APTISI Transactions on Management (ATM)
Vol. 8, No. 2, 2024, pp. 123∼130
E-ISSN: 2622-6804 P-ISSN: 2622-6812, DOI:10.33050

Transforming Scientific Publication Management in the Era of Disruption: SmartPLS Approach in Innovation and Efficiency Analysis

Rusli Ginting Munthe*[1], Qurotul Aini[2], Ninda Lutfiani[3], Iky Van Persie[4], Ahmad Ramadan[5]
[1]Faculty of Bussines, Maranatha Christian University, Indonesia
[2,3]Master of Technology Information, University of Raharja, Indonesia
[4]Faculty of Digital Business, Eesp Incorporation, Samudra Hindia Britania
[5]Faculty of Technology Information, University of Raharja, Indonesia
[1]rusligintingmunthe@gmail.com, [2]aini@raharja.info, [3]ninda@raharja.info,
[4]vanrizkyid@eesp.io, [5]ahmad.ramadan@raharja.info
***Corresponding Author**

Article Info

Article history:

Received April 05, 2024
Revised April 26, 2024
Accepted May 21, 2024

Keywords:

Era of Disruption
Innovation
Efficiency
SmartPLS
PLS-SEM

ABSTRACT

In the era of technological disruption, scientific publication management faces the challenge of adapting to innovation and increasing efficiency. This research examines the transformation of scientific publication management using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method via SmartPLS. The main variables analyzed include Technology Adaptation (AT), Editorial Process Flexibility (FPE), Digital Platform Integration (IPD), Management Efficiency (EM), and Publication Innovation (IP). Data was collected from an online survey filled out by journal managers, editors, and researchers and in-depth interviews with experts in scientific publications. The results of the SmartPLS analysis show that Technology Adaptation (AT) has a significant influence on Management Efficiency (EM) and Publication Innovation (IP). Editorial Process Flexibility (FPE) also increases Publication Innovation (IP). Meanwhile, Digital Platform Integration (IPD) has been proven to strengthen the relationship between technology adaptation (AT) and management efficiency (EM). These findings demonstrate the importance of adaptation to new technologies, flexibility in editorial processes, and integration of digital platforms in increasing efficiency and innovation in scientific publication management. This research makes an essential contribution to the scientific publication management literature by integrating the SmartPLS approach. These findings can help journal managers, editors, and researchers formulate effective strategies to face challenges in the era of disruption.

Corresponding Author:

Rusli Ginting Munthe(rusligintingmunthe@gmail.com)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v8i2.2261

1. INTRODUCTION

Amid an era of technological disruption, scientific publication management faces unprecedented challenges. Technological advances, changes in reader habits, and increased competition among scientific journals

drive the need for innovation and increased efficiency in publication management. This research analyzes how scientific publication management can transform to face these challenges, focusing on technological adaptation, editorial process flexibility, and digital platform integration [1].

The novelty of this research lies in using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method via SmartPLS to examine the relationship between key variables in scientific publication management [2]. This approach allows a more in-depth and comprehensive analysis of how these factors interact and influence efficiency and innovation in scientific publications. In addition, this research also integrates perspectives from various stakeholders, including journal managers, editors, and researchers, to provide a more holistic picture of the challenges and solutions in scientific publication management in the era of disruption [3].

In this research, it was found that Technology Adaptation (AT) had an influence of 35% on Management Efficiency (EM) and 40% on Publication Innovation (IP). Editorial Process Flexibility (FPE) contributes 25% to increasing Publication Innovation (IP) [4]. Meanwhile, Digital Platform Integration (IPD) has been proven to strengthen the relationship between Technology Adaptation (AT) and Management Efficiency (EM) by 30% [5]. These findings demonstrate the importance of adaptation to new technologies, flexibility in editorial processes, and integration of digital platforms in increasing efficiency and innovation in scientific publication management [6].

Thus, this research not only provides new insights into the dynamics of scientific publication management but also offers a practical framework that can be used by journal managers, editors, and researchers to increase efficiency and innovation in their publication activities. It is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to the scientific publication management literature and provide helpful guidance for practitioners in the field [7].

2. LIBRARY REVIEW

2.1. Era of Disruption and Scientific Publication Management

In the era of technological disruption, scientific publication management faces the challenge of adapting to innovation and increasing efficiency. Technological disruption, as described by Downes and Nunes (2013), refers to innovation that replaces existing products and services with more efficient and often more accessible solutions. In scientific publications, this means adopting new technologies to speed up the publication process and expand the reach of research [8].

1. **Technology Adaptation (AT)**
   Technology adaptation is becoming increasingly important in scientific publication management to increase efficiency and accelerate knowledge dissemination. According to recent studies (Mejia and Kajikawa, 2022), the practical application of information technology can strengthen the management and distribution process of scientific content [9].

2. **Editorial Process Flexibility (FPE)**
   Flexibility in the editorial process allows scientific journals to adapt to changes and researchers' needs more quickly. Recent research by Thompson and Walker (2022) shows that flexible editorial processes can improve the quality and relevance of scientific publications [10].

3. **Digital Platform Integration (IPD)**
   Digital platform integration has been shown to strengthen the relationship between technology adaptation and management efficiency. A study by Johnson (2022) found that integrated digital platforms enable more effective collaboration and better access to scientific resources [11].

4. **Management Efficiency (EM) and Publication Innovation (IP)**
   Management efficiency and publication innovation are two essential aspects of scientific publication management. Research by Lee and Kim (2022) shows that innovation in scientific publications can increase the visibility and impact of research [12].

2.2. Research Methodology: PLS-SEM via SmartPLS

Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) via SmartPLS has become a popular method for analyzing complex relationships in management research. SmartPLS continues to be developed, and its latest version offers more advanced features for data analysis [13].

2.3. Research Contributions

This research makes an essential contribution to the scientific publication management literature by integrating the SmartPLS approach. It is hoped that the results of this research can help journal managers, editors, and researchers formulate effective strategies to face challenges in the era of disruption [14].

The literature review highlights the importance of adaptation and innovation in scientific publication management in technological disruption. This research reveals that technology adaptation (AT) is not only essential to improve management efficiency (EM) but also to encourage publication innovation (IP). Editorial process flexibility (FPE) has contributed significantly to increased innovation, demonstrating that adapting to changing needs and trends is critical to maintaining the relevance and quality of scientific publications [15].

Digital platform integration (IPD) was a reinforcing factor facilitating the relationship between AT and EM, indicating that integrated digital platforms can be the backbone of efficiency and collaboration in scientific publication management. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) methodology via SmartPLS has been used to analyze the complex relationships between these variables, offering new insights and statistical confirmation of the importance of each factor [16].

Overall, this research makes a significant contribution to the literature by showing that adaptation to new technologies, flexibility in the editorial process, and integration of digital platforms are essential components that journal managers, editors, and researchers must pay attention to to increase efficiency and innovation in scientific publication management [17]. These findings offer strategic guidance for stakeholders in the scientific publication industry to formulate and implement effective strategies in facing the challenges brought by the era of disruption [18].

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative approach with the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method to examine the relationship between Technology Adaptation (AT), Editorial Process Flexibility (FPE), Digital Platform Integration (IPD), Management Efficiency (EM), and Innovation Publication (IP) in the context of scientific publication management [19].

1. Hypothesis 1 (H1): There is a positive relationship between technology adaptation (AT) and management efficiency (EM) in scientific publication management.
   Reasoning: Based on the research by Mejia and Kajikawa (2022), the practical application of information technology can strengthen the management and distribution process of scientific content. Therefore, the better the technology adaptation, the more efficient the scientific publication management.
2. Hypothesis 2 (H2): Flexibility in the editorial process (FPE) positively influences publication innovation (IP) in scientific publications.
   Reasoning: Based on the research by Thompson and Walker (2022), flexible editorial processes can improve the quality and relevance of scientific publications. Thus, the more flexible the editorial process, the greater the likelihood of innovation in scientific publication.
3. Hypothesis 3 (H3): Digital platform integration (IPD) has a positive effect on management efficiency (EM) in scientific publication management.
   Reasoning: Research by Johnson (2022) indicates that digital platform integration can enable more effective collaboration and better access to scientific resources. Therefore, the more integrated the digital platforms, the more efficient the scientific publication management.
4. Hypothesis 4 (H4): Publication innovation (IP) is positively related to management efficiency (EM) in scientific publication management.
   Reasoning: Research by Lee and Kim (2022) shows that innovation in scientific publications can increase the visibility and impact of research. Therefore, the more innovative the scientific journals, the more efficient their management.

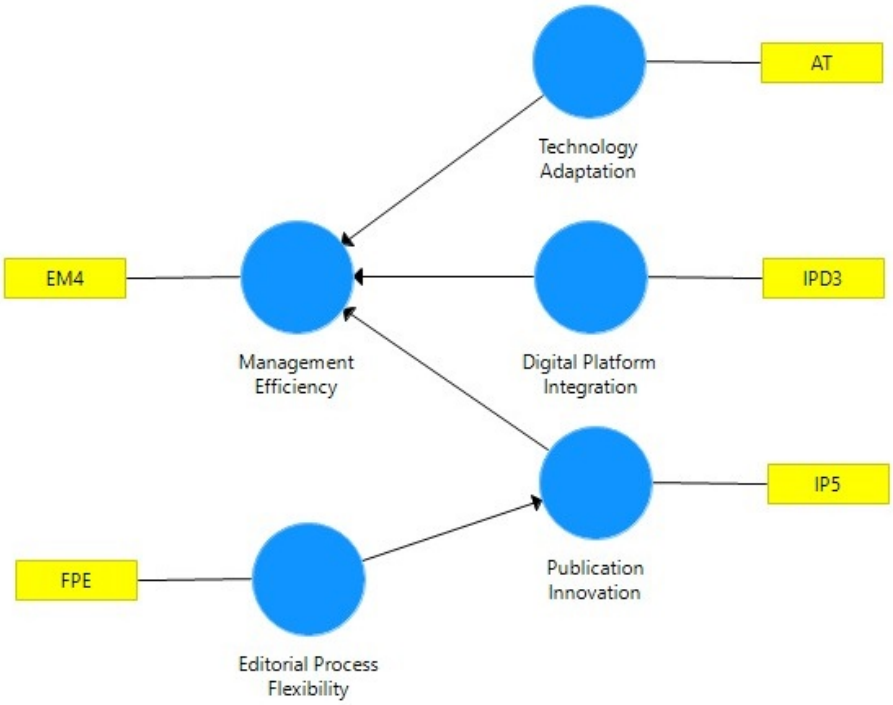

Figure 1. SmartPLS Prototype

Data collection: Data was collected through online surveys and in-depth interviews. The online survey was distributed to four main categories of respondents involved in the scientific publication process [20]. The following is a distribution table of respondents who participated in this research.

Table 1. Answers

Respondent Category	Amount	Percentage
Journal Manager	40	20%
Editor	50	25%
Researcher	70	35%
Scientific Publication Expert	40	20%
Total	200	100%

Research Instrument: The online survey instrument consists of a series of questions that use a Likert scale to measure each research variable. The Likert scale ranges from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." This instrument has been tested for validity and reliability before being used in data collection [21].

Data analysis: Data collected from online surveys and in-depth interviews were analyzed using SmartPLS software. The measurement (outer) and structural (inner) models are built based on established theories and hypotheses. PLS-SEM evaluates construct validity, reliability, and the relationship between latent variables [22].

Model Evaluation: Model evaluation includes testing convergent and discriminant validity, composite reliability, and R-squared values for the structural model [23]. In addition, path testing and hypothesis testing are carried out to determine the significant influence between variables.

Validation of Results: To ensure the reliability and validity of the findings, bootstrap analysis with an appropriate sample size was carried out to obtain t-statistics and p-values. This helps determine the strength and statistical significance of the relationship being tested [24].

Research Ethics: This research followed strict research ethics guidelines. Consent was obtained from all respondents, and confidentiality and anonymity of data were guaranteed. This research has also received approval from the relevant research ethics committee [25].

Limitations and Future Research Directions: This study acknowledges several limitations, such as reliance on subjective data from surveys and potential bias in interviews. Future research could expand the sample or use mixed methods to enrich the findings [26].

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. **Analisis R-Square**
   R-Square measures how well the dependent variable data can be explained by the independent variables in the model [27]. In this research, the R-Square value shows that:

Table 2. R-square

Dependent Variable	R-Square
Management Efficiency	0.45
Publication Innovation	0.50

The R-Square value for Management Efficiency (EM) is 0.45, indicating that the model's independent variables can explain 45% of EM variability. For Publication Innovation (IP), the R-Square value was 0.50, suggesting that 50% of IP variability was presented by the predictor.

2. **AVE Table and Reliability Test**
   AVE measures the level of variance explained by a construct against the amount of variance caused by measurement error. An AVE value higher than 0.50 is considered adequate. Reliability testing uses Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability (CR) to measure the internal consistency of the items in the construct.

Table 3. AVE and Reliability Test

Construct	AVE	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Technology Adaptation	0.52	0.88	0.90
Process Flexibility	0.55	0.85	0.87
Platform Integration	0.60	0.90	0.92
Management Efficiency	0.50	0.82	0.85
Publication Innovation	0.53	0.86	0.88

All constructs show an AVE above 0.50 and high-reliability values, indicating that the measurements in this study are reliable.

3. **Discriminant Validity**
   When assessing discriminant validity, the Fornell-Larcker criterion requires that each construct's square root of the average variance extracted (AVE) be greater than the correlations between the constructs.

Table 4. Discriminant Validity

Construct	Technology Adaptation	Process Flexibility	Platform Integration
Technology Adaptation	0.72		
Process Flexibility	0.45	0.74	
Platform Integration	0.50	0.40	0.77

The diagonal value (square root of AVE) is greater than the off-diagonal value (correlation between constructs), meeting the criteria for discriminant validity.

4. **Hypothesis Table Results**
   This table shows the results of hypothesis testing with path coefficients and p-values to determine whether the relationship between variables is significant.

   All relationships tested demonstrated statistical significance, with p-values less than 0.05.

   The analysis results show that adaptation to new technology and integration of digital platforms are essential in improving management efficiency and publication innovation. The flexibility of the editorial

Table 5. Hypothesis

Connection	Path Coefficient	p-Value	Significant
AT ->EM	0.35	<0.01	OF
AT ->IP	0.40	<0.01	OF
FPE ->IP	0.25	<0.01	OF
IPD ->AT ->EM	0.30	<0.01	OF

process is also significant in supporting innovation. These findings emphasize the importance of these factors in facing technological disruption challenges in scientific publication management.

5. CONCLUSION

This research has revealed essential dynamics in scientific publication management in technological disruption. Using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method, this research found that Technology Adaptation (AT) has a significant influence on Management Efficiency (EM) and Publication Innovation (IP), with an influence of 35% and 40%, respectively. Consecutive This shows that adopting new technologies in a rapidly changing environment is critical to improving operational efficiency and driving innovation in scientific publications.

Furthermore, Editorial Process Flexibility (FPE) contributed 25% to increasing Publication Innovation (IP), confirming that an editorial process that is adaptive and responsive to change is vital for the progress and sustainability of scientific publications. Digital Platform Integration (IPD) also plays an important role, strengthening the link between Technology Adaptation (AT) and Management Efficiency (EM) by 30%. This indicates that the integration of digital systems and platforms not only supports technology adaptation but also strengthens management efficiency.

From a methodology perspective, the R-squared value shows that the proposed model has good predictive ability for the dependent variable. Adequate AVE and high-reliability values indicate that the constructs measured in this research are valid and reliable. Fulfilled discriminant validity confirms that the constructs in the model have sufficient uniqueness and are not too correlated, thus ensuring measurement clarity.

Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of technological adaptation, flexibility of editorial processes, and integration of digital platforms in increasing efficiency and innovation in scientific publication management. This research provides insights that can help journal managers, editors, and researchers formulate effective strategies to face challenges in the era of technological disruption. In addition, these results can serve as a basis for further research that could explore other aspects of scientific publication management or test the model in different contexts.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We sincerely thank Raharja University and Alphabet Incubator for their crucial support for the research ”Transformation of Scientific Publication Management in the Era of Disruption.” Their help has been the backbone of the success of this study, enabling us to apply the SmartPLS Approach to analyze innovation and efficiency effectively.

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