



Exploring Student Barriers to Self-Uploading Scientific Papers in The Mulawarman University Library

Nor Fani *

Universitas Terbuka
INDONESIA

Muhammad Ajmal

Allama Iqbal Open University
PAKISTAN

*** Corresponding author:**

Nor Fani, Universitas Terbuka, INDONESIA ✉ norfani29@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received: August 20, 2026

Revised: September 10, 2026

Accepted: October 03, 2026

Keywords:

The Students' Barriers,
Self-Upload,
Scientific Papers

Abstract

Background: Technological developments have encouraged the Mulawarman University Library to change the service of submitting scientific papers from a printed system to a digital-based self-upload service. This change is expected to speed up the handover process and improve the quality of service. However, in its implementation, there are still various obstacles faced by students.

Aims: This study aims to analyze the obstacles experienced by students in the implementation of self-upload services for scientific papers at the Mulawarman University Library.

Methods: The research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn.

Results: The results of the study showed five main obstacles, namely long queues because the service has not been fully carried out online, lack of students' understanding of the upload procedure, limited staff in verifying files, limited computer facilities, and lack of socialization about independent upload services.

Conclusion: The research concludes that self-upload services still face obstacles in terms of systems, human resources, facilities, and socialization. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the system and strengthen services so that the process of uploading scientific papers can run more effectively and optimally.

To cite this article: Fani, N & Ajmal, M. (2026). Exploring Student Barriers To Self-Uploading Scientific Papers In The Mulawarman University Library. *Journal of Digital Scholarship in Archives and Information*, 2(2), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.58723/jdsai.v2i2.238>

This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) ©202x by author/s

INTRODUCTION

Technological advances not only affect the way humans obtain information, but also drive changes in storing, managing, and disseminating information. In this context, technology can affect the work system as well as changes in service patterns in various educational institutions, including libraries (Jamridafrizal & Zulfetri, 2024). Along with the development of technology, the Mulawarman University Library as the largest science-producing institution has the responsibility to manage, preserve, and disseminate the results of scientific writings of the academic community to support the implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education. This is in line with Law Number 43 of 2007 Article 1 paragraph 1 Libraries institutions manage collections of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works professionally with a standard system to meet the needs of education, research, preservation, information, and recreation of users (Bonang & Fitriyah, 2022; Halkis & Ninda, 2021) (National Library of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007). Therefore, the Mulawarman University Library has undergone a significant transformation, especially in the service pattern that was previously from the conventional system and now switches to a digital system. Including the source of the collection that was previously in printed form has now been converted to digital (Divayana et al., 2021; Elisa & Yasmin, 2024).

One of the manifestations of this transformation is the service of self-uploading scientific papers. Where, in the submission of scientific papers previously carried out in printed form, now it has switched to digital form (soft file). This service is implemented to improve the quality of services, make it easier to manage scientific papers and at the same time support the smooth submission of scientific papers as one of the requirements for graduation and graduation (Mumen et al., 2020; Rahardja et al., 2019). However, in the implementation of the self-upload service has not run optimally because the implementation has not been carried out online. Based on the author's search results through an online search engine. Self-upload services have been implemented online at other universities such as Gadjah Mada University (Since 2014), Ahmad Dahlan University (Since 2017), Airlangga University (Since 2020), University of Surabaya (Since 2020). This condition is very different from the self-upload service at the Mulawarman University Library which still requires students to come directly to the library to carry out the self-upload process using the computer that has been provided (Ahmad Ghazi Amajida, 2023; Azizah et al., 2025; Masyhur & Setiawan, 2020). So it can potentially cause long queues when approaching the opening of graduation registration. As well as being an obstacle and challenge for final year students in the submission of scientific papers, especially those who come from outside the city or have limited time (Hakim & Hadiapurwa, 2022).

The obstacles experienced by students are not only sourced from one aspect but also the lack of students in understanding the procedures for self-upload services, such as file formats that do not comply with the provisions, incompleteness of required documents, and errors in scanning documents. In addition, such as the limitations of the computers provided, the length of the process of verifying student files and the lack of service education from library staff can affect students' obstacles in the process of handing over scientific papers (Hapsari et al., 2026). Based on this background description, there are still many obstacles experienced by students in the service of self-uploading of scientific papers, therefore, the researcher is interested in studying more deeply these problems with a research entitled "Analysis of student obstacles in the process of self-uploading of Scientific Papers at the Mulawarman University Library" with the hope that the results of this research will be an evaluation material as well as a solution for libraries in developing Self-upload service for scientific papers in the future will be better (Aprilia et al., 2025; Kiasati & Labibah, 2023; Pujiastuti, 2017).

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive design. Qualitative research is a research method based on researching the condition of natural objects, where researchers are the key instruments in the process of data collection and data analysis (Strauss, 1987). This approach was chosen because the researcher intends to understand in depth the events that occur in the field. Descriptive Design is used for the purpose of explaining and describing everything that is seen, heard and felt systematically, factually and accurately regarding the condition of data and facts obtained in the field (Mohajan, 2020; Muis et al., 2024).

This research was carried out on April 30, 2026 at the Mulawarman University Library located at Jalan Gunung Kelua, Samarinda Ulu District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province. With 9 informants, the research subjects consisted of 6 final year students as the main informants and the second 3 supporting informants, Library Staff. The determination of informants in this study uses purposive sampling techniques. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation is carried out by directly observing the condition of the facility, service flow, and the situation that occurs. The interview, conducted through a question-and-answer process with informants, aims to obtain information on the obstacles experienced by students (Hariyati et al., 2023; Krismayani, 2020). Documentation is carried out by collecting and reviewing documents such as photos of the flow of the self-upload service, SOPs for self-upload services, data on students who use the service, and other supporting documents. The validity test of the research was carried out by triangulation of techniques and triangulation of sources. Data analysis uses Miles and Huberman with data reduction, presentation of data in the form of narratives, tables, photo documentation to then draw conclusions (Juanda et al., 2018; Sukoco & Fauziah, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Data On The Number Of Users Of The Self-Upload Service

The following is presented the number of data on final year students who have successfully used the self-upload service for scientific papers from January to April 2026.

Table 1. Student Data Using Self-Upload Services in 2026

No.	Period	Number of Students	Remarks
1	January 2026	428	Graduation Registration Batch 1
2	February 2026	567	Peak of graduation registration batch 1
3	March 2026	270	Closing of graduation registration
4	April 2026	676	2nd Batch Graduation Registration
	Total	1.941	

Source: Mulawarman University Library Data, 2026

The table indicates a significant increase in the use of the student self-upload service for scientific papers during the first and second graduation registration periods. The most notable increases were recorded between January and February 2026 and again in April 2026. During these periods, all students preparing for graduation were required to upload their scientific paper files as part of the graduation requirements. The large number of submissions placed additional pressure on the service, resulting in longer queues and increased waiting times for students

Self-Upload Service Flow And Procedure

An analysis of the flow and procedure of the self-upload service of scientific papers was carried out based on observation and direct interviews with library staff as supporting informants.

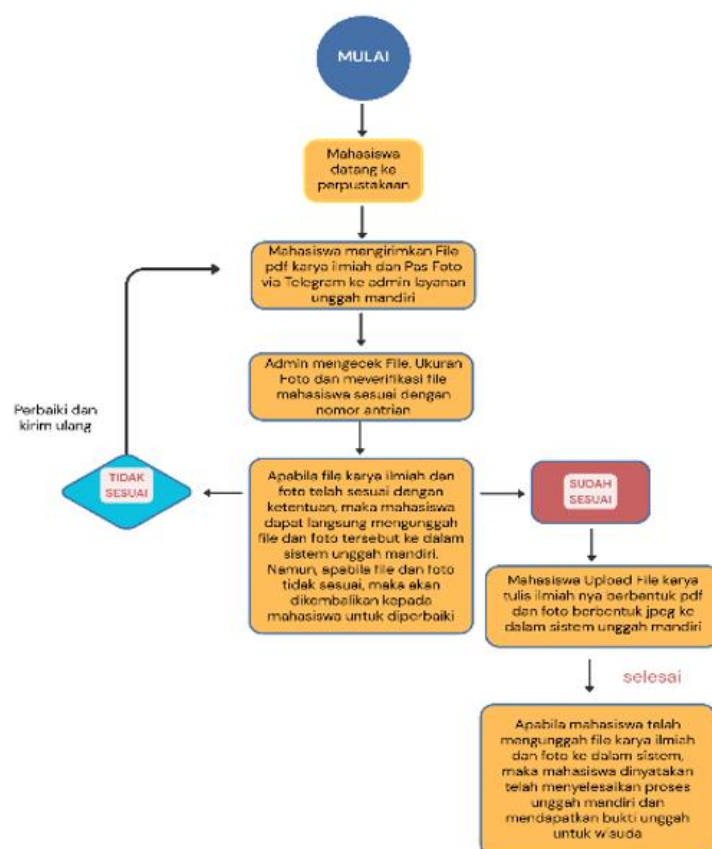


Figure 1. Flow of self-upload service for students' scientific papers

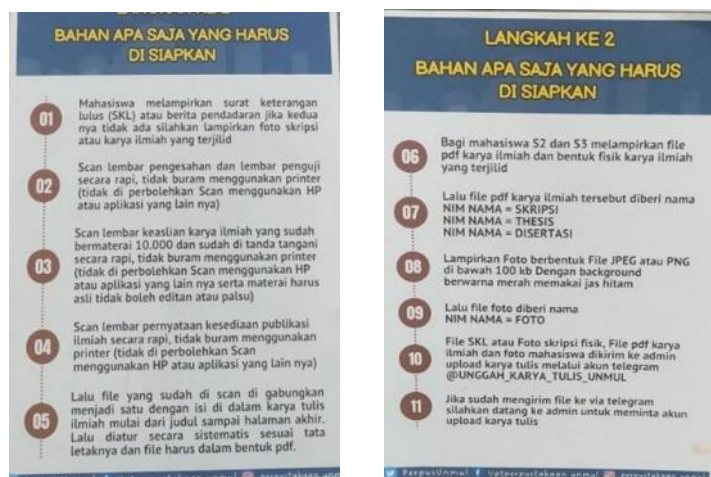


Figure 2. Procedure for self-uploading of student scientific papers

Based on the above flow and procedure, the self-upload service for scientific papers at the Mulawarman University Library still involves direct interaction between students and library staff. The results of the study show that at the file verification stage, there are often problems. This condition is a factor that slows down the student process in the self-upload service of scientific papers (Saptari et al., 2016; Wasilah & Herwanto, 2021).

Student Barriers In The Process Of Self-Uploading Scientific Papers

Based on the observations, interviews, and documentation that have been carried out, there are various obstacles faced by students in the process of self-uploading scientific papers at the Mulawarman University Library (Yusnaini et al., 2025).

Long queues that cause student obstacles in the self-upload process

One of the main challenges faced by students is the long queue that often occurs during the graduation registration period. This situation is largely caused by the service system, which has not yet been fully integrated into an online platform. Students are still required to visit the library in person to upload their scientific paper files using the computers provided. As a result, the registration process becomes less time-efficient, particularly for students who live outside the city and must arrange their schedules according to the library's operating hours.



Figure 3. Student Queue Conditions in the Self-Upload Service Area

This is strengthened by the results of interviews with students as the first and second informants who conveyed that:

"I came early in the morning hoping not to queue. But there are still other students who are in line first. In my opinion, this service should be more effective if it is done online without having to come to the library."

Another student, the third informant from Bontang, added:

"I had to travel from Bontang to Samarinda within 2 hours just to upload a scientific paper file in the library. If this service is available online, the process will be more efficient and will not require additional transportation costs."

The statement was confirmed by supporting informant 1 as a staff of the self-upload service:

"In the graduation registration period, the number of student queues can reach tens of people per day, it can even depend more on the volume of opening graduation registrations which can reach 1,200 to 1,500 people per three months, so the service process takes a long time. Although the library staff has tried to provide services as quickly as possible."

A statement from supporting informant 2, namely the management staff of the scientific paper repository, said:

"Self-upload services used to be carried out online during the covid-19 pandemic. However, the service was switched offline. This is because there is still a discrepancy in the file uploading and input of scientific papers to the standards set by the Mulawarman University Library, so that this condition has an impact on increasing the burden of verification officers. Therefore, for the time being, services are still carried out offline as a form of document quality control. However, we will try in the future to be able to do this system online."

These findings indicate that student obstacles are the result of service system mechanisms that are not yet online and that manual control of document quality is still needed, causing queue build-up when approaching graduation registration.

Lack of Students' Understanding of the Self-Upload Service Procedure

The second obstacle, which is most often found in the field, is the lack of understanding of students on the procedures of self-upload services implemented by the Mulawarman University Library such as:

- a) Large photo files, based on the procedures of the Mulawarman University Library, the photo file size is only 100 kb but most students send photo sizes of more than 100 kb

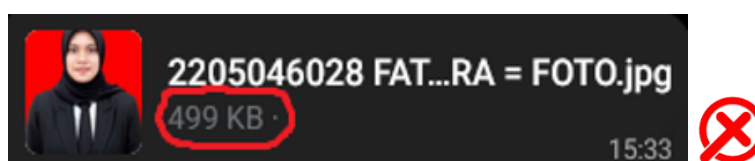


Figure 4. Photo Size more than 100 kb

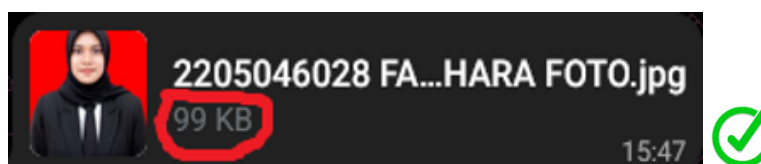


Figure 5. Photo Size 100 kb according to the procedure provisions

The name of the student's scientific paper file that is not in accordance with the applied procedure such as:

Nim, Name = Thesis (for S1) Nim, Name = Thesis (for S2) Nim,
Name = Dissertation (for S3)

But there are still students who misspell the file name:

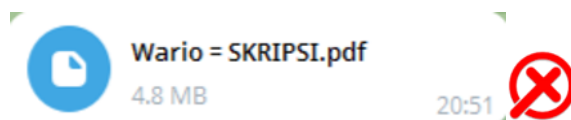


Figure 6. Incorrect File Name

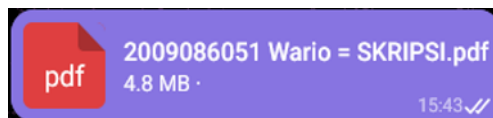


Figure 7. Correct File Name

Wrong in scanning files, based on the procedure of scanning documents using a printer but still found scans using cellphone scanscammers so that the file quality is blurry and corrugated.

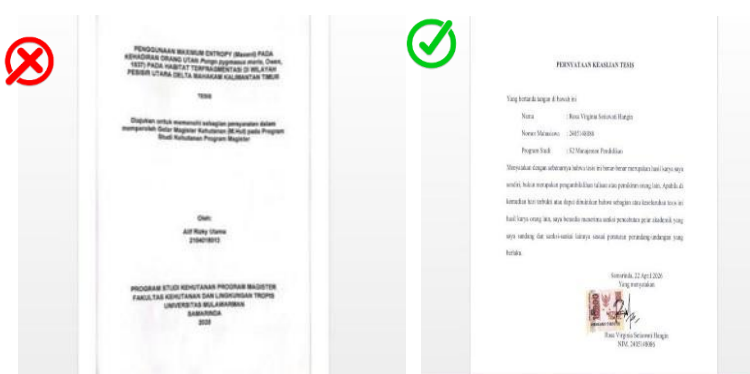


Figure 8. Incorrect Scan Result and Correct Scan Result

This is in line with the results of the interview with students as the fourth informant who said:

"I was confused about the file format that should be sent, I thought I should just send it immediately. It turned out that after I arrived at the library and asked directly to the officer, it turned out that the file I sent was wrong. Because of the lack of complete information on the guide to the independent upload service on campus."

Another student of the fifth informant added:

"That's right, I just got information about the preparation of the file and the naming of the file, I had to ask my friend first"

A similar statement was conveyed by informants supporting 3 library staff:

"There are indeed some students who send files to Telegram Admin whose files are not in accordance with the provisions of existing procedures. Such as large photo file sizes, blurry document scans and still using cellphone scammer scans, and wrong scientific paper file names. Even though we have pasted the procedure at the entrance of the self-upload service area. seeing this condition requires additional time to correct the file and hinder students from uploading files"

These findings show that student barriers related to procedures are a problem that should be quickly overcome jointly between libraries and students. So that there will be no more obstacles in understanding the procedure for self-uploading scientific papers in the future.

Limited Computer Facilities and Lack of Service Staff

The limited computer facilities make it hampered for students to upload scientific paper files because the computers provided by the library are not proportional to the surge in the number of

students who come to upload when graduation registration opens. This condition results in students having to take turns using the computers provided.



Figure 9. Computer unit facilities provided by the library

In addition, the file verification staff at the library only consists of 2 people. can slow down service. In addition, at this stage, the officer checks the files manually and carefully so that the documents comply with the standard procedures set by the library.



Figure 10. library staff consisting of only 2 people

Communication between officers and students who are still manual also takes a long time. when students have to make repairs and return to queue.

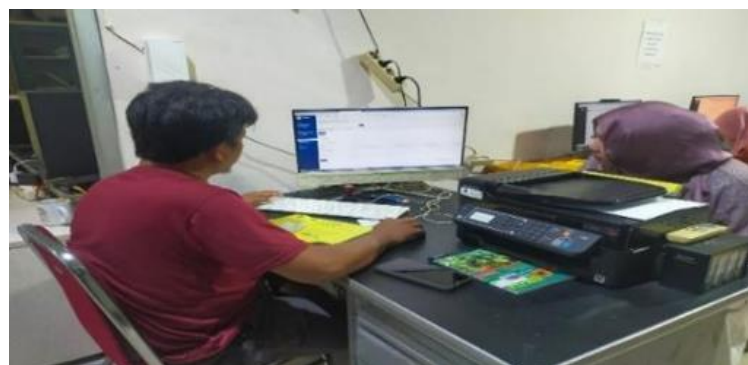


Figure 11. Student communication between officers is carried out manually

Lack of Socialization of Self-Upload Service Staff to Students

The fourth obstacle is the lack of socialization regarding the technicalities and procedures of self-upload services to final year students. The lack of information received by students is the root of the problem of various other obstacles.

The sixth informant added:

"It's better if there are educated staff in front of the service area, maybe I can prepare the documents correctly."

The second supporting informant admitted the condition:

"It's true that we don't have information that can reach all students. So far, more information has been conveyed through telegram application messages and bulletin boards in front of the self-upload service area."

The lack of socialization requires evaluation between library staff and students so that the information received can be conveyed evenly.

Discussion

The findings indicate that the self-upload service at Mulawarman University Library still faces limitations in its current service system, particularly because students are required to submit their files directly at the library. From January to April 2026, the service was used by 1,941 students, which contributed to the formation of long queues, especially during periods of high graduation registration activity. This situation can affect the efficiency of the service and create additional difficulties for students residing outside Samarinda. Previous studies have also indicated that self-upload services can provide greater efficiency and accessibility when academic works can be submitted remotely without being limited by time and location. In this regard, an integrated online self-upload system could help minimize queues while providing students with more flexible access to the service (Suprianto et al., 2023; Waruwu et al., 2025).

Another barrier is students' limited understanding of the technical requirements, including photo file size, file naming, and document scanning quality. These errors indicate that the existing information has not been sufficiently understood by all students. Previous research emphasizes the importance of education and clear guidance in implementing self-upload services (Fernández et al., 2023; König et al., 2022). In the present study, incorrect submissions also increase the workload of library staff because files must be checked and corrected manually. Therefore, the library needs to provide clearer guidelines, examples of correct files, and easily accessible digital tutorials to help students prepare their documents before submission (Akuffo & Budu, 2019; Zhang & Tur, 2024).

The study also found that limited computer facilities, only two verification staff, and insufficient service socialization are interconnected barriers. Limited facilities and human resources become more problematic when the number of users increases, while inadequate socialization contributes to repeated submission errors. Previous studies indicate that effective digital library services require adequate infrastructure, human resources, and user-oriented support. Thus, improving the self-upload service requires not only system development but also strengthening facilities, verification personnel, and information dissemination to create a more efficient and accessible academic submission service (Silva & Wang, 2025; Vicente et al., 2016).

Implications

The findings imply that the self-upload service at Mulawarman University Library needs to be improved through better system accessibility, adequate facilities, and clearer user guidance. Developing an online submission system and providing accessible instructions may reduce queues, minimize file submission errors, and improve service efficiency.

Research Contribution

This study contributes to the understanding of barriers in implementing self-upload services for scientific papers in university libraries. It identifies the interconnected roles of service systems, student understanding, infrastructure, human resources, and service socialization in determining the effectiveness of the self-upload process.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. The research was conducted at only one university library and involved a limited number of informants. In addition, the study focused on student barriers and library service conditions; therefore, it does not quantitatively measure user satisfaction or the effectiveness of alternative online self-upload systems.

Suggestions

Future improvements should focus on developing an online self-upload system, increasing or optimizing computer facilities and verification staff, and providing clear service guidelines through digital media such as video tutorials, websites, and social media. Further research could involve more libraries and use quantitative or mixed-method approaches to evaluate service effectiveness and student satisfaction.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research on the analysis of student obstacles in the process of self-upload services at the Mulawarman University Library, it can be concluded. The first obstacle faced by students is the occurrence of long queues during graduation registration caused by the service system still being carried out offline (offline). Students are required to come directly to the library to upload files on the computer that has been provided. This condition can hinder students, especially students who are out of town and have limited time.

The second obstacle is that there are still students who do not understand the procedure for self-upload services. such as photo file size that is too large, document scanning incompatibility, document file name incompatibility. Thus slowing down document verification. The third obstacle is that the limited computer facilities provided by the library are not proportional to the surge in the number of students who want to upload. As well as the lack of library staff in verifying files that only consist of 2 people. So that students wait for a long time. The fourth obstacle, the lack of socialization of self-upload service staff is the root of the problem of the emergence of various other obstacles. It can be concluded that the self-upload service at the Mulawarman University Library has not run optimally. It is necessary to evaluate and develop a better system in the future so that services can provide convenience for students.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the Mulawarman University Library for providing access and support during the data collection process. The authors also sincerely thank the students and library staff who participated as informants and provided valuable information through interviews and observations. Their cooperation and contributions were essential to the completion of this research.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

NF contributed to the conceptualization of the study, data collection, data analysis, interpretation of the findings, and preparation of the manuscript. MA contributed to the development of the research framework, interpretation of the findings, critical review, and revision of the manuscript. Both authors contributed to the finalization and approval of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad Ghazi Amajida. (2023). *Implementasi Publikasi Karya Ilmiah (Skripsi) Mahasiswa pada Institutional Repository (IR) di Perpustakaan Universitas Djuanda Bogor*. Repository Universitas Djuanda. <https://repository.unida.ac.id/id/eprint/4323>
- Akuffo, M. N., & Budu, S. (2019). Use of electronic resources by students in a premier postgraduate theological university in Ghana. *South African Journal of Information Management*, 21(1).

- <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajim.v21i1.1026>
- Aprilia, W., Yabana, H. Y., Cantika, V., & Nelisa, M. (2025). Implementasi Edukasi Pengunggahan Tugas Akhir Sesuai Standar Operasional Prosedur di UPT Perpustakaan Universitas Andalas. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 9(1), 2966–2971. <https://jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/view/24747>
- Azizah, F. P., Makdis, N., & Maisaroh, D. (2025). Transformasi Layanan Perpustakaan Menuju Smart Library : Kajian Inovasi Teknologi dan Adopsi Pengguna. *Journal Kajian Kepustakawan*, 7(2), 198–213. <https://ejournal.uinib.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/maktabatuna/213>
- Bonang, D., & Fitriyah, A. T. (2022). Bayan Traditional Library as the Source of Information, Education, and Cultural Preservation. *Khizanah Al-Hikmah Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Informasi Dan Kearsipan*, 10(1), 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.24252/kah.v10i1a4>
- Divayana, D. G. H., Ariawan, I. P. W., Ardana, I. M., & Suyasa, P. W. A. (2021). Utilization of Alkin-WP-Based Digital Library Evaluation Software as Evaluation Tool of Digital Library Effectiveness. *Emerging Science Journal*, 5(5), 731–746. <https://doi.org/10.28991/esj-2021-01308>
- Elisa, M., & Yasmin, N. (2024). Analisis Efektifitas Penggunaan Layanan Koleksi Digital pada Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara. *TIK ILMEU Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 8(2), 151–162. <https://doi.org/10.29240/tik.v8i2.10868>
- Fernández, A., Gómez, B., Binjaku, K., & Meçe, E. K. (2023). Digital transformation initiatives in higher education institutions: A multivocal literature review. *Education and Information Technologies*, 28(10), 12351–12382. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-022-11544-0>
- Hakim, L. N., & Hadiapurwa, A. (2022). Pergeseran Bentuk Layanan Perpustakaan dan Peran Pustakawan Dalam Konsep Libraries Without Walls. *Jurnal Kajian Informasi Dan Perpustakaan*, 14(1), 109–125. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21154/pustakaloka.v14i1.3569>
- Halkis, M., & Ninda, Z. (2021). Education System Transformation of the Indonesia Defense University in Supporting Scientific Literacy. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4200990>
- Hapsari, P. Y., Naoura, N., Khaq, Y. A. I., & Hadi, M. I. S. (2026). Strategi Pengelolaan dan Transformasi Repository Digital di Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS). *Librarium: Library and Information Science Journal*, 3(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.53088/librarium.v3i1.1966>
- Hariyati, M., Ma'rifah, A., Ramadhani, H. N., & Hudiana, A. A. (2023). The Contribution of the Surabaya State University Library in Promoting Open Access Information Sources. *Record and Library Journal*, 9(2), 206–215. <https://doi.org/10.20473/rlj.v9-i2.2023.206-215>
- Jamridafrizal, & Zulfetri. (2024). *Profesionalisme Kepustakawanan dan informasi di Era Digital*. <https://repository.uinbanten.ac.id/id/eprint/17128>
- Juanda, E. A., Wahidah, N., Khairudin, M., & Mohamed, Z. (2018). Implementation of a Raspberry Pi Trainer for the Subject of Microprocessors and Microcontrollers in Vocational High Schools. *Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan*, 24(1), 147–154. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jptk.v24i1.18428>
- Kiasati, A. I., & Labibah, L. (2023). Pengaruh Variabel dari Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) terhadap Penerimaan Layanan Unggah Mandiri di UPT Perpustakaan ISI Yogyakarta. *Lentera Pustaka: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi Dan Kearsipan*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>
- König, C. M., Karrenbauer, C., & Breitner, M. H. (2022). Critical success factors and challenges for individual digital study assistants in higher education: A mixed methods analysis. *Education and Information Technologies*, 28(4), 4475–4503. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-022-11394-w>
- Krismayani, I. (2020). Kontribusi Unit Usaha Dalam Mewujudkan Perpustakaan Sebagai Public Sphere Di Perpustakaan Unissula – Semarang. *Baca Jurnal Dokumentasi Dan Informasi*, 41(2), 281. <https://doi.org/10.14203/j.baca.v41i2.602>
- Masyhur, & Setiawan, E. (2020). Analisis Kebijakan Unggah Mandiri Tugas Akhir Mahasiswa Di Universitas Surabaya. *Journal of Documentation and Information Science*, 4(2), 164–174. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33505/jodis.v4i2.201>
- Mohajan, H. K. (2020). Quantitative Research: A Successful Investigation in Natural and Social

- Sciences. *Journal of Economic Development Environment and People*, 9(4). <https://doi.org/10.26458/jedep.v9i4.679>
- Muis, M., Ilimu, E., Pamarudin, P., Saleh, R., & Asni, A. (2024). Conditions and Types of Anchovies in the Coastal Waters of the Spelman Strait, Central Buton Regency, Indonesia. *Jurnal Laut Pulau Hasil Penelitian Kelautan*, 3(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.30598/jlpvol3iss1pp1-9>
- Mumen, M. A., Oganda, F. P., Lutfiani, N., & Handayani, I. (2020). Implementation of OJS Based iJC Media E-Journal System at University of Pramita Indonesia. *Aptisi Transactions on Management (ATM)*, 4(2), 169–178. <https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v4i2.1338>
- Pujiastuti, A. (2017). Unggah Mandiri Local Content: Tren Layanan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi. *JUPI (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi)*, 2(2), 129–138. <http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/jipi/article/view/951/851>
- Rahardja, U., Lutfiani, N., & Juniar, H. L. (2019). Scientific Publication Management Transformation In Disruption Era. *Aptisi Transactions on Management (ATM)*, 3(2), 109–118. <https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v3i2.1008>
- Saptari, J., Hidayati, N. O., & Wagiya, W. (2016). Deskripsi Pola Kegagalan Pengajuan Verifikasi Karya Tulis Akhir Mahasiswa UGM dalam Unggah Mandiri. *Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 12(2), 113. <https://doi.org/10.22146/bip.17289>
- Silva, J. A. T. da, & Wang, J. (2025). Sense and sensibility of article submission platforms are needed regarding verification of AI use: a stakeholders' perspective. *AI and Ethics*, 5(6), 6127–6137. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-025-00823-4>
- Strauss, A. L. (1987). *Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists*. In *Cambridge University Press eBooks*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511557842>
- Sukoco, J. B., & Fauziah, L. (2022). Cattle Monitoring System: The Innovation to Increase Dairy Farmers Empowerment in Providing Animal Logistics to Anticipate Anthrax Outbreak in Boyolali Regency. *Warta LPM*, 458–472. <https://doi.org/10.23917/warta.v25i4.992>
- Suprianto, S., Arhas, S. H., Awaluddin, M., Ariantini, N., & Zainuddin, M. S. (2023). Quality of Online Academic Services during the Covid-19 Pandemic at FKIP-UBT. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 13(1), 127. <https://doi.org/10.26858/jiap.v13i1.44686>
- Vicente, R. S., Melero, R., & Abadal, E. (2016). Open Access Awareness and Perceptions in an Institutional Landscape. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 42(5), 595–603. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2016.07.002>
- Waruwu, M., Halida, H., Takdir, M., Dwikurnaningsih, Y., Nuryani, L. K., Satyawati, S. T., & Irnawati, W. (2025). Development of Digital-Based Academic Services System in Higher Education. *International Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Scope*, 6(4), 92–103. <https://doi.org/10.47857/irjms.2024.v06i04.04750>
- Wasilah, & Herwanto, R. (2021). *Pengembangan Aplikasi Unggah Mandiri Repositori Karya Ilmiah Perpustakaan*. 13(2), 7–14. <https://doi.org/10.5281/3550.jupiter.2021.10>
- Yusnaini, Y., Sara, L., Nur, I., Budiyo, B., Nerliano, R., & Pamaruddin, P. (2025). A comparative study on the relative growth of spiny lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) in the Sea of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 28(8), 515–524. <https://doi.org/10.47853/fas.2025.e43>
- Zhang, P., & Tur, G. (2024). A Systematic Review of e-Portfolio Use During the Pandemic: Inspiration for Post-COVID-19 Practices. *Open Praxis*, 16(3), 429–444. <https://doi.org/10.55982/openpraxis.16.3.656>