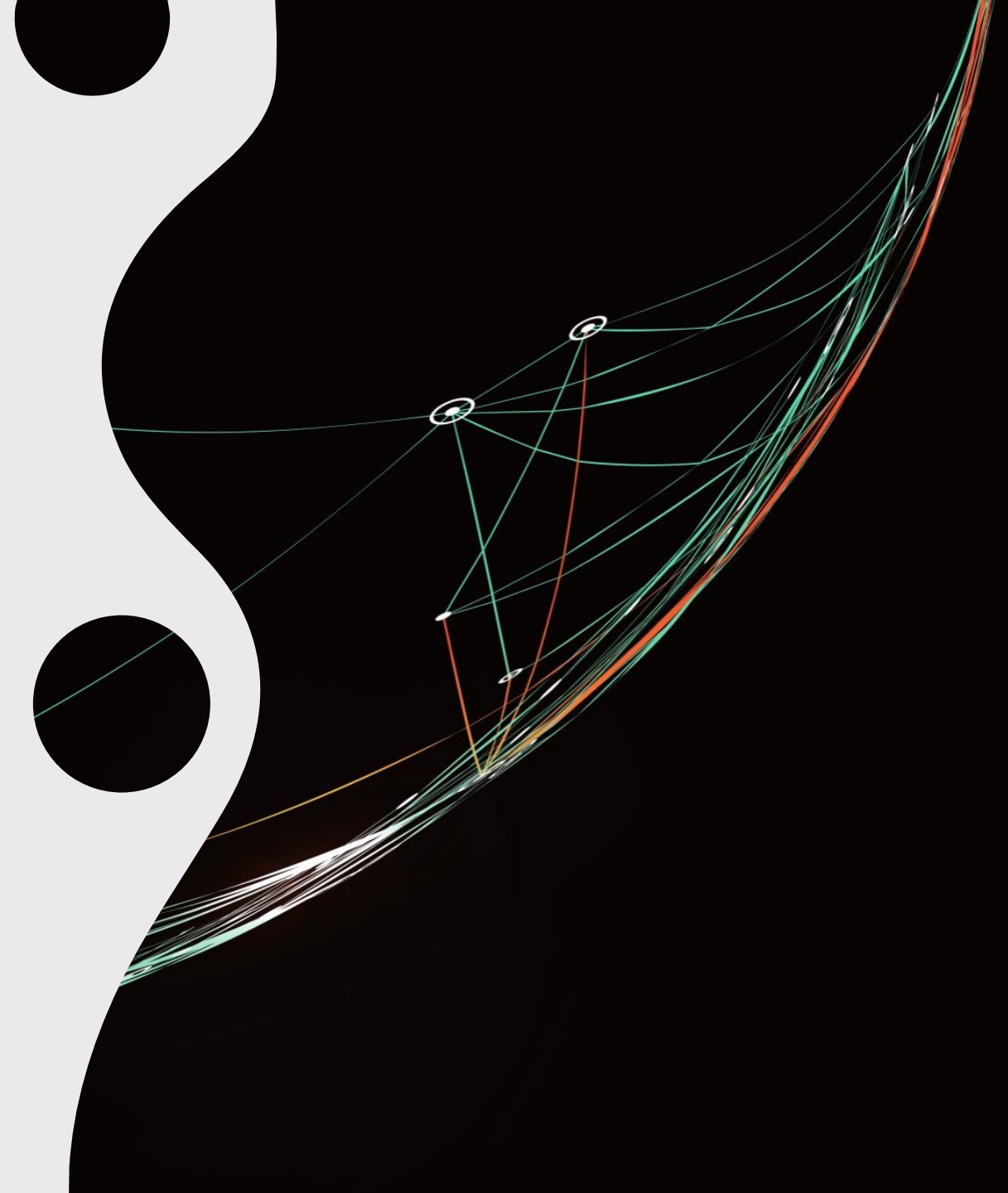


PROSES PENULISAN & PUBLIKASI JURNAL INTERNASIONAL

YANU ENDAR PRASETYO

PUSAT RISET KEPENDUDUKAN BRIN

<https://yanuendarprasetyo.com/>



RISET

1. Ide
2. Pertanyaan penelitian
3. Proposal
4. *Funding*
5. Pengumpulan data
6. Pengolahan dan analisis data
7. Penulisan laporan
8. **Publikasi hasil riset**



PUBLIKASI HASIL RISET

1. Seminar/Konferensi (Nasional dan Internasional)
2. Buku (*edited volume*, monograf, dll)
3. **Jurnal (Nasional dan Internasional)**

PUBLIKASI JURNAL INTERNASIONAL

1. Mencari dan memilih jurnal yang sesuai
2. Mempelajari panduan penulisan (*author guidelines*)
3. Menyiapkan manuskrip dalam Bahasa Inggris
4. Memeriksa ulang manuskrip dan kelengkapannya
5. Mengirimkan manuskrip
6. Menunggu email dari Editor (ditolak atau lanjut pada proses review)
7. Menunggu hasil *review*
8. Revisi & *resubmit*
9. *Proofreading*
10. Artikel terbit

ANATOMI PAPER

1. *Abstract*
2. *Introduction*
3. *Existing techniques*
4. *Your contribution*
5. *Results*
6. *Conclusion*

HINDARI PLAGIAT!

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement.

(University of Oxford)

<https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism>

Perbuatan yang secara sengaja atau tidak sengaja dalam memperoleh atau mencoba memperoleh kredit atau nilai untuk suatu karya ilmiah, dengan mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya dan/atau karya ilmiah pihak lain yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai.

(Permendiknas No. 17 Tahun 2010)

PERHATIKAN HASIL *REVIEW*

Ingat, selama tidak ada kata-kata "**reject**", maka hasil review bermakna "positif".

1. *Accept*
2. *Accept with revision (minor revision)*
3. *Revise and resubmit (major revision)*
4. *"Reject" and resubmit*

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“Focus on a story that progresses logically, rather than chronologically”

(Deborah Sweet, editor of Cell Stem Cell and publishing director at Cell Press)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“Don’t try to write and edit at the same time”

(Roger Watson, editor-in-chief, Journal of Advanced Nursing)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

***“Don’t bury your argument like
a needle in a haystack”***

(Fiona Macaulay, editorial board, Journal of Latin American Studies)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“Ask a colleague to check your work”

(Brian Lucey, editor, International Review of Financial Analysis)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“A common reason for rejections is lack of context”

(Jane Winters, executive editor of the Institute of Historical Research’s journal)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

***“Don’t forget about
international readers”***

(Hugh McLaughlin, editor in chief, Social Work Education - the International Journal)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“Don’t over-state your methodology”

(Fiona Macaulay, editorial board, Journal of Latin American Studies)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

***“Respond directly (and calmly)
to reviewer comments”***

(Helen Ball, editorial board, Journal of Human Lactation)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“Revise and resubmit: don’t give up after getting through all the major hurdles”

(Fiona Macaulay, editorial board, Journal of Latin American Studies)

TIPS DARI EDITOR

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2015/jan/03/how-to-get-published-in-an-academic-journal-top-tips-from-editors>

“Remember: when you read published papers you only see the finished article”

(Philip Powell, managing editor of the Information Systems Journal)

REPUTASI JURNAL

- 1. *Publisher*.** Cek siapa penerbitnya? Contoh beberapa penerbit bereputasi adalah Springer, Wiley, Elsevier, Nature Publishing Group, dan lain-lain.
- 2. *Peer review*.** Cek apakah jurnal tersebut menggunakan mekanisme *peer-review* atau tidak?
- 3. *Editorial board*.** Cek nama-nama yang muncul dalam “editorial board” jurnal tersebut apakah dikenal dan memiliki reputasi yang baik?
- 4. *Indexing*.** Cek apakah artikel di dalam jurnal tersebut di-index oleh online databases seperti PubMed, Science Citation Index, SCOPUS, dan lain-lain?
- 5. *Consistency*.** Cek apakah jurnal konsisten dari sisi waktu penerbitan dan konten yang diterbitkan?

JURNAL PREDATOR

Fraudulent impact factors. Impact faktor biasanya bukan dari Thompson Reuters

Poorly indexed.

Submission charges. Biasanya, jurnal predator akan memberikan iming-iming “terbit lebih cepat” jika membayar “di muka”. *Open access* baru dibayar jika artikel sudah diterima dan dianggap layak untuk terbit.

PERINGKAT JURNAL

The two biggest and most well-known are the indexing ranking lists by Web of Science and Scopus. They produce the famous citation scores known as Impact Factors and CiteScores, respectively.

1. Web of Science

*Clarivate, an American analytics company, runs the Web of Science indexing database, which is the second-largest database in the world. They produce an academic journal ranking list each year. It's called the Journal Citation Reports (JCR). All journals indexed in Web of Science are ranked according to numerous metrics. These metrics include: **Impact Factor, 5-Year Impact Factor, Journal Citation Indicator, Total Citations, etc)***

1. Scopus

*Scopus is the largest indexing database in the world, and is run by the publisher Elsevier. All journals indexed in Scopus are ranked according to a few metrics. These include: **CiteScore, Source Normalised Impact per Paper (SNIP), and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)**.*

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Scopus ID: [57209254099](https://scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorid=57209254099)

[Google Scholars](#)

[Researchgate](#)

[Web of Sciences](#)