

# KARAKTERISTIK KARYA ILMIAH YANG BERKUALITAS\*

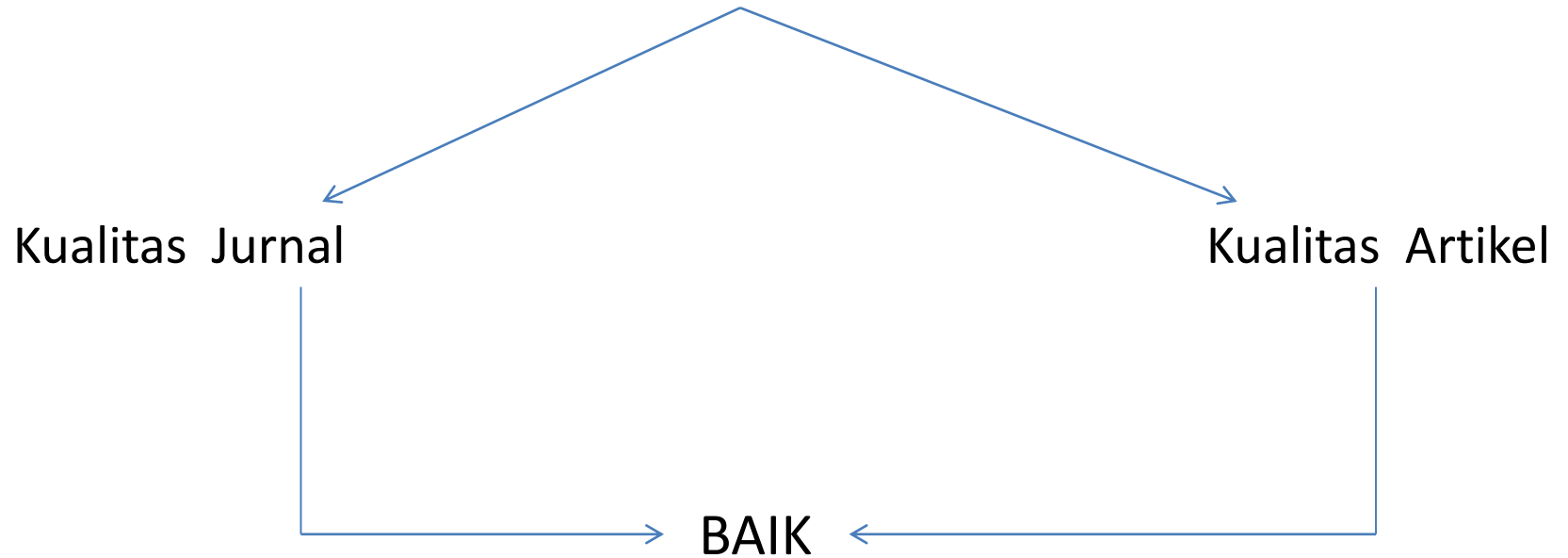


**DITJEN SUMBER DAYA IPTEK DAN DIKTI**

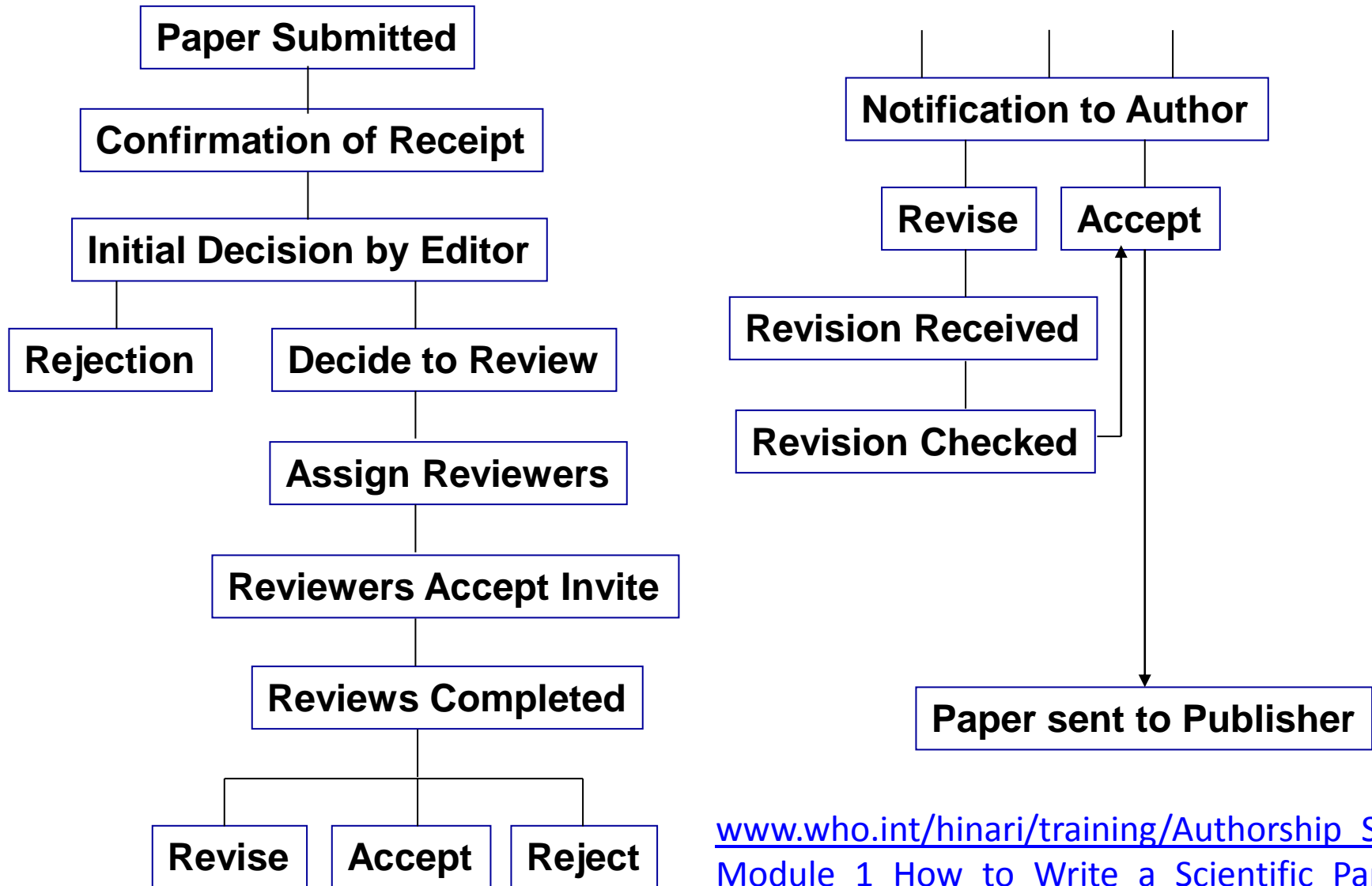
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\*Dalam perspektif untuk kenaikan jabatan akademik dosen Indonesia

# PENILAIAN KARYA ILMIAH



# Overview of Peer Review Process



[www.who.int/hinari/training/Authorship\\_Skills\\_Module\\_1\\_How\\_to\\_Write\\_a\\_Scientific\\_Paper\\_2010\\_04.ppt](http://www.who.int/hinari/training/Authorship_Skills_Module_1_How_to_Write_a_Scientific_Paper_2010_04.ppt)

# Scientific Paper

- ❑ Laporan tertulis dan diterbitkan yang menggambarkan **original research results or studies**
  - ❑ Ditulis dan dipublikasikan dengan **cara tertentu** (tradisi, editorial, etika ilmiah) ... **scientific misconduct**
  - ❑ Diterbitkan di **Jurnal yang baik**
  - ❑ Publikasi ilmiah primer berisi informasi yang memadai untuk dapat: **mengkaji hasil penelitian, mengulangi percobaan, mengevaluasi proses intelektual**
  - ❑ Diterbitkan dengan melalui proses **peer-review**
  - ❑ Makalah ilmiah, dalam bentuk yang sama atau **sedikit diubah**, **tidak boleh diterbitkan lebih dari satu kali**
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# Tidak ada scientific misconduct

## Research misconduct?:

The Department of Health and Human Services defines research misconduct as:

Fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research results.

**Fabrication:** making up results and recording or reporting them

**Falsification:** manipulation of research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting results such that the research is not accurately represented in the record.

**Plagiarism:** the appropriation of another's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving proper credit.

Authorship, Multiple submission, Ownership, Con. of int., etc.

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## Writing/prepare the paper

### General structure of a research article

- Title
  - Abstract
  - Keywords
- 
- Main text (IMRAD)
    - Introduction
    - Methods
    - Results
    - And
    - Discussions
- 
- Conclusions
  - Acknowledgements
  - References
  - Supplementary Data

Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

Journal space is not unlimited.  
Make your article as concise as possible.

Four of the most common mistakes made include : (i) papers without a clear and logical structure, (ii) failure to state the aims/purpose of the article, (iii & iv) lack of in-depth review of the literature or conclusions that are disproportionate to the results from data analysis

# Memilih Jurnal: Scientific Journal

- a **scientific journal** is a **periodical** publication intended to **further the progress of science**, usually by reporting new research\*
- a **periodical** that serves as a source of **scientific information** and means of scientific communication\*\*

## Type of Scientific Journal (in Indonesia)

- International (reputable and others)
- Nationally accredited (DIKTI & LIPI)
- National
- Others

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\*Wikipedia

\*\*<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com>

## International journal

International journal means more than one country or nation is involved within journal activities ... peer reviewed

(General)

- Peer reviewed
- Diversity of the countries and the topics covered (Authors, papers, editors, etc.)
- The journal covers many interests in common/general interest
- International audience (International circulation)

(DIKTI, existing)

- Editorial board berasal dari berbagai negara serta berdomisili di negaranya
  - Bahasa yang digunakan bahasa PBB
  - Terbit secara teratur dan beredar di berbagai negara
-



## Selecting the International Journal

- Search the journal using journal finder
- Check the aims and scope of the journal to see if your article is a good fit (see the published articles)
- Check the journal reputation (Indexation, Impact factor, citation, etc. ... ISI Thomson)
- Consider questionable journals ... better to avoid them e.g.,:

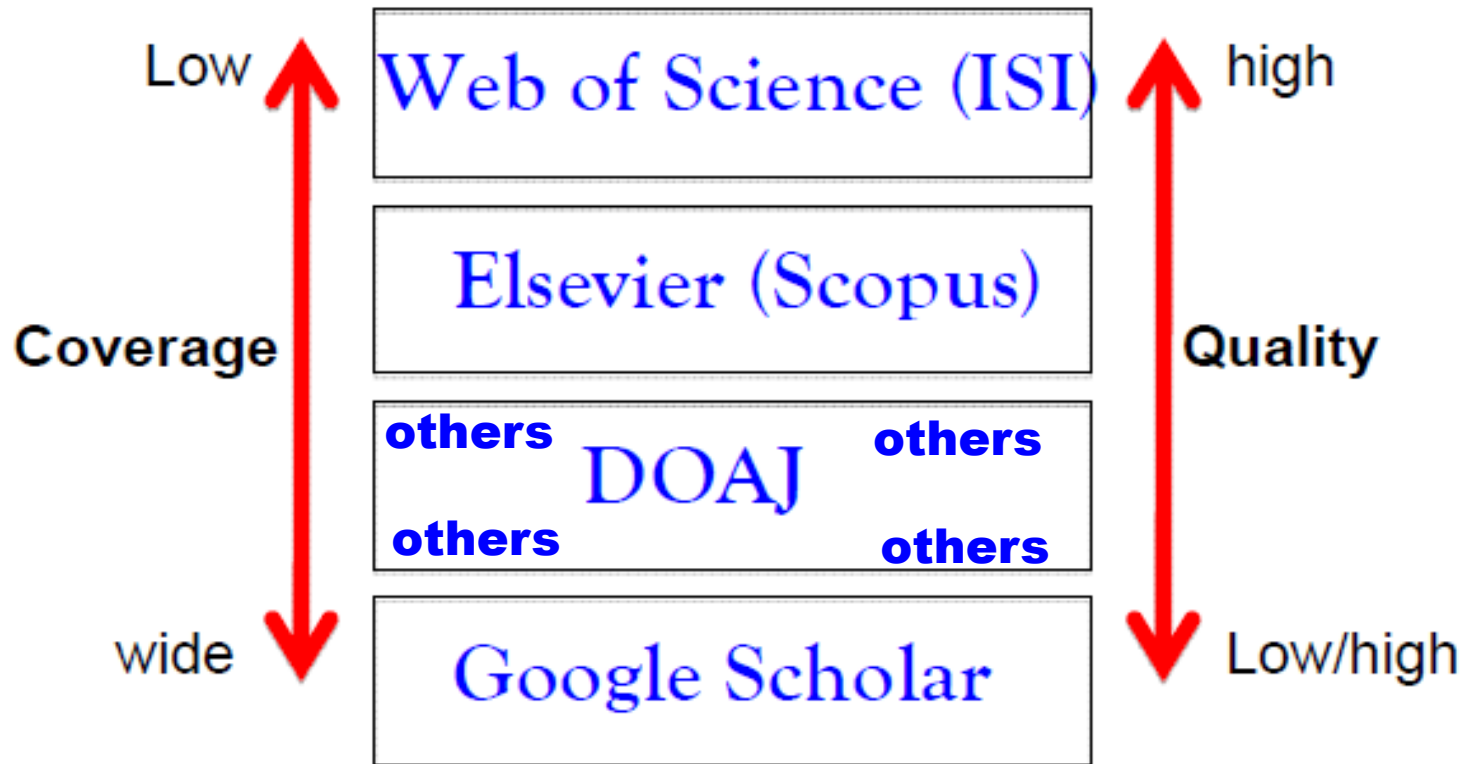
<https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>

Tidak semua jurnal yang ada di laman tersebut tidak baik namun lebih baik menghindari.

- Identitas Jurnal: Nama, Scope, Informasi terbitan, Jenis artikel, Indeksasi
- Editorial board
- Cara/mekanisme pengiriman artikel
- Author guideline (Petunjuk penulisan artikel)
- Keberkalaan penerbitan
- Ketersediaan online
- Konsistensi online vs. Hard copy
- Diversiti penulis
- Konsistensi penulisan di antara artikel (kepatuhan terhadap petunjuk)
- Sample issue jika tidak open akses

# Selecting an International Journal

Journal indexing service. Indexation of a journal is considered a reflection of its quality. Indexed journals are considered to be of higher scientific quality as compared to non-indexed journals.



## PROPOSED PROCESS SELECTION

1. Journalfinder untuk target jurnal yang dipublikasikan oleh Elsevier
2. Jika tidak ada jurnal sasaran secara spesifik maka menggunakan scimagojr.com
3. Setelah menemukan nama jurnal dari Scimago cari laman jurnal melalui google (perhatikan kesesuaian ISSN dan nama jurnal)
4. Verifikasi dengan data Scopus “title\_list”
5. Cek aim and scope
6. Guideline
7. Cek beberapa artikel: artikel histori, referensi, pendahuluan, lay out, dll.

Journal Rankings

Country Rankings

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Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

WHAT IS SCIMAGOJR FOR?

All subject areas



1

All subject categories



2

All regions / countries



All types



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Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2015)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc.	
1 <a href="#">Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</a>	journal	32.928 Q1	324	170	539	8084	7978	202	37.10	47.55	
2 <a href="#">Annual Review of Immunology</a>	journal	32.720 Q1	254	26	74	5684	2937	74	35.72	218.62	
3 <a href="#">Nature Reviews Genetics</a>	journal	32.615 Q1	267	157	676	6584	8171	212	36.13	41.94	
4 <a href="#">CA - A Cancer Journal for Clinicians</a>	journal	32.242 Q1	117	43	139	3741	8650	117	80.54	87.00	
5 <a href="#">Cell</a>	journal	28.188 Q1	616	651	1794	25257	40673	1626	23.40	38.80	

# BEBERAPA LAMAN PERLU DIKETAHUI DOSEN

No	Laman	Keterangan
1	<a href="http://www.scimagojr.com">www.scimagojr.com</a>	untuk melihat jurnal internasional bereputasi
2	<a href="http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/">http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/</a>	melihat <i>questionable journal</i> dan <i>publisher</i>
3	<a href="http://www.microsoftacademicsearch.com">www.microsoftacademicsearch.com</a>	melihat jurnal internasional
4	<a href="http://issn.lipi.go.id/">http://issn.lipi.go.id/</a>	cek issn
5	<a href="http://www.doaj.com">www.doaj.com</a>	melihat jurnal INA masuk list
6	<a href="http://www.plagiarisma.net">www.plagiarisma.net</a>	cek plagiat karya ilmiah di laman <i>open access</i>
7	<a href="http://www.duplichecker.com/">http://www.duplichecker.com/</a>	cek plagiat karya ilmiah di laman <i>open access</i>
8	<a href="http://www.ithenticate.com">www.ithenticate.com</a>	idem no. 7 tapi termasuk laman subscribe

# BEBERAPA LAMAN PERLU DIKETAHUI DOSEN

No	Laman	Keterangan
9	<a href="http://www.mendeley.com/">http://www.mendeley.com/</a>	<i>one of Reference management software</i>
10	<a href="http://www.pubmed.com">www.pubmed.com</a>	laman jurnal ilmiah bidang Kesehatan
11	<a href="http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/home#find-a-journal">http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/home#find-a-journal</a>	melihat cara penulisan artikel
12	<a href="http://www.elsevier.com/elsevier-products/procedia">http://www.elsevier.com/elsevier-products/procedia</a>	melihat e-proceeding yang disediakan scopus
13	<a href="http://www.scopus.com/search/form/authorFreeLookup.url">http://www.scopus.com/search/form/authorFreeLookup.url</a>	untuk melihat tulisan seseorang apakah sudah terindeks di scopus atau tidak



# Kegagalan menjadi artikel yang baik

- There is no novelty
  - Submission of papers which are clearly out of scope
  - Failure to format the paper according to the Guide for Authors
  - Inadequate standard of English
  - Clear indication of scientific misconduct**
  - Citation vs. reference**
  - Written in non-reputable journal**
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