

Implementation Of Tri Dharma In University For The Faculty Of Islamic Religion Through The Role Of The Lecturer In Scientific Publications

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Abstract

This study is to collect empirical data on the implementation of Tridharma in university through the role of lecturers in scientific publications at the Faculty of Islamic Religion (FAI) of Undaris Ungaran. We used a qualitative study. Qualitative study is a descriptive study that involves interpreting speech (interview findings), observing behaviour and using documents such as photographs, videos and notes (documentary study findings). Therefore, Qualitative research can reveal aspects that may be overlooked by other research methods, such as trust, hope, and love. The implementation of the Tridharma of University through the role of lecturers in scientific publications has not been optimal. Therefore, the Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Religion (FAI) Undaris and her staff are taking steps to ensure that lecturers can actively contribute to scientific publications. Faculty leaders can gradually remove the obstacles that faculty members face in scientific publications. This will ensure the effective the Tri-Dharma implementation of university and the production of monumental works in the environment of FAI Undaris.

Article History:

Keywords:

Tri Dharma, Lecturer,
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1. Introduction

Colleges and universities provide a natural progression from secondary school to higher learning, with the overarching goal of producing contributing members of society versed in the arts, sciences, and technology as well as its practical and theoretical implementations. In order to accomplish their missions, colleges not only house classrooms but also engage in pertinent research to bolster educational initiatives. Reason being, problems and stalled progress could arise if such research isn't conducted (Gunawan & Dwi Mardhia, 2020).

Professors have a responsibility to carry out the "tri dharma" of higher education, which includes teaching, research, and service, as stated in Article 60 of Law No. 14 of 2005. In this age of the fourth industrial revolution, a university's success depends on more than just the quality of its academic programs; it also looks at how well it serves the local community and conducts research. Research and community service are now essential and must be completed rapidly to keep up with the times. These activities are part of the Tridharma of University. Research is carried out in order to produce studies that can be implemented or used by the society and the industry. Service activities involve the implementation of downstream research results from the universities to the partners, namely the community. Community service helps to solve the problems and meet the needs of the community. Therefore, universities contribute to the development of the country through their research activities and community service.

Being a lecturer requires practitioners to fulfill three dimensions: intellectual intelligence, emotional intelligence, and spiritual intelligence (Abramovskikh et al., 2019). These three dimensions are crucial for the proper and correct implementation of the Tri Dharma, which is also known as cohesive implementation. This means that a lecturer should not only consider implementing the Tri Dharma as an obligation, but also as a way of life that must be embraced. According to Hazriyanto et al. (2019), a lecturer's performance can be evaluated through various means such as diplomas for education, attendance for teaching, journals for research, and reports for service. However, the realization of these evaluations depends on the lecturer's willingness to do so. The importance of a lecturer's performance lies in its impact on the institution and other parties (Trisnawati et al., 2023). The importance of a lecturer's performance lies in its impact on the institution and other parties (Trisnawati et al., 2023). The importance of a lecturer's performance lies in its impact on the institution and other parties (Trisnawati et al., 2023).

In addition, lecturers' performance in research contributes significantly to a university's reputation, particularly in terms of accreditation. Research performance can increase the popularity of educational institutions and strengthen their position in the world of education by gaining recognition from national and international institutions. This, in turn, can create public trust in the quality of education provided. In a research study, it was explained that the most visible performance of lecturers is their research work which can be observed in reputable national or international journals, which enhances the image of both the university and the lecturer. (Sofyani&Nazaruddin., 2019)

This study focuses solely on the implementation of Tridharma in university through the role of lecturers in academic publications. We explore the role of lecturers in the field of academic publication.

Literature Review

Tri Dharma of University

The Tri Dharma of University serves as the primary guide for functional lecturers in fulfilling their main responsibilities (Taryoto, 2015). The primary objective of university, whether private or state-funded, is to provide academic instruction, as evidenced by the functional positions held by lecturers on a regular basis. The main activities carried out in this field are teaching and research. Teaching is conducted regularly and periodically in a classroom setting. Research is required at least twice a year, with evidence published in scientific journals (Fathurrahman& Muhtarom, 2019).

Research is part of the duties of the tri dharma of university. In addition to teaching, lecturers are expected to deepen their knowledge by conducting research to expand their understanding (Nawawi &Rubedo, 2021). In the advancement of science and technology, research activities play an important role. Research should be viewed in terms of its relevance to development in a broad sense. This means that research is not only for things that are needed or can be directly used by society at the present time, but must also be considered with projections into the future. In this context, it is important for both lecturers and students to understand the significance of education (Shee, 2018). Lian (2019) states that the mission of university is to implement the Tri Dharma of university, which includes community service, research, and education. Each of these three aspects must be well-balanced, and academic pursuits must evolve to suit the requirements of the modern day. Achieving the tridharma of university



is a shared responsibility of the entire academic community in university institutions.

Figure 1. Tri Dharma of University

The “Dharma” concept of “*Pengabdiankepadamasyarakat*orcommunity service” in universities is often portrayed as a social activity where participants sincerely help without charging fee to weak, poor and underdeveloped communities. The attribution of such things may be due to a misinterpretation of the term 'devotion', which is narrowly defined as selfless activity. The Tri Dharma or three principle of university is outlined below:

a. Education and Teaching Dharma

The three pillars of the University's Tri Dharma are learning and instruction. In terms of learning, they are vital. In accordance with the statute governing higher education, the purpose of education is to provide students with the opportunity to grow intellectually, personally, spiritually, emotionally, and socially, as well as to acquire the knowledge and abilities that will contribute to the betterment of their community, their country, and their state.

b. Research and development Dharma

Improving the fields of science, technology, art, and literature through the generation of new information, theories, concepts, techniques, models, and empirical knowledge is the goal of research. The advancement of knowledge and technology relies heavily on research and development efforts. Without research and development, the pace of scientific development would be hindered. Research is not always independent, as it is often motivated by needs in the development process. Research plays a crucial role in decision-making processes related to problems. Two types of research are commonly conducted: applied research and basic science research.

c. Community Service Dharma

Education followed by research prepares individuals to face real-life situations. According to the law on university, community service refers to the utilization of science and technology by academics to enhance society's welfare and intelligence.

This is an explanation of the Tri Dharma of University. These three factors are closely related to each other, similar to the scientific method. Education and teaching serve as the foundation for research and development. Research activities are the initial step in community service preparation. Community service is the major goal of education and research.

The Role of Lecturers in the Tri Dharma of University

The responsibility of carrying out the Tri Dharma of the university—education and teaching, research, and community service—rests with the functional academic staff known as lecturers. A lecturer is a teacher, according to this view. Lecturer is a functional position, not a structural one, so the task is attached with authority and responsibility until a lecturer retires. In the Reference for Evaluating Lecturer Performance, seven functions of lecturers are mentioned, namely: (1) lecturer as an educator, (2) lecturer as a researcher, (3) lecturer as a community servant, (4) lecturer as an administrator, (5) lecturer as a leader, (6) lecturer as an innovator, and (7) lecturer as a motivator of a Marketplace provides convenience for businessmen in marketing the products, whether well-known brands or those just starting out, whether manufacturers or resellers, from the cheapest to the most expensive price for the same product with the same brand, even from product images and descriptions that match the original product to those that don't.

To reform, develop, and disseminate science, technology, and art through education, research, and community service, lecturers are declared as professional educators and scientists according to Law No. 14 of 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers. The primary task of lecturers is as functional officials with the main task of teaching in universities. The primary duties of lecturers include 3 points of the tri-dharma of university, including:

1) Education and teaching aspect

In this case, carrying out education and teaching, lecturers have the duties and obligations to carry out the following things: a) Lecturing/ giving tutorials and examine as well as carrying out educational activities in laboratories, teaching practice, workshop/studio practice/experimental gardens/teaching technology, b) guiding of student seminars, c) Supervision of KKN, PKN, PKL, d) supervising of students' final research assignments including guidance, preparation of reports on final research results, e) Testing in final exams, f) Overseeing student activities in academic and student affairs, g) Curating lecture schedules, h) Crafting pedagogical resources, i) Presenting scientific lectures, j) Guiding lecturers with lower positions, k) Carrying out frequent data activities and transferring lecturers.

2) Research and development aspect

Making research works, translating/adapting scientific publications, editing/editing scientific works, designing technical works, and designing works of art are all part of a lecturer's research responsibilities.

3) Community service aspect

When carrying out community service, lecturers have the following duties: a) They need to be removed from their original positions if they want to be leaders in state institutions or executive branch officials. b) To create research and instructional materials that the community can use. c) Facilitate community members' access to training, counseling, and upgrading. d) To assist with community service or other endeavors that provide a hand in carrying out general development and government duties. g) To produce literary pieces that deal with volunteerism.

As a teacher or lecturer, you need to have these four skills to accomplish your job well, according to the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia, "Number 16 of 2007 on Academic Qualification Standards and Competencies for Teachers and Lecturers". Pedagogical, professional, personality, and social competences make up the four categories. Educators' work is a seamless integration of these four skills.

- a) Having the ability to effectively manage student learning entails knowing and comprehending students, creating and executing learning plans, assessing the results of those plans, and helping students reach their full potential as learners.
- b) Competence in personality traits indicates an authoritative figure with a steady, mature, wise, and steadfast demeanor; someone who can inspire others and lead by example.
- c) As a teacher, you need to be socially competent if you want to communicate and engage with students, other teachers, school personnel, parents/guardians, and members of the community.
- d) In contrast, being competent in one's field requires not only a thorough understanding of the subjects covered in one's academic coursework, but also an in-depth familiarity with the scientific principles, concepts, and methods that underpin those subjects.

Teachers and lecturers that possess the aforementioned four competences enhance their students' learning in a comprehensive and integrated way. It can be concluded that professional lecturers should possess the following characteristics: Firstly, professional lecturers are individuals who possess expertise in teaching, research, and community service that aligns with their knowledge, enabling them to be scientifically accountable. Secondly, the lecturer's level of ability and expertise is based on their educational background.

2. Method

This study employed in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research is defined by Bogdan and Taylor (Mantja, 2007) as a research method that involves describing and explaining conversational expressions (interview results), observations of behavior, and documentation study results in the form of photos, videos, or notes. Qualitative research allows researchers to uncover aspects that may be overlooked by other techniques, such as love, hope, and trust.

Qualitative research offers a unique opportunity to elucidate phenomena that defy conventional observational approaches. The researcher presents the research results objectively, including interview transcripts and supporting documents, and this research aims to reveal the implementation of the Tri Dharma of University through the Role of Lecturers in Scientific Publications. The use of a qualitative approach allows for this goal to be achieved naturally according to what exists in the field, without any

engineering. The researcher follows all necessary procedures to interpret the research results in a way that is accurate and in line with the field findings.

3. Results and Discussion

Implementing Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi through the Role of Lecturers in Academic Publications at FAI Undaris

The implementation of the tridharma of university through the role of lecturers in academic publications is an important step in achieving comprehensive university goals. In conducting education, research reflected in publications affects the development of scientific fields and the quality of education. Therefore, lecturers play a crucial role as role models for education providers, especially at the faculty level. In practice, research findings are important in the three dharma of university, both for a lecturer's functional career and in improving the accreditation of study programs and institutions in a university institution.

A lecturer is considered to have good quality if they are able to publish their research findings in reputable national and international journals. The demand for lecturers to publish scientific works, both individually and collaboratively, is important nowadays.

In an interview with the Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Religion (FAI), Dr. Ida Zahara Adibah, M.S.I, she explained that the implementation of the tri dharma of university in the Faculty of Islamic Religion (FAI) Bachelor's Degree Program in Islamic Education (PAI) through the role of lecturers in terms of scientific publications has not been maximized due to several reasons:

1) High Workload

Lecturers often have a high workload, including teaching, mentoring students, and performing administrative tasks. This can leave them with limited time and energy to pursue research and academic publications. To address this issue, the Dean of FAI has implemented a Balanced Workload Plan. Faculty leaders can restructure the workload of lecturers in order to provide sufficient time for them to do research.

2) Lack of Institutional Support

An education system that does not adequately support lecturers in conducting research and publishing scientific papers can be a significant obstacle. This lack of support can manifest in various ways, such as insufficient research funding, limited facilities, and a lack of dedicated time for research. To address these issues, the Dean of FAI Undaris is committed to providing sufficient support in the form of research funds, facilities, and equipment to encourage lecturer research activities.

3) Excessive Teaching Demands

Lecturers may be more focus on teaching because this is often considered a top priority in performance appraisals. Teaching that requires material preparation and interaction with students can drain time that should be used for research. To overcome this, the Dean of FAI Undaris tries to balance the workload of lecturers so as to provide sufficient space and time for research.

4) Lack of Time Management and Research Skills

Some lecturers may have difficulty managing their time effectively or lack adequate research skills. Gradually, Dean FAI Undaris plans to develop a training program including providing training in time management skills, research management and scientific writing skills which can help lecturers increase lecturer productivity.

5) Lack of Incentives and Rewards

Without clear incentives for research, lecturers may lose motivation to be active in scientific publications. To address this issue, the Dean of FAI Undaris has implemented an incentive system that includes promotions, awards, and bonuses. This system will provide additional motivation for lecturers to conduct research and publish their findings.

6) Lack of Involvement in Research Networks

Limited collaboration and lack of involvement in research networks can hinder the exchange of ideas and support among lecturers. The Dean of FAI Undaris is making efforts to encourage involvement in research networks. Institutions can facilitate collaborative activities, seminars, and conferences to increase lecturer involvement in research networks.

According to the results, the Undaris Faculty of Islamic Religion has not yet achieved ideal performance in implementing the tri dharma of university through the role of professors in scientific publications. Faculty leaders are always working to improve professors' contributions to the university's tri dharma, especially in scientific papers. Universities can achieve the tridharma more effectively by encouraging active participation of lecturers in scientific publications. This will have a positive impact on education, research, and community service. Institutions should provide support, recognition, and incentives for lecturers who excel in the tridharma.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the Tridharma of University through the Role of Lecturers in Scientific Publications has not been optimally yet, therefore the Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Religion (FAI) Undaris and his staff are trying to encourage lecturers to be more active in scientific publications. The obstacles in the role of lecturers in scientific publications can gradually be resolved by Faculty Leaders. So that in the future the role of lecturers in implementing the Tri Dharma of University will run effectively and produce monumental works within the FAI Undaris environment.

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