabilities. In that case, they must search in detail or search for these journals on an index system other than SCOPUS, such as the THOMSON REUTERS indexing. However, this is also an obstacle for the author because the THOMSON REUTERS indexing is not widely recognized in Indonesia.

Authors will refer to journals entered in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) for free journals. Journals in DOAJ usually have their funding sources from their parent organizations so that they can free their production costs from the authors. However, along with the publication of digital-based DOAJ journals, there is an assumption that digital journal publications are considered to no longer require extensive funding. This problem then makes the parent organization reduces or even no longer finances these journals. These journals then lost their source of donors and impacted their finances, so they charged the author for publishing the articles. Although these journals charge authors for fees, the required publishing costs are not as high as in reputable journals, around 8 million to 12 million. Even if there are DOAJ's journals that waive publishing fees, authors must look for them carefully. These kinds of journals are like "looking for a needle in a haystack," which means "there are but very few, especially if you want to look for those which SCOPUS indexed too."

On the other hand, these journals choose articles that they consider "diamonds among gold," so it is indeed excellent writing. At the same time, the author considers him just "poor wood," these journals are unlikely to see their writings. Based on this thought, we can say that DOAJ journals have become an alternative for authors to publish their articles. But again, just like the THOMSON REUTERS indexing, the DOAJ journal is not widely recognized in Indonesia. This problem makes the authors think twice about publishing their writings in these DOAJ journals.

The publication financing model is a factor that influences these authors to choose a journal to publish their writings. Some journals give authors a choice to prioritize the openness of their writings to the public. The higher the cost, the more open the writing is to the public. There are options where the writing results are only displayed with the title and abstract, abstract, and section titles, and some are displayed freely. This financing model makes the author quite confused and even tired of thinking about the possible costs of publishing his journal. The authors are more interested in publishing their writings in journals that only provide one choice, wherein one payment their writings can be accessed in full by the reader so that the public can freely access their writings.

Publishing costs charged to authors have a negative meaning for journals that are free to access publications. Because the cost of this publication is considered quite burdensome for the authors, especially the burden of publishing costs is directly borne to the author himself. Indeed, many universities provide incentives to authors if their writings are published. However, the value is not commensurate with the amount of money they incur, whether the writing is published in reputable journals or DOAJ-based journals.

The publishing costs were not commensurate with the authors' appreciation. All authors who are also a lecturer stated that they need to write scientific articles is to fulfill the responsibility of the tri dharma of higher education. Where publishing the article is

included in the research point. The process to be able to produce writing is quite long, where previously, they had to do research first before they could get material for their writing. The problem is that they have to do the research on their own. Also, they have to compete for grants, which is quite a lot of competition in the universities. To fulfill the requirements for promotion to the profession, authors must publish their writings in reputable journals. According to the author, this process and conditions make it difficult for them to be able to develop themselves and their career. While on the other hand, the government and many universities are considered to easily give professorship titles to outside parties who do not have a role in scientific development for higher education. In addition, the author's appreciation for the publishing article is not felt by the university or study program through its webometric rankings or the accreditation of its study program. This appreciation reward makes it as if these authors have never been fully appreciated.

### **Collaboration in Publishing Scientific Works**

These authors do not always experience fluency in the writing process; throughout their writing career, these informants have had good experience submitting their manuscripts to be published by journals. There have been many experiences where publishers rejected the writings of these authors. This author has difficulty because being left or not is very time-consuming; at least six months or even up to two years, there will be results. The author must then study the various characteristics of the journal in question and the factors that made his writing rejected. The trial and error process is fast, but when they get used to it, they can see the characteristics and characteristics of each journal issue. According to them, every journal issue has the same policy, but some journals set specific policies that only apply to that journal. According to them, authors need to study the characteristics of these journals because if the writing follows the features of the theme and the specified writing structure, then it is certain that the journal publisher will accept the paper.

The informants then use these experiences to become teaching materials for their students or other colleagues who want to write and submit their writings for publication in journals. These authors actively and massively invite students and their colleagues to register together to train them to be willing to write diligently. This learning process is the beginning of a collaborative process between lecturers and students to increase the number of written outputs in his name and the university's writing output.

Etymologically, collaboration comes from the words *co* and *labor*, which means a uniting force or capacity building used to achieve the goals that have been set or mutually agreed upon before. Furthermore, the word *collaboration* is often used to describe the process of completing cross-border, cross-sectoral, cross-relational, cross-organizational, and even cross-country. Collaborating terminology contains a very general and broad meaning that describes a situation about cooperation between two or more people or institutions who understand each other's problems together and try to help each other solve their respective problems together (Green & Johnson, 2015). The purpose of collaboration is to facilitate, alleviate, and encourage the struggle, whether carried out by individuals or organizations, in achieving the goals that have been set or that have been mutually agreed upon. Collaboration is the most effective way to facilitate and expedite the writing and publishing of journal manuscripts. The benefits of collaboration for authors include:

- a. Developing interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary themes in the spirit of knowledge integration.

Collaboration helps authors lighten the burden of writing for publication especially when it deals with Islamic study. One of the burdens experienced by the author is the problem of



searching journal to accept the result of the research when the study is purely only using Islamic approach. The most likely way is by collaboration between Islamic studies and science disciplines lecturers to offer an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary study of writing in the spirit of integrating knowledge. If the study of writing is multidisciplinary, the author does not need to delve deeper into knowledge that is not his specialty; just invite experts in their field to do research and write together. These authors place their expertise according to their capacity and proportion in each study and writing. By doing this, finding journal to accept articles in knowledge integration is more easy.

In multidisciplinary research, Van den Besselaar (2019) explained that the subject under study is approached from different angles, using different disciplinary perspectives. However, neither the theoretical perspectives nor the findings of various disciplines are integrated into the end. In contrast, the interdisciplinary approach creates its own theoretical, conceptual, and methodological identity. Consequently, interdisciplinary studies of a particular problem are more coherent. On the other hand, as Ali explained on Wismanto et al. explain (2021) epistemological and axiological in religious sciences (Islam, the notion of scientific integration is interpreted as acknowledging that all actual knowledge comes from Allah and all science must be treated with the same respect, whether it is scientific or revelation. Scientific integration attempts to unite or combine knowledge based on human reason or logic and place God's "revelation" as a tool to analyze it.

Bozeman, et al (2013) explains that research can be a lonely occupation, probing the frontiers of knowledge where few investigators have been before. An individual can partly overcome that intellectual isolation by collaborating with others forming working and personal relationships. The parties invited to collaborate are academics, as students or lecturers. Still, they also invite other research organizations such as LIPI/BRIN or clinical research laboratories to test samples of their research objects. In this way, authors with a scientific background in Islamic studies, Islamic education, and hadith science can expand the journal's goals. This collaboration model is essential because there are very few scientific journals related to Islamic studies, both from within and abroad. With a creative way and the principle that Islam is tied to other fields of science, such as social science or chemistry, the writings of these informants can penetrate the broad journal market.

*"So there is a point where there was an integration point, and collaboration is what we have to do if we want to see and expand knowledge. Because if we talk about hadith, I don't have any basis..."* (informant's interview, October 1, 2021)

This collaboration in interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or scientific integration studies is indispensable for authors affiliated with Islamic religious colleges. In Islamic universities in Indonesia, the emphasis on scientific development is not focused on science alone, but its need for scientific integration with Islam.

#### b. Sharing knowledge, skills, and techniques in writing articles

The first benefit obtained from the collaboration is sharing knowledge, skills, and techniques, which is not just a transfer of new tacit knowledge (scientific and technical expertise) to fellow members but also social and management skills needed (2017). This statement is evidenced by the opinions expressed by the authors, where the knowledge gained from this collaborative activity includes:

- 1) Acquire knowledge to understand journal templates as described in OJS. When you want to submit an article, one of the essential things is that the author needs to know the intended journal template. From the interview results, it was known that all informants



had understood the journal template to be addressed when submitting articles. In particular, this knowledge is related to writing references, research method approaches, and models of the writing structure such as Imrad, introduction, methodology, result, discussion, etc.

- 2) Acquire knowledge related to the payment process. This payment process is another simple thing that authors often ignore, namely the author's knowledge in paying for the publication of his articles. Although the payment process is a simple thing, it requires basic knowledge for every author to avoid mistakes. From experience conveyed by the informant, namely as follows:

*“Things that we think are easy but difficult for friends. For example, there is a table like that. There are also those who, like yesterday, paid for this payment case. Yes, we were together yesterday, paid, and paid it to Malaysia yesterday. Asked to pay Malaysia, the debit card was rejected; what debit? BCA, yes, BCA does not exist in Malaysia. So we have to know down to the details of the problem. I've filled this in but was rejected. I asked, how do you pay? 50 RM. How do you write it? 50,00. Now that's in Indonesia, 50.00 can only be paid outside the country. So that's what we think, I think we're used to it, we can be fast, it turns out that for that person it's a skill that hasn't been mastered yet.”* (results of an interview on October 1, 2021)

- 3) Find out journals that match their field of science, wherewith the collaboration of the authors, they will share experiences and knowledge about journals that fit their expertise. This knowledge is based on assessing the ranking of the journals that they will submit, either nationally or internationally. Also related to the level of difficulty in journal acceptance. On the other hand, as these authors are educators, these authors also take the time to invite their students to collaborate as an educational process. The purpose of this author inviting students to collaborate is to familiarize students to be willing to write diligently. What is interesting for the authors here is that, in fact, many problems, primarily technical problems, can be solved by the students. An example is Mendeley or Zotero, a reference manager application, which students master more. Or in the research process, research applications that help calculate research are more accessible.

- 4) Get approval of all authors when published. One of the main things when the author wants to collaborate for article writing, is the need for good communication and then having the approval of a joint decision when publishing the article. This stage is crucial because if we collaborate, then completing the work must be done together. Therefore, if you want to write articles in collaboration, the main thing is communication and sound decisions for all members. From the experiences conveyed by the informants, they are as follows:

*“...so when I was looking for a paper, suddenly my name came out even though I have never written this paper, so the author is one author. I'm confused. How come my name is there? I was never asked to write it. ; I asked while thinking, why was my name entered without permission?”* (interview on October 1, 2021)

If we monitor the informants' statements above, the informants benefit by including their names in the published articles. However, the fact is that the informant feels he/her has a responsibility, both morally and academically, where in fact, they did not participate in the writing. From this statement, the informant emphasized the certainty

of who took part in writing and what responsibilities were in the writing process.

c. Increasing academic writing productivity

Along with the benefits of sharing knowledge, skills, and techniques, these authors can increase their abilities and skills and productivities. This author can shorten the time of writing the script. They only need to contribute writings that match their expertise, without excessive effort to learn more about topics that are not their expertise. Referring to Wine, et al. (2017) which states that collaboration provides benefits to increase experience, time efficiency, efficient use of labor, and most importantly, there are advantages in access to special equipment and facilities, access to special skills, access to unique materials. The informants feel this benefit when conducting research as the object of his writing. The author came from medical studies when conducted clinical trials on one of the medicinal plants as a sample of the research object, but did not have the tools. Here the author will work closely with clinical laboratories to test these medicinal plants. The author also does this with expertise in Islamic studies. As previously explained, there are very few Islamic studies journals. By collaborating with experts outside their fields of knowledge, these authors can still work actively through journals with studies in social sciences, natural sciences, or exact sciences. Of course, collaboration can increase productivity in writing because the responsibility of writing does not become the burden of one author. In an analogy, high levels of cooperation will affect the productivity of scientists, and low levels of collaboration will affect the low productivity of scientists personally. The collaboration helps all informant productivity of the writings produced by these authors. Based on SINTA Indexes, each author is on the top 10 productive authors in their respective affiliates, even entering the first rank.

In collaborating, there are several important points that must be considered in for increasing lecturer's performance in academic writing:

1) Be clear in the division of Task

One of the essential things in writing collaboration is formulating the division of tasks in the beginning process. By dividing the tasks, the goals that the collaborators have mutually agreed upon can be achieved in a structured manner. An informant who is a member of the medical academic community stated a term called "Principal investigator" in their faculty, namely the first author in this collaboration who is responsible for managing all collaborations. It is essential to do this so that the roles and responsibilities of each collaborator are clear. Not then will they throw duties at the time of writing or after the script is completed.

In this collaborative writing process, a principal investigator must assess the ability of everyone who collaborates so that this division of tasks will be able to run efficiently and maximally. Even the division of tasks is not only limited to the problem of the research process or writing. However, it also includes technical matters relating to the trouble of checking the structure of journal search writing according to the field of science, accessing OJS., correspondence, or payment problems.

2) Writing journal articles is more convenient in collaboration

All informants agreed that the collaboration process is very important and more convenient in writing until the publishing articles, especially if there are parts that the author does not understand in the discussion.

*"We cooperate with them to simplify writing articles, or for example, yesterday the tools were not available. We are collaborating with LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), so we offer it to the second author that I want. And Coincidentally, he also*

*wants to write what he wants to write, but just that it never works. I see, so you have to collaborate with another expert; many want to collaborate on that collaboration, so they have never written it themselves. It must be at least four people.*" (interview on October 1, 2021)

However, this collaboration does not always run smoothly because of problems that may arise in the collaboration process, such as irresponsible parties when invited to collaborate. The main obstacle in this collaboration is expertise and lack of responsibility during research and writing.

*"I was criticized for not being able to transmit knowledge to my friends in the country. I didn't work with them because they were under-contributed and couldn't maintain their capacity, but they didn't. So I gave up at that point; I didn't appreciate writing with them. We keep their names in writing only as a moral responsibility. But if this is how it turns out, and in the end, our relationship is strained."* (informant interview September 13, 2021)

d. Decreasing the burden of publication costs.

Which author does not want his writings accepted in reputable journals? However, these journals, with a good reputation and open access, usually require a reasonably high production cost to maintain quality; many journals charge publication fees to authors (Kamerlin, Allen, Bruin, Derat, & Urdal, 2021). The publication cost that the author had to pay can be reduced by doing a "joint venture" as a form of collaboration. One of the informants stated this statement, where they and their friends often have to bear the high costs to publish their writings in reputable journals. For a author who is a teacher, the value of the publication fee of up to 4 million is tremendous. Whether like it or not, together with friends who collaborate with, they jointly and severally pay for the publication of their writing.

### Conclusion

The study reveals that lecturers from State Islamic university who are productive author in each institution ranked by SINTA recognized the open access journal as the means for publishing their scientific works. However, they consider reputation and readability and publishing fee of the journal to publish their article journal. This study also finds out the strategy that are used by author so that they become productive author. They elaborate their experiences about collaboration in publishing scientific works: developing a study theme that is interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary in the spirit of knowledge integration. sharing knowledge, skills, and techniques; increasing productivity and decreasing the burden of publication costs. Based on the research results, it is recommended that lecturers at state Islamic universities should activate the research and writing collaboration process. This is evidence from 3 active author lecturer from 3 State Islamic University who describes that collaboration can facilitate writing and publishing activities in open access publications. For further research, it is recommended to carry out further research on cooperation that is carried out quantitatively so that it can be seen the number of authors at Islamic universities in this country who collaborate, their effectiveness, and collaboration models.

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