

FACTORS INHIBITING SPORTS LECTURER'S PUBLICATION PRODUCTIVITY IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS

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FACTORS INHIBITING SPORTS LECTURER'S PUBLICATION PRODUCTIVITY IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS

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Abstract: Scientific publication is an essential part of research dissemination, irrespective of the productivity effects on lecturers' careers. Therefore, this study aims to determine the internal and external factors inhibiting the productivity of sports lecturers' publication in international journals. This is a descriptive research with a survey method and questionnaire used to collect data from 74 sports lecturers in Indonesia by using in Google form. The data were further analyzed to reduce the number of the original variables using the factor analysis method with the validity tests includes KMO (*Kaiser Meyer Olkin*), Bartlett, and MSA (*Measure of Sampling Adequacy*) used for reliability. The results showed that the sports lecturer's writing ability and cost are responsible for inhibiting publications' productivity in international journals as opposed to gender analysis. The majority had limited time to write because most of their activities were carried out in the field. Grants offered by both the government and universities are expected to be absorbed to support the sports lecturers' publication activities in Indonesia. Further studies need to be carried out by analyzing the college type, academic position, and age as considerations for stakeholders to take strategic steps to overcome publication challenges.

Keywords: inhibitors, publications, lectures, sports.

FAKTOR PENGHAMBAT PRODUKTIVITAS PUBLIKASI DOSEN BIDANG KEOLAHRAGAAN PADA JURNAL INTERNASIONAL

Abstrak: Publikasi ilmiah merupakan bagian penting dari diseminasi penelitian, terlepas dari dampak produktivitas pada karir dosen. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor internal dan eksternal penghambat produktivitas publikasi dosen olahraga di jurnal internasional. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode survei dan kuesioner yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dari 74 dosen olahraga di Indonesia dengan menggunakan *Google Form*. Data dianalisis lebih lanjut untuk mengurangi jumlah variabel asli menggunakan metode analisis faktor dengan uji validitas meliputi KMO (*Kaiser Meyer Olkin*), Bartlett, dan MSA (*Measure of Sampling Adequacy*) yang digunakan untuk reliabilitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan menulis dan biaya publikasi menjadi faktor penghambat produktivitas publikasi dosen bidang keolahragaan baik dibandingkan dengan analisis gender. Mayoritas memiliki waktu menulis yang terbatas karena sebagian besar kegiatan mereka dilakukan di lapangan. Hibah yang ditawarkan baik dari pemerintah maupun perguruan tinggi diharapkan terserap untuk mendukung kegiatan publikasi dosen olahraga di Indonesia. Studi lebih lanjut perlu dilakukan dengan menganalisis jenis perguruan tinggi, posisi akademik, dan usia sebagai pertimbangan bagi para pemangku kepentingan untuk mengambil langkah-langkah strategis untuk mengatasi tantangan publikasi.

Kata kunci: penhgambat, publikasi, dosen, olahraga.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific writing is one of the essential ways used³¹ disseminate research, evaluate academic performance, and analyze lecturers' career (Abbott, Cyranoski, Jones, Maher, Schiermeier, & Van Noorden, 2010; Chang, Lin, Hwang, Chen, Lin, Hou, & Hwang, 2017; Lippi & Mattiuzzi, 2017). According to the Indonesia Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti), it explicitly regulates the academic atmosphere in which publications' needs are a priority for lecturers. An increase in the publications leads to a rise in productivity. Bowman & Kinnan (2018) stated that citations indicate the authority of the academic expertise in a particular field. Research becomes barren without publication, which tends to affect their career and funds acquisition (Curzon & Cleaton-Jones, 2012; Duracinsky, Lalanne, Rous, Dara, Baudoin, Pellet, Chassan, 2017). In writing scientific articles, the materials need to be adequately prepared and analyzed to avoid being rejected for journal publication (Maiorana & Mayer, 2018). Scientific articles are a combination of comprehensive literature search, statistical data collection, and clear and concise structured writing⁷ while avoiding common mistakes (Maiorana & Mayer, 2018). Therefore, adequate knowledge and implementation of basic article writing rules, structure, and scientific papers presentation are need²⁰ to increase chances for successful publication (Maiorana & Mayer, 2018).

Academic institutions are increasingly interested in determining and ranking research productivity methods (Wilkes, Akram, Hyam, Kitchen, Hariz, & Zrinzo, 2015). Lecturers as authors provide productive insight on their profession in terms of development opportunities, investments in knowledge, and approaches to advanced practices (McKellar & Currie, 2015). However, it is ideal to note that publication productivity or quantity differs from quality.

The Science and Technology Index (SINTA) is a web-based information system used to rapidly, efficiently, and comprehensively evaluate research, institutions, and journals performance in Indonesia (Kemenristekdikti, 2018). SINTA displays the lecturers' publication history (author profiles) from various databases, including Google Scholar, Web of Science (WoS), Scopus, Intellectual Property Right (IPR), books, and Networking. Furthermore, it displays authors publication quartile and type in Scopus, determines whether the articles are proceedings or scientific journals. Since 2011, SINTA has recorded and displayed publications history in Indonesia with benchmarks and analysis used to identify institutions' rights to elaborative partnerships and experts' directory. According to a 2015-2019 data obtained from SINTA, 925 lecturers from 24 State (PTN) and 74 Private Universities (PTS) produced 19 documents publications in a international journal, and 17 from Scopus indexed proceedings (Hanief, Firmansyah, Gazali, Ramadan, Bangun, & Winarno, 2020). The criteria used to determine international articles are Web of Science indexed journal or Scopus with an impact factor (IF) from the ISI (Thompson Reuters) or Scimago Journal Rank (SJR). This is also confirmed by data from Kemenristekdikti (2016)³⁴ showing that authors write many publications produced by author¹⁰ from Indonesia in the fields of science, technology, health and medicine such as Engineering (15.14%), Medicine (10.64%), Computer Science (10.2%), Agriculture and Biological Sciences (9.57%), Physics and Astronomy (5.39%), while publications in the field of Social Sciences which include Applied Linguistics and Language Education (4.74%) and in the field of³⁷ Arts and Humanities only (0.91%). This means that very few Indonesian academics in the social sciences and

humanities have succeeded in publishing their articles in international journals compared to other fields.

Some relevant research shows that three main factors have hindered the lecturers in Indonesia from submitting their articles to international journals, namely a lack of self-confidence in the quality of their research and article, experiencing difficulties in preparing a paper in English, and there is no adequate reward for those who successfully publish in journals internationally (Arsyad, Purwo, Sukanto, & Adnan, 2019). Meanwhile in Malaysia, the external inhibitors to doctoral candidates' publication at several universities in Malaysia are limited costs, translator and proofread service fees, response time by reviewers, discouraging review results, and difficulty in working with co-authors. Internal factors are limited English language ability, inadequate writing time and ability, and restrictions associated with sending the manuscripts (Habibi, Sofwan, Yaakob, & Mukminin, 2019). Furthermore, from a DIAzePAM survey on 1191 researchers working at AP-HP (France), almost all had difficulty in publication. Approximately 79% stated that they had limited time to write a script, while 40% had inadequate English language skills. According to the Psychology study program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 20 lecturers and students stated that they experienced lots of inhibitors in making a publication, with the main factor attributed to poor technology (Julianto, 2019). In recent years, the Vietnamese government has also attempted to encourage publication of its academic staff, however, Tran, Trinh, Le, Hoang, & Pham (2020), in their study, states that factors related to policies, factors related to ability, and factors related to networks are the inhibiting factors for publication productivity in Vietnam. The option of open access is also a consideration for writers to publish their work in a journal. The consideration is that journals with open access always impose publication costs on the author, while those that do not apply open access can be reached free of publication fees, but the manuscript queue is very long. One interesting fact is that publications with open access have a disincentive in the form of fees (Warlick & Vaughan, 2007), so the author considers publishing his work in journals that do not apply for open access.

Several previous studies have mentioned several factors inhibiting scientific publication in each country (Habibi, Sofwan, Yaakob, & Mukminin, 2019); Tran et al., 2020; Warlick & Vaughan, 2007). This study seeks to determine the inhibiting factors for a scientific publication focused on sports in Indonesia, especially research aimed at lecturers in the Department of Physical Education, Health, and Recreation in Indonesia. Researchers attempt to investigate inhibiting factors that come from internal and external. The subjects involved are those who have published articles in international journals. This research is important due to its ability to determine the factors hindering publications' productivity, of sports lecturers in Indonesia. Identifying these factors has the ability to ensure that stakeholders, as well as the Directorate General of Higher Education and Culture Ministry of Indonesia, implement policies in an effort to promote sports lecturers' publication.

This study seeks to determine the factors that inhibit the sports lecturers' publications productivity in Indonesia. In this study, researchers investigated the internal and external inhibiting factors. Interestingly, not a few lecturers are good trainers at regional, provincial, national, and even international level competitions. However, it is important to academically determine the factors that make them less productive when they become coaches. Besides subjects at the national level, this research also uses factor analysis as a differentiator from previous studies to explore the publication's inhibiting factors. However, this study reduces many original variables to new numbers called a factor or latent. Based on the above explanation, this study aims to determine the factors inhibiting the sports lecturer publications' productivity in international journals.

METHODS

Research Design

By the research objectives, to answer research questions, this study uses mixed methods, simple quantitative, and an emphasis on following qualitative Creswell (2009). Simple quantitative methods are used to determine the level of agreement or disagreement among the studied subjects related to certain statements. For example, the higher the percentage of the population who voted 'strongly agree', the higher the support for that statement.

Participant

This study comprises of 96 sports lecturers from both State (PTN) and Private Universities (PTS) in Indonesia. Out of the 96 data obtained, only 74 was further analyzed with criteria: 1.) have published articles in international journals (indexed Scopus in Quartile 1 to 4 or indexed by Web of Science in Core Collection SSCI / SCIE), and 2.) Sports lecturers.

The research related to human use has complied with all the relevant national regulations and institutional policies, has followed the tenets of the declaration of Helsinki, and has been approved by the Committee for Ethical Health Research of Universitas Nusantara PGRI Kediri, Indonesia with the number 054/LPPM UNP KD/EC/V/2020. All subjects were required to fill in and sign informed consents when they decided to participate in this study.

Instrument

Data were obtained using a questionnaire, compiled literature, face-to-face, and telephone interview with 3 experts. The question grid refers to the objective of knowing the internal and external inhibiting factors. The number of questions is 14 questions. The questionnaire was tested for validity with Sig. <0.05 for all questions with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.902 used to examine its reliability.

Table 1. Question instrument grid of factors inhibiting sports lecturer's publication productivity in international journal

No.	Measured aspects	Indicator	Questions number	Question type
1.	Internal factors	1. Language ability / mastery	1-5	Positive
		2. Limitations in writing good articles		
		3. Ability / mastery of research procedures and techniques		
		4. Age		
		5. Lack of motivation		
2.	External factors	1. Limited publication costs	6-14	Positive
		2. Limited access to journals relevant to articles		
		3. Collaboration network limitations		

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4. Incredible teaching load
 5. Limited reference sources that support the article
 6. Limitations in adapting to the template style
 7. Limitations in the submission process on the journal website
 8. The article was submitted to an international journal but was rejected
 9. Was busy taking care of the family
-

Data Collecti²⁹

This research was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic with the application of Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Therefore areas in the red zone were prohibited from holding meetings that involve many people. The research subjects comprising 96 participants were invited to attend an online meeting using the zoom cloud application on May 16, 2020. They were asked to fill out the questionnaire based on their experience using Google forms. The questionnaire's estimated completion was below 5 minutes, and no compensation was offered to the participants. The factor analysis results in the first stage involved 14 items. Test the validity of the question items using Aiken's (Aiken, 1985). This study uses 5 rating categories and 3 ratings. The scoring score for each aspect is 5 for the highest score and 1 for the lowest score. The content validity in this study was assessed by 3 Expert Judgments who were analyzed using Aiken's V formula (Azwar, 2015). The results of the scoring of the validation sheet are said to be valid in terms of content when checking or consulting the V index obtained by looking at the specific¹⁴ criteria must be > 0.3 (Azwar 2014: 134). If V index > 0.3 then it is declared valid. The validity test result can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Validity Test Results¹³

Item number	V indeks	Conclusion (≥ 0.3)
1	0,917	Valid
2	0,583	Valid
3	0,583	Valid
4	0,333	Valid
5	0,667	Valid
6	0,917	Valid
7	0,750	Valid
8	0,833	Valid
9	0,750	Valid
10	0,750	Valid
11	0,667	Valid
12	0,750	Valid

13	0,667	Valid
14	0,583	Valid

⁴ In Table 2, the results of the calculation of the validity test using the Aiken's of 14 items declared valid because V index $\geq r$ is critical 0.3. This is in accordance with the criteria stated by Azwar (2015) that if the validity coefficient = 0.3 means the item is valid.

Data Analysis

¹ Only complete questionnaires were submitted and analyzed. Factor analysis is used to explain the relationship between a number of independent changes to determine the dominant factor. Hypothesis testing in this study is to determine the correlation coefficient for each predictor, the Y regression equation for each predictor variable, the Y regression equation for all predictor variables simultaneously with multiple correlation coefficients. Calculations in hypothesis testing with Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Barlett's test of sphericity, Anti-image correlation test, Total variance explained ³⁶, Communalities, Component matrix, and Component score coefficient matrix. Data were processed with the help of SPSS 23 software.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result ¹

Factor analysis in this study is used to factor together with a set of variables that are deemed worthy of analysis. The measurement sub-variables were determined long before the analysis was carried out. The analysis that will be used is the R Factor to see the correlation between the sub-variables, after obtaining the value of the R factor, then Data Reduction is carried out to produce a new variable that includes several variables, of the variables which are the dominant determinants of the Factors Inhibiting will ¹ tested whether all of them become important variables or only part of it that deserves to be analyzed and grouped into the main factors.

Factor Analysis I

Table 3 shows the KMO and Barlett Test used to determine the 14 factor items. The KMO and Bartlett's Test output results show that the KMO-MSA value is 0.820 and the Sig. = 0.000 < 0.05, this shows that the set of variables in this study is significant and can be further processed.

Table 3. KMO and Bartlett's Test Results Analysis of Factors inhibiting the Sports Instructors Publication

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.820
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	729.954
	Df	91
	Sig.	.000

² Furthermore, the data will be processed and processed by looking at the partial correlation between the two variables while still including all variables. This detection is done by looking at the Anti Image Correlation, which produces a Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) value between 0 and 1. If MSA = 1, the variable can be predicted without error by other variables, if MSA > 0.5, the variable can still be predicted and can be analyzed further, and if the MSA < 0.5, then the variable must be eliminated and cannot be further analyzed or excluded from the other set of variables.

The partial correlation magnitude between variables is determined by analyzing the Anti-Image Correlation, as shown in Table 4. The result produces Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) value above 0.5, therefore variables are predictable and analyzed further. This means that all of these variables can be tested further using the extraction process with the Principal Component Analysis method, which results in the value of communalities (Table 5)

Table 4. Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) Value

Variables	Anti-Image Correlation Value
English ability	0.796
Publication cost	0.799
Limited writing ability	0.770
Limited access to journals relevant to the article	0.716
The lack of collaboration networks	0.812
Excess teaching burden	0.871
Limitations in determining references relevant to the article	0.874
Limitations in adjusting articles with templates	0.861
Difficulties in submitting articles	0.814
Articles rejected by the Editor	0.804
Limited time due to busy schedules with family	0.871
The limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques	0.809
Age	0.891
Motivation	0.745

Table 5. Communalities Result

Variables	Initial	Extraction
English ability	1	0.830
Publication cost	1	0.671
Limited writing ability	1	0.901
Limited access to journals relevant to the article	1	0.448
The lack of collaboration networks	1	0.652
Excess teaching burden	1	0.666
Limitations in determining references relevant to the article	1	0.628
Limitations in adjusting articles with templates	1	0.662
Difficulties in submitting articles	1	0.538
Articles rejected by the Editor	1	0.582
Limited time due to busy schedules with family	1	0.342
The limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques	1	0.798
Age	1	0.707
Motivation	1	0.477

From table 5 it is known that the highest extraction value is the limited writing ability sub-variable, with a value of 0.901 or 90.1%, and the lowest extraction value is limited time due to busy schedules with family with a value of 0.342 or 34.2%. Then to find out the contribution of each variable to each component, it is necessary to carry out a rotation process that produces component matrix.

Furthermore, to determine how many possible factors can be formed, it can be shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues
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	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
English ability	6.944	49.603	49.603
Publication cost	1.958	13.987	63.589
Limited writing ability	.988	7.061	70.650
Limited access to journals relevant to the article	.786	5.613	76.263
The lack of collaboration networks	.691	4.936	81.199
Excess teaching burden	.541	3.863	85.062
Limitations in determining references relevant to the article	.453	3.235	88.298
Limitations in adjusting articles with templates	.421	3.007	91.305
Difficulties in submitting articles	.364	2.602	93.907
Articles rejected by the Editor	.298	2.131	96.038
Limitation time due to busy family schedules	.205	1.465	97.503
The limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques	.153	1.095	98.598
Age	.141	1.005	99.603
Motivation	.056	.397	100.000

Table 6 shows the total variance with 2 factors formed from 14 variables. The first and second are initial eigenvalues value of 6,944 (49,603%), and 1,958 (13,987%). The following screen plot picture (figure 1) also shows the component numbers formed with initial eigenvalues above 1.

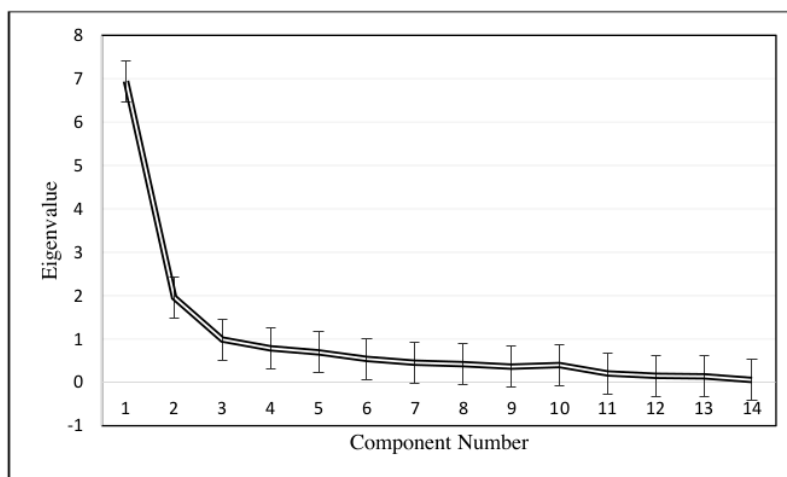


Figure 1: Screen Plot for 2 factors formed in component numbers 1 and 2

Therefore, to determine each variable's contribution, it is necessary to carry out a rotation process that produces a component Matrix.

Table 7. Component Matriks

Variables	Component	
	1	2
English ability	.668	.620
Publication cost	.684	-.451
Limited writing ability	.793	.522
Limited access to journals relevant to the article	.518	-.424
The lack of collaboration networks	.700	-.403

Excess teaching burden	.782	-.232
Limitations in determining references relevant to the article	.667	.429
Limitations in adjusting articles with templates	.806	-.112
Difficulties in submitting articles	.728	-.095
Articles rejected by the Editor	.743	-.173
Limited time limitation due to busy family schedules	.569	-.134
The limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques	.764	.463
Age	.827	.150
Motivation	-.516	.460

Table 7 shows the component matrix of the relationship of each variable to the factors to be formed. Variable 1 has a correlation value of 0.668 and 0.620 in factors 1 and 2.

Table 8. Rotated Component Matrix

No.	Variables	Component	
		Internal Factors	External Factors
1.	English ability	.060	.909
2.	Publication cost	.807	.142
3.	Limited writing ability	.217	.924
4.	Limited access to journals relevant to the article	.668	.047
5.	The lack of collaboration networks	.785	.187
6.	Excess teaching burden	.728	.369
7.	Limitations in determining references relevant to the article	.190	.770
8.	Limitations in adjusting articles with templates	.662	.472
9.	Difficulties in submitting articles	.594	.431
10.	Articles rejected by the Editor	.659	.385
11.	Limited time due to busy family schedules	.506	.293
12.	The limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques	.237	.861
13.	Age	.498	.677
14.	Motivation	-.690	-.020

Table 8, which consists of the Rotated Component Matrix results, confirms the variables classified as factors 1 or 2. The correlation value of item 1, with factor 1 and 2 are 0.060, 0.909, respectively. Item 1 is included in factor 2 because the correlation value is higher, with the remaining variables adjusted in accordance with the magnitude. Therefore variables included in factor 1 are items 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14 because the correlation value is higher than factor 2. While the variables included in factor 2 are items 1, 3, 7, 12, and 13 because the correlation value is higher than factor 1.

Factors with more than one variable combination are named using the surrogate approach by determining those that represent these factors. These variables selection is based on the highest loading factor or with a new name that represents the characteristics of these variable combination. In factor 1, item 2 is the highest loading factor with the inability to write articles properly according to international journal criteria, while in factor 2 with the highest is item 3, which is publication cost is an inhibitor.

Table 9. The relationship gender with several item variables

No..	Variables	Chi-Square Value	Sig.
1.	English ability	3.359	0.339
2.	Publication cost	1.812	0.612
3.	Limited writing ability	2.416	0.491
4.	Limited access to journals relevant to the article	1.476	0.688
5.	The lack of collaboration networks	1.243	0.743
6.	Excess teaching burden	1.969	0.741
7.	Limitations in determining references relevant to the article	6.837	0.145
8.	Limitations in adjusting articles with templates	1.240	0.744
9.	Difficulties in submitting articles	0.860	0.835
10.	Articles are rejected by the Editor	2.837	0.585
11.	Limited time due to busy family schedule	0.279	0.964
12.	The limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques	3.555	0.470
13.	Age	5.362	0.252
14.	Motivation	4.707	3.19

A Chi-square test was carried out to determine the correlation between factors and gender. Table 9 shows that the Chi-square test results have a Sig. value above 0.05 for all factors, which means that they are not correlated with gender.

Discussion

This study aims to determine the factors that inhibit sports lecturer publication productivity in Indonesia. The findings show that there are two factors in Inhabiting sport lecturers to write articles namely internal and external factors. The first factor are publication cost, limited access to journals relevant to the article, the lack of collaboration networks, excess teaching burden, limitations in adjusting articles with templates, difficulties in submitting articles, articles rejected by the editor, limited time due to busy family schedules, and motivation. The second factor are English ability, limited writing ability, limitations in determining references relevant to the article, the limited ability/mastery of research procedures and techniques, and age.

The ability to write scientific articles is one of the obstacles in publishing international journals. This finding is in line with a previous study carried out by Habibi et al. (2019), which stated that postgraduate students at Malaysian universities also experience the writing ability factor. Poorly written articles cause doubts on the results interpreted by the study on scientific value (Maiorana & Mayer, 2018). Julianto (2019) also stated that one of the factors inhibiting the publication of lecturers and students is the ability to write. The main reasons for the rejection are 1) inappropriate, incomplete, and poorly explained statistics, 2) overly interpreted results, 3) incorrect population or instruments, 4) small and non-representative samples, and 5) the text is properly written or difficult to understand (Bordage, 2001; Pierson, 2004).

According to Maiorana & Mayer (2018), surgeons' writing difficulty is caused by various factors such as inadequate writing time because most of them spend time in practice and consultation. Sports lecturers in Indonesia experience a similar thing because they spend numerous time teaching and carrying out studies (Tri Dharma). Most lecturers also spend time channeling hobbies such as playing tennis, badminton, and futsal, with computers only used for administrative purposes. Some of the sports coaches at organizations are lecturers, therefore most of their time is spent in field activities such as

teaching and training. Under these conditions, time limitations become part of the inhibiting factors for writing (Duracinsky et al., 2017; Habibi et al., 2019; (Scherer, Ugarte-Gil, Schmucker, & Meerpohl 2015); Walker, Roberts, & Gill 2019).

In this study, the collaboration network is the second inhibiting factor due to its importance in promoting research. A study in 17-hospital emergency care concluded that decision-makers' collaboration benefits are (Johnson, O'Hara, Hirst, Weyman, 22rmer, Mason, Quinn, Shewan, & Siriwardena, 2017). Walker et al. (2019) stated that 97% of respondents agreed that collaboration is important in promoting research due to its ability to enable reserchers to exchange knowledge. Therefore essentialvernment needs to promote research activities to be researchers collaboratively, both in science and other fields. Studies conducted by Dükling, Stammel, Sperlich, Sutehall, Muniz-Pardos, Lima, & Pigozzi (2018) attempted to integrate sensors in competitive sports to maximize the athletes' role, which is inseparable from collaboration across disciplines.

Another finding which is the highest loading attribute in factor 2 is publication costs, which is undeniably becoming the latest trend as of publication part in journals. This funding factor caused journals to develop rapidly since the launch of Open Access (OA) in 2000 (Pinfield, Salter, & Bath, 2016; Solomon & Björk, 2016). This finding was also corroborated by Habibi et al. (2019) by stating that a lack of funds is one of the inhibiting factors of publication for Ph.D. students at 3 Malaysian universities. Publication costs make it difficult to increase the number (Duracinsky et al., 2017; Scherer et al., 2015) 26. d over the last decade, the budget has grown with an increase in the number of OA journals that allow free access to readers, and not to the authors (Boumil & Salem, 2014; Tzarnas & Tzarnas, 2015). One of the reasons why cost is a publication inhibitor is due to the increase and need for quality (Tzarnas & Tzarnas, 2015).

The second factor is mastering language ability, which is the most inhibiting by several researchers (Berendt, Petersen, Bach, Poulsen, & Dalhoff, 2017; Duracinsky et al., 2017; Habibi et al., 2019). This is because English, one of the significant requirements for articles published in journals, is not a native language; therefore, writing is difficult (Maiorana & Mayer, 2018). Despite the numerous available native language speakers, it is expensive using their services (Habibi et al., 2019). Duracinsky et al. (2017) and Scherer et al. (2015) also confirmed that limited English language skill is one of the main publication obstacles.

Chi-square test results showed no correlation between all factors with gender, therefore it is concluded that gender is not an inhibiting factor. However, several other studies stated that women show increased publications at the Faculty of Academic Urology (Mayer, Lenherr, Hanson, Jessop, & Lowrance, 2017) and Radiation Oncology (Holliday, Jagsi, Wilson, Choi, Thomas, & Fuller, 2014). In early 2006 men published nearly twice as many articles in accredited journals than women (Prozesky, 2006). Career guidance that leads to publicity makes women more productive than men.

Research Limitations

The use of Google form prevents respondents from filling out the online questionnaire multiple times. Furthermore, this study was carried out for a short time with inadequate cost (Cunningham, Quan, Hemmelgarn, Noseworthy, Beck, Dixon, Jetté, 2015; Fan & Yan, 2010). The research was also limited to poor internet access because the subject studied came from various regions spread throughout Indonesia with various types of network providers.

CONCLUSION

The study showed that the inhibiting factors for the publication of articles in international journals by sports lecturers in Indonesia are writing ability and publication costs. The majority had limited time to write because most of their activities were carried out in the field. Grants offered by both the government and universities are expected to be absorbed to support the sports lecturers' publication activities in Indonesia. Furthermore, the University needs to promote and encourage them to take part in scientific article writing training organized by both the universities and the government.

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