

**LAPORAN KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN TEKNIS PENINGKATAN KUALITAS JURNAL
ILMIAH MENUJU JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI
(SCOPUS DAN WEB OF SCIENCE)**

**DEPARTEMEN ILMU GIZI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO SEMARANG**



Lukman Cahyadi, ST., MM

**LEMBAGA PENERBITAN UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL
UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL
JAKARTA
2019**

Latar Belakang

Rendahnya publikasi ilmiah peneliti Indonesia di internasional akan berdampak besar pada rendahnya daya saing bangsa di dunia internasional. Saat ini publikasi Indonesia di internasional pun terbilang masih minim, dibandingkan dengan negara tetangga Malaysia dan Thailand. Kewajiban melakukan publikasi ilmiah ini adalah kewajiban dosen sebagai seorang ilmuwan/peneliti yang wajib mengembangkan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dan menyebarkanluaskannya kepada masyarakat. Dalam hal ini diharapkan dengan adanya tuntutan publikasi ilmiah dapat memberikan dampak yang cukup besar terhadap kesadaran para dosen pentingnya melakukan kajian, penelitian serta menulis karya ilmiah. Dengan adanya peraturan baru mengenai kewajiban mahasiswa S1, S2 hingga S3 untuk menulis artikel di jurnal ilmiah sebagai salah satu prasyarat kelulusan, diharapkan dapat mendorong serta meningkatkan jumlah penulisan karya dan publikasi ilmiah Indonesia kedepannya. Publikasi ilmiah juga harus diperhatikan oleh para peneliti agar karya ilmiah mereka tidak salah terbit pada jurnal yang terindikasi sebagai jurnal predator dan benar-benar terindeks oleh pangkalan data indeks internasional yang diakui seperti Scopus, Web of Science, DOAJ, dsb. Saat ini banyak juga diantara dosen dan peneliti yang belum paham bagaimana cara mempublikasikan jurnal mereka di jurnal yang bereputasi. Oleh sebab itu Departemen Ilmu Gizi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro menyelenggarakan kegiatan Bimbingan Teknis Peningkatan Kualitas Jurnal Ilmiah Menuju Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi (Scopus dan Web of Science).

Tujuan Kegiatan

Tujuan dari kegiatan ini diharapkan para peserta dapat mengetahui dan memahami standar pengelolaan jurnal elektronik yang berdasarkan peraturan akreditasi jurnal nasional (SINTA) dan jurnal Internasional bereputasi (Scopus dan Web of Science).

Waktu dan Pelaksanaan

Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 30 September 2019 pukul 07:30 s/d 18:00 bertempat di Gedung Departemen Ilmu Gizi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro Semarang Jawa Tengah, dengan narasumber utama adalah Bapak Prof. Dr. Istadi S.T., M.T dan narasumber lainnya yaitu Dr. Lukman S.T., M.Hum.

Peserta

Peserta yang hadir dalam kegiatan ini terdiri dari 30 peserta yang mewakili dari pengelola jurnal khususnya jurnal bidang ilmu gizi Perguruan Tinggi Negeri maupun Swasta.

Materi kegiatan

1. Penyampaian Kebijakan Kemenristekdikti mengenai pengelolaan jurnal ilmiah bereputasi nasional dan internasional.
2. Mengelola manajemen jurnal agar dapat terindeks pada Scopus dan Web of Science dengan menyesuaikan pada kebijakan dan kriteria dari Scopus/Web of Science.

Kesimpulan

Beberapa hal yang harus diperhatikan agar jurnal terindeks Scopus: (1) Disarankan agar jurnal yang akan diajukan ke Scopus sudah terindeks di Google Scholar, SINTA dan DOAJ. (2) Perhatikan *content policy* dan *selection criteria* dari Scopus. (3) Adanya peer-reviewed Editor dari beberapa multicultural atau beberapa Negara. (4) Hindari plagiarism. (5) Lebih fokus lagi, perhatikan kriteria minimum untuk terindeks di Scopus yaitu buatlah agar jurnal elektronik mapan terlebih dahulu mengikuti aturan-aturan yang ada sesuai dengan kriteria scopus kemudian apply ke Scopus. SINTA (Science and Technology Index) merupakan portal yang berisi tentang pengukuran kinerja Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi yang meliputi antara lain kinerja peneliti, penulis, kinerja jurnal dan kinerja institusi. publikasi ilmiah di jurnal internasional membuka peluang mendapatkan penghargaan, beasiswa, dan funding. Dosen yang karya ilmiahnya banyak disitasi akan mendapatkan h-index yang tinggi, yang menjadi indikator pengakuan dunia akademik terhadap eksistensi dan kualitas dosen yang bersangkutan. Penghargaan finansial juga disediakan oleh berbagai lembaga, seperti Dikti maupun universitas yang bersangkutan. Beberapa perguruan tinggi di dalam maupun luar negeri menyaratkan mahasiswa program Doktor/Ph.D untuk mempublikasikan risetnya sebagai syarat kelulusan atau ikut ujian tesis/disertasi.

Lampiran Materi

STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN DAN TATAKELOLA JURNAL BEREPUTASI INTERNASIONAL

Oleh: I. Istadi

(Editor in Chief Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis)

Bimbingan Teknis Peningkatan
Kualitas Jurnal Ilmiah menuju Internasional Bereputasi (Terindeks
Scopus dan/atau Web of Science)
Departemen Ilmu Gizi, Fak. Kedokteran, Universitas Diponegoro
Semarang, 30 September 2019



Benefit of Journal Inclusion in SCOPUS

- Gain international **visibility**;
- Increase the opportunity for **collaboration** with other researchers from around the world;
- Increase the possibility of the article content having additional **citations** due to the enhanced accessibility;
- Be contributing to the wider **scholarly community** in the specialist subject field.

International Journal Criteria by SCOPUS

- The **aims and scope** are of interest to a wider international scientific community within a specific subject field.
- Moreover, an international journal has a good **diversity** of authors, readers and editorial board members with representation from different regions and countries.
- Some journals may have an **International Advisory Board** to represent this internationality.
- The published content should also be in line with the stated aims and scope and be of interest to the **international scientific community**.
- **Note:** *just the word “International” reflected in the actual title of the journal does not make the journal an international journal*

MINIMUM SCOPUS SELECTION CRITERIA (Eligibility Criteria)

- The title should publish **peer-reviewed** content and have a publicly available description of the peer review process
- The title should be **published on a regular basis** (have a ISSN number / the International ISSN Centre)
- The content should be **relevant and readable for an international audience** (*English language of abstracts and article titles*)
- The journal should have **references** in **Roman** script
- The journal should have a **publication ethics and publication malpractice statement**
- **Additionally:** *journal needs to have a publication history of at least two years before it can be reviewed for Scopus coverage*
- *Please note that the full-text of titles covered in Scopus can be in any language as long as the title, abstracts and keywords are in English. Currently journals that have full-text content in 40 different languages are covered in Scopus.*

PERKIRAAN BOTOT SCOPUS SELECTION PARAMETERS

JOURNAL POLICY (35%)

- Convincing Editorial Concept/Policy
- Diversity in Geographical Distribution of Editors
- Diversity in Geographical Distribution of Authors
- All cited References in Roman script?
- English language abstract is available?
- Level/Type of Peer Review Process

CONTENT (20%)

- Academic Contribution to Field
- Clarity of Abstract
- Conformity with journal aims & scope stated
- Readability of articles

CITEDNESS (25%)

- Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
- Citedness of Editors in Scopus (Editor Standing)

ONLINE AVAILABILITY (10%)

- Fulltext Content available online?
- English language homepage available?
- Quality of Journal Homepage

REGULARITY (10%)

- No delay or interruptions in publication schedule

<http://training.bcrec.web.id>

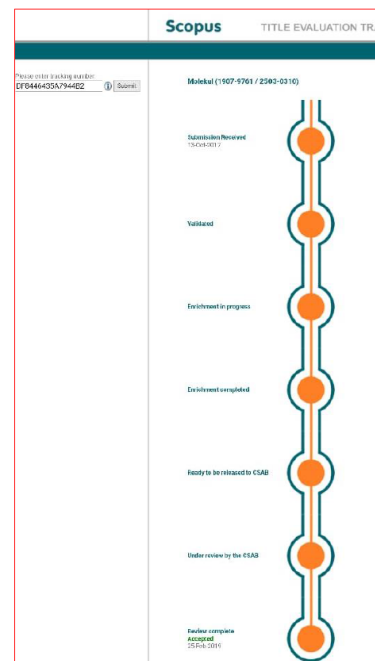
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SCOPUS JOURNAL SELECTION STAGES

- 1) Pre-submission and Self-evaluation
- 2) Scopus title evaluation:
 - a) Submission Process
 - b) Review Decisions by the CSAB (Content Selection Advisory Board).

SCOPUS menyediakan fasilitas
Title Tracking Evaluation

<http://training.bcrec.web.id>



FORM PENDAFTARAN SCOPUS

- URL →
<http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm>
- Step 1: Agreement
- Step 2: Before completing the form
- Step 3: Contact information
- **Step 4: Serial title information**
- **Step 5: Document upload**
- Step 6: Additional information
- Step 7: Submit

HOW IMPORTANT IS THE TITLE OF THE JOURNAL?

- The **title** denotes clearly the **links to the aims and scope** of the journal and the expected content.
- For example: If the title includes the **name of a country**, such as: “*Indonesian Journal of Informatics*”, it would be assumed that the aims and scope would be focused on informatics in Indonesia, and (a part of) the articles are likely written in the Indonesian language, or informatics internationally but written in Indonesian language. *This difference would be seen clearly in the aims and scope of the journal.*
- If setting up a new journal with an appropriate name, it is very important to check for **journals with similar names**, in order to ensure that there is no confusion with these and your own in the major databases. Having similar names may be considered a good idea by some Editor and Editorial Boards in order to access authors already publishing in that field or because of potential prestige by using similar title. However, this is to be avoided as it is not ethical practice (*Hijacked journals*).

WHAT SHOULD THE JOURNAL WEBSITE INFORMATION INCLUDE (SCOPUS)?

- Information about the **Editor / Editor in Chief** and the structure and names of the Editorial Boards and/or **International Advisory Board** members.
- **Author guidelines** explaining the manuscript submission process and criteria.
- Information on **how the peer-review process** is organized.
- **Publishing ethics** guidelines. The publishing ethics guidelines should make it clear what action the Editor or Editorial Board will take if any malpractice is suspected.
- (if relevant) Clear information about criteria and costs of Open Access options.
- Information about how potential readers can get **access to the full-text articles** published in the journal.
- Information about **the role and organization of the publisher** of the journal

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3. PEER-REVIEW PROCESS/POLICY

- Jurnal HARUS mempunyai **halaman website khusus** tentang **"Peer-Review Process/Policy"**, yang HARUS berisi kebijakan2 jurnal mengenai:
 - bagaimana manuskrip yang disubmit itu diproses, diperiksa pertama oleh Editorial Office tentang hal apa? (format penulisan, scope, dll.)
 - bagaimana manuskrip direview oleh peer-reviewer, berapa jumlah reviewer, siapa yang menugaskan, apakah dibutuhkan reviewer ke-tiga?
 - bagaimana keputusan diterima tidaknya suatu artikel, siapa yang memutuskan, berdasarkan apa artikel itu diputuskan
 - bagaimana kebijakan jurnal tentang proses pemeriksaan similaritas atau unsur-unsur plagiasi.
 - perlu dijelaskan tipe proses review, single blind atau double blind review
- Jurnal tidak boleh menggaransi atau menjanjikan keberterimaan suatu artikel atau proses review yang sangat singkat terhadap siapapun.

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5. GOVERNING BODY (EDITORIAL BOARDS AND PEER-REVIEWERS)

- Jurnal **HARUS** mempunyai "*International Editorial Boards*" atau "*Dewan Editor*" atau "*Dewan Penyunting*" atau "*Dewan Redaksi*" (national or international), yang merupakan pakar dalam bidang ilmu yang sesuai dengan bidang ilmu jurnal.
- Kepakaran anggota Dewan Editor ini dibuktikan dengan **rekam jejak publikasi ilmiah (nasional atau internasional) atau bukti pakar sesuai bidang ilmu jurnalnya**.
- Anggota Dewan Editor, *Peer-Reviewer*, dan Ketua Editor (*Editor in Chief*) **boleh menulis di jurnal sendiri yang dikelola**, namun tidak boleh terjadi "*Conflict of Interest*", misal: harus dieditori oleh Editor selain dirinya sendiri.
- Khusus untuk jurnal internasional, untuk memenuhi tuntutan index di Scopus, **harus ada yang action sbg. Main Handling Editors** (pakar ttp bertugas meng-handle submitted manuscript)

5. GOVERNING BODY (EDITORIAL BOARDS AND PEER-REVIEWERS)

- Halaman Website **Anggota Dewan Editor** maupun **Ketua Editor** (*Editor in Chief*) harus dilengkapi dengan **URL ke konten yang berisi CV publikasi yang bersangkutan**, jadi harus berisi (paling tidak): **nama lengkap, afiliasi institusi, dan alamat e-mail (sehingga mudah ditelusur). Atau lebih baik dilengkapi dengan Profil ID Scopus, Orchid ID, atau Profil Publons**.
- Disamping **Editorial Board** bertugas mereview manuskrip, mereka juga **memberikan saran-saran untuk pengembangan jurnal** ke depannya.
- Anggota-anggota Dewan Editor **TIDAK BOLEH** rangkap jabatan dengan **Peer-Reviewers** (halaman website yang berbeda).

6. EDITORIAL TEAM AND CONTACT INFORMATION

- Jurnal **HARUS** mempunyai “**Editor in Chief**” atau “**Ketua Editor/Ketua Penyunting/Ketua Redaksi**”, yang merupakan pakar dalam bidang ilmu yang sesuai dengan bidang ilmu jurnal.
- **Ketua Editor (Editor in Chief) HARUS mempunyai kemampuan membuat keputusan diterima tidaknya suatu naskah manuskrip.** Oleh karena itu, Ketua Editor harus diusahakan personil yang paling pakar dan paling komitmen mengelola jurnal.
- Jurnal harus mempunyai tim editorial (sekretariat) yang kuat untuk layout-editing, proses penerbitan, dan IT manajer → jangan dinamakan sebagai “Editor” agar tidak membingungkan.
- Jurnal harus mempunyai **alamat Editorial Office** atau sekretariat jurnal yang jelas (fisik maupun elektronik) yang dapat ditelusur dengan mudah.

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TYPICAL CRITERIA FOR EDITOR POSITION

- **Expertise and experience** in the specialist field related to the journal.
- **Publication record** of a number of articles and /or books (usually in / related to the specialist field)
- **Being a reviewer** for an international peer reviewed journal
- Some journals may ask for a **PhD qualification** or a **senior research position** with equivalent experience in research and scholarship
- **Enthusiasm** to undertake the Editor role, but ensuring recognition of all aspects of the reality of the role and the work involved.
- Depending on how the journal is managed and how it is structured, an **Editor may have to make all the decisions regarding** which articles to accept or reject for publication.
- However, many journals will have **Associate Editors, Assistant Editors or Section Editors** to help them with making those important decisions.

WHAT IS ROLE OF EDITORIAL BOARD?

- To offer **expertise** in their specialist area
- To **review submitted manuscripts**
- To **advise on journal policy** and scope
- To work with the Editor to ensure **ongoing development** of the journal
- To **identify topics for Special Issues** of the journal or recommend a Conference which would promote the journal, which they might also help to organize and/or guest edit (role as **Guest/Honorary Editor** per focused topic).

WHAT IS ROLE OF EDITORIAL BOARD?

- To **attract new and established authors** and article submissions
- To **submit some of their own work for consideration**, ensuring that they adhere to Conflict of Interest rules and stating their relationship to the journal. This is very important as the journal cannot be seen to publish only papers from members of the Editorial Board.
- Editorial Board merupakan **Perwakilan (Representative)** jurnal tersebut di masing-masing negara yang diwakilinya.

HOW DOES THE EDITOR CHOOSE MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD?

- Ideally, number of Editorial Boards of international journal are between **10-20 members**.
- The EB members need to **represent the full geographical range** where the journal is published (if many papers from Australia, journal should have EB member from Australia, etc.)
- Board Members' expertise should **represent the subject area (s) covered** by the journal's aim and scope (Policy).
- It is important that Board members are **active in their specialist field** and are therefore up to date with what is happening in research and developments in that field.

BAGAIMANA DENGAN PEER-REVIEWERS?

- Peer-Reviewers jurnal **hanya bertugas mereview isi naskah artikel jurnal** (tetapi tidak perlu memikirkan pengembangan jurnal tersebut), bekerja hanya jika diminta oleh Editor.
- Peer-Reviewers adalah orang istimewa karena merupakan personil yang berhak membaca pertama kali hasil penelitian orang lain.
- Peer-Reviewers **harus bekerja sesuai panduan substansi isi artikel**, bukan format dan bukan Bahasa artikel.
- Peer-Reviewers dapat langsung diberi **ucapan terima kasih dan dilampirkan Sertifikat**.
- Peer-Reviewers yang rajin bekerja dan baik sekali review-nya, **dapat diundang menjadi Editorial Board Member**.

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EDITOR / MAIN HANDLING EDITOR???

- The **main handling Editor(s) should not just be in name only** (that is not contributing to the journal editor role) nor should they be an ad hoc Editorial Board member
- Instead **they need to be involved with** the journal and its management.
- It is highly recommended that the main handling editor (or **Editor in Chief** in some journals) **take an active interest in wanting to raise the overall quality** of the journal.
- **Their involvement is often seen in their Editorials in some of the journal issues.**
- **This information will be part of the evaluation undertaken by the reviewers of the Scopus CSAB.**

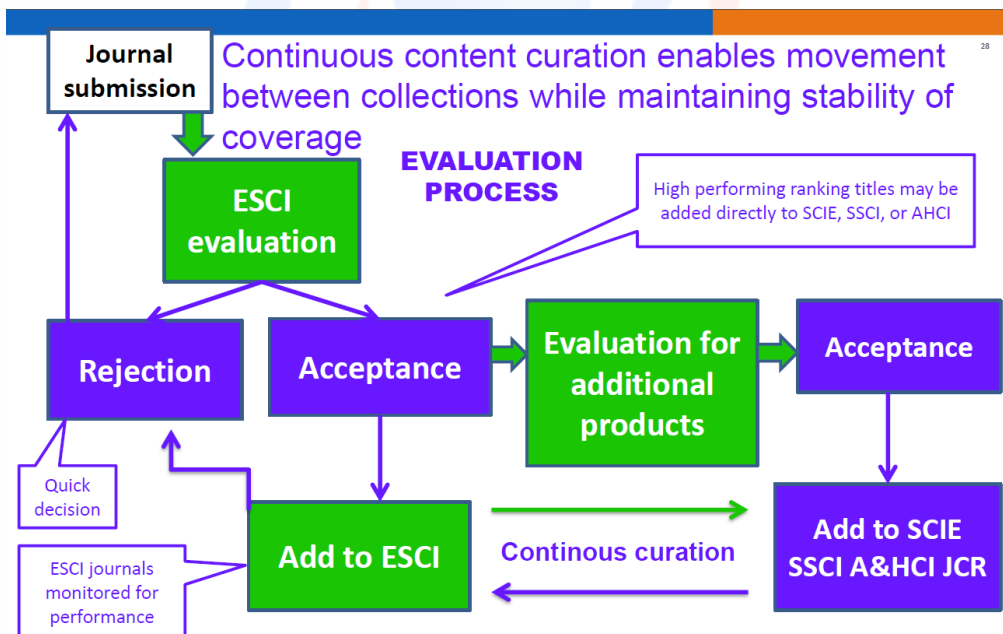
25

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agreement ✓2. Before completing the form ✓3. Contact information ✗4. Serial title information ✗5. Document upload6. Additional information7. Submit	<p>* Which type of peer review applies to this title:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Main editor peer review: Only one (or two) main editor(s) review and select all the submitted articles for each issue.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Open peer review: Reviewers are aware of the identity of the authors, and authors are also aware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least three or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Single-blind peer review: Reviewers are aware of the identity of the authors, but authors are unaware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least three or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Double-blind peer review: Reviewers are unaware of the identity of the authors, and authors are also unaware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least three or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="text"/></p> <p>* URL of the editorial board: <input type="text"/> ⓘ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is no editorial board or no link to the editorial board</p> <p>* What is the geographic distribution of editors of the title:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> International - different continents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> International - some continent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> National - different institutes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> National - same institute</p> <p>Provide information about the main handling editor(s) of the title. If there is more than one main handling editor, you can provide information for up to three editors.</p> <p>* Name and first name (or initials) of main handling Editor 1: <input type="text"/></p> <p>* Affiliation main handling Editor 1: <input type="text"/></p> <p>* Country main handling Editor 1: <input type="text" value="- select -"/></p> <p>* Online professional information main handling Editor 1: <input type="text"/> ⓘ</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This editor has no publically available professional information</p>
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Harap diisi dengan benar dan lengkap. MAIN HANDLING EDITOR harus diisikan lengkap (3 personil), bukan Editor in Chief, dan bukan Editorial Board

PENILAIAN PRESTISE SEBUAH JURNAL / PENGAKUAN DALAM KOMUNITAS (Scopus / Clarivate Analytics)

- Adakah **tulisan/artikel yang ditulis oleh beberapa Anggota Editor/Editorial Board** (terutama yg berasal dari luar negeri dan pakar dalam bidang ilmu itu) yang menulis di jurnal ini?.
- Adakah **“thematic special issue”** yang berisi artikel2 dalam topik tertentu yang ditulis oleh pakar2 dalam bidang ilmu tema itu terutama yang berasal dari luar negeri ?
- Maksimum **jumlah self citation** (dari jurnal ini) adalah 15-20% (menurut Clarivate Analytics). Tetapi jurnal yang tidak ada atau sangat minimum jumlah self citation, juga kurang baik, karena self citation juga dapat menunjukkan **“keterkaitan kajian antar artikel dalam sebuah jurnal”**.
- Upayakan agar jurnal ini **disitasi oleh jurnal-jurnal yg top (impact factor tinggi)** dalam bidang ilmu ini.
- Untuk jurnal-jurnal yang sudah berbahasa Inggris dan/atau memenuhi international diversity, dipersilakan mendaftar indeksasi di **Emerging Source Citation Index (ESCI)** (URL: <http://mjl.clarivate.com/journal-submission/>)²⁷



To submit a journal: http://wokinfo.com/publisher_relations/journals/

Web of Science
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JOURNAL SELECTION IN WEB OF SCIENCE

- **Web of Science Core Collection** are three flagship citation indexes, namely, the *Science Citation Index Expanded* (SCIE), the *Social Sciences Citation Index* (SSCI), and the *Arts & Humanities Citation Index* (AHCI)
- **Emerging Sources Citation Index** is a new edition in Web of Science Core Collection. ESCI is a multidisciplinary Citation Index covering all areas of the scholarly literature of the sciences, social sciences and arts & humanities.
- Journal Impact Factors are not currently calculated for journals covered solely in AHCI.
- ESCI menjadi ajang pertandingan Citation Impact. Jurnal yang menunjukkan citation impact yang baik terdeteksi di ESCI, akan dimasukkan ke SCIE atau SSCI.

<http://training.bcrc.web.id>

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JOURNAL SELECTION IN WEB OF SCIENCE

- Four **Main Parameters for Journal Selection** in WoS:
 - Basic publishing standards
 - Editorial content
 - International focus
 - Citation Analysis
- After three consecutive issues have been received/ posted the journal publisher may request an *update on the status of the evaluation of that journal*.
- **URL for evaluation submit:**
<http://mjl.clarivate.com/journal-submission/>

Journal Selection Criteria are applied consistently and objectively to each journal



JOURNAL SELECTION IN WEB OF SCIENCE

- **BASIC PUBLISHING STANDARD:** meliputi:
 - **Peer-review process** (integrity)
 - **Acknowledgements** (funder of research)
 - **Ethical Publishing Practices** (example: number of self citation)
 - **Publishing format** (XML, PDF)
 - **Timeliness** (Regularity of publishing)
 - **International Editorial Conventions** (informative journal titles, fully descriptive article titles and author abstracts, complete bibliographic information for all cited references, and full address information for every author).
 - **Full Text English** (journals that publish full text in English or, at the very least, bibliographic information in English. However, it is clear that the journals most important to the international research community are publishing full text in English).

International Editorial Conventions

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Neural circuits underlying the pathophysiology of mood disorders

Author(s): Price, J.L. (Price, Joseph L.)^[1]; Drevets, W.C. (Drevets, Wayne C.)^[2,3]

Source: **TRENDS IN COGNITIVE SCIENCES** Volume: 16 Issue: 1 Special Issue: SI Pages: 61-71 DOI: 10.1016/j.tics.2011.12.011 Published: JAN 2012
Times Cited: 34 (from Web of Science)

Cited References: 99 [view related records] Citation Map

Abstract: Although mood disorders constitute lesions of neural networks that support emotional behavior (mainly of anatomy, physiology, and neurochemistry in humans), major depressive disorder (MDD) and bipolar disorder (BD) involve dysfunction within an extended network including the medial prefrontal cortex and anatomically-related limbic, striatal, thalamic and basal forebrain structures.

Accession number: WOS:000299607900014

Document Type: Review

Language: English

KeyWords Plus: MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER; MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX; ANATOMICAL CHARACTERIZATION; PHYSIOLOGY OF MOOD DISORDERS; ANATOMICAL CHARACTERIZATION; PHYSIOLOGY OF MOOD DISORDERS

Reprint Address: Price, J.L. (reprint author)
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E-mail Addresses: price@wustl.edu; wdrevets@laureateinstitute.org

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[Show funding text]

Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE LONDON, 84 THEOBALDS RD, LONDON WC1X 8RR, ENGLAND

Web of Science Categories: Behavioral Sciences; Neurosciences; Psychology, Experimental

Research Areas: Behavioral Sciences; Neurosciences & Neurology; Psychology

IDS Number: 883BP

ISSN: 1364-6613

Informative Journal titles

Fully descriptive Article titles and abstracts

Full address information for every author

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Funding source is also recommended whenever possible

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[6] Mahidol Univ, Siriraj Hosp, Fac Med, Bangkok 10700, Thailand

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Author Identifiers:

Funding:

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Medical Research Council, UK	
Wellcome Trust, UK	
National Institute for Health Research Biomedical Research Centre	
Thailand Tropical Disease Research Program T2	
Thailand National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	

[Hide funding text]

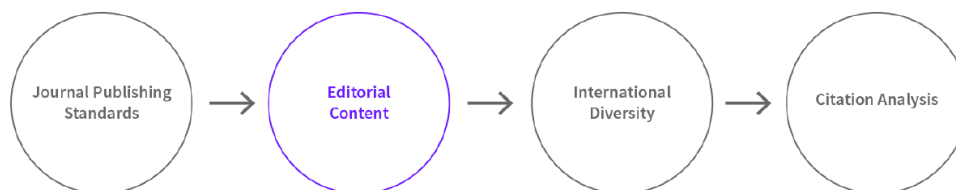
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Web of Science Categories: Multidisciplinary Sciences

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JOURNAL SELECTION IN WEB OF SCIENCE – Editorial Content



- How does this journal compare with covered journals of similar scope?
- Is this subject already well covered?
- Will this journal enrich WoS with novel content?

Subject relevance - the relationship of the journal under evaluation to journals **already covered in a particular area or product**.

Content relevance - the journal needs to publish scholarly content **consistent with the journal's declared aims and scope**.

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JOURNAL SELECTION IN WEB OF SCIENCE

- **INTERNATIONAL FOCUS:**
- Editors look for international diversity among the journal's contributing **authors, editors, and editorial advisory board members** at a level that is appropriate for the journal's target audience.
- WoS are also interested in excellent **regional journals** and are able to include a relatively small proportion of each year. Regional journals often target a local, rather than an international, audience requiring less emphasis on extensive international diversity.
- All **regional journals** selected must be publishing on time, have English-language bibliographic information (title, abstract, keywords), and be peer reviewed. Cited references must be in the Roman alphabet.

<http://training.bcrec.web.id>

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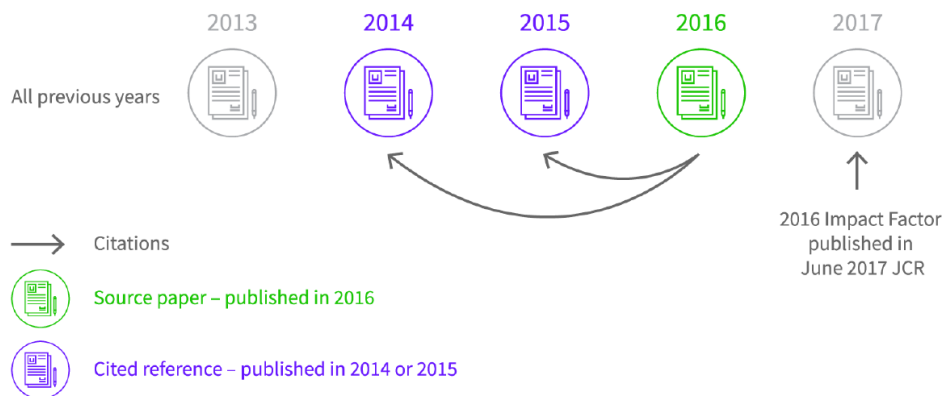
JOURNAL SELECTION IN WEB OF SCIENCE

- **CITATION ANALYSIS:**
- Web of Science Core Collection is a true Citation Index, all cited references from every item in every journal covered are indexed whether or not the cited work is also covered as a source publication.
- Through these data it is possible to measure the citation impact of journals that are still under evaluation.
- Citation analysis takes place on at least two levels. We analyze **Total Citation counts** to determine the integration of the journal into the surrounding literature over its entire publishing history. We use **Impact Factor** to determine the recent effect of the journal on the literature of its subject.
- We also look at the *citation history of contributing authors and editorial board members* to determine if the journal is able to attract established scholars in the field of study.

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Impact Factor Calculation



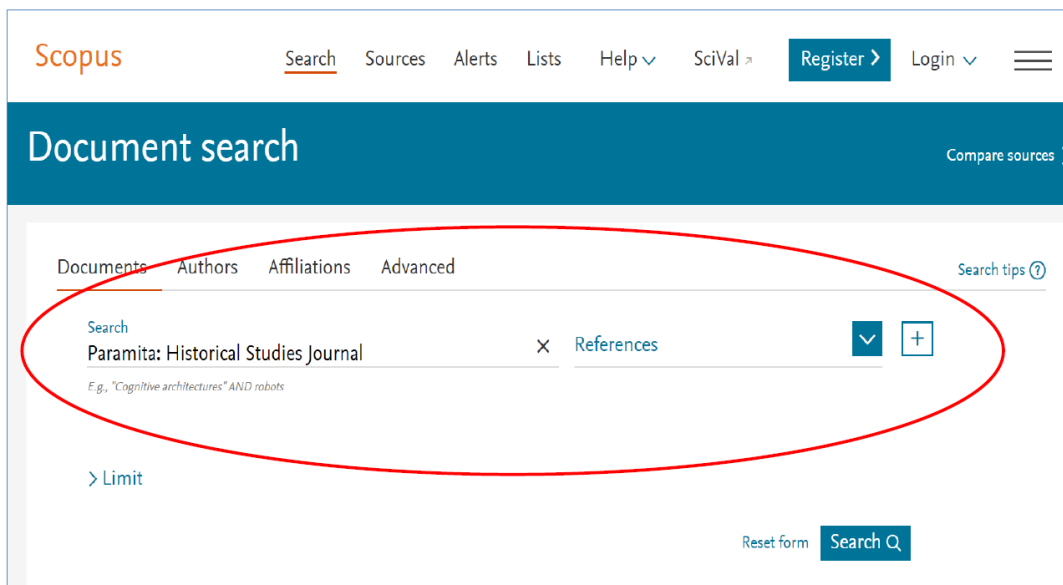
$$\text{2016 Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{2016 citations to 2014 and 2015 content}}{\text{Total \# citable items published in 2014 and 2015}}$$

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10. PUBLICATION ETHICS

- Jurnal HARUS mempunyai kebijakan tentang *Publication Ethics* dan HARUS dijelaskan di website jurnal (juga merupakan persyaratan pendaftaran akreditasi ARJUNA).
- Kebijakan tentang *Publication Ethics* ini HARUS mengikuti standar *Committee on Publication Ethics* (COPE) (10 klausul utama).

Teknik Mendeteksi Jumlah Sitasi di Scopus



The screenshot displays the Scopus search interface. At the top, the Scopus logo is on the left, and navigation links for Search, Sources, Alerts, Lists, Help, SciVal, Register, and Login are on the right. Below the navigation bar is a dark blue header with 'Document search' and a 'Compare sources' link. The main content area has tabs for Documents, Authors, Affiliations, and Advanced. The 'Documents' tab is selected. A search input field contains the text 'Paramita: Historical Studies Journal'. To the right of the input field is a 'References' button with a dropdown arrow and a plus sign. A red circle highlights the search input field and the 'References' button. Below the search input field, there is a 'Limit' link and a 'Search Q' button.

2 document results View secondary documents View 15893 Mendeley Data

REF (paramita: AND historical AND studies AND journal)

Edit Save Set alert Set feed

Search within results... Analyze search results Show all abstracts Sort on: Date (newest)

Refine results

Limit to Exclude

Access type

Open Access Other

Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
1 Local Wisdom of the Native Settlement as A Main Gate in the Northern Axis of Javanese City Center in	Siti Rukayah, R., Puguh, D.R., Susilo	2018	IOP Conference Series: Earth	1

Refine results

Limit to Exclude

Source title

Paramita Historical Studies Journal (2) >

Author name

Hendro, E.P. (1) >

Van Der Eng, P. (1) >

Back to results

Sort on: Date (newest)

All Export View cited by Create bibliography

Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
1 Nasionalisasi Perusahaan-Perusahaan Asing Menuju Ekonomi Berdikari	Van Der Eng, P.	2016	Paramita, Historical Studies Journal 26(1)	1
2 Perkembangan morfologi kota Cirebon dari masa kerajaan hingga akhir masa kolonial	Hendro, E.P.	2004	Paramita: Historical Studies Journal 24, pp. 1	1

CONTENT (BOBOT 20%)

- **Focus & Scope:** artikel-artikel yang diterbitkan harus sesuai dengan focus dan scope jurnal yang sudah ditetapkan
- Artikel-artikelnya, fokuskan pada item-item “**Orisinalitas dan pernyataan gap analysis yang menunjukkan novelty**” yang eksplisit di bag. akhir Pendahuluan.
- **Hasil dan Pembahasan** yang kuat fakta dan analisisnya (paling tidak memenuhi unsur-unsur: how/what, why, dan what else).
- **Daftar Pustaka** sebaiknya berasal dari literatur primer (*journal is preferable*) (minimum 80%)
- **Author Guidelines** harus lengkap, rinci dan jelas, bahkan ada petunjuk penulisan tiap-tiap bagian artikel secara detil.
- **Silakan jurnal mengacu kepada standar-standar substansi artikel jurnal berdasarkan ketentuan ARJUNA.**

REGULARITY (BOBOT 10%) AND ONLINE AVAILABILITY (BOBOT 10%)

- **Keberkalaan penerbitan** harus terjaga. Jangan sampai nampak terlambat penerbitannya.
- Salah satu bukti bahwa keberkalaan terjaga, biasanya dapat ditunjukkan dengan adanya "**Article In Press**" (manuscript yang sudah accepted dipublish terlebih dahulu di Article In Press sebelum dipublikasi secara resmi di Volume Nomor tertentu.
- **Website harus menggunakan bahasa Inggris**. Struktur kalimat dan English Grammar harus benar, jangan sampai nampak tidak profesional. Gunakan aplikasi untuk memeriksanya, misalnya: Grammarly.
- **Fulltext PDF Artikel** harus dapat diunduh secara mudah.
- **Pastikan bahwa website jurnal dapat diakses tanpa ada kendala (maintenance server).**

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TERIMA KASIH
SELAMAT BERKARYA
Any Questions ?

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LAMPIRAN FOTO KEGIATAN

*Laporan Kegiatan Bimbingan Teknis
Peningkatan Kualitas Jurnal Ilmiah Menuju Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
(Scopus dan Web of Science).*



Peserta Kegiatan Bimbingan Teknis yang mewakili universitas negeri maupun swasta



Narasumber/Pembicara dalam kegiatan Bimbingan Teknis
Dr. Lukman ST.M.Hum - Prof. Dr. Istadi S.T., M.T

**Laporan Kegiatan Bimbingan Teknis
Peningkatan Kualitas Jurnal Ilmiah Menuju Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
(Scopus dan Web of Science).**



Sesi tanya jawab mengenai permasalahan publikasi karya ilmiah



Foto bersama seluruh peserta kegiatan