Implementation Knowledge Management in Management Thesis for Higher Education in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT
Management thesis in high education have some lackness in knowledge management. Every business process that happen in management thesis don’t have effective approach to integrate data workflow and to acquisition the knowledge. Therefore, knowledge management system for management thesis that suit with high education are needed. This paper gives suggestions about new architecture software that offer service for management thesis in high education to make business process more effective and efficient. Methodology that is used for development new software uses model process software development life cycle(SDLCC) with web platform, that will increase collaboration in business process management thesis. The result of this implementation can increased effective and efficiency business process management thesis significantly.

Keywords: Thesis, High Education, Knowledge Management System, Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

INTRODUCTION
Thesis is the product of scientific work from students in bachelor program that is made base from the research with actual fenomena as academic requirement for high education in one semester (Aini Aliya Noor, 2011)]. In the process of thesis, students usually have supervisor. Furthermore the decision of graduation, depend on the examiner in the evaluation process(Sari, Windarto, Hartama, & Solikhun, 2018). Product from thesis is scientific work about new knowledge, high education should understand about the important of the managing knowledge, so that process business thesis can be produced the new knowledge that can solve actual problem and give implication for the skill of the reseacher. Therefore, high education need an effective and efficiency strategy to increase produce from business process thesis. In the study that is done by researcher in STMIK ROSMA, found some problems in business process thesis such as ; planning phase, implementation phase and evaluation phase. The first problem is planing phase. The students have problems in finding the idea to do the research. It makes the implication late graduation because of trouble in planning phase. The other trouble is finding process implementation thesis, Because information exchange that happen in business process thesis isn’t effective and efficient because some of them have done manually for instance mentoring and administration process. The last trouble is found in the evaluation process, the scoring is subjective.

Looking at the troubles, STMIK ROSMA need information system mangement thesis that manage administration and to support the creativity, sharing and repository knowledge. Although in the research, the researcher only use one population, but the result will suit with all population in high education. One of theories that can be used to manage knowledge in creating new knowledge which relevant with human resource need in the industrial revolution 4.0 (Wijaya, Sudijimat, & Nyoto, 2016) is knowledge management that is application and innovation from knowledge that can increase the value of human(Hu, Hou, & Chien, 2019). In the knowledge management there are some process: create(Morente-Moliner, Pérez, Ureña, & Herrera-Viedma, 2016), save(Litvaj & Stancekova, 2015), access(Oliveira, Curado, & Henriques, 2019) and desimination(Chaplinskyy & Subbotina, 2014 from intelectual organization(Antunes & Pinheiro, 2019). To understand about knowledge management, we need to know about knowledge first. Base on Dvenport and Prusak, knowledge is combination from contextual information, frame of experience.
Adoption of knowledge management in thesis business process can encourage the process of creation, sharing and storage of knowledge and the easy data exchange and information on the administration of the thesis so that the purpose of the thesis process can be achieved. Some researchers have conducted a lot of research using knowledge management approach, such as software development the HEARTEN KMS. It is a knowledge management system used to detect the health of patients. Nurses use HEARTEN KMS to observe the level of health of heart failure patients, which in the system there is the knowledge of cardiologist (Tripoliti et al., 2019). The organization of resource management has also adopted knowledge management for employee competency development (Lendzion, 2015). Knowledge management is also used by global logistics companies in the Middle East for sharing business and collaborative knowledge use (v. Alberti-Alhtaybat, Al-Htaybat, & Hutaibat, 2019). Other research also reveals that knowledge management can improve the quality of existing doctors’ knowledge in New Zealand (Ali, Tretiakov, Whiddett, & Hunter, 2017). The application of knowledge management in the field of education may be done, but integrated implementation as in the case studied by researchers did not exist. In the process of developing this thesis management system, researchers use a model of software development process namely software development life cycle (SDLC). This process Model is commonly called a waterfall that has five stages cycles consisting of initiation, development, implementation, assessment, and Operation (Broad, 2013). In addition to the waterfall, other process models included in the SDLC are prototypes (Holtkötter et al., 2018), Agile (Heeager & Nielsen, 2018), Scrum (Lei, Ganjeizadeh, Jayachandran, & Ozcan, 2017), etc.

**METHOD**

This research includes research and development (R&D) that seeks to develop a product (Haviz, 2013) i.e. software in the form of a thesis management system. The approach used in analyzing related value knowledge in the thesis business process is knowledge management as discussed in the introduction. As for developing such software products, researchers use the SDLC approach, because this approach has a framework that is easy to follow and way of software development to be created. Based on the merger of these two approaches, the stages of research at figure 1.

1. **Initiation**

   The initiation stage is the analysis of the system needs to define the features required by the thesis management system. The analysis process begins with arranging the schedule of activities, data collection matrix, data collection instruments. Based on schedules and matrices that have been compiled, researchers use data collection instruments as a basis to explore the information needed. The result of the data analysis, then processed to choose the system requirements.
2. Development
After the need of a thesis management system is chosen, the next step of the researcher makes the system design based on analysis results in the previous stage. This system design is described in the form of a flow process model document, called data flow diagram (Budiani, 2000) and a interaction system model with user (Fariza, Kom, & Kom, 2016).

3. Implementation
When the design of the system was completed, the researcher translated the design into the script language base website that PHP programming (Walia & Gill, 2014) with the MySql database (Sofwan, 2011). The selection of this programming language is based on the consideration of ease in accessing the system while MySql is considered by the free license platform.

4. Assessment
After the design was translated into programming language, then it was conducted the testing and assessment of the system in a unit and integrated (Woodside, Franks, & Petriu, 1970). The results of these tests and assessment are used to base the operation of the system that the system is appropriated. If researcher found lack or deficiencies, the system will be returned to the process of analysis. The system testing process (Hartmann, Vieira, Foster, & Ruder, 2005) use the Blackbox testing method (Nidhra, 2012), while the assessment process use the user acceptance test document (Davis & Venkatesh, 2004).

5. Operation
Operation is a stage of system usage in real situation. At this stage, researchers conduct guidance to users, to anticipate the problems or difficulties in the use of the system.

RESULT
Based on the knowledge management and SDLC approach used in the development of the thesis management system, the following are the research results:

1. Initiation
The initiation stage resulted in a schedule and a list of activities undertaken in the process of developing the system. Table 1 is the schedule of system development activities:

| Activity                          | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M5 |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Preparation of matrix and data collection instruments |    |    |    |    |    |
| Data collection                   |    |    |    |    |    |
| Data processing                   |    |    |    |    |    |
| System Design                     |    |    |    |    |    |
| Construction Systems              |    |    |    |    |    |
| Assessment system                 |    |    |    |    |    |
| Operation/Go Live                 |    |    |    |    |    |

The first activity is the preparation of data collection matrix that aims to clarify the data or information to be excavated. Here is a form of data collection matrix:

| Data/Information excavated | Data Source | Data Collection Techniques |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Thesis Business Process Planning | Coordinat or thesis, student, industry | Interviews and Documentati on Studies |
| Implementation of thesis Business process Thesis Business Process Evaluation Evaluation | Coordinat or thesis, student, industry | Interviews and Documentati on Studies |
| Interview | Documentati on Studies |
| Interviews | Documentati on Studies |
| Interviews | Documentati on Studies |
| Interviews | Documentati on Studies |

From the matrix of the data collection, researchers compiled a research instrument such the interview script and documentation checklist. Based on the instruments that have been created,
| Business Process | Knowledge Form | Knowledge | Knowledge Resources | Domain Knowledge Management |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Planning         | Tacit knowledge | The knowledge of lecture and industry haven’t been explicitly compiled as a student literature material to make a thesis proposal | Lecturer, Industry | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Industry Database that has cooperated with Major | Head of IT Major | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Registration form for proposal assessment, draft of thesis | Academic Administration or thesis Coordinator | Knowledge repository |
|                  | Tacit knowledge | Database of the Lecturer Expertise field | Lecturer | Knowledge repository |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Assessment thesis schedule and list of assessors | Academic Administration or thesis Coordinator | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Review proposal, proposal form scoring | Academic Administration or thesis coordinator, student, lecturer | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Mentoring Guide Licence | Thesis Coordinator | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Tacit knowledge | Review and approval in thesis mentoring | Lecturer | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Seminar Registration Form, seminar draft | Academic Administration or thesis Coordinator | Knowledge repository |
|                  | Tacit knowledge | Database of the Lecturer Expertise field | Lecturer | Knowledge repository |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Review seminar and seminar form scoring | Academic Administration or thesis coordinator, student, lecturer | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Review thesis progress | Students | Knowledge repository |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Registration form, draft thesis | Academic Administration or thesis Coordinator | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Tacit knowledge | Database of the Lecturer Expertise field | Lecturer | Knowledge repository |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Review thesis assessment, scoring thesis assessment form | Academic Administration or thesis coordinator, student, lecturer | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Thesis submitted form | Library Coordinator | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
|                  | Explicit knowledge | Publication Journal | LPPM | Knowledge repository and knowledge culture sharing |
The result of it, will be analyzed to map the sources of knowledge in the business process of the thesis called Knowledge Mapping (Wexler, 2001). Table 3 is the knowledge mapping thesis:

Beside analysis of knowledge mapping, researchers analyzed thesis business process. The results of the business process analysis are obtained three processes: planning, implementation and evaluation of the thesis. After the results of business process analysis and knowledge mapping are obtained, then researchers identify the system requirement. Here is the result of the identification of the weaknesses in the existing thesis business process:

a. There are no media collaboration between lecturers, students, and industry.

b. There are no media that can help students to meet industry for the process of licensing research.

c. There are no information system of thesis administration

d. There are no media that facilitates the industry to evaluate products or research reports from the students.

e. Students and lecture aren't able to find complete online guidance with its storage(repository).

f. The media digital that facilitate the repository report and research product isn't found.

g. Students have problem in submitting proposal that make them graduate lately. The students feel difficult to find the idea because there aren't brainstorming support media.

h. There are student who get trouble in the process of thesis because uneffective and unefficiency mentoring process.

Based on the problems identification of the thesis business process above, it can be set features that must be in the thesis management system are:

a. Feature Focus group discussion (FGD) that can facilitate brainstorming research topics. In this FGD is meet up between lecturers, alumni, industry, management and students to be able to share the knowledge. Lecturers can guide directly students in the forum as well as industry and alumni who can emphasize the needs in the industry or business world.

b. Online Registration feature can facilitate students in the licensing of research place. Students can directly submit on the desired industry options. Industry listed on this system is an industry that has been cooperating with IT Major.

c. Thesis administration features that facilitate the administrative process of proposal registration, guidance matriculation, exam registration and assessment (by Examiner, mentor and industry). In this feature, coordinators can supervise the progress of student research, which can accelerate decision-making by the thesis coordinator.

d. The thesis supervision feature that facilitates the review process of online report documents and online approval.

e. The Knowledge repository feature, computerized archiving of student researchers that can be used as a reference and material research ideas or research development.

f. Lecturer database features, which assist the thesis Coordinator in the matriculation of the tutors and examiner.

2. Development

Based on the features that have been set, at this stage researchers create a design of a thesis management system with the following details at figure 2, figure 3 and figure 4.
Design of the computer network Aristektur in Picture 1 illustrate how the Thesis management system is accessed in the computer network. In Figure 2 describes the flow of documents that enter the system and that are out of the system. Whereas Picture 3 describes the menus that are accessible by the user. In addition to the three designs above, researchers also created database design and draft input and output thesis management system.

3. Implementasi.

Based on the design of the system that has been created, the translation of the design into Web-based programming language PHP with a database using MySQL. When the system has finished in the translate
then, a unit test is carried out and the tests...
are integrated using the Blackbox testing method. Testing the unit is done on every feature of the system, while integrated testing is conducted by following the existing business process. Here is an overview of integrated system testing (figure 5.)

4. Assessment
The assessment process is done by compiling the document user acceptance Test (UAT), providing training on the use of the system and spread the document to all users at each point of the integrated testing. This technique aims to excavate the benefits of the system or to eliminate system defects. The results of such documents are considered, whether the system is ready to be operated or required additional features.

5. Operation
At this stage, the thesis management system is properly operated to manage the thesis business process. Activities conducted by researchers in this process are accompanying the user in the operation process, this is done to help the user if experiencing difficulties in the process of system use.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the studies above, it can be concluded that knowledge management can be a tool that can be used to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the thesis business process. whereas the SDLC approach can be used as a reference in developing an information system. This article can be a guide for organizations that will build information systems using the knowledge management and SDLC approaches. With the successful application of knowledge management in thesis business process, the upcoming research may be able to apply to other business processes such as e-learning, research lab, etc.

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