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Model of Accreditation Acceleration for International Reputable Journals

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ABSTRACT

Scientific journals serve as benchmarks for academic achievement, aiding researchers in publishing their work and assisting others in locating high-quality sources. Enhancing accreditation is crucial for elevating the competitiveness of the University of Lampung, not only on a national but also an international scale. This is integral to realizing the vision of the University of Lampung, set to become one of the Ten Best Universities in Indonesia by 2025. Therefore, a journal acceleration model is needed to support journals at the University of Lampung to become journals with global reputation. The objective of this research is to develop a model for journal acceleration policy. The methodology employed to establish the acceleration model for this journal is a SWOT analysis, a strategic planning method utilized to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within the institution (University of Lampung). This assessment is conducted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities, employing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, and in-depth interviews. The results of the study of the accelerated accreditation model for journals with global reputation with the SWOT strategy in S-O collaboration (Strengths and Opportunities), namely collaborating with international institutions to send and share articles, coaching for preparing Scopus documents from editors who are experienced in managing global reputations, increasing the internationalization of local journals under the University of Lampung. Furthermore, it highlights initiatives to promote collaboration among writers across countries, leveraging available facilities and conveniences to foster the development of international journals.

1. Introduction

A scientific journal is a periodical publication that strives to improve science by disseminating research findings to readers. Scientific journals are often discipline-specific, with writers choosing which one to submit their works to. Peer-reviewed articles are published in scientific journals to guarantee that they match the journal's quality and scientific validity requirements (Ware and Mabe 2012).

In the world of scientific journal publication in Indonesia, there are three terms used to categorize the levels of journals: National Journal, International Journal, and Reputable International Journal. An International Journal is one that is indexed by international institutions such as CABI or Index Copernicus International (ICI). A Reputable International Journal is one indexed by Scopus or Web of Science (WoS) (Kemenristekdikti 2019, Purwanto *et al.*, 2021). The term National Journal, as explained by Hladchenko & Moed (2021), refers to a journal with an Index of National Orientation of Publications. National Journals are published by authors affiliated with institutions located in a specific country.

Internationalization of journals has become an important aim of science policy (Li & Zhang 2003; Reza Davarpana & Behrouzfar 2009). Journal internationality is crucial for both researchers choosing which journals to read or publish in and research managers and policymakers assessing research activity and financing policies. Publishing in "international" journals is recognized as a credible criterion in the evaluation of research output of individual researchers, groups, and institutions in many institutional or national assessment systems (Moed *et al.*, 2020).

Publishing in English-language journals indexed in Scopus or WoS and ensuring the international dissemination and quality of publications (Moed *et al.*, 2020). Specifically, in 2005-2010 WoS and Scopus extended their coverage in general and implemented worldwide (Pajic, 2015; Popovic *et al.*, 2012). Currently publications in international Scopus- or WoS-indexed journals have become a relatively recent indicator of academic performance (Grancay *et al.*, 2017; Gzoyan *et al.*, 2015).

Furthermore, the University of Lampung, as one of the academic and research institutions, has become more competitive on a national and international scale. One of the indicators of this competitiveness is having a journal with international repute, or in other words, a journal indexed by Scopus or Web of Science. To achieve this target, a model for accreditation acceleration (indexed) by Scopus or Web of Science is necessary. The purpose of this research is to create a model for accreditation acceleration policy that can be applied to journals under the University of Lampung.

2. Methods

The research was conducted at the University of Lampung from June-September 2022. The informants involved in this research are stakeholders and a member of the editorial board of several journals at the University of Lampung (25 Person). The data used to create this globally reputable accreditation acceleration model is qualitative and was collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and in-depth interviews. The data is then analyzed using SWOT analysis, a strategic planning method employed to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a project or business (Rozmi *et al.*, 2018). Strengths and weaknesses are categorized as internal factors, while opportunities and threats are identified as external factors (Benzaghta *et al.*, 2021). Several factors are considered within the SWOT analysis. Internal elements of an organization that help accomplish its goals are referred to as strengths, whereas internal factors that hinder organizational performance are referred to as weaknesses. Opportunities—external factors that help an organization achieve its goals—include not just favorable environmental factors, but also opportunities to fill gaps and launch new initiatives. Threats, on the other hand, are elements of the organization's external environment that act as barriers or potential hurdles to achieving its

objectives (Aldehayyat & Anchor, 2008). Based on these factors, a strategy can be formulated that combines several factors to become an appropriate model for a development effort which can be seen in the following SWOT matrix table:

Table 1. SWOT Analysis Matrix

IFAS	STRENGTHS (S) internal strength factors	WEAKNESSES (W) internal weakness factors
EFAS		
OPPORTUNITIES (O) external opportunity factors	STRATEGI S-O Create strategies that use strengths to take advantage of opportunities	STRATEGI W-O Create strategies that minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities
THREATS (T) external threat factors	STRATEGI S-T Create strategies that use strengths to overcome threats	STRATEGI W-T Create strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Number of scientific articles published affiliated with the University of Lampung

Scientific articles are the most important part of scientific publications as an effort to disseminate original scientific research that has been carried out by a person/group of people or disseminate updated research that has previously been carried out by other people. The aim of scientific publications is to provide information to readers, especially academics or experts in their fields, as well as as a reference source for academics. The number of scientific publications is a measure of the quality of success in achieving academic existence on the national and international scale. The achievements of the number of scientific publications at University of Lampung in 2019-2021 can be seen in the following table 2.

Table 2. Number of Scientific Publications at the University of Lampung 2019-2021

No.	Type of Publication	Number of Title			Total
		2019	2020	2021	
1	National journal is not accredited	163	361	384	908
2	Accredited national journal	149	252	286	687
3	International journal	65	42	24	131
4	Reputable international journal	225	334	366	925
5	Regional/local/university scale seminars	39	18	30	87
6	National scale seminar/conference	209	327	132	668
7	International scale seminar/conference	242	255	390	887
Total		1092	1589	1612	4293

Based on Table 2, show the number of scientific article publications in non-accredited national journals and the number of accredited national journals has increased year by year. However, in international journals and national seminars, scientific publications at the University of Lampung have decreased quite significantly, indicating that there is an imbalance between results from national and international journals and seminar activities. The gap that occurs shows that there are obstacles faced by academics in penetrating journals that are globally competitive. This also provides information that it is necessary to develop journals under the University of Lampung so that they can become reputable international journals. University of Lampung as an academic institution currently has 104 journals managed by each faculty and internal institutions as seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Journals managed by the University of Lampung

No	Journal Name	Management	2020		2021		DOAJ
			Participation	Accreditation	Participation	Accreditation	
1	Interdisciplinary Studies on Sustainable Development (ISSD)	BPSDG	v				
2	International Journal of Economics, Business, and Entrepreneurship (IJEBE)	FEB	v		v		
3	Jurnal Bisnis dan Manajemen	FEB	v		v		
4	Jurnal Akuntansi Keuangan	FEB	v		v		
5	Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan (JEP)	FEB	v		v		
6	Fiat Justisia	FH	v	S2	v	S2	v
7	Lampung Journal of International Law (LaJIL)	FH	v		v	S5	v
8	Jurnal Poenale	FH					
9	Ius Poenale	FH	v		v		v
10	Pactum Law Journal	FH					
11	HIMA HAN	FH					
12	CEPALO	FH	v	S4	v	S4	v
13	Indonesian Private Law Review	FH	v		v		v
14	Corruptio	FH	v		v		
15	Pancasila and Law Review	FH	v		v		v
16	Constitutionale	FH	v		v		v
17	Administrative and Environmental Law Review	FH	v		v		v
18	Administratio: Jurnal Administrasi Publik dan Pembangunan	FISIP	v	S4	v	S4	
19	Administrativa	FISIP	v		v		
20	Metakom Jurnal	FISIP	v	S5	v	S5	
21	Paradigma Bisnis	FISIP					
22	Internasional	FISIP					

	Indonesia (Tahap Cetak)					
23	Jurnal Analisis Sosial Politik	FISIP	v			
24	SOSIOLOGI: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Ilmu Sosial dan Budaya	FISIP	v	S5	v	S5
25	Jurnal Perspektif Bisnis	FISIP	v		v	
26	Jurnal Kedokteran Unila (JK Unila)	FKED	v			
27	JPM Ruwa Jurai	FKED	v			
28	Jurnal Kesehatan dan Agromedicine	FKED	v			
29	Medical Journal of Lampung University (MAJORITY)	FKED				
30	Medical Profession Journal of Lampung (MEDULA)	FKED				
31	peSAGI (Jurnal Pendidikan dan Penelitian Sejarah)	FKIP			v	
32	Jurnal Pendidikan Progresif	FKIP	v	S2	v	S2
33	Jurnal Bioterdidik: Wahana Ekspresi Ilmiah	FKIP	v	S6	v	S6
34	Jurnal Pendidikan MIPA	FKIP	v	S3	v	S3
35	Jurnal Pembelajaran Fisika	FKIP	v	S3	v	S3
36	AKSARA: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra (Journal of Linguistics and Literature)	FKIP	v	S4	v	S4
37	Jurnal Inovatif Ilmu Pendidikan	FKIP			v	
38	Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Prancis (PRANALA)	FKIP	v			
39	Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood	FKIP				
40	Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan	FKIP				
41	Limacon: Journal of Mathematics Education	FKIP				
42	Jurnal Teknologi Informasi Komunikasi	FKIP				

	Pendidikan(Jurnal TIKOPENDIK)					
43	JSS (Jurnal Studi Sosial)	FKIP				
44	J - SIMBOL (Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya)	FKIP				
45	JURNAL TIYUH LAMPUNG	FKIP				
46	Jurnal Kata (Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya)	FKIP			v	
47	U-JET: Unila Journal of Language Teaching	FKIP	v			v
48	JUPE (Jurnal Penjaskesrek)	FKIP	v			v
49	Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika Universitas Lampung	FKIP	v	S6		v S6
50	JEE (Jurnal Edukasi Ekobis)	FKIP				v
51	Jurnal Seni dan Pembelajaran	FKIP				v
52	Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Kimia	FKIP	v	S4		v S4
53	Jurnal Penelitian Geografi	FKIP				
54	Jurnal Pendidikan Anak	FKIP				v
55	Jurnal Kultur Demokrasi	FKIP	v			v
56	ALIBKIN	FKIP				
57	Jurnal Pedagogi	FKIP				v
58	Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi dan Vokasional	FKIP	v			
59	Jurnal Manajemen Mutu Pendidikan (JMMP)	FKIP	v			v
60	Economic Education and Entrepreneurship Journal	FKIP				v
61	Journal of Music Education and Performing Arts (JMEPA)	FKIP				v
62	Journal of Social Education	FKIP				v
63	Jurnal Pendidikan	FKIP				v

	Teknologi Informasi dan Vokasional (JPTIV)						
64	Jurnal Pengabdian Sosial Indonesia	FKIP			v		
65	Jurnal Pengembangan Profesi Pendidik Indonesia	FKIP			v		
66	Jurnal Komputasi	FMIPA	v	S4	v	S4	
67	Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi Eksperimen dan Keanekaragaman Hayati	FMIPA	v		v		
68	Jurnal Teori dan Aplikasi Fisika	FMIPA	v	S3	v	S3	
69	Analit: Analytical and Environmental Chemistry	FMIPA	v	S5	v	S5	
70	Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPKM) TABIKPUN	FMIPA	v		v		
71	Pepadun	FMIPA	v		v		
72	Jurnal Siger Matematika	FMIPA	v		v		
73	Journal of Energy, Material, and Instrumentation Technology	FMIPA			v		
74	Journal of Tropical Soils	FP	v	S2	v	S2	v
75	Jurnal Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan Tropika	FP	v	S2	v	S2	v
76	Aquasains (Jurnal Ilmu Perikanan dan Sumberdaya Perairan)	FP	v	S4	v	S4	
77	Jurnal Teknologi dan Industri Hasil Pertanian	FP	v	S2	v	S2	v
78	Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Agribisnis	FP	v				
79	e-Jurnal Rekayasa dan Teknologi Budidaya Perairan	FP	v	S4	v	S4	
80	Jurnal Sylva Lestari	FP	v	S2	v	S2	v
81	Jurnal Agrotek Tropika	FP	v	S3	v	S3	
82	IJSE: Indonesia Journal of Socio	FP	v		v		

Economics							
83	Jurnal Riset dan Inovasi Peternakan	FP	v		v		
84	Jurnal Ilmiah Peternakan Terpadu	FP	v	S3	v	S3	
85	Suluh Pembangunan : Journal of Extension and Development	FP	v		v		
86	Jurnal Teknik Pertanian Lampung	FP	v	S3	v	S3	v
87	Journal of People, Forest and Environment	FP	v				
88	Jurnal Agrotropika	FP	v		v		
89	ELECTRICIAN	FT	v	S4	v	S4	
90	JESR (Journal of Engineering and Scientific Research)	FT	v				
91	Jurnal Geofisika Eksplorasi	FT	v	S4	v	S4	v
92	SESGT (Sustainable Energy and Smart Grid Technology)	FT					
93	FEMA (Jurnal Imiah Teknik Mesin)	FT					
94	MECHANICAL	FT	v	S4	v	S4	v
95	Jurnal teknologi dan inovasi industry	FT					
96	Jurnal Geosains dan Remote Sensing (JGRS)	FT	v		v		
97	Jurnal Profesi Insinyur	FT	v				
98	Rekayasa : Jurnal Ilmiah Fakultas Teknik Universitas Lampung	FT	v		v		
99	Jurnal Rekayasa Sipil dan Desain	FT	v				
100	DATUM Journal of Geodesy and Geomatics	FT			v		
101	INSIST (International Series on Interdisciplinary Research)	LPPM		S3	v	S3	v
102	Jurnal Sakai	LPPM	v				

	Sambayan		
103	Journal of Tropical Upland Resources	LPPM	v
104	Journal of Advance in Social Sciences and Policy (JASSP)		
105	Journal of Sustainability Science and Technology (JOSST)		
106	Jurnal Riset Pembangunan Berkelanjutan	Pasca Sarjana	v

*NOTE: BPSDG: Unit of Sustainability Development Goals, FEB: Faculty of Economics and Business, FH: Faculty of Law, FISIP: Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
FKED: Medical School, FKIP: Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, FMIPA: Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, FP: Faculty of Agriculture, FT: Faculty of Engineering, LPPM: Institute for Research and Community Service, Pasca Sarjana: Graduate School. National accreditation rank, S1: Rank 1, S2: Rank 2, S3: Rank 3, S4: Rank 4, S5: Rank 5, S6: Rank 6.*

3.2 Scientific journal achievements and follow-up

Research performance achievements at University of Lampung over the last 3 years which have reached the standards set in University of Lampung 2016-2020 Strategic Plan include the number of Intellectual Property Rights/Patents, the number of articles in accredited national journals, the number of articles in international journals, the number of articles cited, the number of prototypes produced for industry with TKT 7. Achieving the target number of articles in accredited national journals shows that researchers are always progressive in their scientific publications. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of articles in international journals and the number of articles cited is due to appreciation from the University of Lampung for this work in the form of remuneration incentives for researchers who successfully publish articles in international journals indexed by Scopus and also indexed in the Scimago Rank (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4). Data of journal growth at the University of Lampung until 2021 can be seen in Table 4 and Figure 1.

Table 4. Achievement of research performance indicators

Indikator Kinerja Program (Outcome)	2018		2019		2020	
	Target	Realisasi	Target	Realisasi	Target	Realisasi
Number of Articles Cited	75	20	100	112	125	122
Number of articles in accredited national journals	150	149	175	252	200	286
Number of articles in reputable international journals and proceedings	200	467	300	589	400	756
Number of TKT level 6 R&D prototypes	15	0	25	0	30	2

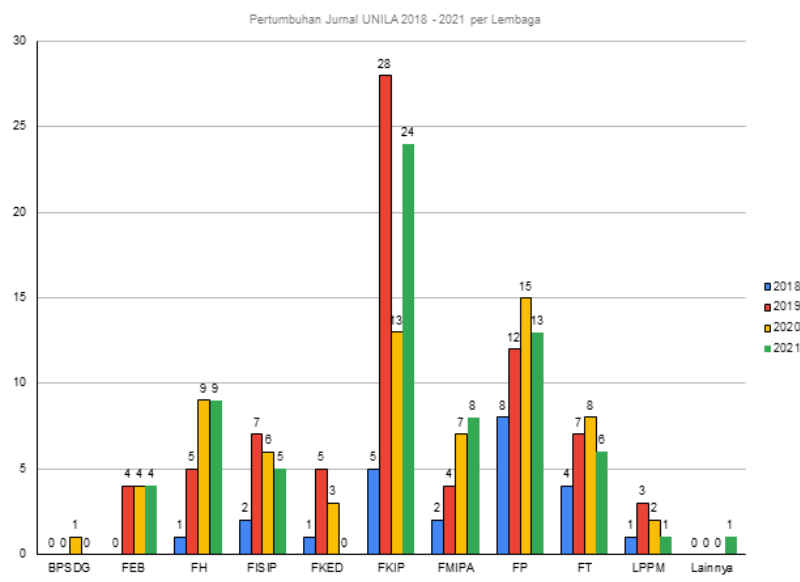


Figure 1. Growth of Lampung University journals 2018-2021

3.3 SWOT analysis for the acceleration model for accreditation of globally reputable journals

SWOT analysis is a method of systematically identifying various factors to formulate development strategies based on logic that can maximize strengths and opportunities, but simultaneously minimize weaknesses and threats. Strategic planning in a business must analyze strategic factors, namely strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats in current conditions, through a decision-making process related to developing the company's mission, goals, strategies and policies (Rangkuti, 2016).

Therefore, from the SWOT analysis it is hoped that the relationship or interaction between internal strategic factors (Internal Strategic Factors Analysis Summary/IFAS) and external strategic factors (External Strategic Factors Analysis Summary/ EFAS) can be seen to be used as a model for accelerating the accreditation of journals with global reputation. SWOT analysis will be able to provide benefits to management actors, including:

1. Opportunities that can be utilized directly based on current strengths.
2. Obstacles that can be overcome by existing strengths.
3. Which opportunities cannot be exploited at this time, because they are hampered by their weaknesses.
4. Which obstacles pose a threat due to serious weaknesses.

Analysis of IFAS and EFAS on the acceleration model for global reputable journal accreditation (Table 5 & Table 6), namely:

Table 5. IFAS Model for accelerating accreditation of globally reputable journals.

No	Internal factors	Rating	Weight	Score (RXW)	Ranking
Strength					
A.	The potential of the University of Lampung's diverse journal platforms	4	0.14	0.56	1

B.	Journal achievement targets continue to increase	4	0.13	0.52	2
C.	Researchers who are competent in producing scientific articles	4	0.11	0.44	4
D.	Researchers continue to increase interest in developing scientific studies through journal publications	3	0.11	0.33	5
E.	The role and support of facilities for conducting research	4	0.12	0.48	3
			0.61	2.33	
Weakness					
F.	Composition of internal articles of the institution	3	0.09	0.27	1
G.	Composition of external articles of the institution	1	0.07	0.07	5
H.	IT technical support readiness	2	0.09	0.18	3
I.	The establishment of the writing style/format has not been consistent	3	0.07	0.21	2
J.	Composition of internal and external editors and reviewers	2	0.07	0.14	4
			0.39	0.87	
Total IFE				1.46	

Table 6. EFAS Model for accelerating accreditation of globally reputable journals.

No	External factors	Rating	Weight	Score (RXW)	Ranking
Opportunity					
A.	The need for scientific journals for student study references	3	0.11	0.33	5
B.	Study references that are currently easy to reach	4	0.10	0.40	4
C.	Open partnerships with other institutions to develop studies	3	0.12	0.36	3
D.	The process/requirements for achieving an accredited journal are quite easy to complete	4	0.13	0.52	1
E.	An education system that encourages an increase in scientific articles in quantity and quality	4	0.12	0.48	2
			0.58	2.09	
Threat					
F.	High level of journal platform competition	4	0.10	0.40	1
G.	The element of novelty continues to increase in the science	2	0.08	0.16	5
H.	High cost of supporting technology	3	0.09	0.27	2
I.	The fast development of supporting technology	3	0.08	0.24	3
J.	Complexity in operating support	3	0.07	0.21	4

technology		
	0.42	1.28
Total EFE		0.81

In the analysis of IFAS and EFAS in the Global Reputable Journal Accreditation Acceleration Model, results were obtained in the form of 5 factors each in SWOT. The relationship between these five factors is analyzed in order to find out the position of the Acceleration of Accreditation of Globally Reputable Journal activities and determine a strategy based on this. The following is a SWOT Matrix for the Globally Reputable Journal Accreditation Acceleration Model which shows that the position of the journal accreditation acceleration model is in quadrant 1, namely S-O. The strategy with a combination of strengths and opportunities that the University of Lampung will implement based on the S-O model for accelerating journals with a global reputation can be seen in Figure 2.

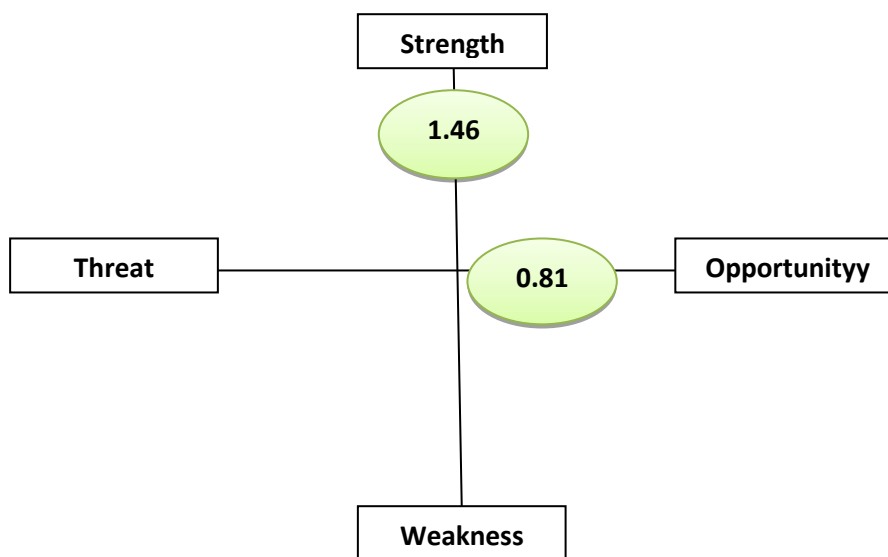


Figure 2. SWOT Matrix to determine a model for accelerating accreditation with a global reputation.

Table 7. Strategy Matrix in the global reputable accreditation acceleration model

IFAS EFAS	STRENGTHS (S) internal strength factors	WEAKNESSES (W) internal weakness factors
OPPORTUNIES (O) external opportunity factors	STRATEGY S-O <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with international institutions to send and share articles to each other. 2. Supervisor for preparing Scopus documents from editors who are experienced in managing global reputations. 3. Increasing the internationalization of journals at the University of Lampung. 4. Encourage writers to collaborate between countries. 5. Utilize facilities and convenience in developing international journals. 	STRATEGY W-O <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase partnerships with other institutions to develop studies. 2. Increase IT technical support to develop journals. 3. Utilize the process/requirements to achieve an accredited journal which is quite easy to pass. 4. Optimizing the education system which can encourage an increase in journal quantity and quality. 5. Increasing the capacity of internal and external editors and reviewers to improve journal

IFAS EFAS	STRENGTHS (S) internal strength factors	WEAKNESSES (W) internal weakness factors
		quality.
TREATHS (T) external threat factors	STRATEGY S-T <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the potential of the journal platform owned by the University of Lampung so that it can be competitive. 2. Increase the achievement targets for journals produced with the novelty of scientific studies. 3. Increasing the competence of researchers in producing journals following current developments. 4. Follow the current developments in supporting technology for journal publication. 5. Utilize the role and support of facilities to conduct research. 	STRATEGY W-T <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the competitiveness of the articles written. 2. Increase the element of novelty of scientific studies in journals. 3. Increasing the composition of internal and external editors and reviewers. 4. Develop supporting technology for journal publication. 5. Apply a consistent journaling style.

Based on the SWOT matrix contained in the table and image above, it can be seen that the strategies obtained are in S-O collaboration (Strengths and Opportunities), including:

1. *Collaborate with international institutions to send and share articles to each other.*
 Researchers and journal managers must be active in collaborating with international institutions to share articles as references for novelty and scientific developments. Relations with international parties can accelerate the journal to have a global reputation based on its already high experience..
2. *Coaching for preparing Scopus documents from editors who are experienced in managing global reputations.*
 The readiness of Scopus documents to penetrate global accreditation is supported by competent reviewers and editors. Therefore, coaching is needed to improve the competence of internal editors and reviewers from external parties who are already competent in their fields.
3. *Increasing the internationalization of local journals at the University of Lampung.*
 The study of diverse knowledge from various faculties and internal institutions at University of Lampung illustrates the diversity of knowledge so that it becomes a big asset to be able to compete globally.
4. *Encourage writers to collaborate between countries.*
 The more relationships that exist between internal authors and other authors on an international scale will have a good impact on the diversity of knowledge obtained from external authors as well as finding ways to develop the journal so that it has a global reputation.
5. *Utilize facilities and convenience in developing international journals.*
 The facilities that have been provided by internal parties can be utilized optimally by the management and the ease of achieving accredited journals can be a strategy in improving the journals produced as an effort to develop knowledge.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusions

Conclusions from the study of the accelerated accreditation model for journals with global reputation using the SWOT strategy of S-O collaboration (Strengths and Opportunities), namely collaborating with international institutions to send and share articles to each other. further guidance for preparing Scopus documents from editors who are experienced in managing global reputations, increasing the internationalization of local journals in the University of Lampung environment, as well as encouraging writers to collaborate between countries and take advantage of the facilities and convenience in developing international journals.

4.2. Recommendations

The recommendations provided through this model of accelerated accreditation for journals with global reputation are as follows:

1. IT readiness as support is the most important component for journal development. Therefore, IT development in journal progress must continue to be carried out so that it will have a direct impact on the acceleration of journal accreditation.
2. Increasing collaboration with international institutions will facilitate the University of Lampung movement in developing journals. Therefore, collaboration between agencies will build positive interactions and provide a good experience for each agency.
3. Developing human resource competencies which drive the rate of journal accreditation for both authors and managers. Therefore, coaching and training can be a way to improve the competence of writers and managers in developing journals in accordance with global standards.

5. Acknowledgment

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