

**Research Performance and Community Service Lecturers at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta,
Universitas Negeri Jakarta, and Universitas Negeri Gorontalo**

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ABSTRACT

The main demands of universities as institutions of science, knowledge, research, and community service (CS) are to be able to focus on realizing performance targets with reporting within a year. Key Performance Indicators (KPI) 5 use indicators of lecturer performance results used by the community or get international recognition. This study aimed to determine: (1) the performance results of UNY, UNJ, and UNG lecturers based on KPI 5 and (2) lecturers' barriers to improving research and CS performance. This research is a survey research with a quantitative approach. The population of this study was all lecturers at the three universities: 1094 UNY lecturers, 943 UNJ lecturers, and 776 UNG lecturers. The sample was drawn using the sampling quotas assigned to each of the universities as institutions, yielding a sample size of 106 lecturers: 51 from UNY, 40 from UNJ, and 15 from UNG. The method of collecting data is by using a questionnaire using Google Forms. The data analysis technique for lecturer performance results uses quantitative descriptive analysis, while the description of lecturer barriers for improving performance uses qualitative analysis. The results showed that based on institutional variables, 16 lecturers (15.1%) and 21 lecturers (19.8%) each published at most two research documents or CS on a national and international scale. The results of research or CS that have been published in national journals are 362 papers (UNY), 860 (UNJ), and 88 (UNG), while in international journals, there are 211 articles (UNY), 415 (UNJ), and 23 (UNG). Other variables based on gender, marital status, education level, and functional position found that the male gender has more publications in national indexed journals (811 articles) than women. However, for the number of publications in international indexed journals, women have more publications than men. The status of married lecturers is also more productive in publishing research results in indexed journals: national (1235 papers) and international (574 articles). Lecturers with doctoral education levels also publish more scientific works in indexed journals: national (1007 articles) and international (501 papers) than those who are still masters. In the meantime, academics with available roles as lecturers have more publications in indexed national (690 documents) and international journals (175 articles) than lecturers with other functional positions. However, the difference in the number of publications in international journals is insignificant compared to lecturers as head lecturers and professors. Different research results related to lecturers' obstacles in publishing in national or international journals are the ability of lecturers to write research results in the form of manuscripts and the cost factor. Other obstacles to collaborating for joint publications with other universities in the country are the lack of communication, suitability with topics or research fields, and meeting time. Meanwhile, the obstacles to cooperation in overseas scope include limited relations, time suitability for scientific meeting activities, compatibility with research topics, and language barriers. Then, other obstacles to finding partners in the business and industrial world include limitations in cooperating with partners, funds, and the incompatibility of topics or research fields.

Kata Kunci: Performance of lecturers, Research, Community service, and Higher education