



# Manajemen Jurnal Ilmiah Berreputasi

By:

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Materi disampaikan pada Workshop Akreditasi Jurnal UPGRIS  
Tanggal 22 Mei 2023

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**Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences**  
**Universitas Negeri Surabaya (Unesa)**



# Short CV

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- Youtube : Sciencetech.id



- Pendidikan :
  - S1 Pendidikan Fisika Plus Unesa
  - S2 Pendidikan Sains (Fisika) UNS
  - S2 Ilmu Fisika (Fisika Teoritik) UNS
- RBK Filsafat dan Kurikulum Pendidikan Fisika
- Bidang Minat Penelitian:
  - Fisika Kuantum
  - Teori Relativitas
  - Filsafat Fisika
  - Kurikulum Pendidikan Fisika
  - Kearifan Lokal Fisika
  - Argumentasi Ilmiah
  - Konsepsi dan Miskonsepsi Fisika



- Pengalaman:

- Divisi Humas Perkumpulan Pendidik IPA Indonesia (PPII)
- Anggota Grup Fisikawan Teoritik Indonesia (GFTI)
- Anggota Physical Society Indonesia (PSI)
- Anggota Relawan Jurnal Indonesia (RJI)
- Anggota Himpunan Editor Berkala Ilmiah Indonesia (HEBII)
- Anggota Council of Asian Science Editors (CASE)
- Editor Jurnal Penelitian Fisika dan Aplikasinya (JPFA)
- Editor Jurnal Abdi
- Reviewer di Beberapa Jurnal Terindeks Scopus
- Kasublab Filsafat dan Kurikulum Pendidikan Fisika
- Tim Publikasi Ilmiah FMIPA Unesa
- Ketua Tim Pengembang Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Negeri Surabaya

# Materi

- Manajemen Jurnal Ilmiah
- Akreditasi Jurnal Nasional 2022
- Kasus-kasus yang sering dijumpai
  
- Link Materi:
  - [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K5ifOcMrsZF8qqF0kenMzZQEdauYA4x0/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K5ifOcMrsZF8qqF0kenMzZQEdauYA4x0/view?usp=share_link)
  - <https://unesa.me/ArjunaUPGRIS220523>



# Manajemen Jurnal Ilmiah

# Jurnal Ilmiah

- Memuat artikel yang secara nyata memajukan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan/atau seni
- Memiliki dewan penyunting jurnal berkualifikasi
- Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi
- Menjaga konsistensi gaya penulisan dan format penampilan
- Dikelola dan diterbitkan secara elektronik melalui jejaring teknologi informasi dan komunikasi
- Terbit sesuai dengan jadwal
- Memiliki ISSN dan DOI

# Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

## WEBSITE



A Journal's website, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards.

**It should:**

- contain an 'Aims & Scope' statement and the readership clearly defined.
- include a statement on what a journal will consider for publication including authorship criteria e.g. not multiple submissions, redundant publications)
- ISSN displayed clearly (separate for print and electronic).

**It must not:**

- contain information that might mislead readers or authors.
- attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site.

## NAME OF JOURNAL



The Journal name shall be unique.

**It must not:**

- be one that is easily confused with another journal.
- mislead potential authors and readers about the Journal's origin or association with other journals.

## PEER REVIEW PROCESS



Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not. Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field who are not part of the journal's editorial staff.

**The journal's website should:**

- clearly describe this process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures including the method of peer review used.

**The journal's website should not:**

- guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times.

## OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT



Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's website.

**Publishers should not:**

- use organizational or journal names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner.



## ALLEGATIONS OF RESEARCH MISCONDUCT



Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred.

This includes but not limited to:

- plagiarism
- citation
- manipulation
- data falsification/fabrication

In no case shall a journal or its editors encourage such misconduct, or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place. In the event that a journal's publisher or editors are made aware of any allegation of research misconduct relating to a published article in their journal, the publisher or editor shall follow COPE's guidelines (or equivalent).

## PUBLICATION ETHICS



A journal should have policies on publishing ethics. These should be clearly visible on its website, and should refer to:

- journal policies on authorship and contributorship
- how the journal will handle complaints and appeals
- journal policies on conflicts of interest/competing interests
- journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility
- journal's policy on ethical oversight
- journal's policy on intellectual property
- journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections.

## PUBLISHING SCHEDULE



The periodicity at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated.

## ACCESS



The way(s) in which the journal and individual articles are available to readers and whether there are associated subscription or pay per view fees shall be stated.

## GOVERNING BODY



Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the subject areas included within the journal's scope.

The journal's website should:

- show full names and affiliations of the journal's editorial board or other governing body.

## EDITORIAL TEAM/CONTACT INFORMATION



Journals shall provide the full names and affiliations of the journal's editors on the journal website as well as contact information for the editorial office, including a full address.

## COPYRIGHT AND LICENSING



The policy for copyright shall be clearly stated in the author guidelines and the copyright holder named on all published articles.

The journal's website should:

- show licensing information clearly described in guidelines.

Licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs. If authors are allowed to publish under a Creative Commons license then any specific license requirements shall be noted. Any policies on posting of final accepted versions or published articles on third party repositories shall be clearly stated.

## AUTHOR FEES



Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated.

This must be:

- in a place that is easy for potential authors to find prior to submitting their manuscripts for review
- OR
- explained to authors before they begin preparing their manuscript for submission.
- if no such fees are charged that should also be stated.

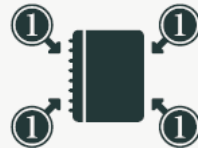
### ARCHIVING



A journal's plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content shall be clearly indicated (for example, access to main articles via CLOCKSS or PubMedCentral).

This is in the event that a journal is no longer published.

### REVENUE SOURCES



Business models or revenue sources shall be clearly stated or otherwise evident on the journal's website.

For example:

- author fees
- subscriptions
- advertising
- reprints
- institutional support
- organizational support

Publishing fees or waiver status should not influence editorial decision making.

### ADVERTISING



Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant including:

- what types of adverts will be considered
- who makes decisions regarding accepting adverts
- (online only) whether they are linked to content or reader behavior or are displayed at random.

Advertisements should not be related in any way to editorial decision making and shall be kept separate from the published content.

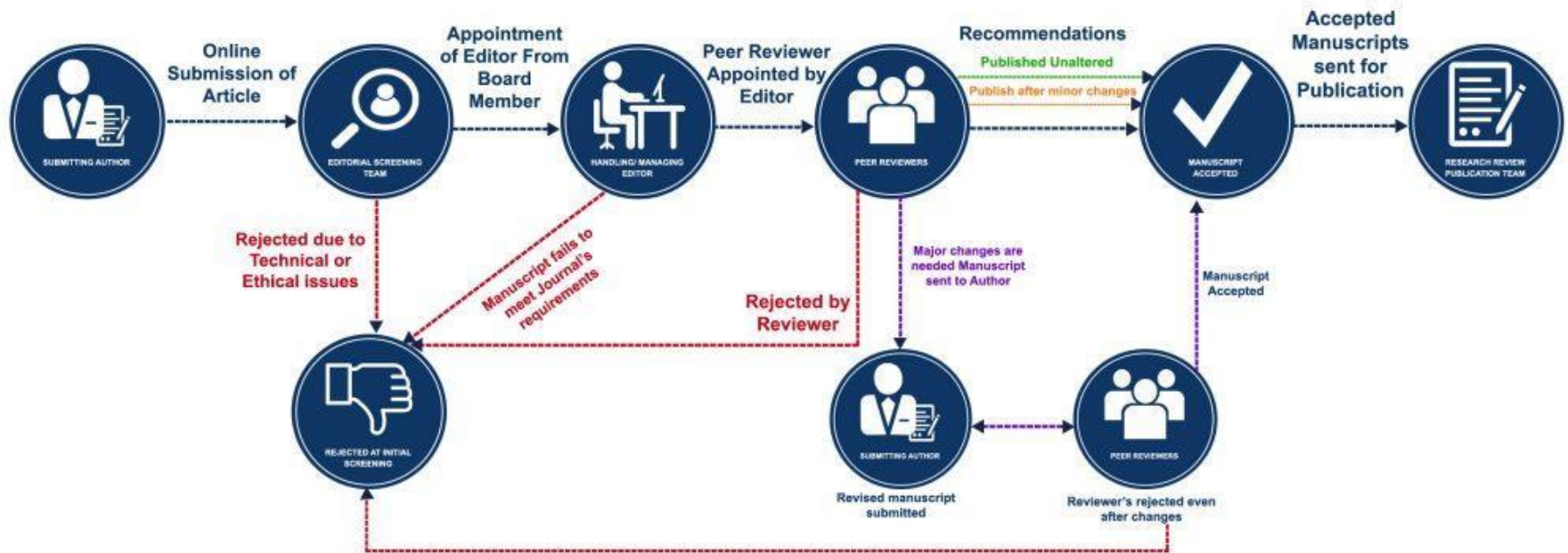
### DIRECT MARKETING



Any direct marketing activities, including solicitation of manuscripts that are conducted on behalf of the journal, shall be appropriate, well targeted, and unobtrusive.

Information provided about the publisher or journal is expected to be truthful and not misleading for readers or authors.

# Proses Peer-Review





# 7 Common types of peer review

## 1 Single Blind Peer Review

Authors don't know who the reviewers are. But the reviewers are aware of the authors' identity when they decide to accept or reject the document for review as well as throughout the review process.



## 2 Double Blind Peer Review

The journal editor does not reveal the reviewers' credentials to the authors and vice-versa. So both parties are not aware of each other's identity. All indicators of identity such as names, affiliations, etc. are removed.



## 3 Open Peer Review

The authors and peer reviewers both know each other's identities. This system allows the peer reviewers' comments as well as the authors' responses to be published along with the final manuscript.



## 4 Collaborative Peer Review

This type of peer review occurs on a platform provided by the journal where authors & reviewers can discuss how the paper can be improved. Often, reviewers' identities are concealed from authors but may be revealed at the time of publication.



## 5 Third-Party Peer Review

Authors get their manuscripts reviewed by an independent peer review service before they approach any journal. Based on the reviews, they make changes to the paper and then submit it to the journal.



## 6 Post-Publication Peer Review

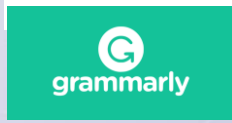
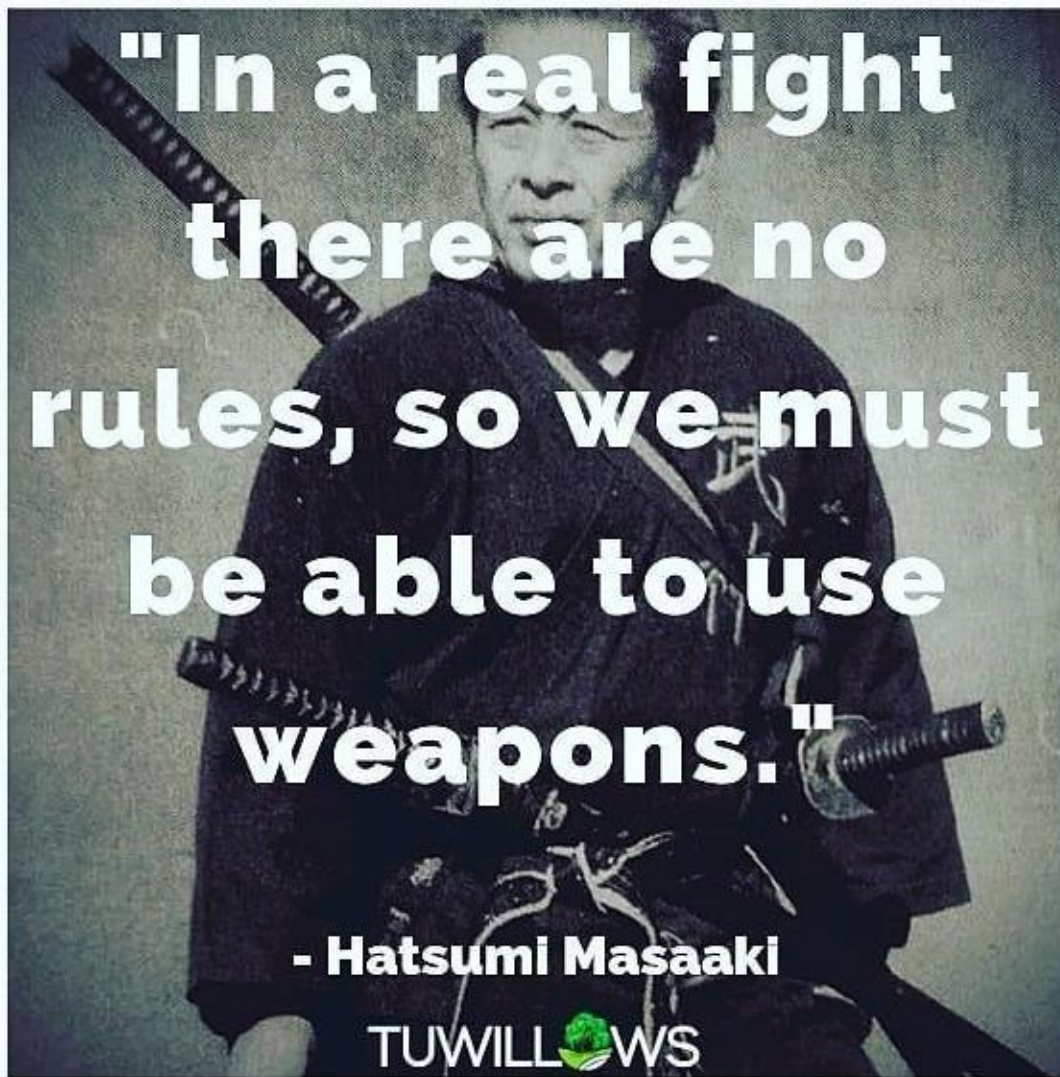
The journal provides a platform such as a discussion forum for the post-publication commenting. Once the published paper is available on the platform, anyone who reads it can post their comments or views about the paper.



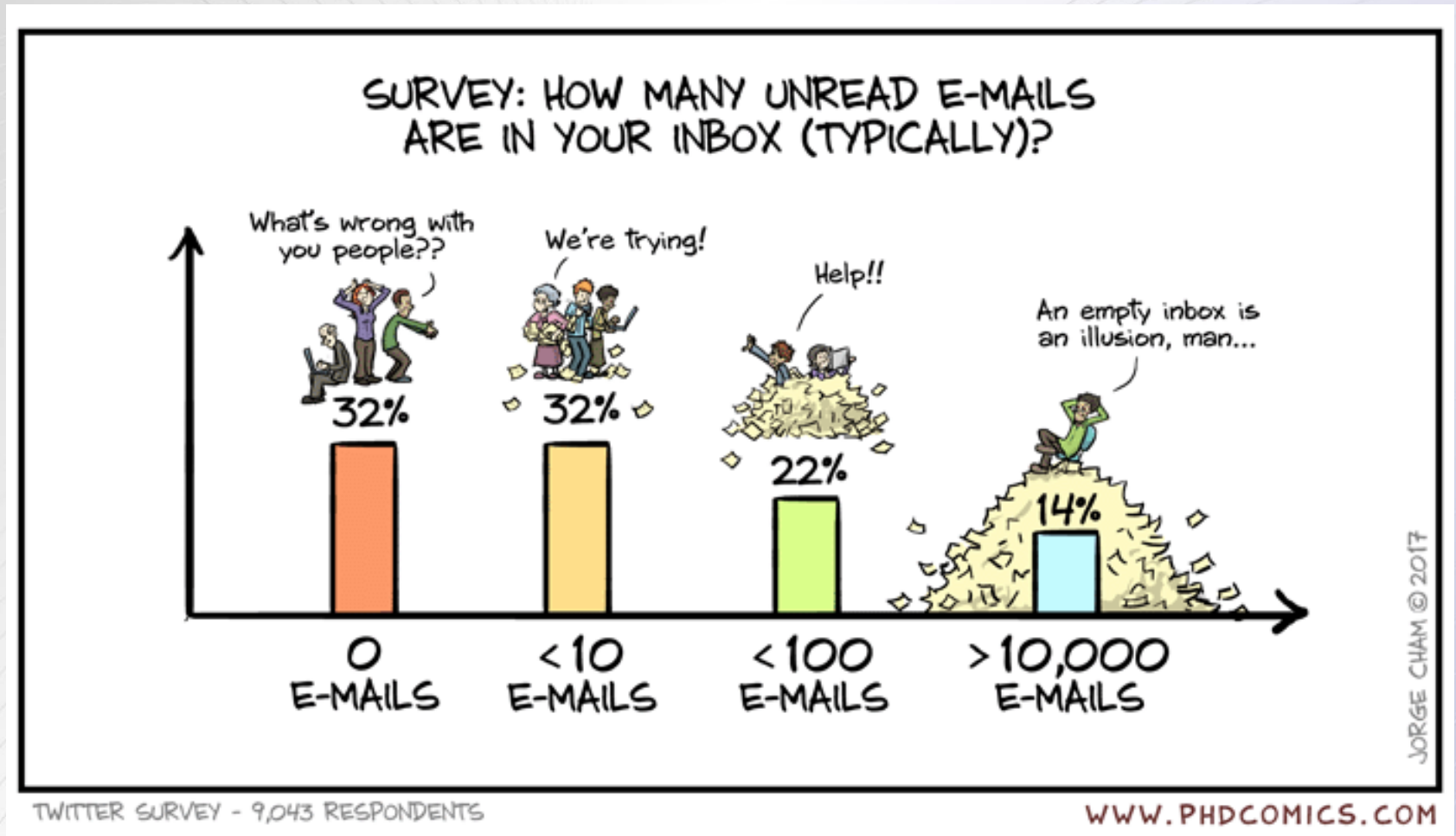
## 7 Cascading Peer Review

When a manuscript is rejected after review because it is of low priority for the journal at the moment or because it is not interesting for the journal's target readers, the journal may suggest that the author/s submit the manuscript to an alternate journal along with the reviews. Often, the new journal is part of the publisher's portfolio.





# Konvensional?





# *Open Journal System*

- *Open Journal System (OJS)*, merupakan *software open source* pengelolaan jurnal secara elektronik
- Mengurangi beban kerja pengelola jurnal, karena semua proses pengelolaan dilakukan melalui software ini atau *paperless*.
- Biaya pengelolaan dan penerbitan yang rendah
- Kepastian pada penulis akan naskah yang telah dikirim
- Transparansi seluruh proses editorial



# Kelebihan OJS

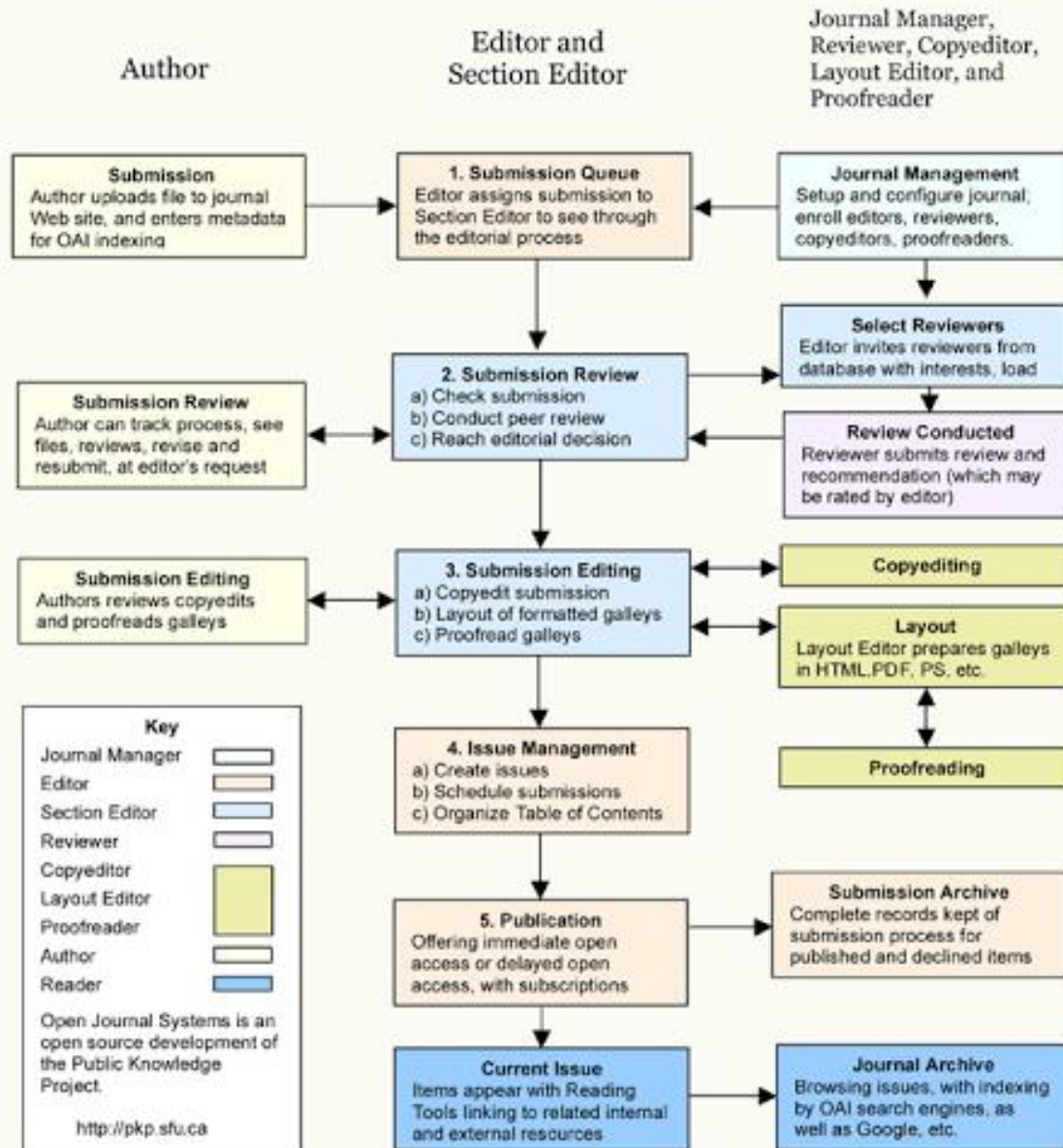
- Open Journal System (OJS) beroperasi di multiple platform termasuk Windows, Ubuntu, dan OS lainnya,
- Open Journal System (OJS) bisa beroperasi dengan webserver (Hosting),
- Open Journal System (OJS) dapat diinstal dengan mudah,
- Open Journal System (OJS) tersedia banyak plugin pendukung,
- Open Journal System (OJS) dapat diunduh dan digunakan gratis,
- Open Journal System (OJS) dapat dengan mudah di indeks oleh mesin /website pengindeks diseluruh dunia



# Peran dalam Jurnal Ilmiah di OJS 2

- Administrator
- Journal Manager
- Editor
- Section Editor
- Reviewer
- Author
- Reader

## OJS Editorial and Publishing Process



# Peran Author

- Pemilik naskah dan pengisi OJS
- Mempersiapkan naskah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu jurnal yang akan dituju
- Mematuhi guideline jurnal yang dituju
- Memantau perkembangan naskahnya
- Melakukan submission lewat OJS
- Membayar biaya penerbitan (jika ada)
- Semua author dan co-author akan masuk dalam daftar author di OJS



# Peran Journal Manager/Editor atau Editor in Chief

- Koordinator semua kegiatan
- Mengedit penambahan dan perkembangan OJS
- Menilai kesesuaian TEMA naskah dengan bidang ilmu jurnal (blind reviewing)
- Bersama anggota editor, menentukan reviewer yang sesuai, mengedit gaya selingkung dan bahasa
- Memutuskan naskah yang akan diterbitkan



# Section Editor atau Dewan Redaksi

- Memproses manuscript submission
- Up-load edisi terakhir
- Bersama ketua editor menentukan reviewer yang sesuai, mengedit gaya selingkung dan bahasa
- Mencari calon reviewer baru yang sesuai dengan bidang ilmu naskah
- Berkomunikasi dengan reviewer dalam menyelaraskan isi naskah
- Technical editor pelaksana/operasional

# Reviewer atau Mitra Bebestari

- Bertanggung jawab terhadap review naskah
- Bertugas memberikan rekomendasi mengenai naskah sebagai acuan Editor dalam menentukan keputusan.
- Naskah yang sudah direview dikirimkan kembali ke Editor Bagian untuk ditentukan apakah naskah layak diteruskan ke proses peer review selanjutnya, atau memerlukan revisi, ataupun ditolak.
- Dalam IOJS, proses review dapat dilakukan dengan sistem blind review single dan double, yaitu baik penulis maupun reviewer tidak saling mengetahui.

# Siapa yang mengambil keputusan?

- Siapakah yang mengambil keputusan bahwa artikel diterima atau ditolak?
- Pengambilan keputusan tetap pada tim editor.
- Namun, secara garis besar dapat dijabarkan dalam tabel

| Reviewer #1 | Reviewer #2 | Reviewer #3 | Editor decision* |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Reject      | Reject      | Reject      | <b>Reject</b>    |
| Major       | Reject      | Reject      | <b>Reject</b>    |
| Major       | Major       | Reject      | <b>Reject</b>    |
| Major       | Major       | Major       | <b>Major</b>     |
| Major       | Major       | Minor       | <b>Major</b>     |
| Major       | Minor       | Minor       | <b>Minor</b>     |
| Minor       | Minor       | Minor       | <b>Minor</b>     |





# Permasalahan

- Author:
  - Yang penting segera dimuat, dapat kum, lulus S2/S3
- Editor:
  - Mencapai atau mempertahankan akreditasi dan mutu



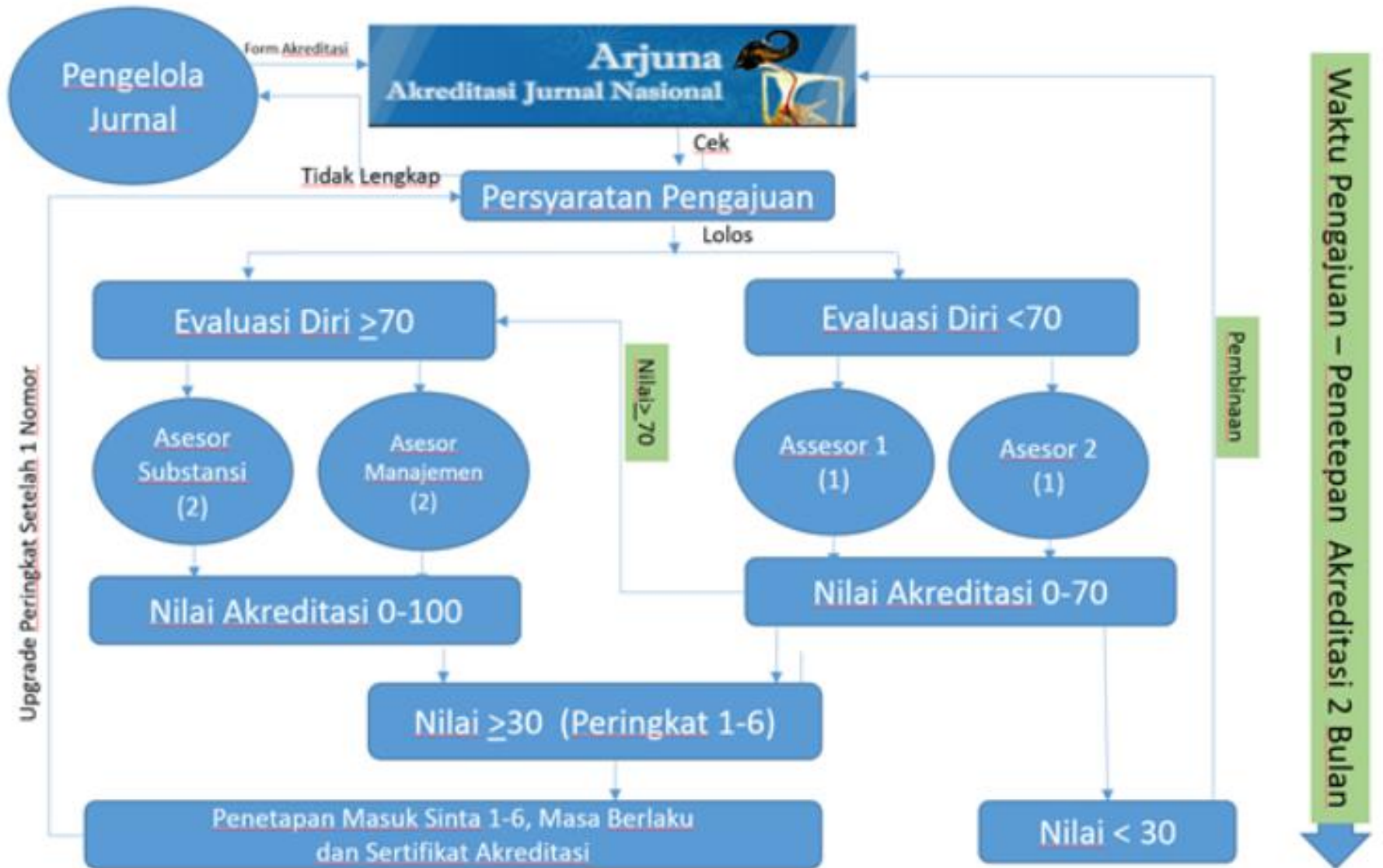
## Akreditasi Jurnal Nasional 2022



# Arjuna

- Akreditasi jurnal ilmiah diajukan secara daring (*online*) menggunakan sistem Akreditasi Jurnal Nasional (Arjuna) <http://arjuna.kemdikbud.go.id/>
- Jurnal yang ingin terindeks SINTA wajib mengajukan akreditasi terlebih dahulu di ARJUNA (Akreditasi Jurnal Nasional).

# Mekanisme Pengajuan





# Langkah Pengajuan Akreditasi di Arjuna

- Register Akun di Arjuna
- Mengisi 4 borang akreditasi:
  - borang identitas terbitan berkala
  - borang dewan penyunting
  - borang perkembangan terbitan berkala
  - borang Evaluasi Diri (ED)
- Distributor akreditasi akan mendistribusikan usulan akreditasi jurnal berdasarkan hasil ED
  - Jika  $ED > 70$ , distributor akan menugasi empat asesor (dua pasang asesor) yang terdiri atas dua asesor manajemen dan dua asesor substansi
  - Jika  $ED < 70$ , distributor akan menugasi dua asesor yaitu asesor manajemen dan substansi.



# Syarat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah

- Memiliki nomor seri standar internasional secara elektronik (Electronic International Standard Serial Number/E-ISSN). Nama jurnal harus sesuai dengan yang terdaftar di [issn.lipi.go.id](http://issn.lipi.go.id).
- Memiliki pengenal objek digital (Digital Object Identifier/DOI).
- Mencantumkan persyaratan etika publikasi (publication ethics statement) dalam laman jurnal.
- Jurnal ilmiah harus bersifat ilmiah, artinya memuat artikel yang secara nyata memajukan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan/atau seni yang didasarkan pada hasil penelitian, perekayasaan, dan/atau telaahan yang mengandung temuan dan/atau pemikiran yang orisinal serta tidak plagiat.

- Jurnal ilmiah telah terbit paling sedikit 2 tahun berurutan, terhitung mundur mulai tanggal atau bulan pengajuan akreditasi.
- Frekuensi penerbitan jurnal ilmiah paling sedikit 2 kali dalam satu tahun secara teratur.
- Jumlah artikel setiap terbit sekurang-kurangnya 5 artikel.
- Jurnal sudah terindeks di lembaga pengindeks nasional.
- Distribusi asal anggota Editorial Board / Dewan Penyunting / Dewan Editor harus berasal dari minimal 2 institusi yang berbeda.



# Pengajuan Akreditasi Baru dan Reakreditasi

- Untuk pengajuan akreditasi Jurnal **pertama kali**, maka perlu mengunggah **terbitan dua tahun terakhir..**
- **Akreditasi ulang** diajukan sebelum **habis masa berlaku** akreditasi, dan hanya **mengajukan 1 (satu) nomor terbitan terakhir.**
- Jurnal ilmiah dapat mengajukan **penilaian akreditasi kembali (maksimum 1 kali** dalam masa berlaku akreditasi jurnal) dengan tujuan untuk menaikkan peringkat akreditasi setelah **menerbitkan 4 (empat) nomor terbitan baru**, dan hanya **mengajukan 1 (satu) nomor terbitan terakhir.**
- Jurnal ilmiah yang pada penilaian sebelumnya **kurang dari 30** dapat mengajukan akreditasi kembali paling cepat setelah **menerbitkan satu nomor terbitan baru.**





# Unsur dan Bobot Penilaian Akreditasi Jurnal

# Status Peringkat Akreditasi

| Status                            | Nilai Total          |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Terakreditasi Peringkat 1 (Satu)  | $85 \leq n \leq 100$ |
| Terakreditasi Peringkat 2 (Dua)   | $70 \leq n < 85$     |
| Terakreditasi Peringkat 3 (Tiga)  | $60 \leq n < 70$     |
| Terakreditasi Peringkat 4 (Empat) | $50 \leq n < 60$     |
| Terakreditasi Peringkat 5 (Lima)  | $40 \leq n < 50$     |
| Terakreditasi Peringkat 6 (Enam)  | $30 \leq n < 40$     |

# Unsur dan Bobot Penilaian Akreditasi Jurnal

| No | Unsur                             | Bobot Manajemen | Bobot Substansi |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1  | Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah            | 2               | -               |
| 2  | Kelembagaan Penerbit              | 4               | -               |
| 3  | Penyuntingan dan Manajemen Jurnal | 19              | -               |
| 4  | Substansi Artikel                 | -               | 41              |
| 5  | Gaya Penulisan                    | -               | 11              |
| 6  | Penampilan                        | 7               | -               |
| 7  | Keberkalaan                       | 4               | -               |
| 8  | Penyebarluasan                    | 12              | -               |
|    | <b>Jumlah</b>                     | <b>48</b>       | <b>52</b>       |

# Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah

- **Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah**

- Spesifik sehingga mencerminkan super spesialisasi atau spesialisasi disiplin ilmu tertentu (2)
- Kurang spesifik dan bersifat umum (1)
- Tidak spesifik dan/atau memakai nama lembaga/institusi lokal (0,5)
  - Nama jurnal ilmiah dapat dihubungkan dengan ruang lingkup artikel yang ditetapkan oleh jurnal

# Kelembagaan Penerbit

- **Kelembagaan Penerbit**

- Organisasi profesi ilmiah bekerjasama dengan perguruan tinggi dan/atau lembaga penelitian dan pengembangan/ Kementerian/Non Kementerian (4)
- Organisasi profesi ilmiah atau Perguruan tinggi atau lembaga penelitian dan pengembangan (3)
- Penerbit selain a dan b (1)
  - Organisasi profesi ilmiah tingkat pusat

# Penyuntingan dan Manajemen Jurnal

## • **Pelibatan Mitra Bestari**

- Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi internasional >50% (dari total mitra bestari) dan berasal dari 4 negara atau lebih (6)
- Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi nasional >50% (dari total mitra bestari) dan berasal dari 2 hingga 3 negara (4)
- Melibatkan mitra bestari berkualifikasi nasional >50% (dari total mitra bestari) dan berasal dari beberapa institusi dalam negeri (2)
- Melibatkan mitra bestari setempat (dari institusi yang sama) (1)
- Tidak melibatkan (tidak ada) mitra bestari (0)

- **Mutu Penyuntingan Substansi**

- Baik sekali. Mitra bestari secara ketat menilai naskah, memberikan catatan dan saran perbaikan secara substansif, sehingga mutu isi artikel jurnal terjaga (3)
- Baik. Mitra bestari membantu menilai naskah, memberikan catatan, dan saran perbaikan seperlunya (2)
- Tidak baik. Mitra bestari tidak nyata dampak kinerjanya atau catatan saran perbaikan hanya masalah bahasa dan layout saja (0)

- **Kualifikasi Dewan Penyunting**

- Lebih dari 50% (dari total Dewan Penyunting) penyunting berkualifikasi internasional dan berasal dari 4 negara atau lebih (5)
- Kurang dari 50% (dari total Dewan Penyunting) penyunting berkualifikasi internasional dan berasal dari 2 hingga 3 negara (3)
- Lainnya yang belum berpengalaman menulis artikel di jurnal ilmiah internasional dan berasal dari 2 institusi berbeda (1)

- Lebih lanjut,
  - Mitra bestari dan Dewan Penyunting dinyatakan berkualifikasi internasional jika dalam 5 tahun terakhir sedikitnya pernah menulis sebuah artikel sebagai penulis utama atau penulis korespondensi atau sebagai penulis anggota sekurang-kurangnya tiga artikel yang terbit di jurnal ilmiah internasional bereputasi.
  - Mitra bestari dan Dewan Penyunting dinyatakan berkualifikasi nasional jika dalam 5 tahun terakhir sekurangkurangnya pernah menulis sebuah artikel sebagai penulis utama atau penulis korespondensi atau sebagai penulis anggota sedikitnya tiga artikel yang terbit dalam jurnal ilmiah terakreditasi.



- **Petunjuk Penulisan bagi Penulis**

- Terinci, lengkap, dan jelas secara substantif, sistematis dan tersedia contoh format atau formatted template (1)
- Kurang lengkap dan kurang jelas (0,5)
- Tidak ada (0)
  - Kejelasan dan perincian substantif hingga tingkat subbagian naskah artikel pada petunjuk penulisan dapat menjaga konsistensi gaya selingkung jurnal ilmiah.

- **Mutu Penyuntingan Gaya dan Format**

- Baik sekali dan sangat konsisten antar terbitan dan antar artikel (2)
- Kurang baik dan kurang konsisten antar terbitan dan antar artikel (1)
- Tidak baik atau tidak konsisten antar terbitan dan antar artikel (0)
  - Kinerja dan kegiatan penyuntingan dapat dinilai dari mutu tampilan dan konsistensi hasil penyuntingan pada jurnal ilmiah, baik antar artikel maupun antar terbitan.

- **Manajemen Jurnal Ilmiah**

- Menggunakan manajemen penyuntingan secara daring penuh (2)
- Menggunakan manajemen penyuntingan secara kombinasi antara daring dan surat elektronik (1)
- Menggunakan manajemen penyuntingan melalui surat elektronik saja (0,5)

# Substansi Artikel (Dinilai per Artikel)

- **Cakupan Keilmuan**

- Semua (100%) artikel sesuai dengan fokus dan skop jurnal (4)
- Sebagian artikel kurang sesuai dengan fokus dan skop jurnal (3)
- Sebagian besar artikel dari berbagai bidang ilmu tidak sejenis atau bunga rampai (1)

- **Aspirasi Wawasan**

- Distribusi asal penulis lebih dari 5 negara (rerata per tahun) (8)
- Distribusi asal penulis dari 3 hingga 5 negara (rerata per tahun) (6)
- Distribusi asal penulis dari 2 negara (rerata per tahun) (3)
- Distribusi asal penulis dari 1 negara (rerata per tahun) (1)

- **Kepioniran Ilmiah / Orisinalitas Karya**

- Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah sangat tinggi (6)
- Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah tinggi (4)
- Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah cukup (2)
- Memuat artikel yang berisi karya kurang orisinal dan kurang memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah (0,5)
  - Kepioniran isi jurnal ilmiah ditentukan oleh kemutakhiran (*state of the art*) ilmu dan teknologi, kecanggihan sudut pandang dan/atau pendekatan, kebaruan temuan bagi ilmu (*novelties, new to science*), ketuntasan penggarapan (tidak hanya mengulang penelitian sejenis sebelumnya, tidak mempermutasikan metode dan objek), kehebatan teori, dan keluasan perampatan setiap artikel yang dimuatnya.

- **Makna Sumbangan bagi Kemajuan Ilmu**

- Sangat nyata (1)
- Nyata (0,5)
- Kurang nyata (0)
  - Makna sumbangan jurnal ilmiah pada kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan seni diukur dari seberapa tinggi kontribusi jurnal dan artikel-artikel yang dimuatnya pada pemajuan ipteks dan penyelesaian masalah pembangunan.

- **Dampak Ilmiah**

- Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: >30 (8)
- Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 15-30 (6)
- Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 8-14 (4)
- Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 3-7 (2)
- Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 1-2 (1)

- **Nisbah Sumber Acuan Primer berbanding Sumber lainnya**
  - > 80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (3)
  - 40-80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (2)
  - < 40 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (1)
- **Derajat Kemutakhiran Pustaka Acuan**
  - > 80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (3)
  - 40-80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (2)
  - < 40 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan (1)

- Lebih lanjut,
  - Pustaka acuan primer meliputi artikel di jurnal ilmiah, prosiding, disertasi, tesis, monograf, dan lain-lain yang merupakan hasil penelitian langsung.
  - Derajat kemutakhiran pustaka yang diacu dengan melihat proporsi terbitan 10 tahun terakhir (kecuali bidang-bidang tertentu yang tidak banyak pembaharuan seperti hukum, taksonomi, arkeologi, dan matematika) merupakan tolok ukur mutu jurnal ilmiah yang penting.

- **Analisis dan Sintesis**

- Sangat baik dan sangat mendalam (5)
- Cukup baik dan cukup mendalam (3)
- Kurang baik dan kurang mendalam (1)
  - Ketajaman analisis dan sintesis sekurang-kurangnya meliputi deskripsi temuan karya yang membahas secara tajam, keterkaitannya dengan konsep/teori sebelumnya, membandingkannya secara kritis dengan karya orang lain, dan menguatkan atau mengoreksi temuan sebelumnya.

- **Penyimpulan**

- Sangat baik (3)
- Cukup baik (2)
- Kurang baik (1)



# Gaya Penulisan

- **Keefektifan Judul Artikel**

- Lugas dan Informatif (1)
- Lugas tetapi kurang informatif atau sebaliknya (0,5)
- Tidak lugas dan tidak informatif (0)
  - Judul artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah harus mencerminkan inti dari isi tulisan, spesifik, dan efektif yang diukur dari kelugasan penulisannya dan keinformatifannya.

- **Pencantuman Nama Penulis dan Lembaga Penulis**

- Lengkap dan konsisten (1)
- Lengkap tetapi tidak konsisten (0,5)
- Tidak lengkap dan tidak konsisten (0)
  - Nama penulis dan lembaga penulis harus ditulis lengkap, tanpa gelar dan konsisten.

- **Abstrak**

- Abstrak yang jelas dan ringkas dalam Bahasa Inggris dan/atau Bahasa Indonesia (2)
- Abstrak kurang jelas dan kurang ringkas dalam Bahasa Inggris dan/atau Bahasa Indonesia (1)
- Abstrak tidak jelas dan bahasa tidak baku (0,5)
  - Abstrak artikel jurnal sedikitnya meliputi tujuan, metode singkat, temuan penting, dan kesimpulan.

- **Kata Kunci**

- Ada, konsisten dan mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel (1)
- Ada tetapi kurang konsisten atau kurang mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel (0,5)
- Tidak ada (0)

- **Sistematika Penulisan Artikel**

- Lengkap dan bersistem baik (1)
- Lengkap tetapi tidak bersistem baik (0,5)
- Kurang lengkap dan tidak bersistem (0)

- **Pemanfaatan Instrumen Pendukung**

- Informatif dan komplementer (1)
- Kurang informatif atau komplementer (0,5)
- Tak termanfaatkan (0)

- **Sistem Pengacuan Pustaka dan Pengutipan**

- Baku dan konsisten, dan menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (1)
- Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (0,5)
- Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten (0)

- **Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka**

- Baku dan konsisten, dan menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (1)
- Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar (0,5)
- Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten (0)
  - Gaya pengacuan seperti “... Garuda (2013) dalam Arjuna (2015) dalam Sinta (2017)...” bukanlah merupakan cara pengacuan yang baku.

- **Penggunaan Istilah dan Kebahasaan**

- Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang baik dan benar (2)
- Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang cukup baik dan benar (1)
- Berbahasa yang buruk (0)

# Penampilan

- **Ukuran Bidang Tulisan**

- Konsisten berukuran A4 (210 x 297 mm) (1)
- Tidak konsisten (0,5)

- **Tata Letak**

- Konsisten antar artikel dan antar terbitan (1)
- Kurang konsisten (0,5)
- Tidak konsisten (0)
  - Tata letak (*layout*) mencakup penataan ruang halaman, penempatan baris judul, paragraf, dan ilustrasi.

- **Tipografi**

- Konsisten antar artikel dan antar terbitan (1)
- Kurang konsisten (0,5)
- Tidak konsisten (0)
  - Konsistensi tipografi meliputi pilihan jenis, bentuk, dan ukuran huruf, penyetelan jarak antarbaris, jarak antarhuruf (*kerning*), perataan tepi bidang tulisan, dan ragamnya.

- **Resolusi Dokumen**

- Konsisten dan berkualitas resolusi tinggi (1)
- Tidak konsisten atau berkualitas resolusi rendah (0,5)

- **Jumlah Halaman per Nomor Terbitan**

- $\geq 100$  halaman (2)
- 25-99 halaman (1)
- $< 25$  halaman (0)

- **Desain Tampilan Laman (Website) dan Desain Sampul**

- Berciri khas dan informatif (1)
- Tidak berciri khas (0)
  - Tampilan laman dan desain sampul memiliki kekhasan. Informasi penting seperti tim penyunting, petunjuk penulisan, tujuan penerbitan, bidang ilmu yang dilingkupi, nama penerbit, dan alamat jurnal ditampilkan pada halaman depan.

# Keberkalaan

- **Jadwal Penerbitan**

- >80% terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan (1)
- 40-80 % terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan (0,5)
- <40% terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan (0)

- **Penomoran Penerbitan**

- Baku dan bersistem (1)
- Tidak baku tetapi bersistem (0,5)
- Tidak bersistem dan tidak baku (0)
  - Tata penomoran harus konsisten dan baku sesuai dengan keberkalaan yang dilakukan dengan mencantumkan nomor volume dan nomor terbitan dengan jenis angka arab (contoh: Volume 15 Nomor 1 Tahun 2017), bukan angka romawi.

- **Penomoran Halaman**

- Berurut dalam satu volume (1)
- Tidak berurut dalam satu volume (0)
  - Halaman jurnal ilmiah dinomori secara bersinambung dari 1, 2, 3, ..., dalam suatu volume hingga habis dalam volume tersebut, tidak dimulai lagi dari halaman 1 untuk setiap terbitan (*issue*) serta ditampilkan pada daftar isi (*table of content*).

- **Indeks Pencarian pada Mesin Pencari Jurnal**

- Berindeks subjek dan berindeks pengarang yang terinci dan mesin pencari berfungsi dengan baik (1)
- Berindeks subjek saja atau berindeks pengarang saja dan mesin pencari kurang berfungsi dengan baik (0,5)
- Tidak berindeks atau mesin pencari tidak berfungsi (0)



# Penyebarluasan

## • Jumlah Kunjungan Unik ke Laman

- >50 kunjungan unik ke laman rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit (3)
- 10-50 kunjungan unik ke laman rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit (2)
- <10 kunjungan unik ke laman rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit (1)
  - Jumlah kunjungan unik rerata per hari dihitung berdasarkan kunjungan rerata harian selama kurun waktu tertentu (misalnya bulanan atau tahunan).

## • Pencantuman di Lembaga Pengindeks

- Tercantum di lembaga pengindeks internasional bereputasi (8)
- Tercantum dalam lembaga pengindeks internasional (6)
- Tercantum dalam lembaga pengindeks nasional (4)
  - Lembaga pengindeks yang bereputasi selalu menerapkan seleksi yang ketat saat menerima pendaftaran jurnal ilmiah untuk diindekskan.

- Alamat /Identitas Unik Artikel
  - Memiliki DPI tiap artikel (1)
  - Memiliki alamat laman yang permanen tiap artikel (0,5)
  - Tidak memiliki DOI ataupun alamat laman permanen (0)

## Disinsentif

|         |   |   |     |
|---------|---|---|-----|
| Plagiat | a | Terbukti memuat satu atau lebih artikel yang keseluruhannya merupakan plagiat dan tidak ada tindakan koreksi atau penarikan kembali dari penerbit | -15 |
|         | b | Terbukti memuat satu atau lebih artikel yang sebagian merupakan plagiat dan tidak ada tindakan koreksi dari penerbit                              | -5  |

- Plagiarisme adalah penjiplakan sebagian hingga keseluruhan karangan orang lain, penerbitan karya orang lain yang belum dipublikasi (termasuk karya mahasiswa asuhannya) atas namanya sendiri, dan mengutip secara verbatim paragraf atau bab tulisan ilmuwan lain tanpa menuliskan sumbernya.

# Kasus-Kasus yang Sering Dijumpai



# Kasus-Kasus yang Sering Dijumpai

- Nama jurnal **tidak** konsisten dengan e-ISSN (di Website, di Header, dan di judul sirahan fulltext artikel)

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Journal of Physics Research and Its Application  
p-ISSN: 2087-9946 e-ISSN: 2477-1775

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TEMPLATE JPFA

**Jurnal Penelitian Fisika dan Aplikasinya (JPFA)**

INTRODUCTION

Jurnal Penelitian Fisika dan Aplikasinya (JPFA) - *Journal of Physics Research and Its Application* - is a journal that is managed by Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Surabaya and published by Universitas Negeri Surabaya in collaboration with Perkumpulan Pendidikan Indonesia (PPII). JPFA is published periodically (twice a year) in June and December.

JPFA is available for free (open access) to all readers. The articles in JPFA include developments and researches in **Physics Education, Classical Physics, and Modern Physics** (theoretical studies, experiments, applications). More details about Focus and Scope, please check [this link](#).

JPFA also carries a **Comments and Criticism** section, which provides a forum for expressing different comments, clarification, and correction of misunderstanding regarding topics in published papers. Readers are earnestly invited to contribute their ideas to this forum. Contributions for the Comments and Criticism should be relatively brief, normally two to four manuscript pages, written in Indonesian and English, and published as rapidly as possible.

JOURNAL INFORMATION

1. **Journal Title:** Jurnal Penelitian Fisika dan Aplikasinya (JPFA)
2. **Journal Title (English):** Journal of Physics Research and Its Application
3. **Initials:** JPFA
4. **Abbreviation:** J. Penelit. Fis. Apl.

**Jurnal Penelitian Fisika dan Aplikasinya (JPFA)**  
Volume 8, Issue 2, December 2018  
DOI: 10.26740/jpfa.v8n2.p61-70  
https://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jpfa

Research Article

**Designing Geoscience Learning for Sustainable Development: A Professional Competency Assessment for Postgraduate Students in Science Education Program**

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## Nama jurnal harus konsisten



- Publication Ethics **tidak ada atau tidak lengkap**



**JURNAL PENELITIAN FISIKA DAN APLIKASINYA (JPFA)**  
*Journal of Physics Research and Its Application*  
 p-ISSN: 2087-9946 e-ISSN: 2477-1775

Jurusan Fisika UNESA  
 Kampus Ketintang  
 Jln. Ketintang Gd. C3 Lt. 1  
 Surabaya - Indonesia  
 jpfa@unesa.ac.id

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## Publication Ethics

Statement of professional ethical codes is a statement of the ethical codes of all parties involved in the process of publication of this scientific journal (Editors, Peer-reviewers, and Authors). In general, the publication ethics of the Jurnal Penelitian Fisika dan Aplikasinya (JPFA) refers to the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) about Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editor and [Peraturan Kepala LIPI Nomor 5 Tahun 2014](#) about the Ethical Codes of Scientific Publication. Essentially, the code of ethics itself upholds three values of ethics in publications, namely:

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*Fair Play*

**TEMPLATE JPFA**  


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 Until: Vol 10 No 2 2020

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- DOI tidak ada atau tidak semuanya aktif

## Vol 8, No 2 (2018)

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DOI pada JPFA

- Focus and Scope Jurnal **kurang jelas**

### Focus and Scope

JPFA is available for free (open access) to all readers. The articles in JPFA include developments and researches in **Physics Education, Classical Physics, and Modern Physics** (theoretical studies, experiments, and its applications), including:

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  - Media of Physics
  - Conception and Misconceptions in Physics
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## Contoh Focus and Scope pada JPFA



- Nama Penerbit di halaman depan website **tidak ada**

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4. **Abbreviation:** J. Penelit. Fis. Apl.
5. **Frequency:** 2 issues per year
6. **DOI:** 10.26740/jpfa

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The author(s) may suggest a list of potential reviewers (title, name, institution, postage address, and email address) maximum 10 reviewers to review their paper. Authors can also propose that someone does not review (maximum 5 researchers) with a reasonable explanation. Reviewers must have the Scopus-ID or Researcher-ID (Thomson Reuters) or recorded as a first author in this journal with (minimum has) a doctoral degree.

Reviewers may also be invited from journals published by major publishers such as Elsevier or Springer. They must come from different institutions with authors; preferably originating from different countries. Reviewers must not be subject to a conflict of interest involving the author(s) or manuscript(s). Nevertheless, the editor is not obligated to use any reviewers suggested by the author(s).

All articles submitted to JPFA will be read and reviewed **blindly** (double blind peer review) by (minimum) 2 Peer-reviewers who are expert in their field. The Editor may assign the Reviewer(s) from the JPFA's Peer-reviewers, Author(s)' suggestions, other researchers, and/or other JPFA Editorial Member. The acceptance of an article by Editor depends on the novelty of research, significance of the article, truth of the content, the degree of originality, the clarity of description, and the conformity with the objective of the journal.

Articles may be accepted without revision, minor revisions, major revision, or rejected. The results of reviewed articles by reviewers will be notified to the author via email. The author is given an opportunity to revise his article based on the reviewers' suggestion (and editor) no later than 8 weeks after the email notification.

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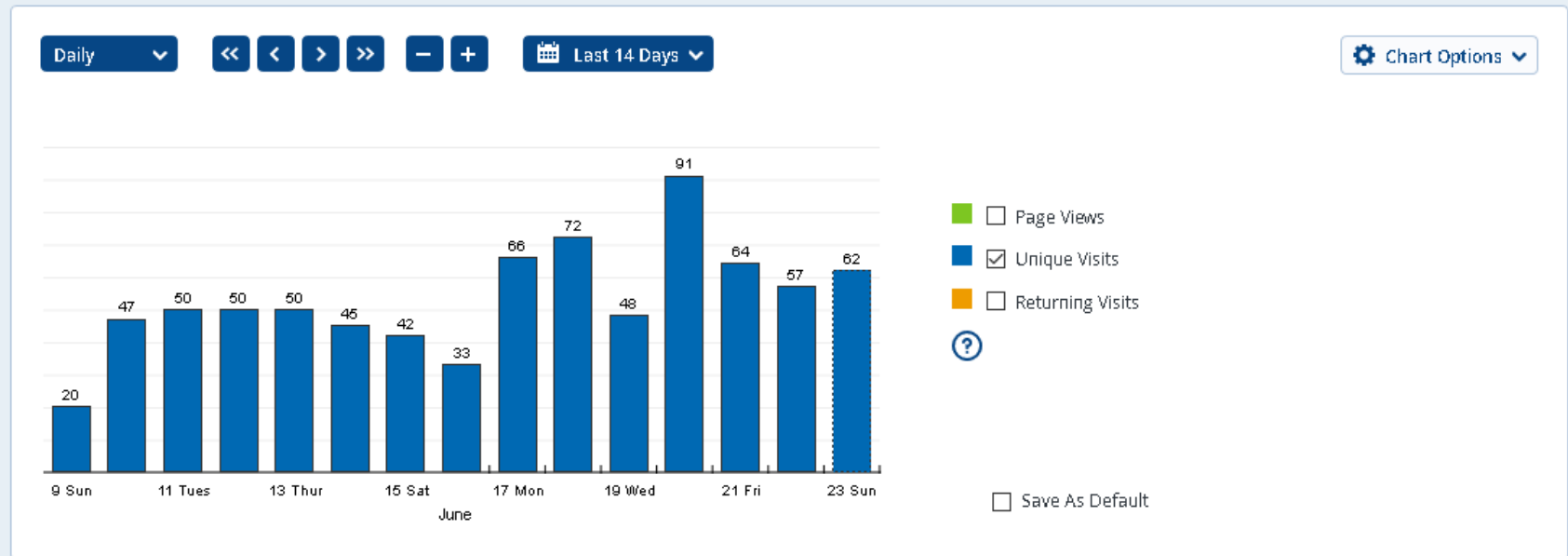
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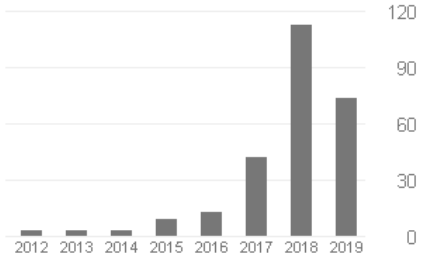
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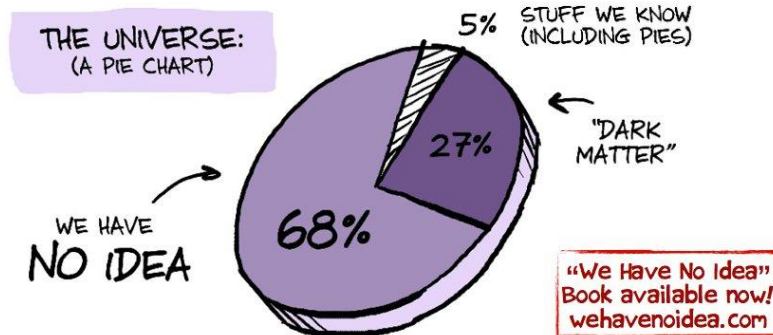
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