



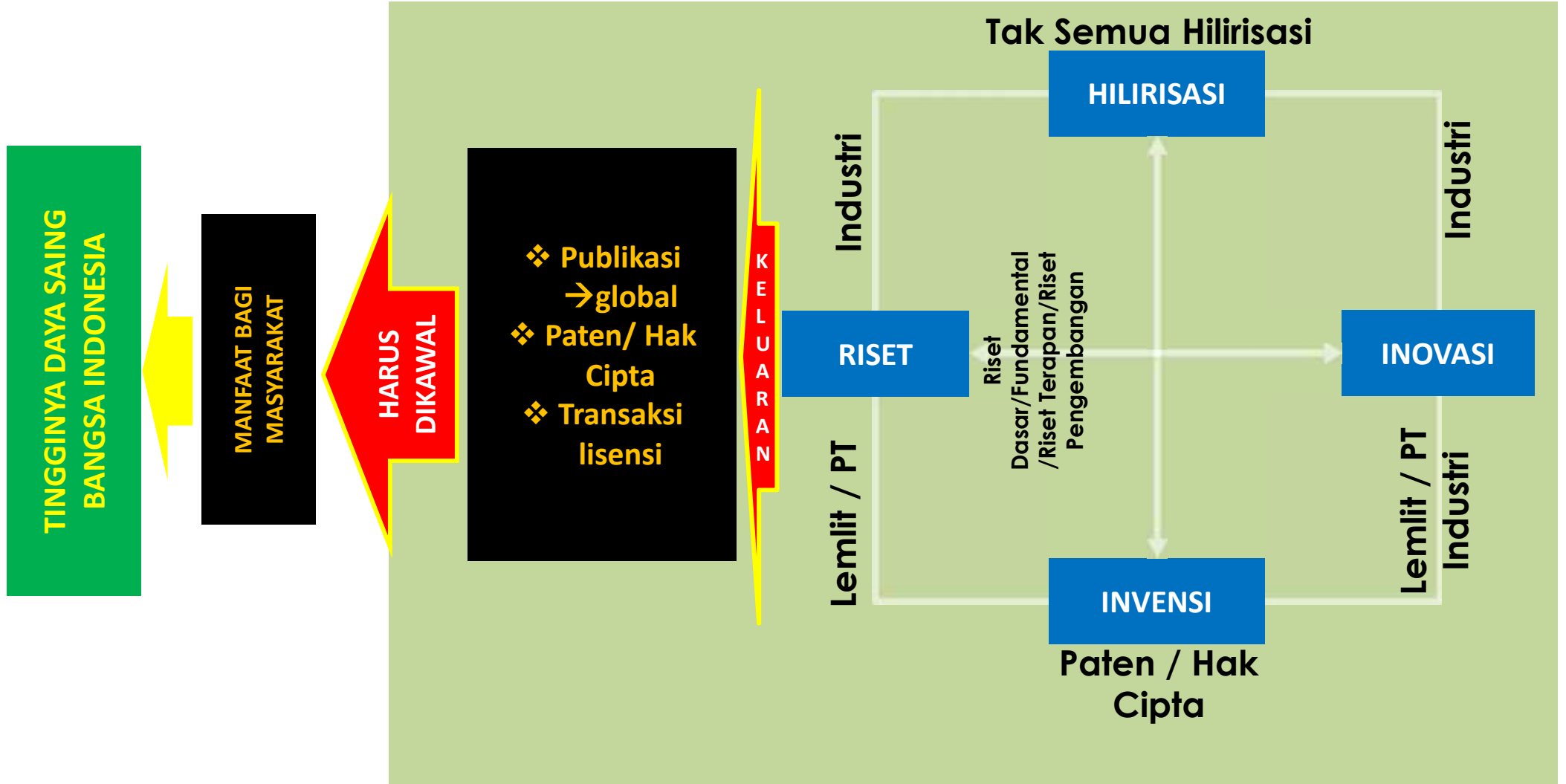
Kebijakan Riset Dalam Mendukung Publikasi Ilmiah International Bereputasi

Ocky Karna Radjasa

Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat
Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan

Kemenristek Dikti

PROSES BISNIS RISET KITA



TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL

PEMBAGIAN PERAN KEDUA DITJEN & LPNK*)



IRL

Technology

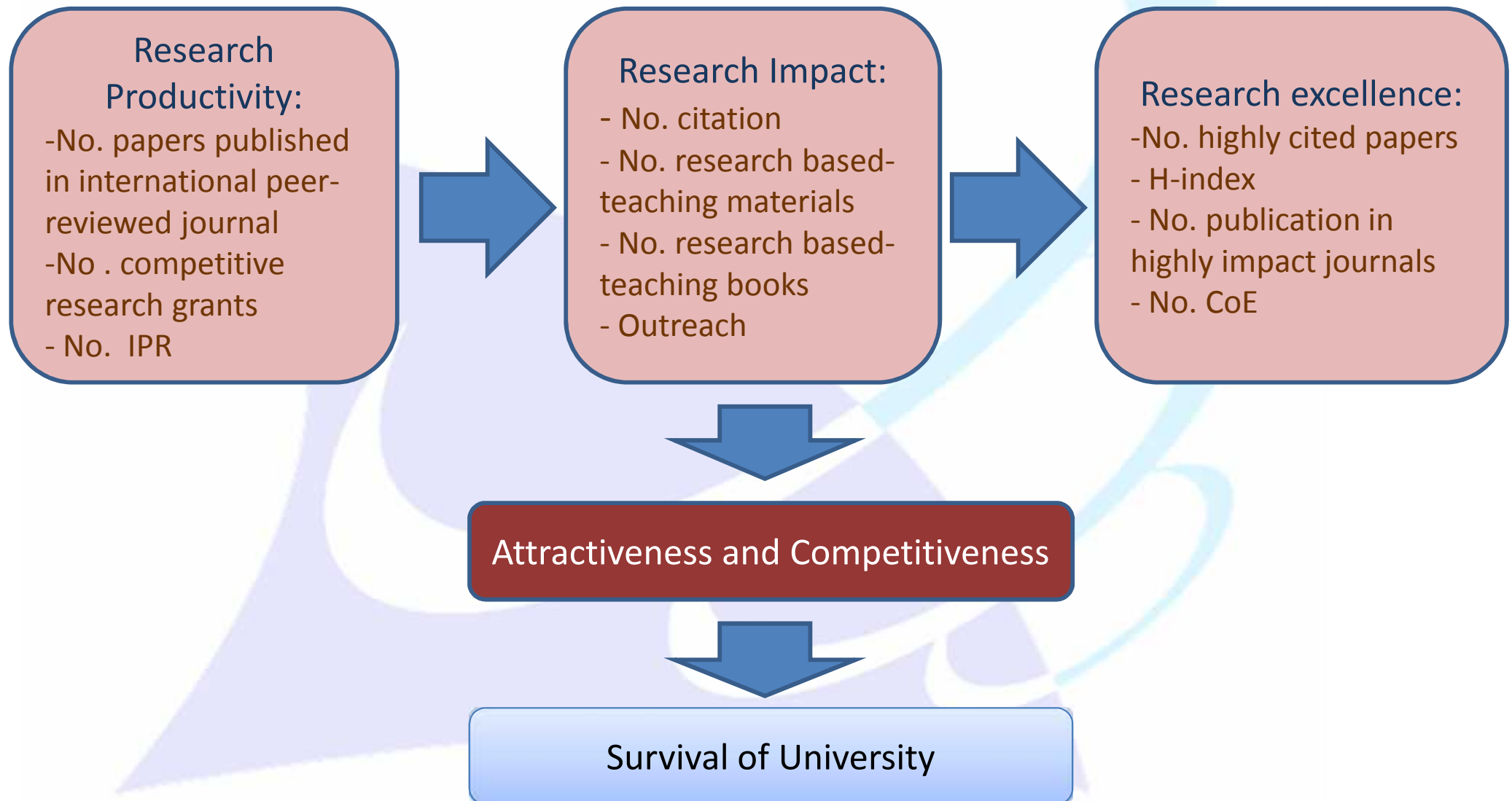
Market

Organization

Partnership

Risk

Targetted outputs of Research in University



H-index

Calculate Your Academic Footprint

Tags: [calculate your academic footprint](#), [citation tracking](#), [research impact](#)

[Overview](#)

[Author Profiles](#)

[Find Publications](#)

[Track Citations](#)

[Count Citations](#)

[Calculate Your h-index](#)

[Help & More](#)

Calculate Your h-index

[Print Page](#)

Search:

This Guide

h-index

- In 2005, physicist Jorge E. Hirsch developed the h-index as a process for *quantifying the output of an individual researcher*.
- Hirsch argues: "I propose the index h, defined as the number of papers with citation number $\leq h$, as a useful index to calculate the scientific output of a researcher" (2005).
- Note that the h-index is one of many available bibliometric measures.

Reference: Hirsch, J. E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 102(46), 16569-16572. doi:10.1073/pnas.0507655102

Key Tools

- Given [Scopus](#) and [Web of Science](#)'s citation-tracking functionality, they also calculate an individual's h-index based on content in a particular database.
- Likewise, Google Scholar collects citations and calculates an author's h-index via the [Google Scholar Citations Profile](#) feature.
- Note that each database may determine a different h-index for the same individual as the content in each database is unique and different.

Calculate Your h-index

- To manually calculate your h-index, organize articles in descending order, based on the number of times they have been cited (*see below example*).
- Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar can also be used to calculate an h-index for that particular citation-tracking database.

Interpreting

In the below example, an author has 8 papers that have been cited 33, 30, 20, 15, 7, 6, 5 and 4 times. This tells us that the author's h-index is 6.

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Citation numbers</u>	
1	33	
2	30	
3	20	
4	15	
5	7	
6	6	= h-index
7	5	
8	4	

Impact factor vs H-index

- The impact factor for a journal is calculated based on a three-year period, and can be considered to be the average number of times published papers are cited up to two years after publication. For example, the impact factor 2009 for a journal would be calculated as follows:

A = the number of times articles published in 2007-8 were cited in indexed journals

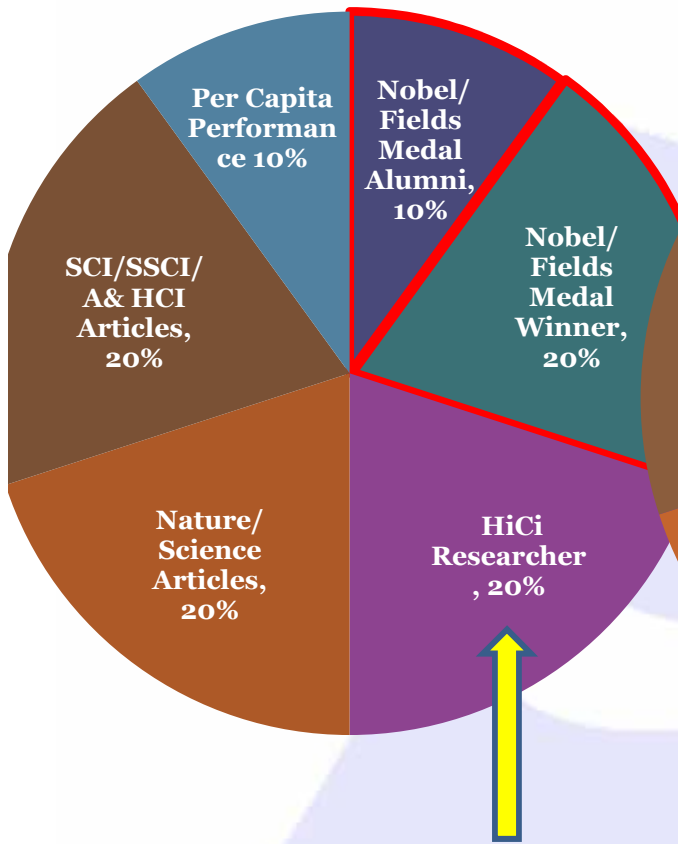
B = the number of articles published in 2007-8

Impact Factor 2009 = A/B

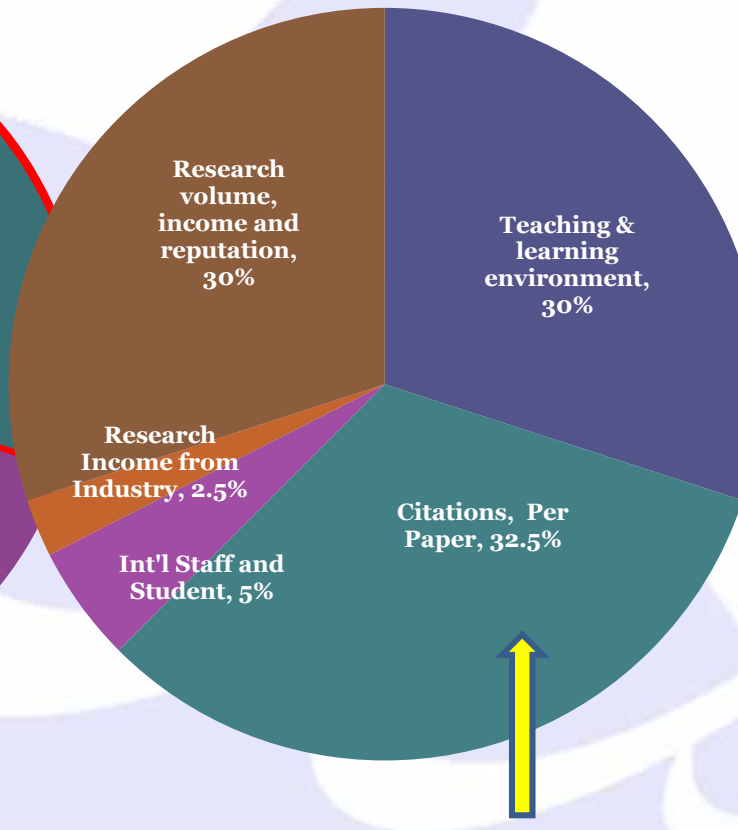
- Microbial Ecology
Impact Factor: 2.558 (2007)
Nature: 36,28; Nature Biotechnology: 23.268

Publikasi dalam sistem ranking PT Dunia

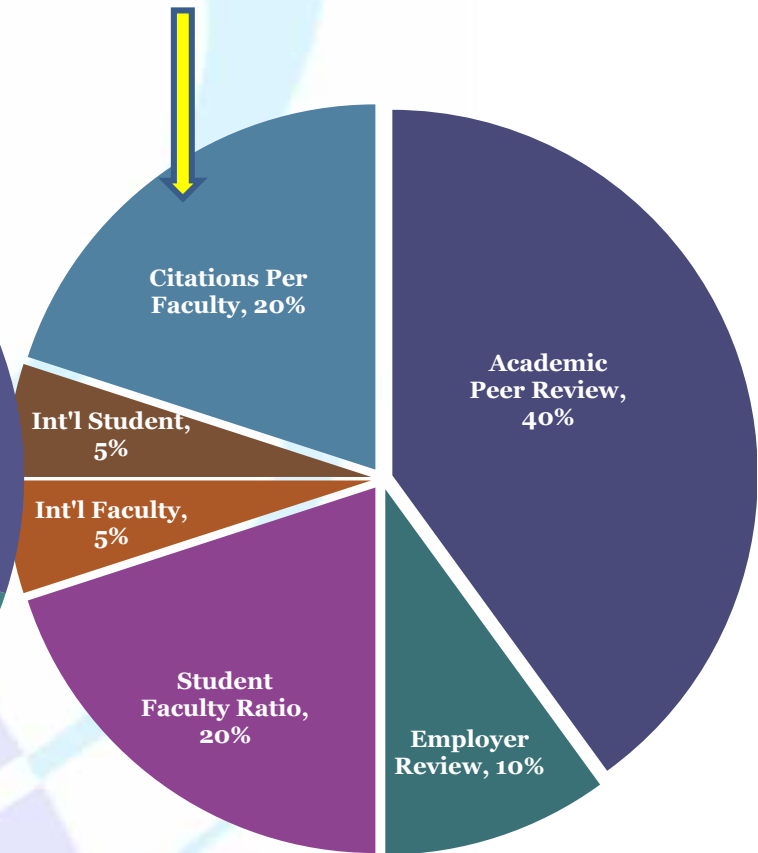
Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU)



QS World University Rankings (QS-WUR)



Times Higher Education of World University Ranking (THE)



THE-QS World University Rankings

International Student 5%

- Score calculated based on the proportion of total students that are international.

International Staff 5%

- Score calculated based on the proportion of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) faculty that are international.

Citation/Staff 20%

- Score based on research performance factored against the size of the research body .
- Five years of publication data with citations from **Scopus**.
- Number of citations is divided by the number of FTE staff to give an indication of the density of research.

Staff/Student 20%

- Score based simply on the student faculty ratio, the higher the number of faculty per student the higher the score.
- Full- and part-time numbers for staff and students obtained; FTEs used throughout as far as possible.

Academic Peer Review 40%

- Academics indicate which field they specialise in and then list up to 30 universities they regard as leaders in this field.
- Composite score drawn from peer review survey (which is divided into five subject areas). Results compiled based on three years' worth of responses totaling 6,354 in 2008.
- Safeguards against individuals voting for their own university strengthened.
- Rise of Asian universities is least apparent in this ranking.

Employer Review 10%

- Score based on responses to employer survey. 2,339 responses in 2008.
- Recruiter names are sourced through QS databases, media partners and partner schools & universities.
- Responses are weighted by region to reach a final score.

THE-QS
Rankings

Target dan Capaian Indikator Program Tahun 2016 (2)

Program Penguatan Kelembagaan

No	Indikator Program	Target 2015	Capaian 2015	% Capaian 2015	Target 2016****)
1	Jumlah Perguruan Tinggi masuk top 500 dunia	2	2	100	3
2	Jumlah Perguruan Tinggi berakreditasi A (Unggul)	29	25	86,27	39
3	Jumlah Taman Sains dan Teknologi (TST) yang dibangun	77	57*)	74,03	100***)
			9**)		
4	Jumlah Taman Sains dan Teknologi yang <i>mature</i>	6	2	33,33	14
5	Pusat Unggulan Iptek	12	19	158,33	15

*) Termasuk dengan Kementerian /Lembaga Lain

***) Dibawah Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi

****) Termasuk dengan Kementerian /Lembaga Lain

*****) Renstra Kemenristekdikti 2015-2019

PAGU ANGGARAN RISTEKDIKTI 2016

Rp **39,66** Triliun

PENDIDIKAN

- Beasiswa mhs Rp **3,7** Triliun (352.000 mhs)
- BOPTN Rp **4,5** Triliun (118 PTN)
- Beasiswa dosen Rp **0,9** Triliun (11.930 dosen)
- Sarpras PT Rp **1,8** Triliun (36 PT)
- PNBPN Rp **10,1** Triliun
- Gaji dan Tunjangan Dosen/Guru Besar/Pegawai Rp **14,7** Triliun
- PHLN Rp **2,1** Triliun
- Prioritas K/L Rp **1,8** Triliun

Rp **0,97** Triliun

LAYANAN UMUM

- **9** Taman Sains
- **900** Karyasiswa
- **15** Prototipe Laik Industri
- **20** Sentra HaKI
- **35** Produk Inovasi
- **235** Paket Hasil Penelitian



PAGU APBN 2016
Rp **40,63**
Triliun

?

PAGU RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN

Rp **1,53** Triliun

?

KERMA DN&LN

KOMITMEN LPDP & ISF

+

SUMBER DANA RISET LAIN → PTNBH (24%), PT BLU 15%, PK SATKER (10%)

KEBIJAKAN MAKRO RISBANG 2016

POTRET KONDISI RISBANG - Memprioritaskan tp ada harapan-	
PENELITI	SARPRAS
ANGGARAN	

- Rencana Induk Riset Nasional**
→ Lebih Fokus dan minimasi tumpang-tindih
- Permen Tingkat Kesiapan Teknologi** → Ukur kekuatan dan Potensi penguasaan tek
- Revisi Peraturan Barang & Jasa** → Perpres, PMK Akun, SBK, Sederhanakan adm keu.
- Selesaikan Revisi UU Paten** → Royalti, proses lbh singkat
- REVISI UU 18/2002** → Hirarki RIRN, Insentif & Sanksi
- Program dan Kegiatan Lain** Sebagai Berikut >>>

MENINGKATKAN PRODUKTIFITAS & RELEVANSI RISBANG

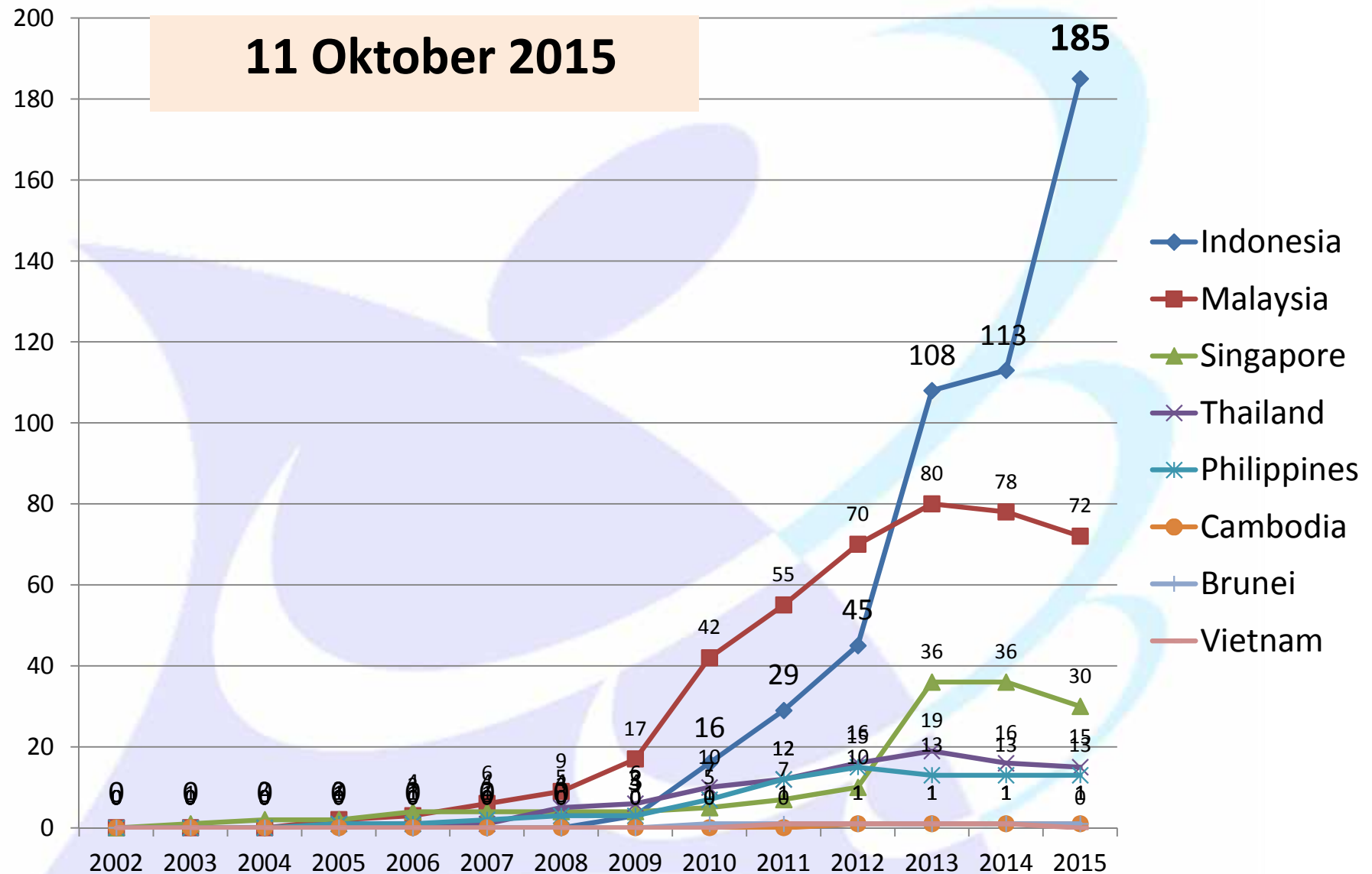
Untuk Capai

Publikasi Internasional	6.229
Paten terdaftar	1.735
Prototipe R&D sd TRL 6	632
Prototipe Laik Industri - TRL 7	15

Mendekati Prestasi Anggota MEA
Bermanfaat Bagi & Mensejahterakan Masyarakat



Jurnal Digital Di Asia



KINERJA PENELITIAN PT

VS

STANDAR NASIONAL PENELITIAN

STANDAR HASIL

1



KINERJA PENGABDIAN PT

VS

STANDAR NASIONAL PENGABDIAN

Komponen
Jumlah Luaran Pengabdian:
• Teknologi Tepat Guna
• Model/Prototype
• Desain/Karya Seni
• Rekayasa Sosial
• Buku Ajar/Buku Teks (Ber-ISBN)
• Jumlah makalah dalam publikasi internasional
• Jumlah makalah dalam publikasi nasional
• Jumlah makalah dalam publikasi lokal PT
• Jumlah tulisan dalam media massa
• Bahan training
• Unit Usaha
Jumlah Luaran Pengabdian Lainnya:
- Paten
- Paten Sederhana
- Perlindungan Varietas Tanaman
- Hak Cipta
- Merek Dagang
- Rahasia Dagang
- Desain Produk Industri
- Indikasi Geografis
- Perlindungan Topografi Sirkuit Terpadu
Jumlah Pemakalah dalam Forum Ilmiah sebagai Pembicara
- Internasional
- Nasional
- Regional
Jumlah Pemakalah dalam Forum Ilmiah sebagai Pembicara
- Internasional
- Nasional

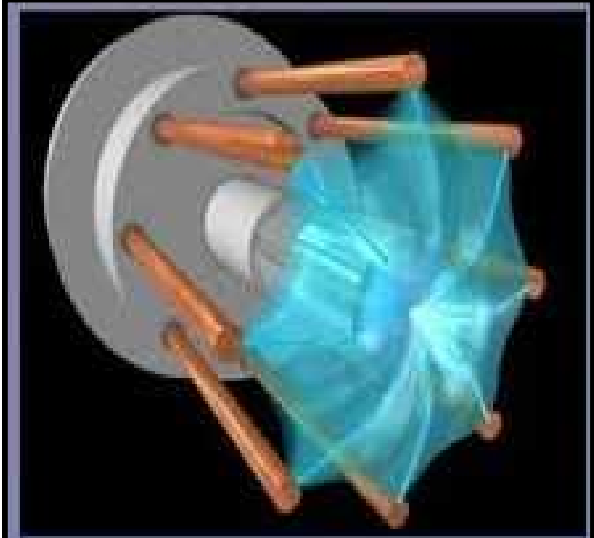
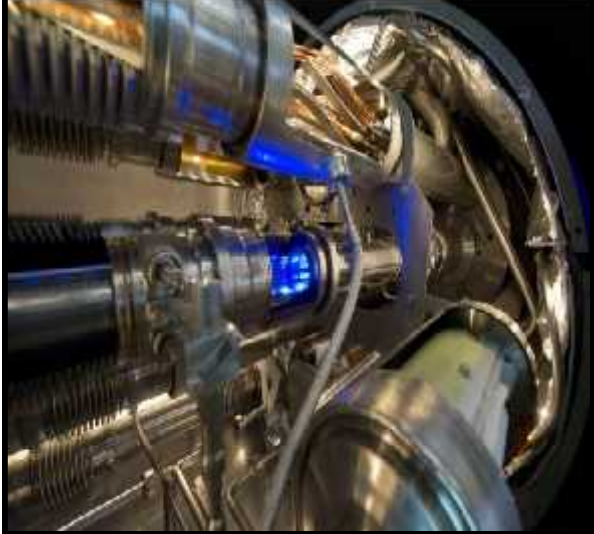


STANDAR HASIL

1

Scopus-indexed publications

- Research article
- Review
- Short Communication
- Proceeding
- Book/book chapter



RISET



PUBLIKASI & PATEN



**INDONESIA HARUS JUARA
TAHUN 2020**

Jurnal Indonesia Terindeks Scopus

Country	2011	2015
Malaysia	46	79
Thailand	26	26
Philiphine	13	22
Indonesia	8	25

JUMLAH JURNAL TERAKREDITASI DAN PROGRAM PENINGKATAN JUMLAH JURNAL

Jurnal	2014
Akreditasi Nasional (DIKTI)	158
Terindeks Internasional	25

**BANTUAN TATA KELOLA
JURNAL ELEKTRONIK**

Jurnal	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Akreditasi Nasional	178	218	275	345	415
Terindeks Internasional	25	36	45	56	65



BANTUAN TATA KELOLA JURNAL ELEKTRONIK

SOLUSI/INTERVERENSI	TUJUAN INTERVERENSI
Workshop Pengembangan Jurnal Elektronik & Pengelolaannya	Meningkatkan kemampuan tata kelola jurnal elektronik
Pengembangan Indonesian Citation Index (ICI)	Meningkatkan mutu dan jumlah jurnal terakreditasi/terindeks internasional
Pelatihan Penulisan Karya Ilmiah	Meningkatkan kemampuan dosen mempublikasi di jurnal nasional dan internasional
Hibah Internasionalisasi Jurnal	Meningkatkan jumlah jurnal terindeks internasional
Hibah Jurnal Terindeks (Scopus, Thomson, DOAJ)	Meningkatkan jumlah jurnal terindeks internasional
Workshop Internasionalisasi Jurnal	Meningkatkan jumlah jurnal terindeks internasional
Penyusunan Instrumen Akreditasi Jurnal Elektronik	Meningkatkan mutu dan jumlah jurnal terakreditasi
Insentif untuk publikasi internasional	Meningkatkan jumlah publikasi dosen di jurnal internasional
Langganan E-Journals	Meningkatkan kualitas riset dan publikasi dosen

PENGHARGAAN PUBLIKASI ILMIAH INTERNASIONAL

- Memberikan penghargaan kepada periset dan/atau kelompok periset yang berhasil mempublikasikan karya ilmiahnya di jurnal internasional (yang terindeks oleh lembaga bereputasi Internasional).
- Memacu periset Indonesia untuk menulis di jurnal-jurnal internasional yang pada akhirnya meningkatkan jumlah publikasi ilmiah internasional dari periset Indonesia.

PERSYARATAN

1. Memiliki artikel ilmiah yang **telah diterbitkan di jurnal internasional** terindeks oleh lembaga bereputasi Internasional (berstatus *published*) dalam periode waktu 5 (lima) tahun terakhir.
2. Artikel ilmiah yang diusulkan ditulis dalam bahasa PBB (Inggris, Perancis, Spanyol, Cina, atau Arab);
3. Artikel ilmiah yang diusulkan dapat merupakan bagian dari tesis atau disertasi;
4. Artikel ilmiah yang diusulkan memuat nama institusi Indonesia (baik sebagai alamat/asal/almamater pengusul ataupun institusi pendukung/obyek riset);
5. Artikel ilmiah yang telah mendapatkan PPII dari LPDP tidak dapat diusulkan kembali;
5. **Pengusul merupakan penulis utama** (bagi kelompok periset);
6. Pengusul **diperbolehkan mengajukan lebih dari satu** artikel ilmiah pada masa seleksi yang sama; dan
7. Pengusul **diperbolehkan menerima lebih dari satu** penghargaan pada masa seleksi yang sama (apabila memenuhi persyaratan dan kriteria penilaian)

PENDAFTARAN

pendaftaran secara online melalui

www.lpdp.kemenkeu.go.id

dengan mengunggah berkas:

1. Artikel ilmiah;
2. Bukti impact factor jurnal ilmiah (*print screen*);
3. Bukti jumlah sitasi artikel ilmiah (*print screen*);
4. Surat pernyataan bebas plagiarisme bermaterai cukup.

KRITERIA PENILAIAN PENGHARGAAN

Nilai penghargaan sebinggi-tingginya **Rp50.000.000 (lima puluh juta rupiah)**

1. Peringkat/mutu jurnal yang menerbitkan artikel ilmiah (terindeks lembaga bereputasi Internasional) dan terdaftar dalam lembaga pemeringkat jurnal dunia;
2. Impact Factor jurnal minimal 0,1 (nol koma satu);
3. Jumlah sitasi artikel ilmiah sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) sampai dengan 3 (tiga);
4. Bebas Plagiarisme yang dituangkan dalam surat pernyataan;
5. Substansi artikel ilmiah mencerminkan adanya kontribusi terhadap pengembangan khazanah ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, dan budaya, serta dapat dimanfaatkan untuk kepentingan Indonesia.

Nilai penghargaan sebinggi-tingginya **Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah)**

1. Peringkat/mutu jurnal yang menerbitkan artikel ilmiah (terindeks lembaga bereputasi Internasional) dan terdaftar dalam lembaga pemeringkat jurnal dunia;
2. Impact Factor jurnal minimal 5 (lima);
3. Jumlah sitasi artikel ilmiah sekurang-kurangnya 3 (tiga);
4. Bebas Plagiarisme yang dituangkan dalam surat pernyataan;
5. Substansi artikel ilmiah mencerminkan adanya kontribusi terhadap pengembangan khazanah ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, dan budaya, serta dapat dimanfaatkan untuk kepentingan Indonesia.

Periode pendaftaran	Periode penilaian	Pengumuman pemenang
1 Februari s.d. 30 Maret	10 Mei s.d. 19 Mei	20 Mei
1 Juni s.d. 30 Juli	31 Juli s.d. 16 Agustus	17 Agustus

Scientific Misconduct

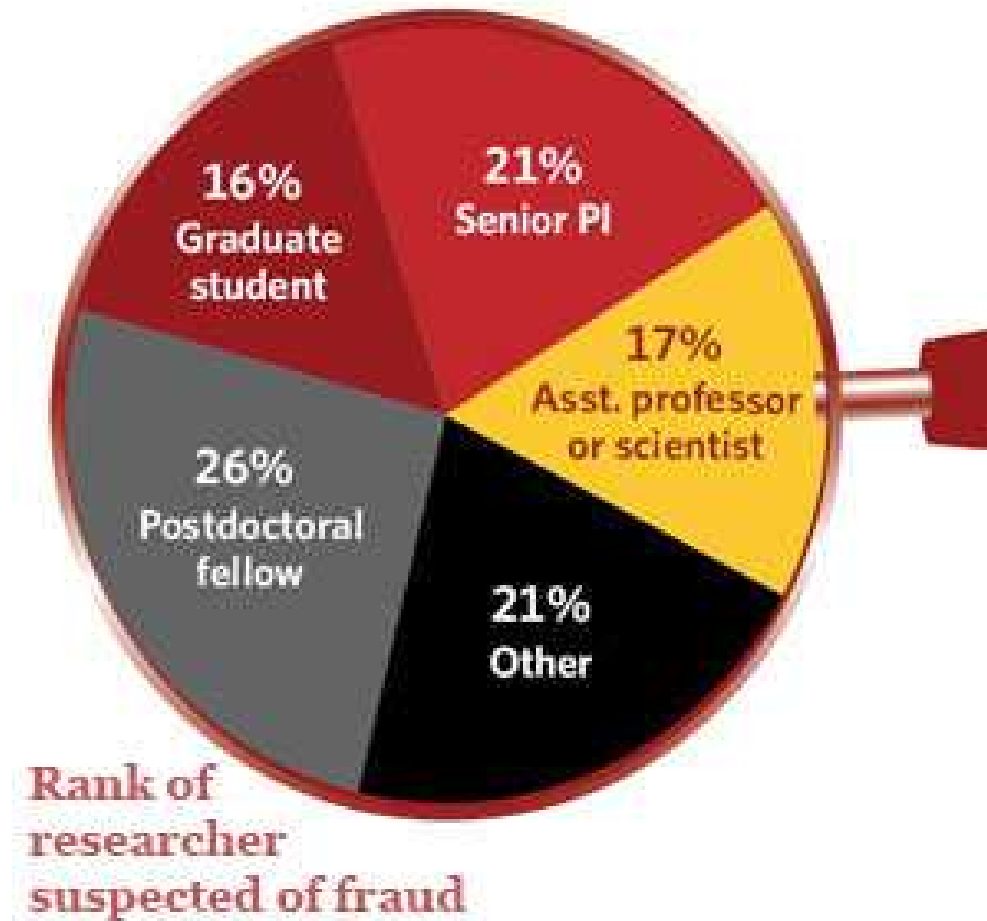
- **Fabrication** is making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- **Falsification** is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
- **Plagiarism** is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit

Why does misconduct happen?

- Publish or Perish Pressure
- Desire to “get ahead”
- Personal problems
- Grant or gone
- Cultural Differences



Who commits scientific misconduct?



A. Gawrylewski (2009) *The Scientist* 23:67.

Retracted Publications: The Hidden World of Biomedical Literature

Merle Rosenzweig*, Anna Ercoli Schnitzer, Katy Mahraj, and Irina Zeylikovich
University of Michigan Taubman Health Sciences Library

ARTICLE IN PRESS

MUTRES-0448, No. of Pages 7

Available online at www.elsevier.com/locate/jautneu

ScienceDirect

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) (2006) 10, 100–114

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

www.elsevier.com/locate/jautneu

1

2

3 The biochemical basis and treatment of autism: Interactions between

4 mercury, transsulfuration, and androgens ☆

5 David A. Geier ^a, Mark R. Geier ^{b,*}

6 ^a The Institute of Clinical Abnormal Child Psychology, MD 20855, USA

7 ^b The Children's University of Arkansas, 4400 Spring St., Little Rock, AR 72205, USA

8 Received 1 September 2006; accepted 23 September 2006

9

10 Abstract

11 Impairments in social interaction and communication, repetitive behaviors, restricted interests, talents, and sensory

12 dysfunction characterize autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). It has been hypothesized that there is a genetic component to

13 some ASDs, but recent studies have also suggested that some ASDs are developmentally environmentally factors. Mercury, arsenite,

14 and lead are neurotoxic, neurodegenerative, and highly neurotoxic. In addition, autism, which is associated with ASDs,

15 and certain forms of autism are associated with dysfunction in the transsulfuration and androgen pathways that are

16 directly characteristic with the biochemical basis of some ASDs, and would be expected to correlate with the behavioral

17 symptoms associated with autism. In addition, blockade of androgen synthesis by the transsulfuration pathway in

18 ASDs, LUPRON® therapy has been widely reported to be associated with a significant clinical amelioration in

19 a large cohort of ASDs of various age groups. This observation is associated with a significant clinical amelioration in

20 impulsivity, inactivity, aggression, self-harm, and sexual behaviors, and infidelity behaviors that frequently accompany

21 ASDs.

22 © 2006 Published by Elsevier B.V.

23

24 **Keywords:** Autism; Spectrum Disorders; Transsulfuration; Androgens

25

26

27 Contents

28 1. Introduction to autism disorders 100

29 2. Mercury, arsenite, and lead and autism disorders 100

30 3. Etiologic markers of altered mercury, lead, and arsenite in autism disorders 100

31 4. Transsulfuration and androgen pathway markers in autism disorders 100

32 5. Transsulfuration and androgen pathway dysfunction in autism disorders 100

33

34 ☆ Subject area of interest: Dr. Mark R. Geier has been an important research contributor in several biological areas related to the clinical National

35 Institute of Health (NIH) program Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) and related conditions. David Geier has been a consultant in several biological areas related to the

36 NIH/NIJCP and related programs. Dr. Mark R. Geier and David Geier jointly have a patent pending for the treatment of autistic disorders.

37 * Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 501 683 9838; fax: +1 501 683 1342.

38 E-mail address: mgier@uark.edu (M.R. Geier).

39 ISSN 1526-8959/\$ - see front matter © 2006 Published by Elsevier B.V.

40 doi:10.1016/j.autneu.2006.09.014

41

42 Some new this article as: David A. Geier, Mark R. Geier, The biochemical basis and treatment of autism: Interactions between mercury,

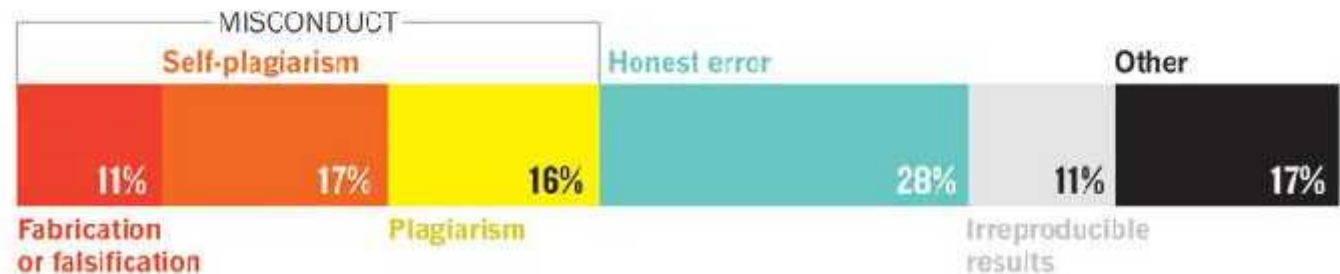
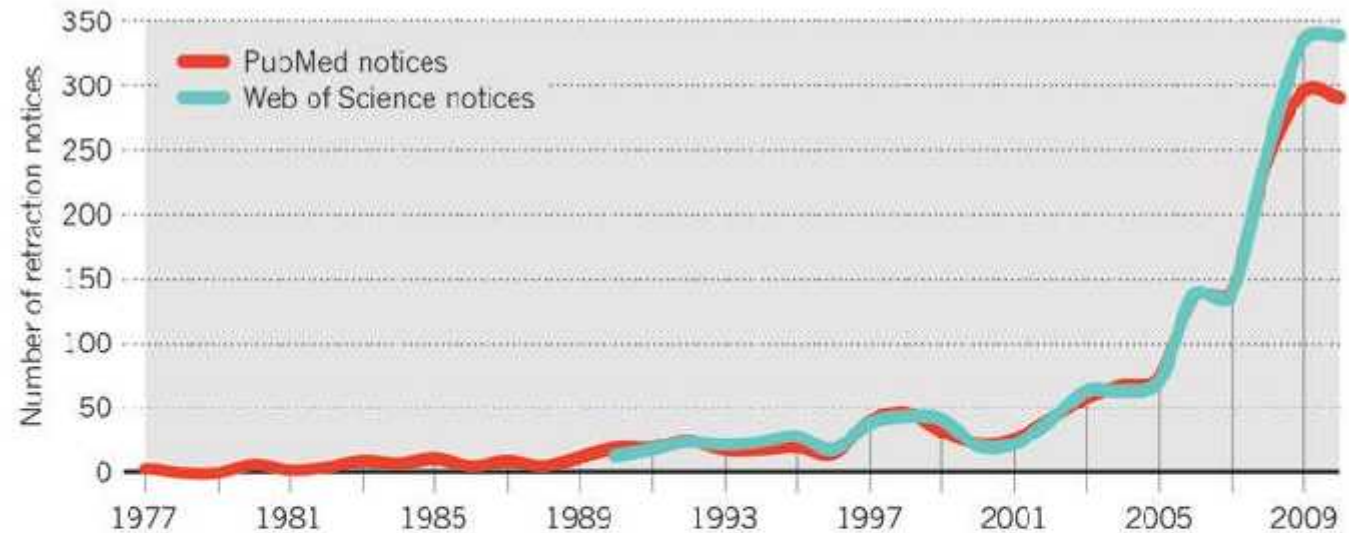
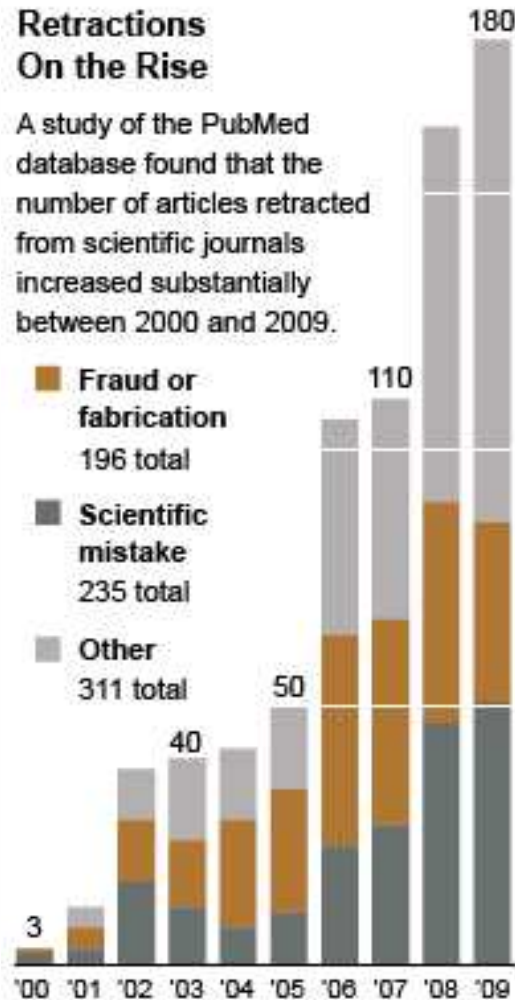
43 transsulfuration, and androgens, *Autism Spectrum Disorders* (2006) doi:10.1016/j.autneu.2006.09.014



Retractions on the rise, But is misconduct also on the rise?

Retractions On the Rise

A study of the PubMed database found that the number of articles retracted from scientific journals increased substantially between 2000 and 2009.



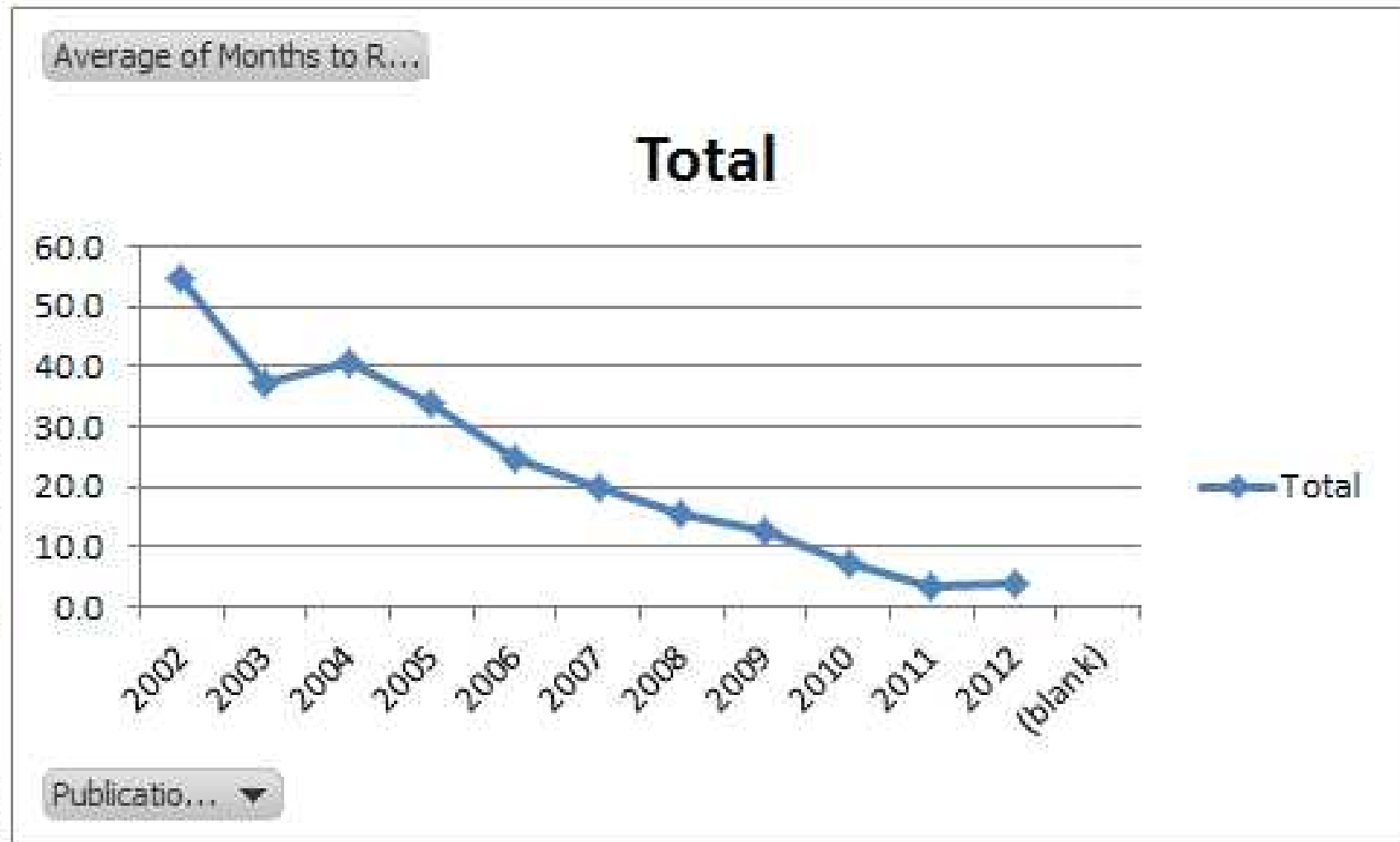
Carl Zimmer, NYTimes (2012) summarizing

Steen. *Journal of Medical Ethics*
Retractions in the scientific literature: is the incidence of research fraud increasing

Ricahrd Van Noorden, *Nature* (2011)
 summarizing

Wager & Williams. *Journal Medical Ethics*
Why and how do journals retract articles? An analysis of Medline retractions 1988–2008

Results: Average of Months to Retraction



Terima Kasih atas perhatiannya



**MINISTRY OF RESEARCH,
TECHNOLOGY AND HIGHER
EDUCATION**

