The Study of Research Management Standards At Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta And University Utara Malaysia

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Abstract— *The purpose of this research is to find out: 1) what are the standards of research management at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia, 2) how is the realization of the achievement of research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia, 3) what are the obstacles in implementation research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia.*

This research uses quantitative and qualitative methods with a comparative study between the standards of research management at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia.

The research management standards between Yogyakarta State University and Universiti Utara Malaysia have almost the same standards covering planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation. Meanwhile, the realization of research management has the same thing as university research institutes under the direct supervision of the Chancellor. Research management is carried out by the head of the institution who is responsible to the chancellor..

Keywords— *Standards, Research Management, Study..*

I. INTRODUCTION

Universiti Utara Malaysia was founded in 1984, providing top quality education in the fields of business management, education, IT, and quality management. The university campus is in Bukit Kayu Hitam, a small town on the Malaysia-Thailand border. The university has faculties of arts and sciences, faculties of business and law, government, and international studies. The programs offered include undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. Meanwhile, Yogyakarta State University, was founded in 1963 with various dynamics of a very long academic journey, both regarding managerial, academic, and the dynamics of study programs and academic institutions

based on university statistics from year to year. Yogyakarta State University is a change in mandate from IKIP to become a university, resulting in a transformation from previously focused on the field of education expanding its mandate to the non-education sector. To maintain the quality of education, research and service delivery, the university develops educational quality standards. Internally, the university has a quality assurance agency instrument that develops an Internal Quality Assurance System (SPMI).

It has become the belief of all nations in the world, that education has a very big role in the progress of the nation. Suyanto (2013) states that a president of the most developed country in the world, still recognizes that investment in education is important in the progress of the nation. "As a nation, we now invest more in education than in defense". Therefore, in a global era like today, when a government does not take the development of the education sector seriously and sustainably, it is easy to predict that the country's government in the long term will trap most of its people into a world of underdevelopment in various aspects of life (Suyanto, 2013: 3).

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia in developing education in Indonesia adheres to one of the goals of the Indonesian nation as stated in the preamble to the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution, namely, to educate the nation's life. In line with the objectives stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, the body of the constitution includes Article 20, Article 21, Article 28 C paragraph (1), Article 31 and Article 32, which also mandates that the government strive for and implement a system. National Education. This new national education system is manifested in Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. The national education system is an integrated whole component of education to achieve the goals of national education.

In Law No. 20 concerning the National education system it is stated that "Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character. as well as the skills needed by himself, the community, the nation and the State". Based on this understanding, it can be understood that education must be aware of its importance, and be planned systematically, so that the learning atmosphere and learning process run optimally. With the formation of the atmosphere and learning process, students will actively develop their potential according to their talents and interests (Hay, 2018: 113). With the development of the potential of students, they will have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, the nation, and the State.

National education in Indonesia is organized through channels, levels, and types of education. The educational path is a vehicle through which students develop their potential in an educational process that is in accordance with educational goals (Devi, 2012: 1047-1050). There are three education pathways, namely, formal, non-formal and informal education channels. Formal education is an educational path that is structured and tiered consisting of basic education, secondary education, and higher education (Kalolo, 2015: 22-39). Non-formal education is a path of education outside formal education that can be implemented in a structured and tiered manner. Informal education is a path of family and environmental education (Lee, 2010: 425–437).

The government always strives to improve the quality of education through various policies, including policies on teacher and lecturer certification, school operational assistance, granting block grants and setting national standards as outlined in Government Regulation no. 19 of 2005 on National Education Standards. Education standards include standards of content, process, workforce, facilities and infrastructure, management, evaluation, financing, and competency of graduates. With these national standards, the direction of improving the quality of Indonesian education will become clearer. If each education unit has been able to achieve or exceed the national education standard, the quality of the education unit can be declared high (Nasution, 2013: 98). Various policies that encourage the improvement of the quality of education have been established and implemented, with the hope that the quality of education can gradually increase in high gradations (Bansal, 2014: 332-338). In this regard, on this occasion we will evaluate the trends in the development of the quality of education in Indonesia, because of these policies (Cecep, 2011: 1184-1190). Since the SNPs were established in 2005 and have been implemented, the evaluation of education quality will be based on the SNPs. Nowadays quality is not only a problem and concern in the business field, but also in other fields. Such as government, social services, education and even security and order (Carolin, 2014: 8-19).

At the tertiary level, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued Permendikbud Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Higher Education Standards. One of the existing standards is research standards. The focus of this research is to find research management standards and their realization in research management in tertiary institutions. In this case, the researcher will compare the research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and the North Malaysia University. Comparison of management standards includes the national or tertiary education standards used, ownership of quality documents, research institutions as the executor of research management, to the implementation of research implementation.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method will use a survey method to determine the achievement of the learning process standards and measure the contribution of each indicator. In addition, the discussion method will also be used, in this case a focused discussion which is used to determine the components of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges in meeting management standards. Based on these two methods, the data and information needed to answer the research questions will be obtained in accordance with the objectives of this study. To complement the results obtained from the two methods, a literature study or method will be used in the form of reviewing documents related to the substance of this research, such as documents on education management ownership documents.

III. ANALYSIS

Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Education Standards, one of which regulates Research Management Standards. National Research Standards are the minimum criteria regarding the research system at universities that apply throughout the jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Research management standards are minimum criteria regarding planning, implementation, control, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of research activities. Management is carried out by a work unit in the form of an institution tasked with managing research. Institutions are research institutes, research institutes and community service, or other similar forms in accordance with the needs and provisions of higher education institutions. Yogyakarta State University in managing research UNY lecturers need to have research management standards to regulate the implementation of research in order to meet research management standards and even exceed standards. There is a standard content statement and standard achievement indicators attached.

The standard achievement strategy is carried out through several things, namely: 1) LPPM in collaboration with the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and representatives of each scientific field to prepare and compile a Research Master Plan and Research Guidebook within the Yogyakarta State University in accordance with the stipulated time, 2) Chairperson, The secretary, and the LPPM team must always be responsive in receiving input and suggestions from lecturers and users, 3) Head of LPPM, Dean, Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Director of Postgraduate, Deputy Director of Postgraduate Academic Affairs, Head of Department, and Head of Study

Program conduct socialization and offer research activities within the UNY environment according to the set time, 4) LPPM monitors the implementation of research and provides input on research development, 5) Research lecturers carry out research activities according to the designs that have been prepared in the proposal and, 6) LPPM cooperates with UPT ICT to create an IT system for submitting proposals, review, and research reporting that is equipped with a deadline for each stage.

Meanwhile, the strategy for handling the risk of non-achievement of standards is by: 1) The Chancellor is assisted by the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and the Chairperson of LPPM conducts a review of the evaluation results of the achievement of research management at UNY, 2) The Chairperson of LPPM identifies the risk of not achieving standards and formulates risk mitigation action steps, 3) The Dean/Director of PPs assisted by the Vice Dean for Academic Affairs/Vice Director for Academic Affairs conducts a meeting to evaluate non- conformances or the risk of non- achievement of standards and take steps to mitigate risk, 4) Heads of Departments and Heads of Study Programs evaluate and take steps to reduce the risk of non-achievement of standards, 5) Lecturers (researchers) take preventive and curative measures against the risk of non-achievement of standards.

At UiTM Malaysia, research is also handled by a UITM research center which has a management function, one of which is a standardized research management function. Research under the authority of the rector. Research institutes divide research focuses based on the study center and the direction of university development. This research area focuses on utilisation of engineering approaches and new technologies to a wide range of industries. The development and impacts of new technology include production, manufacturing, automotive, construction, aerospace, textiles, woods, polymers, chemicals and petroleum as well as food and drugs. This research area also highlights the importance of design, management and production in complex technological systems including materials, manufacturing, processes, tools and equipment, machineries, management, economics, quality control, computer-based technologies along with electronics and automation. The fundamental of industry study such as structural, technical, environmental and sociological factors, personnel issues,

also emphasised. This research area encompasses research pertaining to preventive care, sick care and rehabilitative care towards healthy lifestyle and holistic social wellbeing via achievement and maintenance of physical

fitness and mental wellness. and opportunities that surro and the earth's environmen

ludes challenges s energy demands fundamentally a

global collective action challenge thus research in both experimental and theoretical aspects of energy and environment is vtal. Major themes namely food security, water security, biodiversity and solar technology are indeed essential for understanding and establishing sustainability with the ability to see beyond traditional subject boundaries and understand the complex inter-relations between technological, economic, political and behavioural aspects towards a more sustainable society.

This research area focuses on the latest advanced technology and innovative approaches in transportation, distribution services and effective logistics, risk mitigation, predictive insight and design management. New technologies discovery will create enormous impact on transforming both the transportation and the logistics industry, as it enables the ability to trade and communicate. This niche area includes innovative and leading-edge research in IoT, big data, artificial intelligence, robotics, smart sensors, space and satellite technology along with knowledge-based solutions for complex cyber security management challenges in reducing vulnerabilities and improving threat awareness. In addition, this research area incorporates both software and hardware of web and networking technologies namely instance communication, servers, security mechanisms and network classifications. This research area focuses on the latest advanced technology and innovative approaches in transportation, distribution services and effective logistics, risk mitigation, predictive insight and design management. New technologies discovery will create enormous impact on transforming both the transportation and the logistics industry, as it enables the ability to trade and communicate. management standards at Yogyakarta State University and Universiti Utara Malaysia basically have one thing in common, namely they have guidelines for managing research both internally and externally.

Management standards basically include a statement of standard content and indicators of standard achievement, strategies for achieving standards, strategies for managing the risk of not achieving standards, subjects that must meet standards, and related

documents including research guidebooks, regulatory documents on research management standards, research SOPs, and management SOPs. risk. The realization of the achievement of research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia through systematic and systematic steps. Research management standards are minimum criteria regarding planning, implementation, control, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of research activities.

IV. CONCLUTION AND SUGGESTION

Basically, the research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia basically have the same thing, namely having research management guidelines, both internal and external funds. Management standards basically include a statement of standard content and indicators of standard achievement, strategies for achieving standards, strategies for managing the risk of not achieving standards, subjects that must meet standards, and related documents including research guidebooks, regulatory documents on research management standards, research SOPs, and management SOPs. risk. The realization of the achievement of research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia through systematic and systematic steps. Research management standards are minimum criteria regarding planning, implementation, control, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of research activities. These management standards are basically the same between Yogyakarta State University and Universiti Utara Malaysia.

As a realization of research management standards, at UiTM Malaysia research institutions are obliged to 1) prepare and develop research program plans in accordance with the university research strategic plans; 2) compiling and developing regulations, guidelines, and internal research quality assurance systems; 3) facilitate the implementation of research; 4) carry out monitoring and evaluation of research implementation; 5) disseminate research results; 6) facilitate the improvement of the ability of researchers to carry out research, write scientific articles, and acquire intellectual property (IP); 7) give awards to outstanding researchers; and 8) report the research activities it manages.

Meanwhile, UiTM as an institution has the obligation to 1) have a strategic research plan which is part of the university's strategic plan; 2) develop criteria and procedures for research

assessment, at least regarding aspects of increasing the number of scientific publications, new discoveries in the field of science and technology, and the quantity

and quality of teaching materials; 3) maintain and improve the quality of the management of research institutions or functions in carrying out research programs in a sustainable manner; 4) monitoring and evaluating research institutions or functions in carrying out research programs; 5) have guidelines on researcher criteria by referring to result standards, content standards, and research process standards; 6) utilize research facilities and infrastructure at other institutions through research collaboration programs; 7) conduct a needs analysis regarding the number, type, and specifications of research facilities and infrastructure; and 8) submit reports on the performance of research institutions or functions in conducting research programs at least through higher education databases.

In the realization of research management standards, research institutes at the State University of Yogyakarta and at Universiti Utara Malaysia have almost the same obstacles. The obstacles in implementing research management standards at Yogyakarta State University and at Universiti Utara Malaysia can include internal and external constraints. Internally, not all lecturers understand research standards, and externally there are provisions that are different from the standards set by the institution. This has an impact on the research management process with different guidelines, making it sometimes difficult for managers to follow up on funding and the research process.

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