

History, Era, and Culture of Research in Indonesian Universities

Erasmus+ Capacity Building in Higher Education

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Assessing and Improving Research Performance at South East Asian Universities

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Content

- Histories of Indonesian Universities
- The research era
- The change of research culture
- Concluding remarks



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History of Indonesian universities

- Started from the Dutch colonialism period
- Followed by the Japanese military reign, the post-independence period, the new order era, and the era of globalization.
- The mindset of academicians is very much influenced by the high-spirited nationalism, which then determines the culture of Indonesian education system.



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Research Era [1]

- Divided into **three eras**:
- Focus of research activities in each era was mainly intended the national problems. Research activities in the **first era (1949-1964)** was mainly focused to support independence.
- For example, the first research in health sector to produce national vaccine and medication were conducted at UGM. At that time, Indonesia needed a low cost products and sustainable supply because of the embargo. Another example, to protect the country from the attack of the colonial, UGM was doing research on weapon and produced various bombs.



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Research Era [2]

- The **second era (1965-1990)**, many research activities have been conducted to support the development of the nation and to serve the society or community service research.
- Several topics of research were about economic and regional development, agriculture, family planning campaign, and national philosophy etc.
- For instance, to contribute to regional development, in 1973 UGM established the Centre for Village and Regional Development Studies particularly focusing on the development of villages in Indonesia.
- Another example, UGM was active to support the Program of Food Sufficiency from Indonesian government by developing a new way of farming. UGM also developed the concept of village level cooperative as a critic to previous demand-oriented policy.



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Research Era [2]

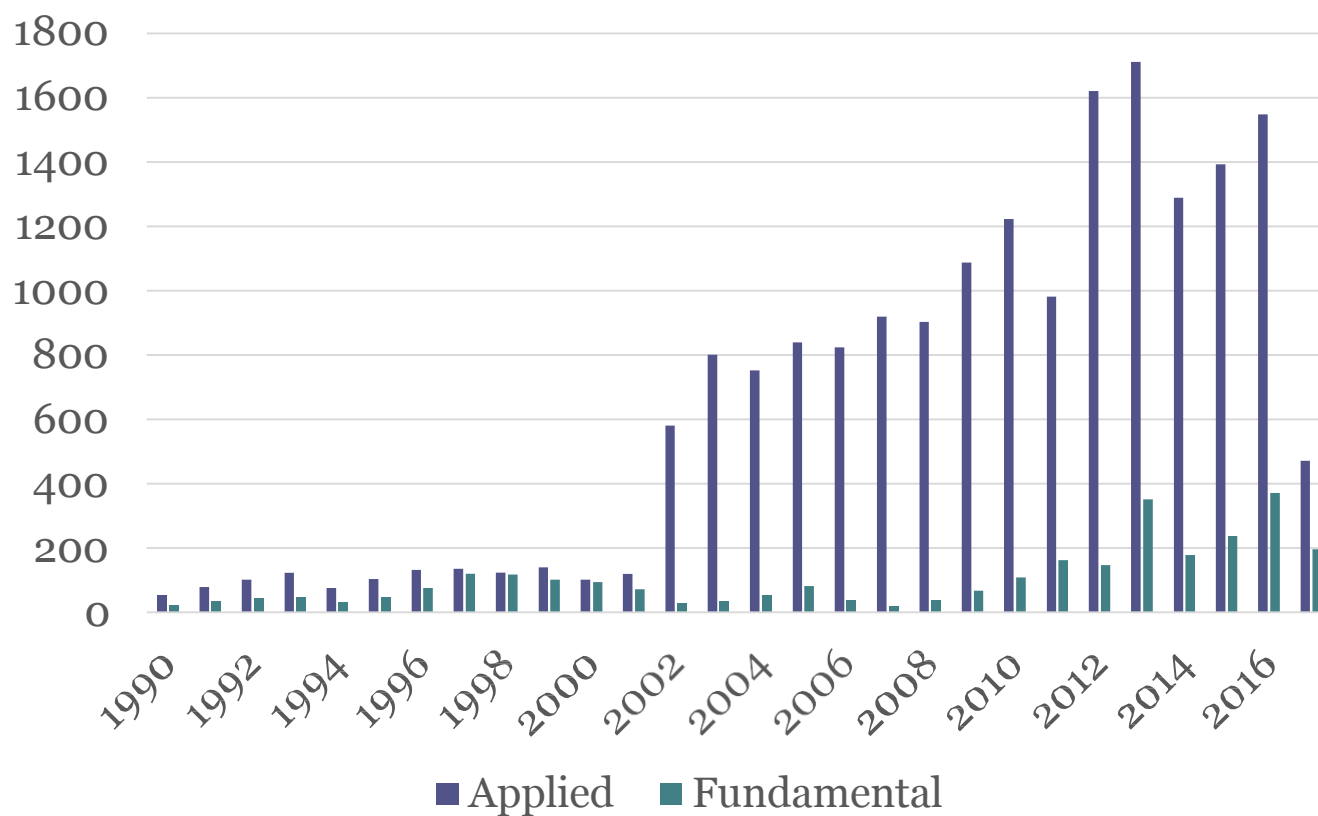
- In the **third era (1991-2017)**, many emerging universities were established. The dominant role of public universities is diminishing, and responsibilities were shared with thousands of private universities.
- At this era, government encouraged universities to conduct as well as disseminate many research activities publicly.
- The change of the research culture from the local to international level, which is driven by the advancement of digital technology.



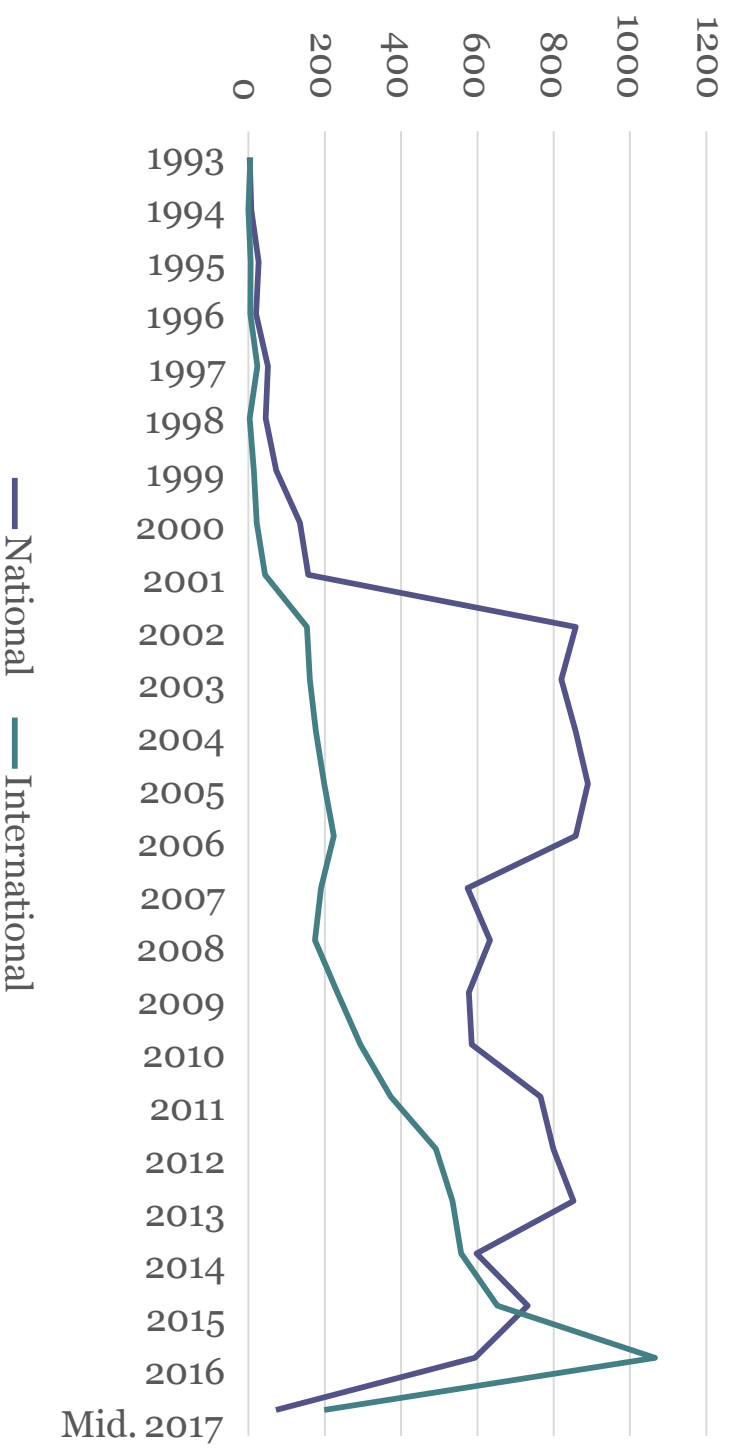
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Type of research

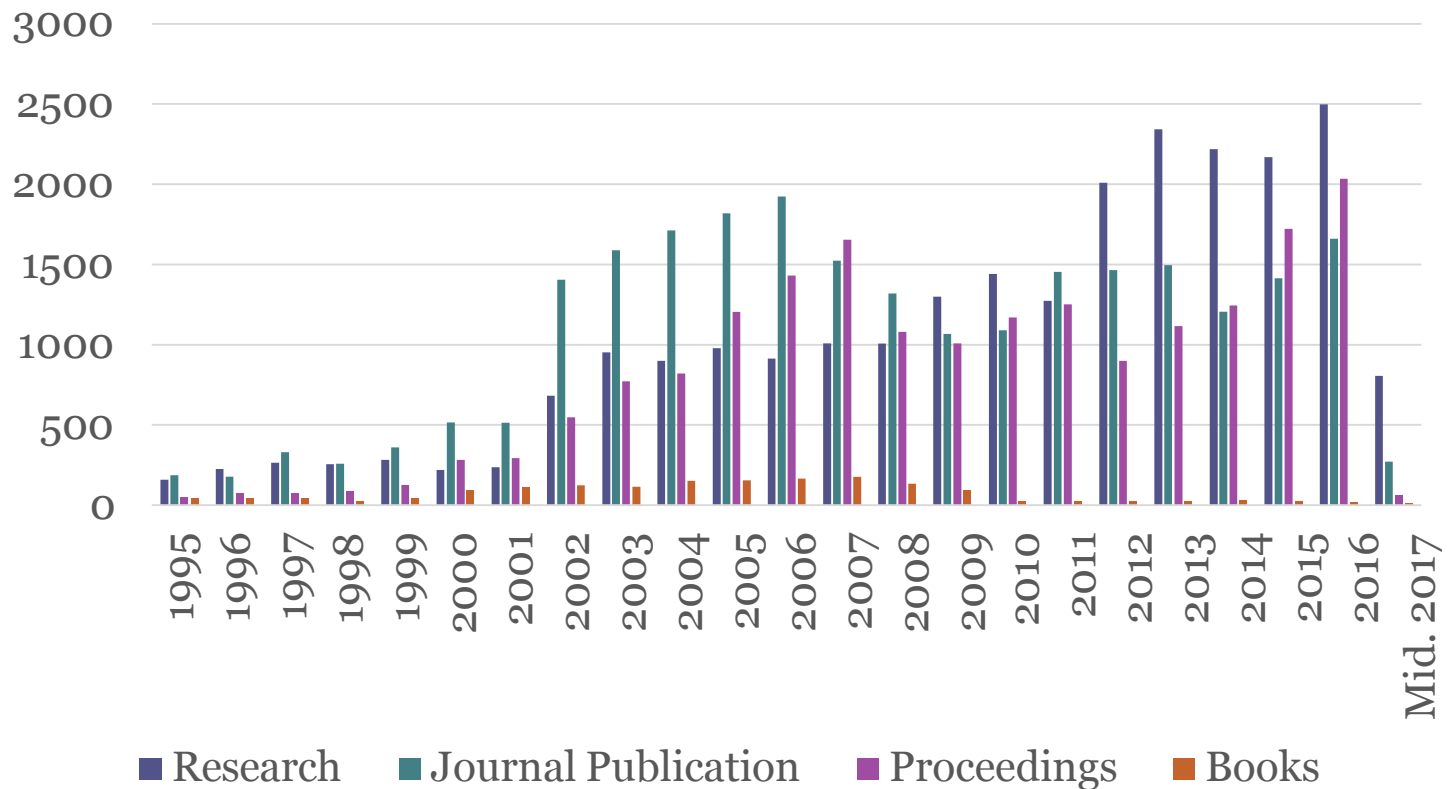


Publication of research: National & International



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Publication of research: National & International



■ Research ■ Journal Publication ■ Proceedings ■ Books



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Research Culture

	Before Globalization	After Globalization
Periods	Before 1990	After 1990
Drivers	-	Digital and internet technologies
Vision of Universities	Teaching Universities	Research Universities
Source of Literature	Physical library	Digital library (eq. Ebsco, ProQuest etc.)
Basis data	Manual archival	Digital database (eq. Osiris, Bloomberg, websites)
Type of Research	Applied research	Basic academic research
Lecture Activities	Mostly teaching	Balance between teaching and researching
Lecture Performance	Good teacher, prestigious firm and government consultants, giving seminars	Journal publications
Incentives	No incentive for publications	A lot of incentive schemes for publications.



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Characteristics of Indonesian Research

Characteristics	Distributions	
Gender	Female (40%)	Male (60%)
Fundings]	Government, private sectors, their universities, or international donors (73%)	Independently (27%)
Age	> 50 years (43%)	<= 50 (57%)
Degree	Doctor (45%)	Master (55%)
Source of Degree	Abroad universities (22%)	Indonesian universities (78%)
Publication	International journals (8%)	Non-journal publications (92%)
Affiliation of researchers	Java based state universities (90%)	Non-Java state universities (10%)

Conclusion

- From the history and development of the higher education system in Indonesia, we can conclude that the beginning of research is more focused on fulfilling the independence.
- As for the next progress, the research in Indonesia emphasized on developing the nation and pursuing the welfare of society.
- As the era of globalization emerged, the competitive climate among universities worldwide leads the Indonesian universities to pursue the status of world class university, as well as the prestigious at international level.
- Currently, the development of research culture in Indonesia is back to the basic, where the research back to the fundamental research which is more focused on the development of knowledge.
- Therefore, UGM has a motto of “locally rooted, globally respected”.



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Need to be improved?

- How we learn from history?
- Conceptualizing the story?



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Thank you for your attention!



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