

**LAPORAN KEGIATAN PELATIHAN PENGELOLAAN**

**JURNAL BEREPUTASI DI ITB**



**Universitas  
Esa Unggul**



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## Latar Belakang

Jurnal ilmiah merupakan salah satu indikator penting dalam perkembangan keilmuan. Aktifitas penelitian atau kegiatan ilmiah secara umum, biasanya menuntut publikasi sebagai salah satu bentuk laporan dan presentasi hasil penelitian. Untuk dapat lebih cepat terbaca oleh masyarakat secara luas, maka publikasi haruslah online. Apalagi apabila suatu jurnal ingin mendapatkan akreditasi nasional, maupun terindeks oleh beberapa mesin pengindeks nasional maupun internasional, penggunaan elektronik jurnal sudah menjadi kewajiban. Namun, saat ini keberadaan publikasi harus dicermati, karena ternyata dari beberapa kejadian, banyak penulis yang mempunyai banyak kepentingan dalam publikasi melakukan tindakan plagiasi. Hal ini dapat berakibat buruk bagi yang bersangkutan maupun bagi pengelola jurnal. Dengan demikian pengelola jurnal harus cek ricek kembali artikel yang masuk ke redaksi sebelum diproses penerbitannya.

## Tujuan Pelatihan

Setelah mengikuti pelatihan ini Peserta diharapkan dapat:

1. Mengetahui dan mengimplementasikan proses penerbitan jurnal melalui OJS sesuai dengan syarat akreditasi jurnal
2. Mengetahui cara kerja mesin anti plagiarisme

## Pelaksanaan Pelatihan

Pelatihan ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 17 s/d 18 Oktober 2018 mulai pukul 8.30 – 17.00 di LPPM ITB Bandung, Jalan Ganesa No. 10, gedung CRCS Lantai 7.

## Peserta

Peserta yang hadir dalam pelatihan ini terdiri dari 25 peserta yang terdiri dari para dosen dan pengelola jurnal serta beberapa dari lembaga penelitian non universitas.

## Materi Pelatihan

1. Pengelolaan, penerbitan dan reputasi jurnal
2. Penggunaan OJS
3. Kode etik etika dan hak cipta

## Kesimpulan dari Pelatihan

Untuk dapat mengelola jurnal secara professional, diperlukan SDM yang bagus, mulai dari pengelola jurnal, penulis, serta editor. Saat ini penggunaan elektronik jurnal dimana disarankan dari dikti menggunakan software OJS menjadi keharusan untuk dapat meningkatkan kualitas dan transparansi penerbitan jurnal. Selain itu pengelola juga harus mempersenjatai lembaganya dengan menggunakan mesin anti plagiarism untuk memfilter artikel-artikel yang masuk ke redaksi.



# Journal management and publishing

Delik Hudalah

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2018

# Topic

- What is journal?
- Why journal?
- Journal management & publishing
- Journal reputation

# What is journal?

- **Journal** is a scholarly publication that is issued periodically and peer-reviewed
- **Peer** (reviewer) is a scholar of similar competence to the author of the manuscript under review.
- **Peer review** is the evaluation of manuscript by one or more reviewers
  - *Open* review
  - *Single blind* review
  - *Double blind* review
- Peer review is a crucial method employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility.
  - “Despite criticisms, peer review is still the only widely accepted method for research validation” (Elsevier).

# What is journal?

- Is conference proceedings journal? Why?





# Typology: Accessibility

- **Subscription journals (SJ)**

- Customers/ readers pay the publication costs
- No author fee

- **Open-access journals (OAJ)**

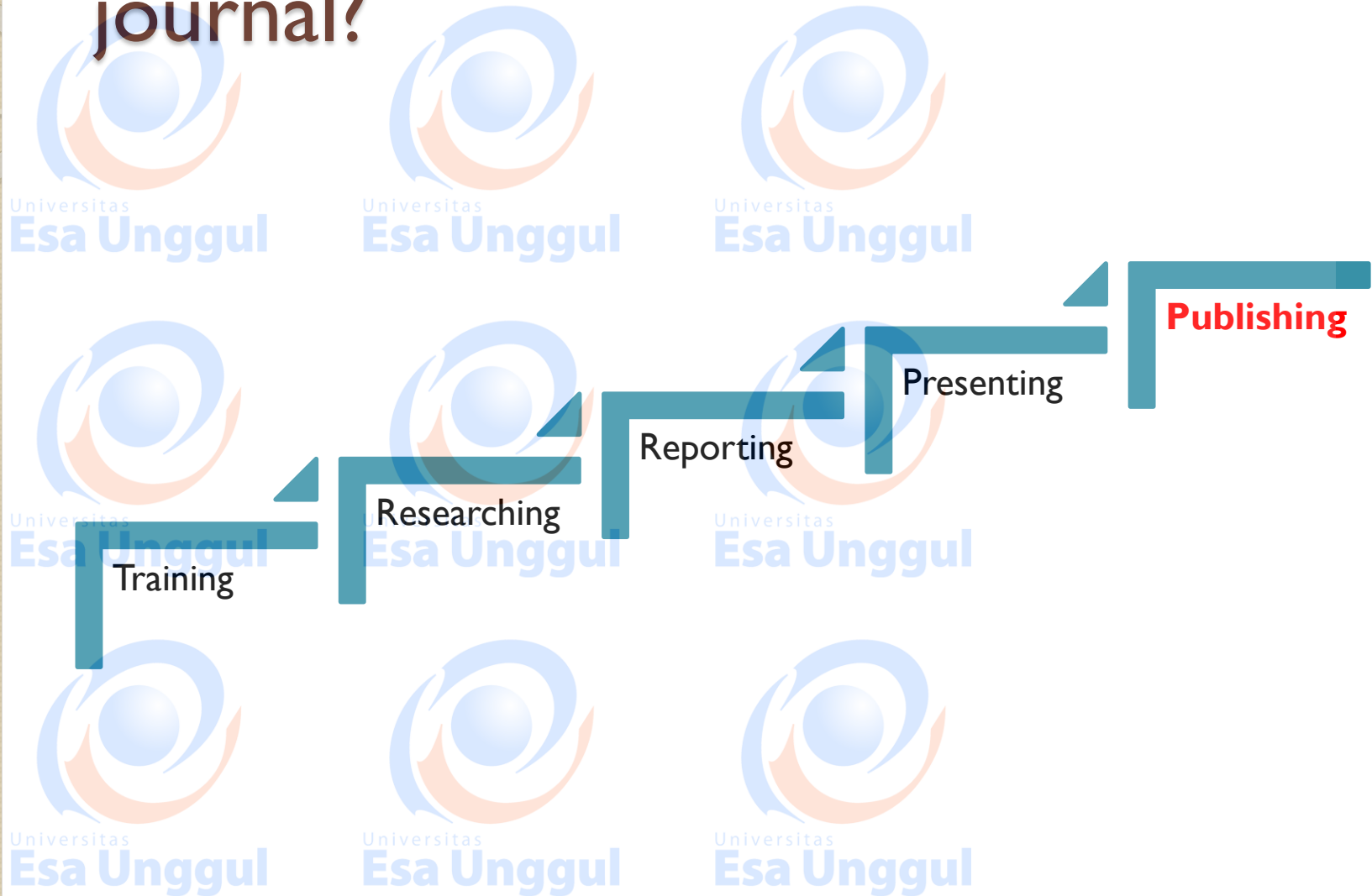
- Authors pay the publication costs
- No subscription fee

# Why should author publish in journal?

- Widen, extend your audience
  - “sampaikan walaupun hanya seayat”
- The best, cheapest self-archiving, anti-plagiarism system
- Highest academic achievement
  - “publish or perish”



# Why should author publish in journal?



# Why should author publish in journal?

- Wider but focused audience
  - Geographical distribution
  - Specific area of interests
- Better quality assurance
  - *Peer-reviewed* process
- Higher influence (citation index)
- Better valued in academic promotion

# Why do we publish journal?

- Improve reputation (academic/ research institution)
  - Increase number of publication
- Make money (private company)
- Hobby, passion, pride (individual)
- ...

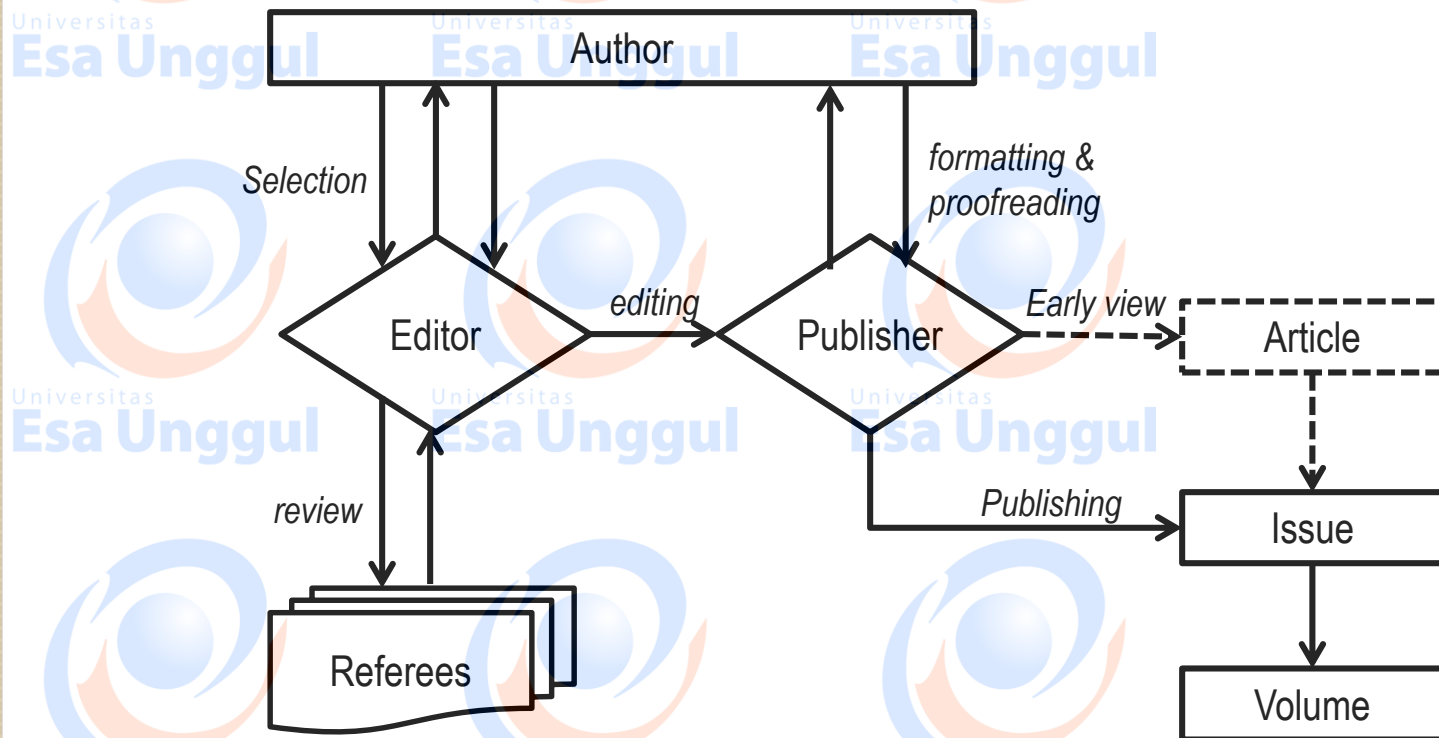
# Journal infrastructure

- Non-physical infrastructure
  - Information system (inc. website)
  - Communication system (inc. email, phone)
  - Processing system/ platform (e.g. OJS, text/ word processor, originality checker, graphical builder)
  - Copyright & identifier (ISSN, DOI)
- Physical infrastructure
  - Server, computer, printer, scanner, copier
  - Secretariat
  - Shop/ exhibition

# Journal publication process

- Manuscript selection
- Review
- Editing
- Proofreading
- Formatting
- Publishing
- Marketing

# Journal publication





# Journal actors

- Author
- Editors
- Reviewer/ referee
- Proof-reader
- Copyeditor
- Manager

# Journal publisher

1. Scientific/professional/school/societal association
2. University/ research institute
3. Private company



# What is a predatory publisher?

(Iowa State University, 2017)

- **A predatory publisher** is an opportunistic publishing venue that exploits the academic need to publish but offers little reward for those using their services.
- They have common characteristics:
  - Their primary goal is to make money.
  - They do not care about the quality of the work published.
  - They make false claims or promises.
  - They engage in unethical business practices.
  - They fail to follow accepted standards or best practices of scholarly publishing.

# Common characteristics of predatory publishers

- High manuscript acceptance rates or acceptance guarantees
- The publisher sends you an un-solicited invitation to submit an article for publication
- Minimal (or non-existent) peer review process
- Little attention paid to digital preservation
  - Not necessarily indexed in electronic databases
- Journals may be short lived
- No archiving policy

Source: [http://www.carl-abrc.ca/doc/predatory\\_pubs\\_primer-e.pdf](http://www.carl-abrc.ca/doc/predatory_pubs_primer-e.pdf)

# A checklist to identify reputable (open access) publishers

(Nature 495 p. 435)

- Check that the publisher provides full, verifiable contact information, including address, on the journal site. Be cautious of those that provide only web contact forms.
- Check that a journal's editorial board lists recognized experts with full affiliations. Contact some of them and ask about their experience with the journal or publisher.
- Check that the journal prominently displays its policy for author fees.
- Be wary of e-mail invitations to submit to journals or to become editorial board members.
- Read some of the journal's published articles and assess their quality. Contact past authors to ask about their experience.
- Check that a journal's peer-review process is clearly described and try to confirm that a claimed impact factor is correct.
- Find out whether the journal is a member of an industry association that vets its members, such as the Directory of Open Access Journals ([www.doaj.org](http://www.doaj.org)) or the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association ([www.oaspa.org](http://www.oaspa.org)).
- Use common sense, as you would when shopping online: if something looks fishy, proceed with caution.

# Journal reputation

## 1. Ranking

- a) Impact Factor (IF): <https://clarivate.com/products/journal-citation-reports/>
- b) SCImago Jurnal Rank (SJR) – based on Scopus database (<http://www.scimagojr.com/>)
- c) Harzing-Index (H-index) ([https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?view\\_op=top\\_venues&hl=en](https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?view_op=top_venues&hl=en))
- d) Sinta score

## 2. Indexing (by recognized academic databases)

- a) Scopus (<http://www.scopus.com>); Index Copernicus International (<http://en.indexcopernicus.com/>)
- b) Directory of Open Access Journals (<https://doaj.org/>)
- c) Sage, EBSCO, Academic Search Premier, JSTOR, etc
- d) Journal Quality List (<http://www.harzing.com/resources/journal-quality-list>)

## 3. Accreditation (by authorized board)

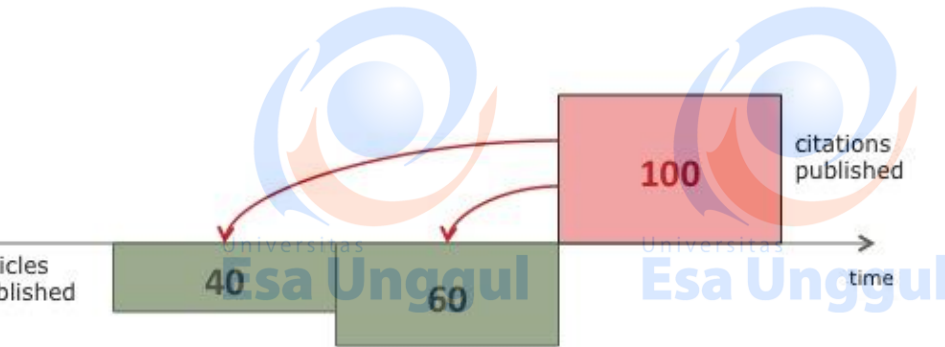
- <http://arjuna.dikti.go.id/>

# Journal reputation

Indexing	Metric	Provider	Website
Science Citation Report (SCI), Social Science Citation Report (SSCI)	Impact Factor (IF)	Clarivate Analytics	<a href="https://clarivate.com/products/journal-citation-reports/">https://clarivate.com/products/journal-citation-reports/</a>
Scopus	CiteScore	Elsevier B.V.	<a href="https://journalmetrics.scopus.com/index.php/Faqs">https://journalmetrics.scopus.com/index.php/Faqs</a>
Scopus	SCImago Jurnal Rank (SJR)	Scimago	<a href="http://www.scimagojr.com/">http://www.scimagojr.com/</a>
Sinta	Sinta Score	Kemristekdikti	<a href="http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/journals">http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/journals</a>

# The Impact Factor

Introduced in 1950's by Eugene Garfield: ISI



year 1

year 2

year 3

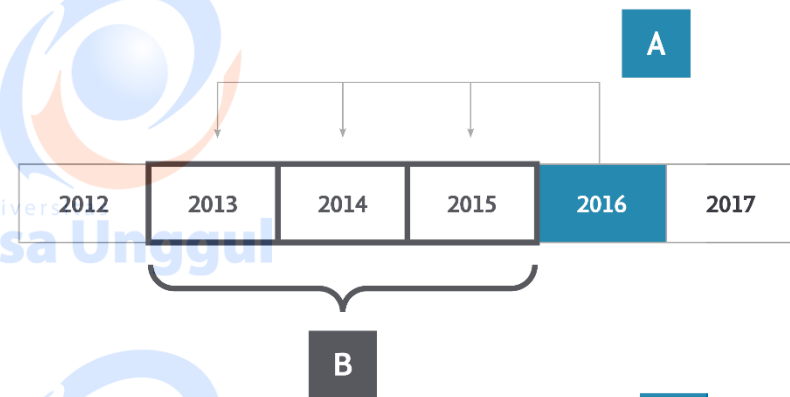
$$IF(\text{year 3}) = 100 / (40 + 60) = 1$$

- The impact factor is “a measure of the frequency with which the “average article” in a journal has been cited in a particular year or period ...
- the impact factor of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations to the source items published in that journal during the previous two years” (<https://clarivate.com/essays/impact-factor/>)



# CiteScore

- CiteScore calculates the average number of citations received a journal in a calendar year (A) by all items published in that journal in the preceding three years (B)



$$\text{CiteScore 2016 value} = \frac{A}{B}$$

# SJR

- **The SCImago Journal & Country Rank** is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (<http://www.scimagojr.com/>)
- the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator shows the **visibility** of the journals contained in the Scopus® database from 1996
- ranks publications by **weighted citations per document**
- SJR **normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields** (<http://www.scopus.com/>)
- SJR is weighted by the prestige of a journal: **Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4**

Publication	h5-index	h5-median
1. Land Use Policy	47	65
2. Landscape and Urban Planning	46	69
3. Regional Studies	44	69
4. Journal of Urban Economics	43	59
5. Urban Studies	43	55
6. Environment and Planning A	39	53
7. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	35	49
8. Journal of Regional Science	34	70
9. Environment and Planning	33	64
10. Computers, Environment and Urban Systems	32	50
11. European Planning Studies	32	39
12. Regional Science and Urban Economics	31	46
13. Cities	31	44
14. Habitat International	30	45
15. The Annals of Regional Science	27	46
16. Journal of the American Planning Association	27	40
17. Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society	26	48
18. Urban Forestry & Urban Greening	26	47
19. Papers in Regional Science	26	40
20. Housing Studies	25	32

# H-Index and Journal Quality List

- A scholar (or journal) with an index of  $h$  has published  $h$  papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least  $h$  times (<http://www.harzing.com>)
- **The Journal Quality List** is a collation of journal rankings from a variety of sources. It is published primarily to assist academics to target papers at journals of an appropriate standard (<http://www.harzing.com/jql.htm>) .



Anne-Wil Harzing



# Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is the most comprehensive online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals (<https://doaj.org/>)

The screenshot displays the DOAJ website's search results page. At the top left, the DOAJ logo and 'DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS' are visible. A 'SUPPORT DOAJ' button is on the top right. The navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Search', and 'Browse Subjects'. Below the navigation bar, there are options to 'share | embed', a page number '10', and a dropdown for 'order by ... relevance'. The search results section shows '1 - 1 of 1' results for the search term 'jurnal perencanaan wilayah'. The first result is 'Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota', which is a 'Journal of Regional and City Planning' with ISSN 0853-9847 (Print) and 2442-3866 (Online). It is a double-blind peer-reviewed journal with a CC BY-NC license. The subject is 'Fine Arts: Architecture: Architectural drawing and design | Fine Arts: Architecture: Aesthetics of cities. City planning and beautifying'. The date added to DOAJ is 3 Aug 2015. On the left side, there are several filter buttons: 'Journals vs Articles', 'Subject', 'Article processing charges (APCs)', 'DOAJ Seal', 'Journal license', 'Publisher', 'Country of publisher', 'Full Text language', 'Peer review', 'Date added to DOAJ', and 'Archiving Policy'. At the bottom, there is a footer with the DOAJ logo, a Creative Commons BY-SA license icon, the text '© 2016 DOAJ. The DOAJ site and its metadata are licensed under CC BY-SA', and contact information for IS4OA / Cottage Labs LLP. The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of the Universitas Esa Unggul logo.

# Terima kasih



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