

STANDAR SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL ILMIAH & KONSISTENSI ISI NASKAH BIDANG EKSAKTA

NI NYOMAN NEPI MARLENI, S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D

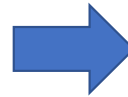
Workshop Peningkatan Peringkat Jurnal Terakreditasi
Palembang, 28 – 29 Juni 2022

UNSUR & BOBOT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH



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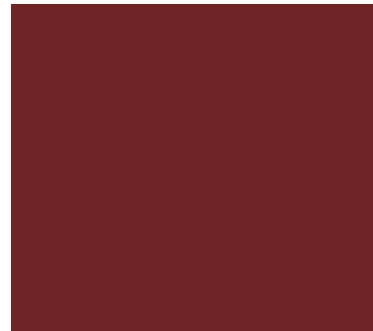
UNSUR	BOBOT
Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah	2
Kelembagaan Penerbit	4
Penyuntingan & Manajemen Jurnal	19
Substansi Artikel	41
Gaya Penulisan	11
Penampilan	7
Keberkalaan	4
Penyebarluasan	12
TOTAL	100



MANAJEMEN : 48 %

SUBSTANSI : 52 %

PENILAIAN SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL

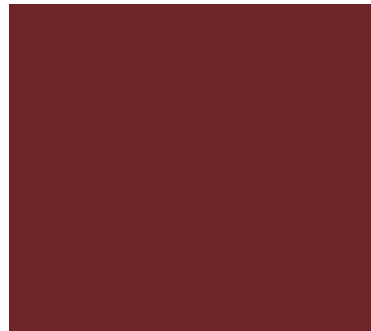


- Cakupan keilmuan
- Aspirasi Wawasan
- Kepionieran Ilmiah/Orisinalitas Karya
- Makna Sumbangan bagi Kemajuan Ilmu Pengetahuan
- Dampak Ilmiah
- Nisbah Sumber Acuan Primer berbanding dengan Sumber Lainnya
- Derajat Kemutakhiran Pustaka Acuan
- Analisis dan Sintesis
- Penyimpulan



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PENILAIAN GAYA TULISAN



- Keefektifan Judul Artikel
- Pencantuman Nama Penulis dan Lembaga Penulis
- Abstrak
- Kata Kunci
- Sistematika Penulisan Artikel
- Pemanfaatan Instrumen Pendukung
- Sistem Pengacuan Pustaka dan Pengutipan
- Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka
- Penggunaan Istilah dan Kebahasaan



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CONTENT QUALITY



Scopus

Consistent content, clear and easily readable, with good language and grammar – are key indicators of journal's quality and reputation of the journal, its editorial board and publisher. The articles' content determines whether these articles will be read and cited. The article's title, abstract and key words are easily indexed by search engines. It is very important to have these sections clear and understandable, in good English and consistent with article's content and journal's topic. Articles content assessment has significant impact on journal's evaluation for indexing in Scopus

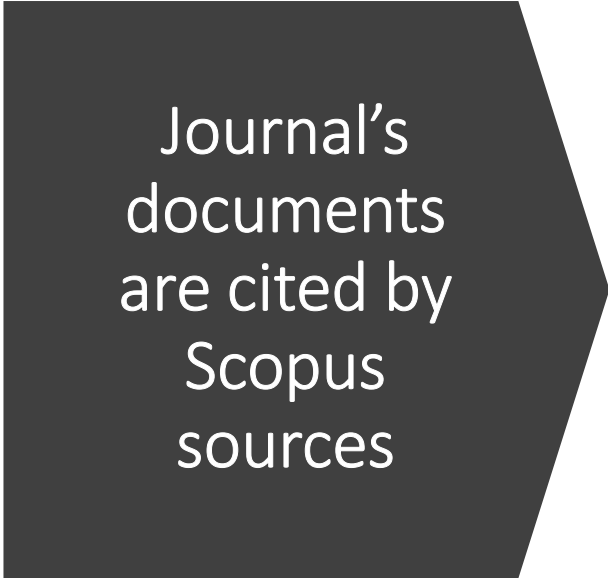
16.1 The journal consistently publishes articles that are scientifically sound and relevant to an international academic or professional audience in this field

16.2 The content of the articles is consistent with the stated scope and aims of the journal and consistently of high academic quality

16.3 Tables and figures in articles are clear and well configured within article content (are not just copied-pasted from Excel)

16.4 The language and grammar of articles are good. Content of the articles is logically structured, easily readable and understandable

16.5 The abstracts are clear, easily readable and provide an excellent comprehensive summary of the article of sufficient length



Journal's documents are cited by Scopus sources

Another important point is the already gained international visibility which in part is measured through citations received from the journals we already index. Low number of papers published by the journal have received citations from journals indexed in Scopus - it can be considered normal for a young journal but as it grows and more issues appear, so the number of citations should be higher. You can check this information, if you have access to Scopus, using the advanced search function in Scopus. Choose REFSRCTITLE and add within inverted commas the name variant of the journal. The search query should look like this: REFSRCTITLE("journal name"). Once the Search results list is visible, click on view secondary documents, above the search results and then use the filters on the left hand side to limit the results to show only the exact matches of the journal title [Ideas on how to improve the journal's visibility](#)

STRUKTUR ARTIKEL

Bagian Awal

- Judul
- Nama Penulis & Afiliasi
- Abstrak
- Kata Kunci

Bagian Utama

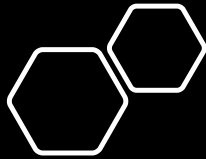
- Pendahuluan
- Material & Metode
- Hasil
- Pembahasan
- Kesimpulan

Bagian Akhir

- Pernyataan Kontribusi Kepemilikan
- Pernyataan adanya Kepentingan (no conflict interest)
- Ucapan Terimakasih
- Materi Suplemen
- Referensi



PENILAIAN SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL



SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL

- Cakupan Keilmuan dinilai dari kesesuaian bidang ilmu artikelnya dengan fokus dan ruang lingkup jurnal
- Penting untuk menuliskan afiliasi penulis (minimal yang ditulis → instansi, kota, negara)



Scopus

No	Sub-unsur	Indikator	Nilai
1	Cakupan Keilmuan	a. Semua (100%) artikel sesuai dengan fokus dan skop jurnal	4
		b. Sebagian artikel kurang sesuai dengan fokus dan skop jurnal	3
		c. Sebagian besar artikel dari berbagai bidang ilmu tidak sejenis atau bunga rampai	1
2	Aspirasi Wawasan	a. Distribusi asal penulis lebih dari 5 negara (rerata per tahun)	8
		b. Distribusi asal penulis dari 3 hingga 5 negara (rerata per tahun)	6
		c. Distribusi asal penulis dari 2 negara (rerata per tahun)	3
		d. Distribusi asal penulis dari 1 negara (rerata per tahun)	1

16.2 The content of the articles is consistent with the stated scope and aims of the journal and consistently of high academic quality

3	Kepioniran Ilmiah / Orisinalitas Karya	a.	Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah sangat tinggi	6
		b.	Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah tinggi	4
		c.	Memuat artikel yang berisi karya orisinal dan memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah cukup	
		d.	Memuat artikel yang berisi karya kurang orisinal dan kurang memberikan kontribusi kebaruan ilmiah	0,5
4	Makna Sumbangan bagi Kemajuan Ilmu	a.	Sangat nyata	1
		b.	Nyata	0,5
		c.	Kurang nyata	0



SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL

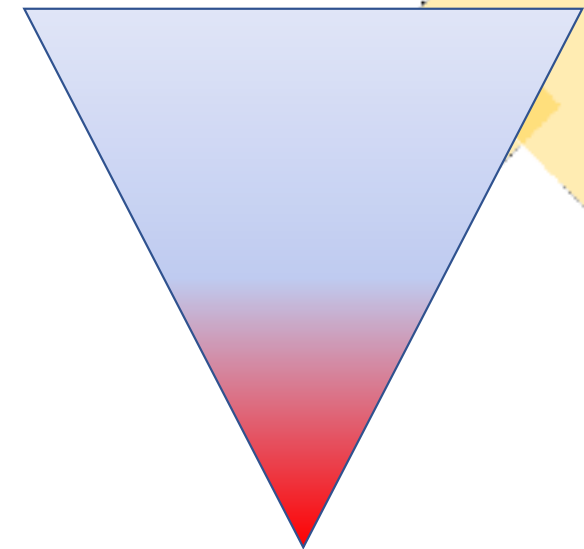
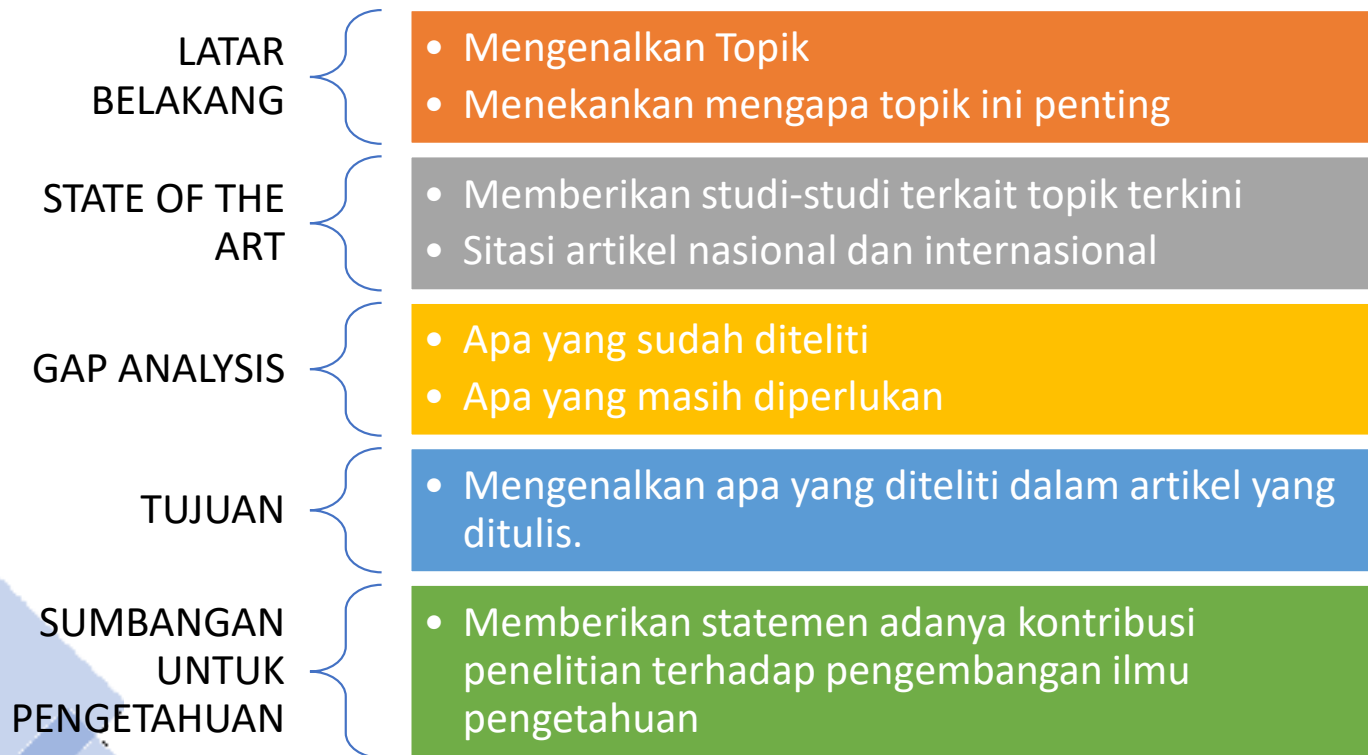
- Editor berperan penting dalam menyeleksi & menyunting artikel.
- Gunakan aplikasi untuk memeriksa tingkat similaritas jurnal.
- Cek di Pendahuluan apakah dari **state of the art** penelitian sebelumnya ada “gap” yang akhirnya menghasilkan kebaruan/temuan/signifikansi penelitian.
- Kebaruan/Signifikansi penelitian harus dituliskan secara eksplisit.

16.1 The journal consistently publishes articles that are scientifically sound and relevant to an international academic or professional audience in this field

Scopus

ISI PENDAHULUAN →

Cek apakah sudah mengikuti Prinsip Segitiga Terbalik



TUJUAN

Contoh PENDAHULUAN

Strong earthquakes in mountainous regions can trigger a multitude of landslides that erode landscapes and generate large volumes of unconsolidated debris during the coseismic phase (Keefer 1994; Parker et al. 2011; Fan et al. 2019a). Following this, the movement of such "coseismic debris" left high on steep slopes or in low-order channels defines the patterns and modes of post-seismic mass wasting that dictate the aftermath of large earthquakes (Hovius et al. 2011; Kargel et al. 2016; Fan et al. 2018a). The M 7.5 Diexi earthquake struck the eastern margin of the Tibetan Plateau on 25 August 1933, causing catastrophic damage and isolating villages in the epicentral mountainous areas ($32^{\circ} 2' 2''$ N, $103^{\circ} 41' 5''$ E; Fig. 1). This earthquake triggered landslides that dammed the Minjiang River and breaching of these dams led to one of the most severe outburst flood disasters of twentieth-century China (Hong 2014). The 1933 Diexi earthquake struck during the Chinese Civil War, a time of disorder and societal breakdown during which accurate information is not available. Although much research has been conducted on historical aspects, including the seismogenic structures relating to the 1933 event, several key points are still debated. Relatively little quantitative data exist on the coseismic landslides from 1933. Information regarding the formation of landslide dams and dammed lakes on the Minjiang and associated coseismic hazards are lacking or inaccurate (Chang 1938; Chai et al. 1995). Here, we study the coseismic landslides and associated dams triggered by the Diexi earthquake in the context of the ensuing 85 years of post-seismic geomorphic response. Our findings reveal how post-seismic mass wasting depletes the supply of debris stored in hillslopes and in channels over several decades. It is essential to establish knowledge of how large earthquakes impact mountain landscapes over decadal timescales in order to mitigate the long-term hazard chain and its consequences for river and riparian zone management.

CONTOH *State of the Art* yang tidak baik

Mackintosh (2008) reports that the long-run performance of leveraged ETFs is not linearly related to the return of indices and shows that it is quite different from the index's return multiplied by the leverage ratio. The author attributes this discrepancy to the daily dynamic re-leveraging of the ETF portfolio required for maintaining constant the desired exposure to the tracking index. In addition, he reveals that there is a direct relationship between volatility and tracking error. This means, that the more volatile the market, the higher the difference between the long-term return of leveraged ETFs and stated multiples.

Hougan (2009) examines how long a leveraged ETF should be held. He finds that the daily returns of leveraged ETFs do not abstain from the targets and the respective tracking errors are insignificant. Tracking error increases as the investment horizon widens. However, the weekly returns of leveraged ETFs still present a good fit with their stated multiple. Returns start to deviate from the return targets significantly when monthly or more long-run performance is assessed.



CONTOH *State of the Art* yang tidak baik

- ❑ 1 paragraph per studi
- ❑ Hanya menunjukkan apa yang studi tersebut lakukan
- ❑ Tidak menunjukkan alasan studi ini dilakukan

- ❑ 1 paragraph per studi
- ❑ Hanya menunjukkan apa yang studi tersebut lakukan
- ❑ Tidak menunjukkan alasan studi ini dilakukan
- ❑ Tidak menunjukkan kelemahan dari studi yang sudah ada sekarang

Hougan (2009) sudah ada sekarang He finds that the daily returns of leveraged ETFs do not abstain from the targets and the respective tracking errors are insignificant. Tracking error increases as the investment horizon widens. However, the weekly returns of leveraged ETFs still present a good fit with their stated multiple. Returns start to deviate from the return targets significantly when monthly or more long-run performance is assessed.



Contoh yang lebih baik

In recent times, the debilitating impact of climate change is felt by the increase in drought and unpredictability of water quality sustenance globally (Boakye and Akpor 2011; Olusola et al. 2017). Long-term droughts and unevenness in the supply of water further create a gap globally in terms of human development and sustenance (Gober et al. 2016; Zhang et al. 2019). Furthermore, besides from drought other forms of climate-related issues such as hurricanes, fires, floods, sand and dust storms revealed varying impacts on humans and the natural environment. According to Stewart et al. (2020), drought is particularly insidious, but arguably the most complex among all climatic disasters. Thus, drought disaster is not well understood based on its creeping nature, considering its gradual impacts; it impacts on agriculture and food production and other water-based ecosystems and livelihoods. Given that drought has been and will continue to be affecting the natural environment and ecosystem services globally, assessing the spatial distribution of studies on this phenomenon are essential for advancing our understanding of its global research evolution.

According to Liverman and Billett 2010; Busayo et al. 2019, 2020; Busayo and Kalumba 2020)

Identify
topic &
motivation

Review of 2
studies
(development of
topic and by
whom)

Limitation of
these studies
(motivation for
subsequent
studies)

Benefit

Subsequent
studies that
addressed the
limitation

SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL

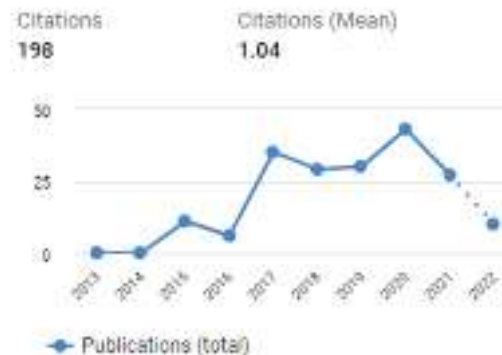
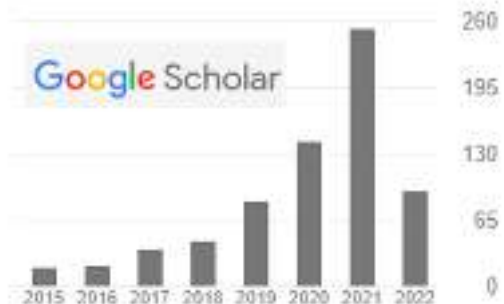


5	Dampak Ilmiah	a.	Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: >30	8
		b.	Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 15-30	6
		c.	Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 8-14	4
		d.	Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 3-7	2
		e.	Jumlah sitasi 3 tahun terakhir: 1-2	1

- Jumlah sitasi dapat dicek di Dimensions, Google Scholar, Scopus dll.

Cited by [VIEW ALL](#)

	All	Since 2017
Citations	755	656
h-Index	10	9
i10-index	12	7



Scopus

Another important point is the already gained international visibility which in part is measured through citations received from the journals we already index. Low number of papers published by the journal have received citations from journals indexed in Scopus - it can be considered normal for a young journal but as it grows and more issues appear, so the number of citations should be higher. You can check this information, if you have access to Scopus, using the advanced search function in Scopus. Choose REFSRCTITLE and add within inverted commas the name variant of the journal. The search query should look like this: REFSRCTITLE("journal name"). Once the Search results list is visible, click on view secondary documents, above the search results and then use the filters on the left hand side to limit the results to show only the exact matches of the journal title [Ideas on how to improve the journal's visibility](#)

MATERIAL & METODE

Jelaskan area studi/peralatan/bahan yang digunakan.

Jelaskan bagaimana data dikumpulkan dan dianalisis.

Terdapat alasan yang jelas dari setiap pemilihan studi area, prosedur, model yang digunakan.

Umumnya dituliskan dalam kalimat pasif dan past tense (bila dalam bahasa inggris)

Jangan mulai kalimatnya dengan angka

Contoh Penulisan Site Description

The 1933 Diexi earthquake occurred at the eastern boundary of the Bayankala block (central Tibetan Plateau) (Zhang et al. 2004; Jia et al. 2012) where several regional faults (the Minjiang, Huya, and Longmenshan Faults, Chen et al. 1994) are known for their active deformation and strong seismic activity (Fig. 1a, b). Catastrophic earthquakes with short recurrence periods are typical: Diexi (M 7 in 1713 and M 7.5 in 1933), Zhangla (M 6.5 in 1748 and M 6.75 in 1960), Songpan-Pingwu (M 7.2 in 1976), Jiuzhaigou (M 7.0 in 2017). More than sixteen earthquakes of M 6.0–6.9 have occurred on and around the Minjiang Fault and Huya Fault since the late twelfth to early thirteenth century (Jiang et al. 2014), and paleoseismological studies of sediments in the landslide-dammed lake at Diexi suggest that at least ten strong earthquakes occurred between 30,000 and 15,000 cal yr BP (Wang et al. 2014). We focus on the middle section of the Minjiang River where the upstream drainage area is $\sim 5547 \text{ km}^2$ (Fig. 1b). Cosmogenic nuclide analyses in this part of the Longmenshan Mountain indicate basin-wide erosion rates between 0.5 and 1 mm year^{-1} (Godard et al. 2009).

Sites

Rationale

Indication
of reused
data

Detailed
Sites

Contoh Penulisan Metode untuk *Physical Science*

We conducted two UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) flights over the study area (in March and June 2018) with the aim of producing aerial photographs and airborne LiDAR data for a high-resolution DEM (digital elevation model, 0.5-m resolution). Data collection was georeferenced with tools in ArcGIS and compared with the ASTER GDEM 30 m, because of its worldwide availability. The colorized 3D model was produced by Context Capture, which enables viewing at any angle in Acute3D Viewer. Photogrammetric methods using high spatial resolution imagery can help to map earthquake-induced landslides (e.g., Karakas et al. [2021](#)). The mapping results were validated with detailed field investigations. Comprehensive interpretations were made on the main landslide dams along the Minjiang River, including lacustrine sediments, tension cracks, linear scarps, talus deposits, and hummocks. We created a multi-sediment cascade inventory by mapping coseismic landslides, post-seismic landslides, erosion processes, etc., as described below.

What was
done

How you
conducted this
study

How data
collected and
analyzed

Expected
Results

Contoh Penulisan untuk Pendekatan Modelling

Discharge capacity (q_w), is represented by the quantity of water discharge in the longitudinal directions with a particular hydraulic gradient (i) per unit time (Hansbo, 1979). According to Bourge's-Gastaud, Blond, and Touze-Foltz (2013), Tripathi and Nagesha (2010), it is considered the most critical parameter in vertical drainage design and performance. Furthermore, Chung, Kweon, and Jang (2014) stated that the inaccurate estimation of consolidation rate is due to the incorrect input of discharge capacity value. Discharge capacity and the hydraulic gradient are defined in Equations (1) and (2).

$$q_w = \frac{Q}{i} \quad (1)$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} \quad (2)$$

where, Q denotes the rate of water flow within each unit of time (m^3/s), i is the hydraulic gradient, Δh is the difference in head (m), and L is the drainage length (m). In addition, L is characterized as the specimen length

SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL - HASIL

- Merupakan rasio antara literatur primer berbanding dengan literatur lainnya.
- Literature Primer : artikel jurnal, artikel prosiding, disertasi/thesis/skripsi, buku hasil penelitian (monograf).
- Kemutakhiran Pustaka pada literatur primer adalah literature dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun terakhir.
- Sitasi Pustaka yang relevan
- *Review paper* dapat menjadi referensi namun bukan literatur primer

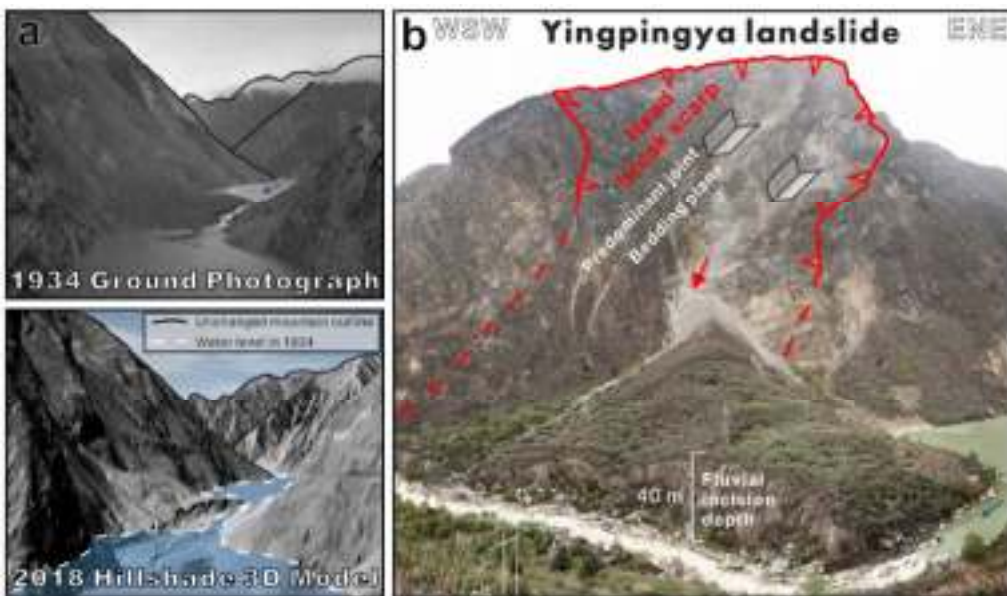


6	Nisbah Sumber Acuan Primer berbanding Sumber lainnya	a.	> 80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan	3
		b.	40-80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan	2
		c.	< 40 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan	1
7	Derajat Kemutakhiran Pustaka Acuan	a.	> 80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan	3
		b.	40-80 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan	2
		c.	< 40 % dari jumlah daftar rujukan	1

SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL – Struktur Penyajian Hasil

8	Analisis dan Sintesis	a.	Sangat baik dan sangat mendalam	5
		b.	Cukup baik dan cukup mendalam	3
		c.	Kurang baik dan kurang mendalam	1

- Kenalkan Gambar/Tabel
- Tekankan pada nilai-nilai kunci dan trend/hubungan yang penting.
- Beri ringkasan/pentingnya hasil yang didapatkan



CONTOH MENYAJIKAN HASIL

The Yingpingya landslide dam records the drawdown of lake levels due to incision of the dams over time (Fig. 8a). The wedge failure generated by this landslide involved slip along two main planes: a subvertical joint trending $N025^{\circ} E$ and dipping $67^{\circ} S$ and an inclined bedding plane trending $N087^{\circ} E$ and dipping $39^{\circ} S$. Lake Dahaizi today (Fig. 4 and Fig. 8b) is dammed by a talus slope at a surface angle of $10\text{--}30^{\circ}$ that spans 800 m along the lake and standing up to 40 m above the incising river. The dam height is estimated to be more than 70 m considering the river bed gradient from upstream to downstream. The lack of exposure means that little is known about the internal structure of the rockslide dam; we estimate the volume at $17.86\text{--}25.59$ million m^3 using the empirical formulas.

Introduce
Figure

Key values

Importance

Figure 12 shows a significant increase in the bearing capacity up to H/D of 1.25. Beyond this value, no significant increase in the bearing capacity was observed, and thus, this ratio could be selected as the optimum reinforcement depth.

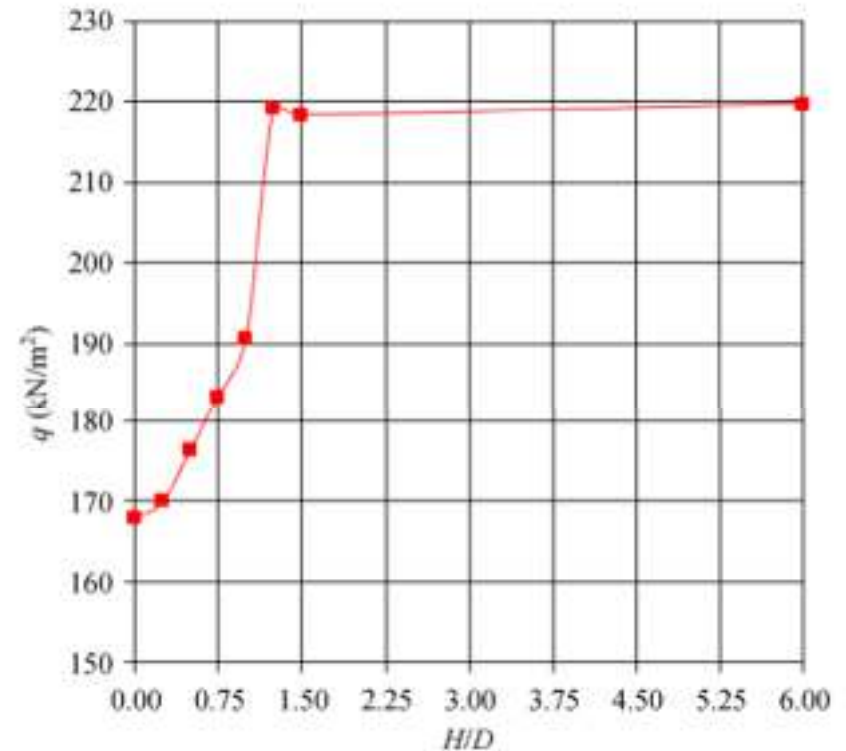


Fig. 12 Bearing capacity (q) for different reinforcement depths (H/D).

SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL - DISKUSI

Ringkas dari yang sudah dilakukan

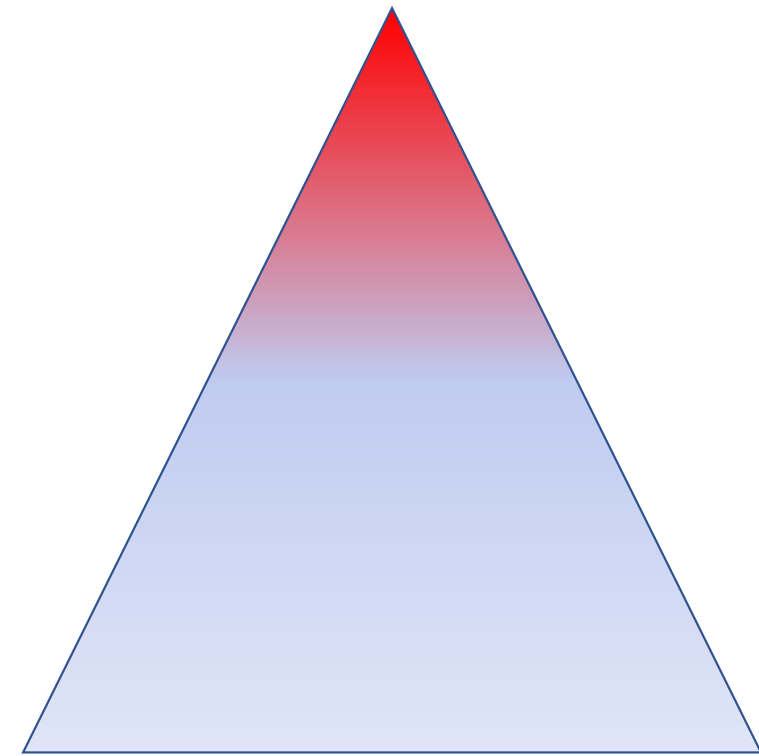
- ☐ Perkenalkan ulang topik penelitian
- ☐ Tulislah Kembali *research problem*
- ☐ Ringkaslah temuan-temuan kunci

Tafsirkan hasil penelitian

- ☐ Perbedaan/persamaan temuan dengan penelitian sebelumnya
- ☐ Hasil yang diharapkan/tidak diharapkan (*negative findings*)
- ☐ Kelemahan penelitian

Mengapa temuan penelitian penting

- ☐ Ringkasan keseluruhan hasil
- ☐ Implikasi penelitian



IMPLIKASI

SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL – Struktur Penyajian Hasil-Diskusi



- Kenalkan Gambar/Tabel
- Diskusikan trend, pola, dan/atau hubungan
- Beri penafsiran

8	Analisis dan Sintesis	a.	Sangat baik dan sangat mendalam	5
		b.	Cukup baik dan cukup mendalam	3
		c.	Kurang baik dan kurang mendalam	1

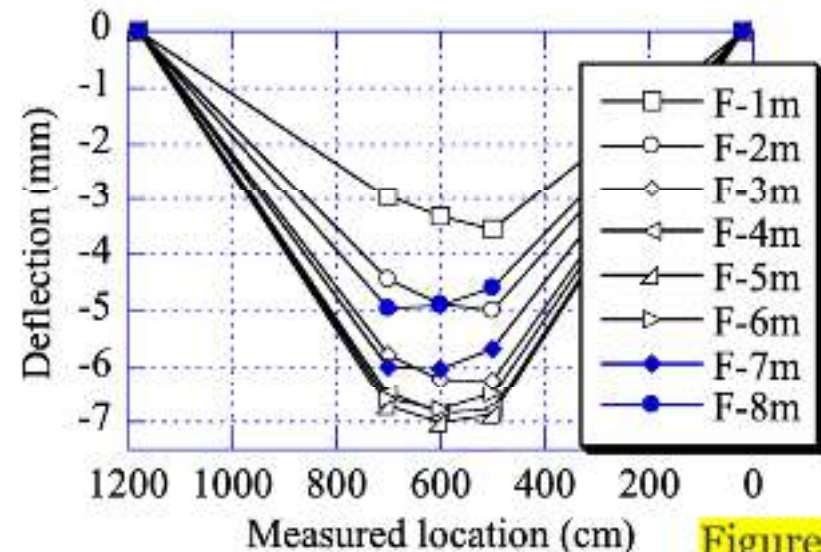


Fig. 20. Deflection of the girder when the vehicle moved forward

CONTOH PENYAJIAN HASIL & DISKUSI

Figure 20 shows the average deflection at D0, D5, D6, D7, and D12 when the testing vehicle moves forward on the DT girder. These behaviors are similar when the vehicle moves backward. The deflections at the same locations are very similar when the vehicle load moves forward or backward. When the vehicle moves out, the girder is back as the beginning. Therefore, the DT girder is considered working in the elastic stage. The maximum deflection at the middle DT girder when the vehicle moves forward and backward is 7.02 mm and 7.11 mm, respectively. The average maximum deflection of the middle girder is 7.06 mm. The allowable displacement of the prestressed concrete girder is $1/800$ times of span length (AASHTO 2017), about 14.5 mm. The girder satisfies the deflection limit under an operated live load for rural bridges.

Introduce
Figure

Discuss
trends,
patterns
and/or
relationship

Interpretation

CONTOH PENYAJIAN DISKUSI

We employed a strategy using 3D imagery to investigate the evolution of a post-earthquake landscape. This has enabled us to quantify the mass wasting processes (post-seismic landslides, erosion processes, and valley fill evacuations) following the 1933 Diexi earthquake (Fig. 13). Our results show that the earthquake-derived sediment exported from the Diexi area is dominated by fluvial sediment reworked from the valley fill (~9% of the weathering of new material), while the contribution of hillslope mass wasting is minimal (0.66% of weathering of new material).

Reintroduce
topic

Restate
problem/aim

Summarize
findings

Few studies have identified the contribution of rill erosion to post-earthquake sediment export (e.g., Đomlija et al. 2019), but it is necessary for assessment of the susceptibility to hazard and risk in the affected area. We interpreted some post-seismic landslides for the Diexi area as re-activations of seismically generated exposures (Fig. 13). Rapid landsliding may be a response to the effect of fluvial incision steepening hillslopes (Delchiaro et al. 2019) or the development of new pore fluid pathways (Carey et al. 2021), leaving debris flow cones accreting along both valley sides (Korup et al. 2010). However, we still have a rather limited knowledge of what controls the decay of post-seismic landsliding. The lack of empirical data more widely compromises the forecasting of potential post-seismic landslides and results in susceptibility models often fail (Samia et al. 2016; Li et al. 2020).

Previous study

Differences

Limitation

Implication

SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL - SIMPULAN

9	Penyimpulan	a.	Sangat baik	3
		b.	Cukup baik	2
		c.	Kurang baik	1

- Satu paragraph
- Merupakan implikasi studi (bukan ringkasan studi)
- Terdapat usulan kajian yang perlu dilakukan di masa depan
- Gunakan pernyataan yang menakutkan

CONTOH SIMPULAN

In summary, changes to LULCs were determined to be important soil erosion promoters. Rates of change of LULC and change of soil erosion rates due to the soil and vegetation properties were connected to specific land use types. Maps of LULCs were created with supervised classification and maximum likelihood methods using pre-processing of TM, ETM, and OLI images from 1989, 2003, and 2017. RUSLE was used to calculate soil erosion rates. One of its advantages is that it can be used to in regions that lack sufficient, comprehensive data. With the development and advancement of remote sensing science and GIS, sufficient up-to-date and complete databases can be developed to calculate erosion. This study estimated erosion under the changes observed in satellite imagery between 1989 and 2017. The results showed that erosion at rates $2.1\text{--}5\text{ Mg ha}^{-1}\text{ year}^{-1}$ increased between 1989 and 2017 due to increased areal extents of both barren and agricultural lands. Based on the moderate and high erosion rate, approximately 45.56% of the area experienced unacceptable levels of soil erosion in 1989. In 2003, 50.06% was eroding faster than the threshold acceptable value. And by 2017, this area grew to 50.24%. According to the results, the areal extent of soil erosion has been increased. And LULC change has increased soil erosion in the Case Study. This study highlights the need to plan and manage LULC changes to diminish erosion to levels that are sustainable. Nature-based solutions should be applied throughout the study region to reduce soil losses.

Conclusion

Method

Results/Key
finding

Implication

Future
Direction

The slide features two decorative curved lines in the corners. One line is in the top right corner, curving from the top edge towards the right edge. The other line is in the bottom left corner, curving from the bottom edge towards the left edge. Both lines are composed of multiple overlapping, semi-transparent bands of light blue and light green, creating a soft, ethereal effect.

PENILAIAN GAYA PENULISAN

JUDUL

POIN PENTING !

- ☐ Menunjukkan kandungan isi
- ☐ Mengandung keyword/kata kunci
- ☐ Kurang dari 20 kata

No	Sub-unsur	Indikator		Nilai
1	Keefektifan Judul Artikel	a.	Lugas dan Informatif	1
		b.	Lugas tetapi kurang informatif atau sebaliknya	0,5
		c.	Tidak lugas dan tidak informatif	0

HINDARI !

- ☐ Kalimat Pertanyaan
- ☐ Mengandung Singkatan
- ☐ Hindari kata “New” atau “Novel”

Contoh Format Judul

VARIABEL/KONDISI

DAMPAK TERUKUR

SAMPEL/AREA STUDI

CONTOH

Aggravation of debris flow disaster by extreme climate and engineering: a case study at Southwestern Sichuan Province, China

Sample/site	Southwestern Sichuan, China
Measured Outcome	Aggravation of debris flow
Variable/Condition	Extreme climate and Engineering

LATIHAN...

Influence of morphology on high temperature rheological properties of bitumen modified with styrenebutadiene-styrene(SBS) copolymer

Sample	bitumen modified with styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS) copolymer
Measured Outcome	Influence of Morphology
Variable/Condition	high-temperature rheological properties

NAMA PENULIS DAN AFILIASI

2	Pencantuman Nama Penulis dan Lembaga Penulis	a.	Lengkap dan konsisten	1
		b.	Lengkap tetapi tidak konsisten	0,5
		c.	Tidak lengkap dan tidak konsisten	0

- Nama penulis tanpa gelar dan jabatan.
- Afiliasi lengkap (minimal nama instansi, kota dan negara)

ABSTRAK

- Artikel berbahasa Inggris → abstrak berbahasa Inggris
- Artikel berbahasa Indonesia → abstrak berbahasa Indonesia dan Inggris
- Satu paragraph yang terdiri atas : **latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil dan simpulan** (dan bila memungkinkan **Implikasi**) singkat (tidak ada rujukan pustaka, tabel dan gambar).

Scopus

16.5 The abstracts are clear, easily readable and provide an excellent comprehensive summary of the article of sufficient length



3	Abstrak	a.	Abstrak yang jelas dan ringkas dalam Bahasa Inggris dan/atau Bahasa Indonesia	2
		b.	Abstrak kurang jelas dan kurang ringkas dalam Bahasa Inggris dan/atau Bahasa Indonesia	1
		c.	Abstrak tidak jelas dan bahasa tidak baku	0,5

Contoh Abstrak

A large-scale debris flow occurred in Tongzilin Gully in Puge County, Sichuan Province in southwestern China from 4:00 a.m. to 4:30 a.m. on August 8, 2017. Although early warning measures were taken before the occurrence of the debris flow, the disaster resulted in 25 fatalities, the destruction of 71 houses, and economic losses amounting to 160 million RMB. This study aimed to analyze the movement characteristics of the debris flow, reveal the cause and mechanism of the catastrophe, and assist in avoiding similar future disasters. To this end, we calculated the debris flow density, velocity, and peak discharge and analyzed the dynamic characteristics of the debris flow. The distributions of regional precipitation and solid materials were also determined to analyze the formation conditions. The results show that the debris flow was a low-frequency turbulent event with a peak flow rate of once in a hundred years and an average velocity of 6.34 m/s. The debris flow developed under unique conditions, corresponding to the combined action of natural and anthropogenic factors. The study findings provide deeper insight into the initiation and development mechanisms of debris flow disasters in mountainous areas, which may help improve the monitoring, early warning, and forecasting system.

Background :

- Should be brief
- No more than 2 sentences

Use signposting to define research problem

Aims

Methodology

Results

Conclusion & Implication

Kata Kunci

4	Kata Kunci	a.	Ada, konsisten dan mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel	1
		b.	Ada tetapi kurang konsisten atau kurang mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel	0,5
		c.	Tidak ada	0

- Spesifik dan menggambarkan isi
- Boleh satu kata atau frasa
- Jumlah kata kunci minimal 3 dan maksimal 6
- Untuk meningkatkan visibilitas artikel di mesin pencari (*search engine*), disarankan untuk memasukkan kata kunci di judul (1-2 kata), dan di abstrak (3-6 kata) serta meletakkan kata kunci di dua kalimat pertama pada abstrak.
- Hindari *keyword stuffing*

Contoh Keyword Stuffing

*“Jika Anda mencari **web hosting terbaik**, tak perlu bingung mencari lagi. Kami menawarkan **web hosting terbaik** untuk kebutuhan bisnis Anda. Tak perlu ragukan fitur-fitur dari **web hosting terbaik** kami. Dengan sistem keamanan dan kapasitas server yang besar, **web hosting terbaik** ini sangat cocok untuk Anda. Beli **web hosting terbaik** dari kami, bisa gratis domain! “*

Manuscript title: **Increases in levels of sediment transport at former glacial-interglacial transitions**

Poor keywords: **climate change, erosion, plant effects**

Better keywords: **soil erosion, bioturbation, sediment transport, glacial-interglacial transition**

LATIHAN

ABSTRACT This study investigates the use of glass fiber-reinforced polyester pipe powder (PP) for improving the bearing capacity of sandy soils. After a series of direct shear tests, the optimum PP addition for improving the bearing capacity of soils was found to be 12%. Then, using the optimum PP addition, the bearing capacity of the soil was estimated through a series of loading tests on a shallow foundation model placed in a test box. The bearing capacity of sandy soil was improved by up to 30.7%. The ratio of the depth of the PP-reinforced soil to the diameter of the foundation model (H/D) of 1.25 could sufficiently strengthen sandy soil when the optimum PP ratio was used. Microstructural analyses showed that the increase in the bearing capacity can be attributed to the chopped fibers in the PP and their multiaxial distribution in the soil. Besides improving the engineering properties of soils, using PP as an additive in soils would reduce the accumulation of the industrial waste, thus providing a twofold benefit.

KEYWORDS : shallow foundation, sandy soil, bearing capacity, soil improvement, glass fiber-reinforced polyester pipe powder

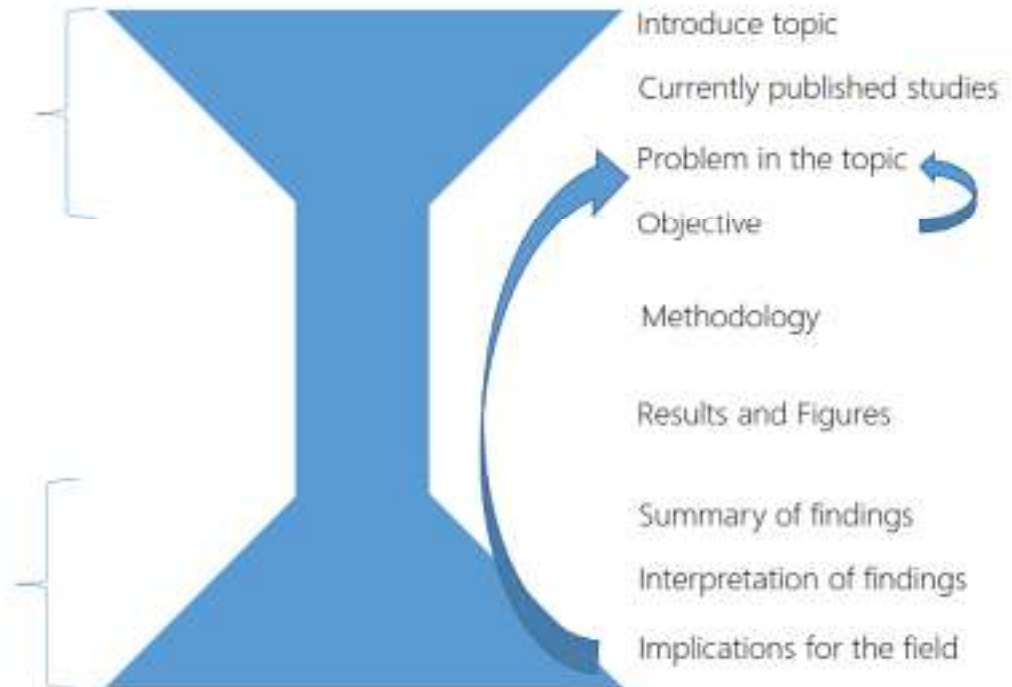
Sistematika Penulisan Artikel

Why this study
needs to be done ?

What you did ?

What you found ?

How your study will
advance the field ?



5	Sistematika Penulisan Artikel	a.	Lengkap dan bersistem baik	1
		b.	Lengkap tetapi tidak bersistem baik	0,5
		c.	Kurang lengkap dan tidak bersistem	0

Pemanfaatan Instrumen Pendukung



6	Pemanfaatan Instrumen Pendukung	a.	Informatif dan komplementer	1
		b.	Kurang informatif atau komplementer	0,5
		c.	Tak termanfaatkan	0

Instrumen pendukung untuk gambar, tabel, rumus.

Gambar → Adobe illustrator, corelDraw, photoshop (vector); bila dalam raster harus ditentukan resolusi minimumnya (misal : min 300 dpi)

Tabel → excel/latex

Rumus → latex

Kualitas dan keterbacaan gambar tabel dan rumus harus terjaga

Pengacuan Pustaka dan Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka

- Gunakan *Reference Manager*

7	Sistem Pengacuan Pustaka dan Pengutipan	a. Baku dan konsisten, dan menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	1
		b. Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	0,5
		c. Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten	0
8	Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka	a. Baku dan konsisten, dan menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	1
		b. Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menyarankan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	0,5
		c. Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten	0



Penggunaan Istilah dan Kebahasaan

- Istilah dan bahasa yang digunakan harus sesuai dengan standar baku Bahasa Indonesia atau Bahasa Inggris.
- Struktur kalimat sesuai dengan ketentuan pada penulisan bahasa Indonesia atau bahasa Inggris (grammar)
- Paragraf tidak ditulis hanya untuk 1 kalimat.
- Penggunaan bahasa asing di cetak miring



9	Penggunaan Istilah dan Kebahasaan	a.	Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang baik dan benar	2
		b.	Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang cukup baik dan benar	1
		c.	Berbahasa yang buruk	0

Scopus

16.4 The language and grammar of articles are good. Content of the articles is logically structured, easily readable and understandable

Persamaan

- Variabel dan angka ditulis miring (*italic*)
- Persamaan dalam roman type (nama fungsi, unit, abbreviation, dll)
- Diberi nomor label
- Ketika disitasi dalam text, maka hanya disebutkan saja nomor labelnya

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \quad (1)$$

Scopus

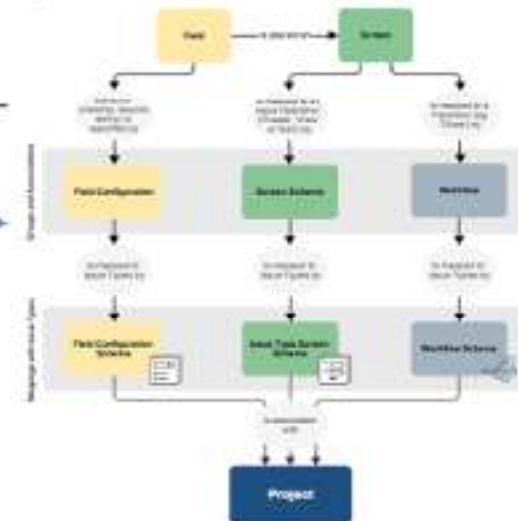
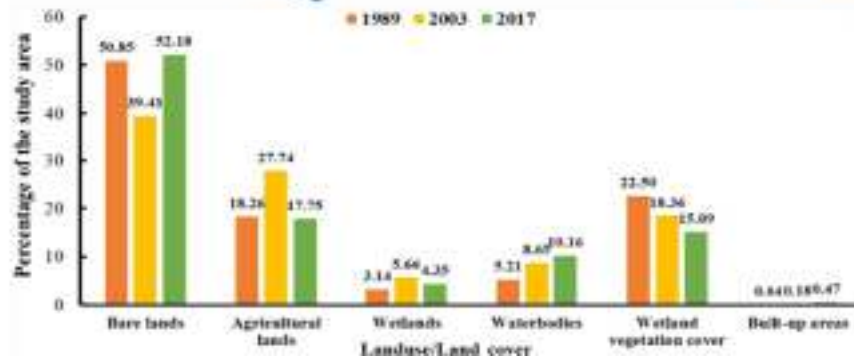
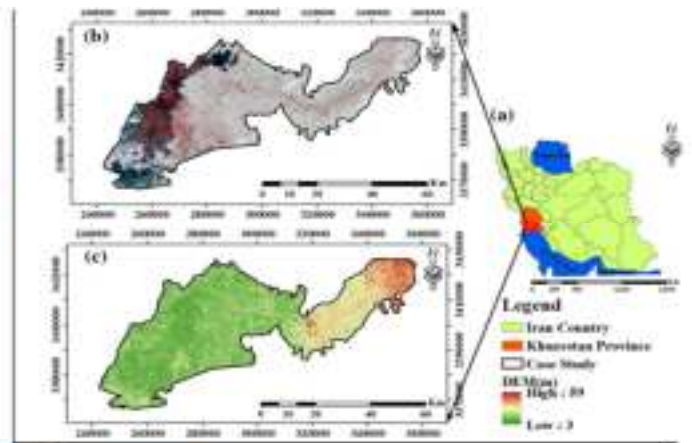
16.3 Tables and figures in articles are clear and well configured within article content (are not just copied-pasted from Excel)

Gambar/Figure

FIGURES

Image clarity is essential !

- Picture
- Scheme
- Graph



Tips menulis keterangan gambar yang jelas

- Keterangan gambar harus singkat dan objektif.
- Deskripsi gambar diletakkan dekat dengan gambarnya.

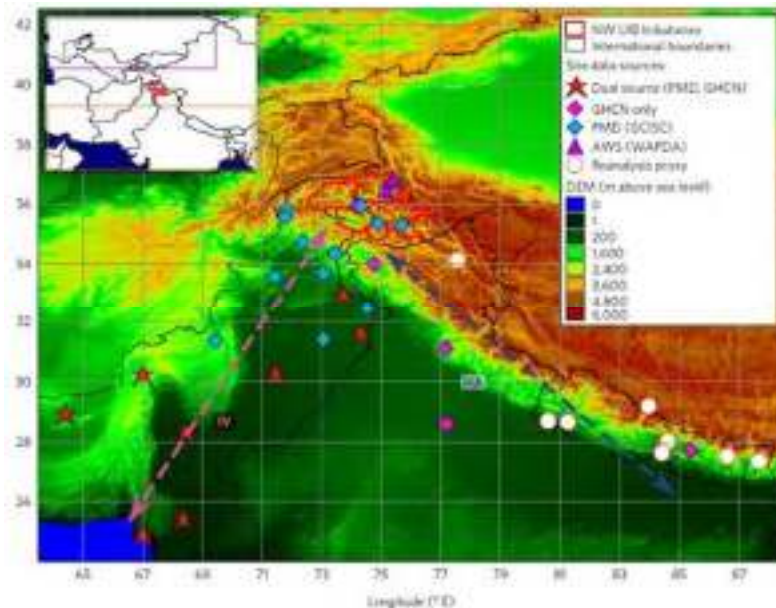


Figure 1. Geographic definition, resulting zonal wind climatologies and conceptual structures for the Karakoram zonal shear (KZS).

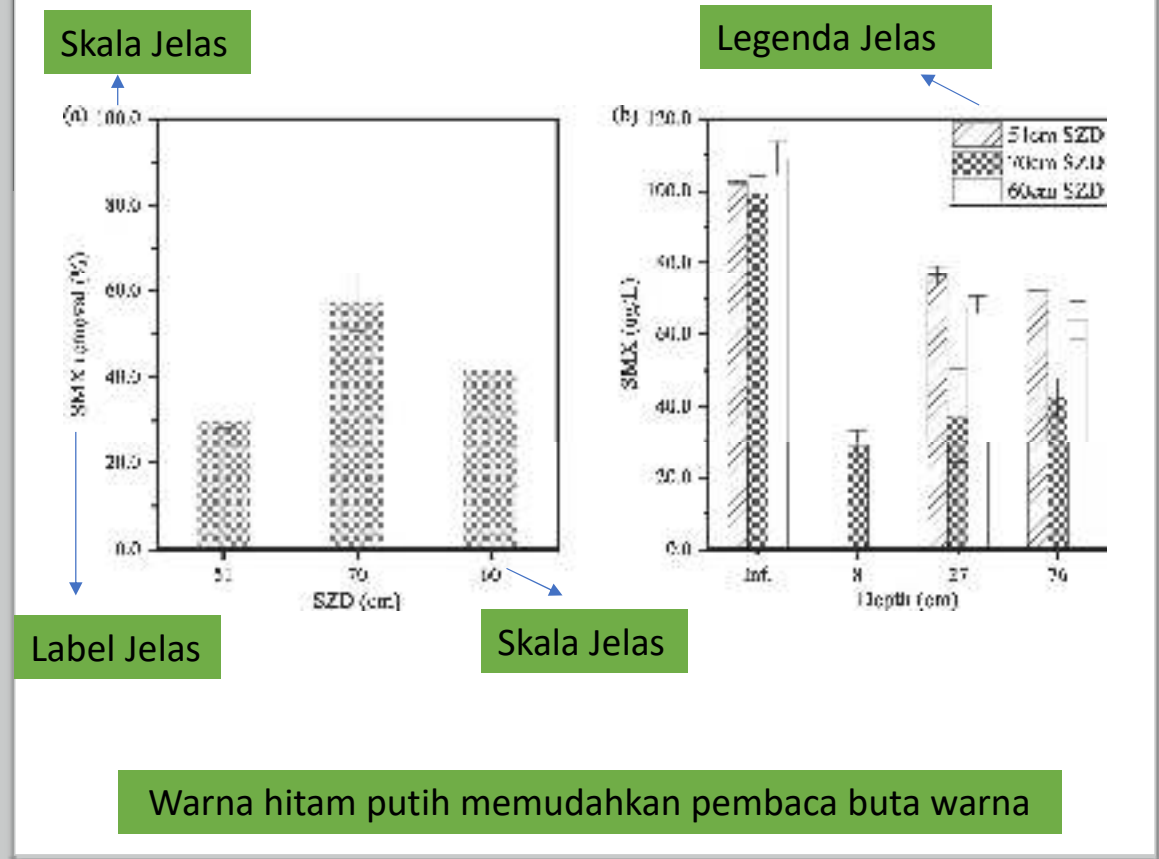
Figure 1 describes locations and data origin for T2m station observations used. NW UIB, northwest Upper Indus Basin; DEM, digital elevation model. T2m station transects are shown as 'IV' (Indus Valley, latitudinal) and 'HA' (Himalayan arc, longitudinal).

Deskripsi Gambar
jelas dan dekat
dengan gambar

Keterangan
gambar
yang jelas

GRAFIK

- Sumbu grafik (axes) harus selalu diberi label
- Memiliki skala, legenda yang jelas.
- Menunjukkan jenis grafik yang jelas
- Perhatikan variasi warna untuk memudahkan pembaca buta warna



TABEL

- Garis vertikal tidak wajib
- Garis horizontal bisa digunakan untuk menandai batas
- Diberi label dengan nomor dan keterangan tabel
- Dapat menambahkan catatan dibawah tabel.
- Deskripsi tabel diletakkan edekat mungkin dengan tabelnya.

TABLE I
LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET

Ultrices	Diam	Mauris
Aliquam	478	3467
Mollis	367	<u>565</u> *
Egestas	473	0
Volutpat	263	354
Imperdiet	4786	33

Non nisi est sit amet facilisis magna etiam tempor orci. Nisi scelerisque eu ultrices vitae auctor eu augue ut. massa tincidunt nunc pulvinar.

* Non curabitur gravida arcu ac tortor dignissim convallis aenean.

UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

Sebutkan nama penyandang dana penelitian

Ucapkan terimakasih kepada orang yang berkontribusi dalam penelitian namun orang tersebut tidak termasuk sebagai penulis

Jangan mengucapkan terimakasih kepada penulis

REFERENSI

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- Komang Gede Wiryawan, **Menjaga Kualitas Substansi Artikel Bidang Ilmu Eksakta**, Penataran & Lokakarya Asistensi Tata Kelola Jurnal Menuju Bereputasi Internasional.
- Jeffrey Robbins, **Scientific Writing**, Pelatihan Penulisan Ilmiah Springer-Nature

TERIMAKASIH
