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Author compliance in following open journal system of communication science in Indonesia

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Abstract. This study aims to test the theory proposed by D. Cuilier (2010) that compliance gaining has a correlation with the availability of information access. In this study, hypothesis testing is done on the phenomenon of influence between the availability of information in Open Journals System (OJS) in the field of communication science in Indonesia to the compliance of the author. In order to fulfill the important elements of the implementation of Tri Dharma (Three Pillars of Higher Education), lectures need a means for scientific dissemination. On the other hand, the managers of scientific journals in the field of communication science studies in Indonesia incorporated in APJIKI (Association of Publishers Journal of Communication Science Indonesia), seeks to manage the existence of the issue by maintaining the quantity and quality of incoming scientific articles. The main problem in the process of review of scientific articles is the authors' conformity with the style guide of scientific journal. The availability of information regarding to the provisions of the writing of scientific journals provided on the online page should be responded by the applicant's obedience during the preparation of a scientific article. The influence between the two variables is tested by quantitative research approach in positivism paradigm, based on the two dimensions of information availability from



Mark Burgin (2010) and the six basic principles of Robert Cialdini (2004) about the writer's concession in obeying the style guide of scientific journal. This study has been done to 42 respondents, who represent the editor of communication science journals in Indonesia. The result of this research shows that there is a significant influence of the availability variable of OJS style guide information towards the compliance of the writer of 13.10%, while the other 86.9% was influenced by other factors that can be used as a further research studies.

1. Introduction

Answering the challenge of the information and globalization era, the editor of communication science journals in Indonesia are moving towards new journaling management technologies using OJS (Open Journal System). Migration management of journal management requires comprehensive learning, therefore the managers of Journal of Communication Science incorporated in APJIKI (Association of Journal Managers of Communication Science Indonesia) are mutually provide information and learn together about the management of electronic based journals. Through OJS, it is hoped that scientific dissemination of research result of Communication Science in Indonesia can be more extensive.

Comparing to other types of scientific publications, journal papers are relatively easier to access, even years after publication. Currently, the most recent journal papers are already using electronic or internet [1].

The initial use of Open Access in Indonesia reffers to Head of LIPI Regulation No. 3 Year 2014 and Directorate General of Higher Education no.1 Year 2014 on the accreditation of periodical scientific publications. The regulation asserts that journals which will be accredited starting from 2014 must be published in electronic form.

OJS system itself is chosen because of its open access as one of the benefits of the facility. The open access provides many advantages for the academic community and society in general [2], thus it helps scientists today to connect with colleagues in many ways and also to share their works online [3]. On the other hand, managing scientific journals demands long-term commitment that can not be considered easily [4]. In managing the work of this scientific community, it takes extra and intelligent work to meet the availability of access to data, archives, software, up to open-ended research instrument [5] [6]. It is true that there have been demands for the aspect of open access, but some journals still prefer to make their own policies regarding to the concept of access disclosure [7].

In simple terms, Open Access is the material in OJS which can be easily indexed by search engines with general purpose [8]. Accredited OJS management also becomes important since the publication of scientific papers has become an obligation that must be met by academics in universities and professional researchers of national research institutions. This is because research is part of the *Tri Dharma*, in which the outcome of the research is an indicator of performance appraisal of research performance. If it is not met, the lecturer's performance appraisal is considered bad and has significant effect on professional allowance as regulated in Regulation of Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (*Permenristekdikti*) no. 20 Year 2017 on Professional Lecturer Benefits and also Professor Honor Benefits.

Moreover, accordance the mandate of *Permenristekdikti*, an academic should develop science and technology, and disseminate it to the wider community. But in fact, recorded from 5,366 Professors in Indonesia, there are still 3,800 people who have not published in international scientific journals. In other words, there are only about 1,500 people who have fulfilled their obligations as professors (<http://www.kopertis12.or.id/2018/04/13/akhirnya-lampau-singapura-publikasi-ilmiah-indonesia-ke-2-asean.html>).

Director General of Science and Technology Resources and Higher Education, Ali Ghufon Mukti, assesses Professor in particular and lecturers in general in Indonesia is still less productive in scientific writing. As the result, the number of scientific publications in Indonesia has lagged behind Malaysia and Singapore. Fortunately, in 2018 Indonesia managed to rise again to rank 2 in the number of

scientific publications in ASEAN (<https://news.okezone.com/read/2018/04/11/65/1885240/salip-singapura-publikasi-ilmiah-indonesia-peringkat-2-asean>).

According to the data from the Directorate General for Research and Development of *Kemristekdikti*, as of April 6, 2018, Indonesia has successfully surpassed Singapore and Thailand in obtaining the number of Scopus-indexed Indonesian scientific publications. However, the high number of citation does not necessarily correlate positively to the quality of the article. Massimo Franceschet [9] found that there are 4 categories of journals, namely; 1. popular and prestigious. 2. neither popular nor prestigious. 3. popular but not prestigious, and 4. prestigious but not popular (2010). Popular and prestigious journals articles derive numerous citations from qualified authors published in quality journals. In contrast, the popular but not prestigious journals article also received many citations, but by less qualified authors, published in less qualified journals. Relevant to the research above, another research finding [10], states that the high number of citations, was also influenced by the time factor. A citation can only be made from articles that have been published; consequently, the earlier published articles will tend to get more citation than later articles. The high level of citation is not yet a guarantee of the quality of the article, but the authors' compliance to the style guide that determined a journal will make the writing become more qualified. One of the problems that emerged was the use of scientific article citation, as stated by Laakso and Lindman in his research on 8 journal information systems throughout 2010-2014, where 60% of all published articles were found to have available open access copies, so copyright restrictions were still weak in regulating the practice of article distribution [11].

This research also highlighted the problems faced by OJS managers, namely about the author's compliance to the style guide specified by a scientific communications journal. The style guide itself is one of the periodic scientific journal identity. This style grows and develops over a period of time and becomes mature after its steadiness is established. The style guide is dynamic. The journal editor must align between the author's personal style and the style guide specified by the journal that he manages.

For writers, the style guide must be considered to increase the opportunity of receiving scientific articles. With the substance as it has been designed, prospective authors can set the language as well as the display so that in accordance with the style of scientific journal journals to be entered. Style guide placement is usually on the inside back cover page. Style guide generally sets about manuscript, title page, abstract, text (formatting, spelling, indentation, equations, in text citation, and quotations), examples of reference writing with multiple source types, appendix style tables, figures, and graphs, charts, and drawings [12]. This style guide is of course necessary to organize the data / text in the paper, to fit the desired journal pattern [13].

In Ellis's model, there are several behavioral characteristics of information obtained from observations of various activities carried out by objects in the search for information, and activities are grouped into: Starting as activities that are initial search information such as identifying references that can be the starting point of the search cycle. Chaining, which is the activity of tracing a citation sequence or a form of refrensial relationship between materials or source identified during the 'starting' activity. Browsing is the activities of seeking information in certain areas that are considered to have potential. Differentiating is the activity of sorting information obtained by utilizing the knowledge of the different characteristics of the information source (eg, author, coverage, level of detail, and quality) in order to know the quality of information. Mentoring, which monitors developments in the field by following selected sources that have been regularly selected (eg, major journals, newspapers, conferences, magazines, books, and catalogs). And extracting is the activity associated with continuing the search by digging deeper into the source of information and identifying the selective relevance of the material [14].

The use of integrated information technology has become an advantage key in achieving organizational goals [15]. One element of information technology is the availability of information. The emphasis on the concept of information availability is a documentation of the linkage between information products and the structure in the document version, and the relationship of related components. The end result of the information measured from the quality of information includes

information speed, accuracy of information, credibility of information, and completeness of the information conveyed in the form of data [16].

Information itself is used as a part of mechanisms and tools in the form of technology to run a process [17]. Through the definition of The Information Integration Theory based on the perspective of such communication, Burgin offers two dimensions, namely information mechanism and information technology. Based on the concept of information availability, there are two things that need attention, namely: the level of understanding of the author on the management of scientific journal articles through information related submission mechanisms of work and the role of OJS technology as a medium of style guide information provider.

First is the importance of information in determining the mechanism of submission of scientific articles by displaying the important things that the editorial wants to have to be in the article, the information is expected to illustrate the mechanism of editing articles by journal editors, then displaying the review process by the reviewer, supported also by the explanation on the mechanisms of the delivery of scientific ideas, as well as the mechanism of altering some of the scientific articles or the revision process by the author. The second thing that needs to be noticed is the use of OJS technology itself as a medium of information, such as the ability to display the function editor supervisor journal, style guide editor desired with the author, article repairment mechanisms especially about time, and also information of previous articles.

Compliance Gaining is an effort made by communicator in order to obtain compliance communicant to do what is desired. The construction of various messages is created in such a way that compliance as a desired communication objective is attained [18]. Robert Cialdini, a prominent figure in compliance gaining research, said an integrated study of various disciplines derives six basic principles of attainment [19]. The first principle, reciprocity is based on doing the good of others or referred as pregiving, then ask for different rewards, bigger in return. The second principle, in the form of principle, commitment, and other consistency, centers on one's desire to maintain a psychological consistency between his beliefs, attitudes and behavior. The third principle, social proof involves self-comparison with others and modeling behavior of others. The fourth principle, authority depends on the source factor such as credibility. The fifth principle, liking is based on warm, attractive behavior and appeal. The sixth and final principle, scarcity is related to increasing the perceived value of something by making it look like a less supply. Regarding the compliance itself, prior research seeks to identify what types of compliance-gaining strategies tend to be chosen by people. This type of research design is presented to participants with a hypothetical scenario and asks them to report which strategy they will use. Depending on the research, some participants generate their own strategies, while others choose a strategy from a predefined list. The results showed various tactics in compliance-gaining [20]. Recent research has sought to understand how goals may affect the production of compliance-gaining messages. According to the theory of decency, people seek approval (known as positive face) and try to avoid rejection (known as negative face). Since the purpose of compliance-gaining may differ in what degree they need, it plays a key role in shaping compliance-gaining behavior [21]. Compliance gaining has a correlation with freedom of information access, in Cuillier, the factors that influence it in terms of experience, commitment, liking and self-authority. Self-authority factor becomes the main one in seeing compliance gaining. Compliance can also be achieved through open and direct persuasion [22]

C.J. Carpenter, expressed some compliance gaining techniques depending on the target of one's desire to present a positive self-presentation about compliance. The ineffectiveness of compliance gaining can occur if a person has cognitive suspicion of information obtained [23]. Based on this, this research proposes the assumption that there is an influence between the availability of selective style guide information in OJS (variable X) to the compliance level of the author in OJS for Communication Science (Y variable).

$$x \longrightarrow y$$

Based on the hypothesis of the study, it can be arranged in the form of the following statistical hypothesis: if H_0 there is no influence between the availability of style guide information in OJS with the level of compliance writer in OJS field of Communication Science. If H_1 there is an influence between the availability of OJS style guide information in the OJS with the author's compliance level in OJS in the field of Communication Science.

2. Methods

This research used a quantitative approach with positivist paradigm. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, in which the respondents amounted to 42 journals managers with the criteria as a manager of communication science journals from universities in Indonesia who manage scientific journals based on OJS technology and have been involved in the submission of scientific papers on OJS technology-based journal. The purposive sampling technique was employed because the purpose of this study is to find an insight on a phenomenon with a quantitative approach [24].

The interval scale measurement as follows:

The interval scale = $(m-n) / b$, where:

m = highest score possible

n = lowest possible score

b = number of rating scales

Table 1. Coefficient correlations

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Correlations		Collinearity Statistics
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.		
1 (Constant)	5,907	,370		15,975	,000		
The availability of information	-,089	,106	-,131	-,838	,407	-,131	1,000

Dependent Variable: Author Compliance

This research occupied Likert scale for obtaining the rank range for score group of each variable shown by Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2. Assesment category on variable X

Score	Interpretation
0 - 2,4	Very low compliance
2,5 - 4,9	Low compliance
5 - 7,4	Medium compliance
7,5 - 9,9	High compliance
10 - 12,4	Very high compliance

Table 3. Assesment category on variable Y

Score	Interpretation
0-2	Very low accessibility of information
3-4	Low accessibility of information
5-6	Medium accessibility of information
7-8	High accessibility of information
9-10	Very high accessibility of information

The range of information availability rankings is very high on the X variable in Table 2, indicating a significant increase in the author's knowledge of the scientific journal article management mechanism as well as optimizing the use of OJS technology as a submission of scientific work. The range of information availability rankings is very high on the Y variable in Table 3, illustrating that the author obeys the principle of OJS writing in the field of Communication Science driven understanding of available information.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the Variable Validity Test, it can be seen that the validity of statement items based on the correlation coefficient is obtained $r_h > r_t$ on nine statements and only one statement is declared invalid. The significance of 9 items is worth 0.000 greater than 0.05 so it is considered valid and only 1 is invalid. To test its reliability using Cronbach's Alpha shows 0.747 greater than 0.60 means otherwise reliable or have a high level of reliability.

Meanwhile, from the test results of Variable Y Validity, it is seen that the validity of the statement items based on the correlation coefficient obtained $r_h > r_t$ on nine statements and three statements are declared invalid. The significance of nine items is worth 0.000 greater than 0.05 so it is considered valid and three are invalid. For reliability test using Chronbah's Alpha shows 0.648 greater than 0.60 means otherwise reliable or have a high level of reliability.

Normality test in this study used Kolmogorov-Smirnov test by using SPSS version 20.0 for windows. The criterion if significance > 0.05 , then the data otherwise normally distributed otherwise if the significance of ≤ 0.05 , then the data is not normally distributed. Normality test results are normally distributed because the test result is $0.328 > 0.05$.

The result of multicollinearity test raises the number 1, which means that there is no multicollinallity problem in the regression model. Based on the results of heteroscedasticity test to determine the inequality in a regression model, it occurs variant of the residual of another observation. A good regression model does not occur heteroscedasticity which can be seen from the scatterplot diagram on the SPSS output with the criteria there is a clear pattern hence considered heteroscedasticity. The test results show that there is a clear pattern so that the regression model is considered heteroscedasticity.

The correlation between observations measured by time series in the regression model in which the autocorrelation assumption test aims to see the correlation between variables through the Durbin Watson test.

The result shows that there is no autocorrelation so that the data satisfies the assumption, the equation in it becomes worthy of use as a prediction. Hypothesis test using Pearson Correlation table to show relationship direction and size of relationship, where hypothesis of this research is as follows: if significance level $<0,05$ then H_1 accepted, and vice versa. The result is $0.204 > 0.05$, so there is no relationship in seeing the effect of these two variables. Nevertheless, it can still be tested to see the effect of these two variables.

Based on 42 respondents who participated in the research, answered that 40% of them manage between 1-3 years, 10% who answered more than 9 years. Furthermore, respondents replied between 4-6 years and the rest 21% less than 1 year. X variable can be interpreted with medium information availability category of 4.8%; high 21.4% and very high 73.8%. A total of 2 respondents who got a score of 6, it means they assume that the availability of style guide information in a moderate level. The 9 respondents stated the high availability of information with the details of 6 respondents got score of 8, and 3 respondents got score 7. The highest percentage of X variable is at very high level, some 24 respondents with score 10, and 7 respondents with score 9. Variable Y were interpreted with OJS authors category is high 4.8% and very high 95.2%. The level of compliance of the writer is very high, seen from the score obtained by respondents when answering the questionnaire, in which a number of 30 respondents scored 12; 6 respondents got score 11 and score 10 as many as 4 respondents. The level of compliance of respondents is also high read as much as 2 respondents who got the score in the high category. This finding corroborates the results of research that says that, researchers in the field of communication have contributed to sending articles of scientific journals, but not yet fully understood the policy publisher of scientific journals [25]. In addition, each journal should provide users with 100 percent information about the journals [26].

Each OJS has different rules of style guide among journal publications such as the context of the fields, characteristics, the origin of the journal institution, professional associations, and types of article groupings.

Table 4. Assesment category about information availability

Correlations			
		Author Compliance	Information Availability
Pearson Correlation	Author Compliance	1,000	-,131
	Information Availability	-,131	1,00
Sig. (1-tailed)	Author Compliance		,204
	Information Availability	,204	
N	Author Compliance	42	42
	Information Availability	42	42

Meanwhile, the regression coefficients in this study is to see the contribution, where the availability of style guide information has contributed 8.9% to the compliance of the author. Test significance used t test, if $t_{\text{arithmetic}} > t_{\text{table}}$ then it is considered significant. Based on the table above, the value of Sig. = 0,000, since it is smaller than 0.05 then the variable X has a significant influence on the variable Y. The t table number of $n = 42$ ($df = 40$) is 2.02108. The influence between the availability of selective style guide information on the author's compliance is significant, which is seen from the value of $t_{\text{arithmetic}} 8.38 > t_{\text{table}} 2.02108$. In other words, the sample data can be applied to the population, with the greatest effect being 13.10%. The result of this research shows that there is significant influence from the variable of OJS selectivity information to the writer's compliance 13,10%. Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted, it means that this study supports the Compliance Gaining Theory that there is a correlation between freedom of access of information affected by

experience, commitment, liking, and self-authority with compliance through open and direct persuasion [22]. Support the availability of information to the level of compliance of the writer of 13.10% indicates that the experience and commitment of the author in using the information in the OJS section of instructions for the writer still needs to be improved. To overcome this, the contribution of the Association of Publishers Journal of Communication Science (APJIKI) has conducted training for journal writers about the level of understanding of OJS including the guidance for the author. The participants consisted of APJIKI member journal managers from various universities in Indonesia. The training outcomes are considered effective in enhancing participants' understanding and compliance with the use of OJS information. The solution taken by APJIKI is relevant to the study [27], which shows that bilateral communication between training participants and training organizations during training plays a key role in improving the likelihood of successful transfer of individual learning levels. The training can improve the author's knowledge of the existing writing instructions information on each OJS page. The author is able to learn individually in obtaining information before uploading the article in the intended journal. In addition, motivational factors in participating in the exercise also influences the success of increasing information about OJS. This is similar to the results of the study [28], that the proactive personality of trainees positively influences the intention of knowledge transfer through motivation to learn. This shows the importance of proactive personality as a factor to be taken into account in knowledge development. Similarly, in the writing of journal articles, it requires a proactive attitude from the authors to improve knowledge about the information of the intended OJS.

The assumption that there is a significant influence of the existing variables, explains that the OJS editor of the Journal of Communications has provided very clear information to all authors so that each writer who will submit his article has already followed the style guide of each journal. In addition, the usual things to note in the style guide information inside the OJS is usually the systematic of writing, how to refer, how to write a list of references, writing or presenting the table and the image, also writing the author's identity.

As much as 86.9% is influenced by other factors that can be used as further research studies. Based on the research, it is mentioned that there are five categories that should be considered by an author when selecting journals in order to do the submission of manuscript, among others: (1) the possibility of acceptance, (2) credibility and prestige journals, (3) potential impact of the script (visibility), (4) time from submission to publication, and (5) philosophical and ethical issues [29]. The research has examined all aspects of the five categories, but it is not possible for the next researcher to trace the more micro elements of the categorical to support the next research variables. The rules in the writing system in the journal are more oriented to the technical writing agreement.

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of data tabulation and interpretation from 42 respondents of communication science journals in Indonesia, this research proves that there is a significant influence between the availability of OJS style guide information on the level of compliance of authors in OJS in Communication Science in Indonesia, which is 13.10%. While equal to 86.9% OJS author compliance value for the field of Communication Science is influenced by other factors, one of which is influenced by information and media literacy factors which can be understood as an ability or skills possessed by individuals / authors in accessing, evaluating, and reproducing information [30]. Authors are also required to learn and master how to operate the menus in the OJS, when they are looking for information about the style guide and journals. Meanwhile, the results of this study can also be used as a review for further studies.

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