

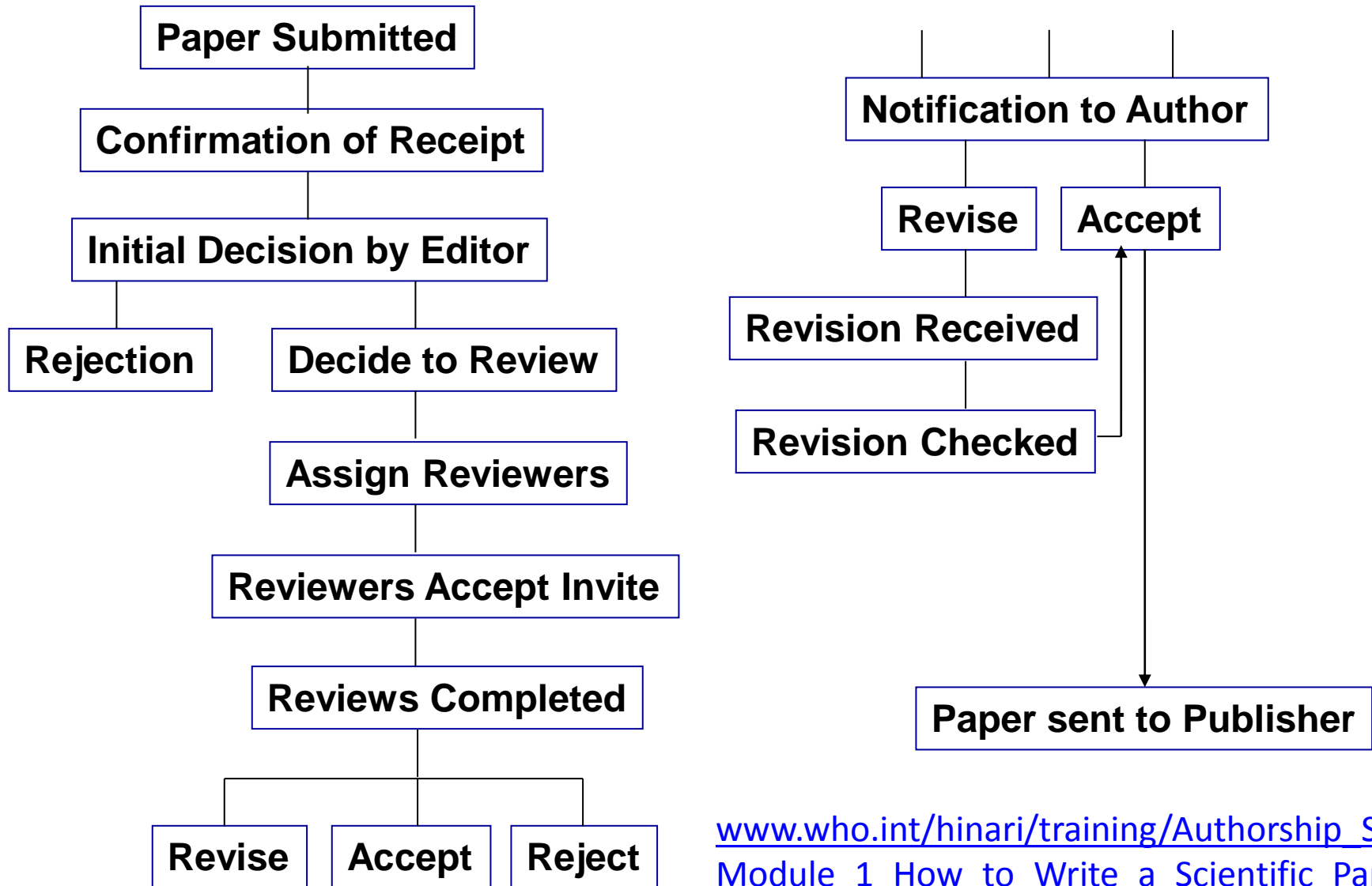
PENYIAPAN MANUSKRIP BERKUALITAS

Heru Susanto
LPPM, Universitas Diponegoro

Jenis Publikasi

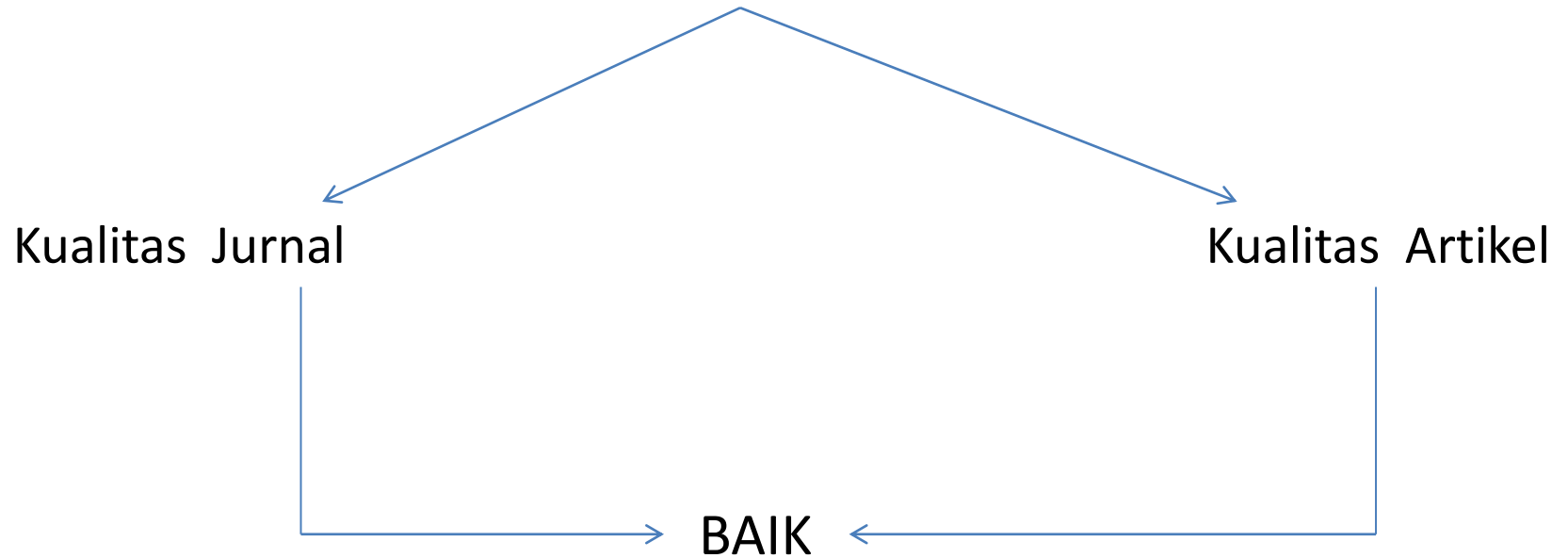
- ❑ Artikel dalam Jurnal: review, penelitian, short communciation, letter to editor
 - ❑ Artikel dalam Prosiding Konferensi
 - ❑ Buku Serial
 - ❑ Buku, book chapter
 - ❑ Publikasi Perdagangan
 - ❑ Laporan
-

Overview of Peer Review Process



www.who.int/hinari/training/Authorship_Skills_Module_1_How_to_Write_a_Scientific_Paper_2010_04.ppt

PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH DALAM JURNAL



Proses Publikasi

RESEARCH

- Curiosity
- Relevant or complement to others
- Any special thing(s)?
- State of the art
- Any novelty(ies)

PUBLICATION

- What should be written about (topic)
- Finding the right journal for your paper
- Obtaining guidelines for authors
- Prepare your paper

Makes readers grasp the *scientific significance*
EASILY: both content and presentation

What Should be written

HAKEKAT
PUBLIKASI:
PENGEM-
BANGAN
IPTEK(S)



Determine if you are ready to publish

You should consider publishing if you have information that advances understanding in a specific research field

This could be in the form of:

- Presenting new, original results or methods
- Rationalizing, refining, or reinterpreting published results
- Reviewing or summarizing a particular subject or field



If you are ready to publish, a strong manuscript is what is needed next

What Should be written (Topic)

- Write about something we know
- Write about something that has novelty(s) ... research and thought/review.

Research:

- Going beyond personal experience, thoughts, feelings, and opinions that do not refer to other sources of information
 - Some subjects require us to go beyond our personal knowledge and experience
- Type of paper
 - Full articles/original article
 - Short communication/letters
 - Review/perspective
 - Who should be involved and the order

Scientific Paper

- ❑ Laporan tertulis dan diterbitkan yang menggambarkan **original research results or studies**
 - ❑ Ditulis dan dipublikasikan dengan **cara tertentu** (tradisi, editorial, etika ilmiah) ... **scientific misconduct**
 - ❑ Diterbitkan di **Jurnal yang baik**
 - ❑ Publikasi ilmiah primer berisi informasi yang memadai untuk dapat: **mengkaji hasil penelitian, mengulangi percobaan, mengevaluasi proses intelektual, mengimplementasikan hasil riset**
 - ❑ Diterbitkan dengan melalui proses **peer-review**
 - ❑ Makalah ilmiah, dalam bentuk yang sama atau **sedikit diubah, tidak boleh diterbitkan lebih dari satu kali**
-

Research misconduct?:

The Department of Health and Human Services defines research misconduct as:

Fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research results.

Fabrication: making up results and recording or reporting them

Falsification: manipulation of research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting results such that the research is not accurately represented in the record.

Plagiarism: the appropriation of another's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving proper credit.

Authorship, Ownership, Conflict of interest, etc.

Memilih Jurnal: Scientific Journal

- a **scientific journal** is a **periodical** publication intended to **further the progress of science**, usually by reporting new research*
- a **periodical** that serves as a source of **scientific information** and means of scientific communication**

Type of Scientific Journal (in Indonesia)

- International (reputable and others)
- Nationally accredited (DIKTI & LIPI)
- National
- Others

*Wikipedia

**<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com>

International journal

International journal means more than one country or nation is involved within journal activities ... peer reviewed

(General)

- Peer reviewed
- Diversity of the countries and the topics covered (Authors, papers, editors, etc.)
- The journal covers many interests in common/general interest
- International audience (International circulation)

(DIKTI, existing)

- Editorial board berasal dari berbagai negara serta berdomisili di negaranya
 - Bahasa yang digunakan bahasa PBB
 - Terbit secara teratur dan beredar di berbagai negara
-

Selecting the International Journal

- Search the journal using journal finder
- Check the aims and scope of the journal to see if your article is a good fit (see the published articles)
- Check the journal reputation (Indexation, Impact factor, citation, etc. ... ISI Thomson)
- Consider questionable journals ... better to avoid them. E.g.,:
<https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>
- Submit to only one journal at a time: scientific misconduct

Guide to Publication: Selecting the Int. Journal

Journal database

e.g.:

www.scimagojr.com

Scopus.com

Scencedirect.com

**Publishing Connect**
Partnering with the Global Research Community

Choosing the right journal

Investigate all candidate journals on Elsevier.com to find out:

- Aims and scope
- Accepted types of articles
- Readership
- Current hot topics
- go through the abstracts of recent publications



Volume 65, Issues 21-22, Pages 900-1000 (23 May 2011)

Potential impact of drugs of abuse on mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV in the era of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)

Editorial Board: [Hirotsugu Furuta](#), [Rao S. Rapra](#), [Paul Schöer](#) and [David Shuffell](#) (Editors)

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Editorial: [Potential impact of drugs of abuse on mother-to-child transmission \(MTCT\) of HIV in the era of highly active antiretroviral therapy \(HAART\)](#)

Editorial: [Mother-to-child transmission of HIV in sub-Saharan Africa: Past, present and future challenges](#)

Editorial: [Editorial: Table of Contents](#)



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Impact Factor: 2.010

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Special Issues: [Graphene Surfaces and Interfaces](#)



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ELSEVIER

Guide to Publication: Selecting the Int. Journal

The screenshot shows the Scopus website interface. At the top, there is a browser tab labeled "Scopus - Document search" and the address bar shows "www.scopus.com". The Scopus logo is on the left, and navigation links for "Scopus", "SciVal", and "He" are on the right. Below the logo is a navigation bar with "Search", "Alerts", and "Lists" tabs. The "Search" tab is active, showing a "Document search" section with links for "Author search", "Affiliation search", and "Advanced search", along with "Browse Sources" and "Compare journals". The search bar contains the text "Search for..." with an example "Eg., 'heart attack' AND stress". A dropdown menu is set to "Article Title, Abstract, Keywords". Below the search bar are options to "Add search field" and "Limit to:". The "Limit to:" section includes "Date Range (inclusive)" with radio buttons for "Published" (selected) and "Added to Scopus in the last" (7 days), and "Document Type" set to "ALL". There are also "Subject Areas" with checkboxes for "Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles .)", "Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles . 100% Medline coverage)", "Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles .)", and "Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles .)".

Scopus - Document search x +

www.scopus.com

Scopus SciVal | He

Search Alerts Lists

Document search | Author search | Affiliation search | Advanced search Browse Sources Compare journals

Search for... *Eg., "heart attack" AND stress* Article Title, Abstract, Keywords

+ Add search field

Limit to:

Date Range (inclusive)

Published All years to Present

Added to Scopus in the last 7 days

Document Type

ALL

Subject Areas

Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles .)

Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles . 100% Medline coverage)

Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles .)

Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles .)

[Who uses Scopus](#)

[Content](#)

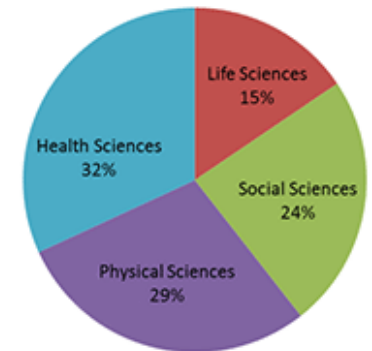
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Content

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Scopus publications
per Subject Area



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[Journal Title List](#)



[Book Title List](#)

Terindek

Nasional Terakreditasi

- Identitas Jurnal: Nama, Scope, Informasi terbitan, Jenis artikel, Indeksasi
- Editorial board
- Cara/mekanisme pengiriman artikel
- Author guideline (Petunjuk penulisan artikel)
- Keberkalaan penerbitan
- Ketersediaan online
- Konsistensi online vs. Hard copy
- Diversiti penulis
- Konsistensi penulisan di antara artikel (kepatuhan terhadap petunjuk)
- Sample issue jika tidak open akses

<http://blog.scopus.com/posts/titles-indexed-in-scopus-check-before-you-publish>

Daftar judul sampai tahun 2015 bisa diperoleh melalui link berikut:


https://www.elsevier.com/data/assets/excel/doc/0015/91122/title_list.xlsx

Bisa juga menggunakan link

<http://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php> →

data sejauh ini hanya sampai 2014

Related product

 [Download data \(Excel .xlsx\)](#)

1 - 50 of 479 << First | < Previous | Next > | Last >>



SJR is developed by:



	Title	Type	SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2014)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc.	Country
1	International Organization	j	Q1 5,420	94	44	75	3.032	281	73	2,92	68,91	
2	International Security	j	Q1 4,395	72	23	102	1.606	271	60	4,15	69,83	
3	Criminology	j	Q1 3,536	88	27	99	2.312	422	96	3,36	85,63	
4	Journal of Criminal Justice	j	Q1 2,292	42	60	176	4.453	585	163	3,32	74,22	
5	Journal of Quantitative Criminology	j	Q1 2,012	50	57	80	3.409	206	76	2,40	59,81	
6	Yale Law Journal	j	Q1 1,922	50	70	162	15.098	280	142	1,90	215,69	
7	Harvard Law Review	j	Q1 1,871	47	145	211	16.358	251	112	1,99	112,81	
8	Stanford Law Review	j	Q1 1,870	44	28	84	8.396	144	69	1,98	299,86	
9	Justice Quarterly	j	Q1 1,817	47	82	125	3.036	233	109	2,12	37,02	
10	Columbia Law Review	j	Q1 1,783	41	39	141	13.154	187	108	1,60	337,28	
11	Washington Quarterly	j	Q1 1,774	29	46	128	1.417	141	125	1,02	30,80	
12	California Law Review	j	Q1 1,732	34	31	106	6.228	153	105	1,17	200,90	
13	Virginia Law Review	j	Q1 1,655	35	27	114	3.236	152	114	1,21	119,85	
14	Journal of Experimental Criminology	j	Q1 1,649	25	29	76	1.834	174	67	1,24	63,24	
15	Georgetown Law Journal	j	Q1 1,628	29	44	139	5.746	209	134	1,45	130,59	
16	University of	j	Q1 1,515	20	44	104	6.000	160	100	1,50	160,70	

Guide to Publication

Obtaining guidelines for authors ... menulis artikel harus mengikuti pedoman

- ❑ Each journal has its own house style and idiosyncrasies about layout and presentation; sadly, many papers get returned unread because author guidelines have been ignored.
- ❑ Check the Guide for Authors which will include information on the type of articles accepted, editorial team contacts, graphics specification, acceptable language and article length
- ❑ Few editors are willing to forward manuscripts to reviewers, which fail to conform to guidelines.
- ❑ Fortunately, most journals are very prescriptive and generally provide extensive details on how to prepare a manuscript.

Manuscripts must be typed, word processed with a size 12 font

- ✓ Use double spacing, and type on one side only
- ✓ Number all pages
- ✓ Wide margins (this will be detailed)
- ✓ Abstract (follow key headings and adhere to word count), etc.

Writing/prepare the paper

- Preparing your paper using the Journal's Guide for Authors**
- Four of the most common mistakes made include papers that are submitted without a clear and logical structure, failure to state the aims/purpose of the article, lack of in-depth review of the literature or conclusions that are disproportionate to the results from data analysis.
- Use “free facilities” to help you preparing the manuscript

Writing/prepare the paper

General structure of a research article

- Title
 - Abstract
 - Keywords
-
- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussions
-
- Conclusions
 - Acknowledgements
 - References
 - Supplementary Data

Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

Journal space is not unlimited.
Make your article as concise as possible.

Four of the most common mistakes made include : (i) papers without a clear and logical structure, (ii) failure to state the aims/purpose of the article, (iii & iv) lack of in-depth review of the literature or conclusions that are disproportionate to the results from data analysis

Penulisan Artikel ilmiah

- ❑ Dibutuhkan kejelasan (clarity)

Karya ilmiah pengetahuan baru penulisan ilmiah menuntut ... kejelasan mutlak

- ❑ Dilakukan dengan tertata (e.g., IMRAD = introduction, method, results and discussion)

1) Apa yang dipelajari? Jawabannya adalah **Introduction**

2) Bagaimana masalah dipelajari? Jawabannya adalah **Method**

3) Apa temuan? Jawabannya adalah **Results**

4) Apa artinya temuan ini? Jawabannya adalah **Discussion**

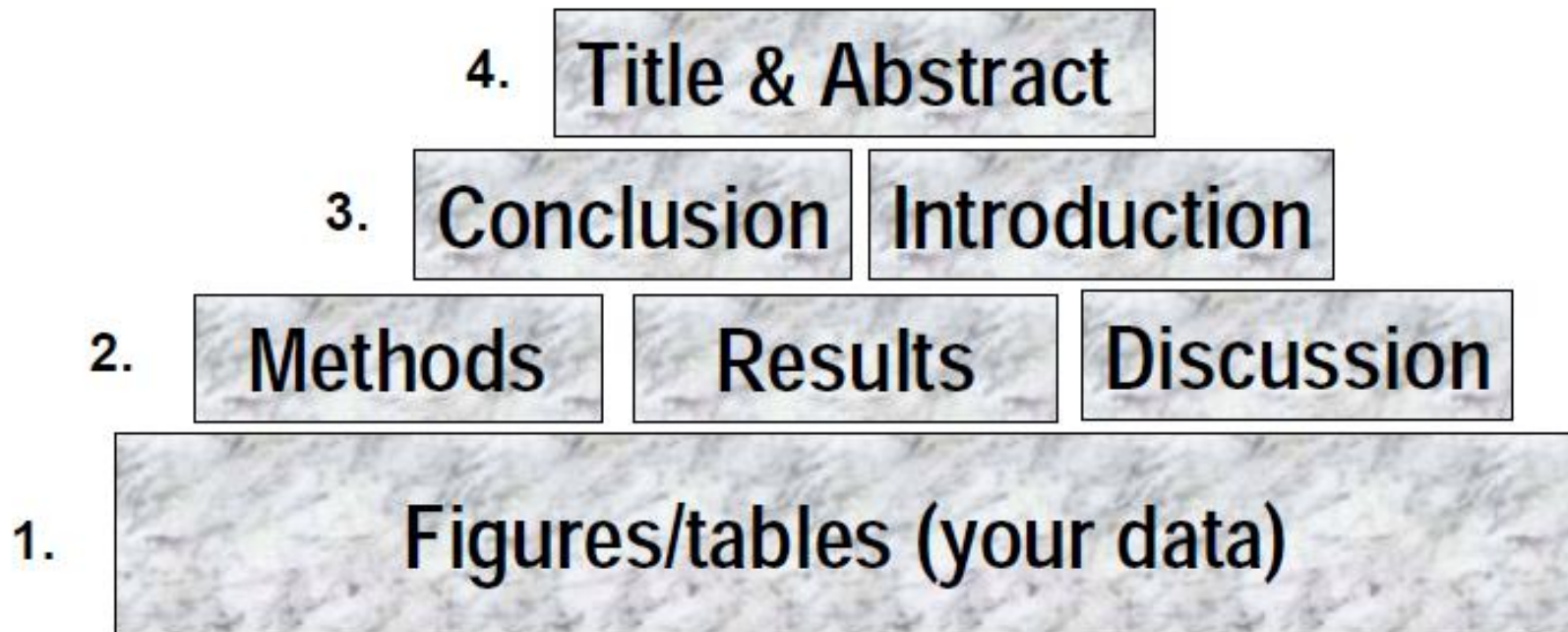
- ❑ Dilakukan dengan menggunakan etika

- ❑ Dikomunikasikan dengan menggunakan bahasa yang jelas
-

Guide to Publication

The process of writing – building the article

This is a very individual process, and you should do it in the way that suits you best. Many find it easiest to start spinning the story starting with figures/tables, the actual data.



Penulis / author(s)

- Jika penulis jamak, masalah tentang kepenulisan dapat sederhana dan dapat kompleks.
- Bagaimana urutan penulis yang benar? Tidak ada kesepakatan aturan atau konvensi yang berlaku umum
- Beberapa penulis, mungkin untuk menghindari argumen di antara mereka sendiri, setuju untuk membuat daftar nama mereka berdasar “abjad”
- Daftar penulis harus mencakup orang-orang yang aktif berkontribusi pada paper.
- Penulis pada makalah yang diterbitkan harus diputuskan sebelum penelitian dimulai
- Makalah ilmiah memasukkan daftar penulis hanya mereka yang memberikan kontribusi besar terhadap paper.
- No ghost author(s) and honorable author(s)

Afiliasi (Alamat)

- ❑ Berfungsi untuk korespondensi dan pembentukan jaringan kerjasama peneliti
- ❑ Penulis harus memberikan identitas (nama dan alamat laboratorium di mana pekerjaan dilakukan)
- ❑ Jika sebelum publikasi penulis telah pindah ke alamat yang berbeda, alamat baru harus ditunjukkan dalam "catatan kaki" .
- ❑ Jika alamat penulis berbeda maka harus dicantumkan sesuai urutan nama penulis

Menyusun Abstrak

merupakan ringkasan informasi artikel / versi mini dari artikel

Komponen utama
Abstrak



- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Materials and Mhethods
- ❖ Results and Discussion

- ❑ Untuk menyusun abstrak sebelumnya paper dibaca keseluruhan lalu ditentukan dasar materi yg dipilih utk disampaikan
- ❑ Tidak lebih dari 250 kata, dibuat singkat dan jelas maknanya, dengan kata kunci supaya mudah ditemukan (searches)

Menyusun Pendahuluan

1. Memuat pentingnya penelitian/review dilakukan
2. Penjelasan tentang objek dan ruang lingkup yg diteliti.
3. Menyampaikan literatur terkini terkait dengan topik yang diteliti (**perhatikan teknik mensitasi**), menganalisis (kelebihan dan kekurangan) publikasi sebelumnya, menyampaikan prinsip-prinsip dari hasil penelitian (*state of the art*)
4. Sampaikan tujuan dan kebaruan. Tujuan dan kebaruan biasanya disampaikan pada bagian akhir pendahuluan
5. **PENTING**: antara state of the art dengan tujuan harus jelas terkait.

Contoh: state of the art yang baik

Journal of Public Economics 94 (2010) 862–869



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Journal of Public Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jpube



Corruption and culture: An experimental analysis

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Culture

ABSTRACT

Why do some people choose corruption over honesty and others not? Do the social norms and values prevailing in the societies in which they grew up affect their decisions? In 2005, we conducted a bribery experiment and found that, among undergraduates, we could predict who would act corruptly with reference to the level of corruption in their home country. Among graduate students we could not. In 2007, we replicated our result and also found that time spent in the UK was associated with a decline in the propensity to bribe, although this does not explain our inability to predict graduate behaviour. We conclude that, while corruption may, in part, be a cultural phenomenon, individuals should not be prejudged with reference to their country of origin.

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Contoh: state of the art yang baik

1. Introduction

Why do some people choose corruption over honesty, while others do not? Is it only the economic costs and benefits associated with a corrupt act that are important or do intrinsic motivations also play a determining role? And if intrinsic motivations are important, are they culturally determined?

Intrinsic motivations originate from the internalisation of social norms existing within a society. Norms are “social” when the values underlying the norms are shared, so that deviation from the norm triggers social disapproval and, if the norm is internalised, generates feelings of shame and guilt (see [Elster, 1989](#); [Posner and Rasmusen, 1999](#), and [Young, 2008](#)). Thus, cultural values “justify and guide the ways that social institutions function, their goals and modes of operation. Social actors draw on them to select actions, evaluate people and events, and explain or justify their actions and evaluations” ([Licht et al., 2007](#)).

It is often argued that values and beliefs are transmitted unchanged from generation to generation through primary socialization, and that they therefore represent a slow-moving component of culture ([Guiso et al., 2006](#)). However, social interactions may render

cultural values and social norms at least partly endogenous ([Akerlof, 1980](#)).¹ Not only do values and beliefs affect adherence to a social norm, but the proportion of people who adhere to the norm affects individuals’ beliefs in the values underlying the norm, and, as a consequence, the likelihood that the norm will be internalized by others including future generations. And these strategic complementarities may lead to multiple equilibria characterized by varying levels of adherence to the norm and belief in the underlying values.

Combining these theories with the idea of a social norm that prescribes abstinence from corruption, we can explain why a “culture of corruption” appears to exist and persist in some countries (see [Hauk and Saez-Marti, 2002](#)) and not in others. In the former, individuals have not internalised the anti-corruption norm and so the impact of intrinsic motivations on their decision to engage in or abstain from corruption is weak, while in the latter, the opposite applies. If this is the case, all other things being equal, individuals who grow up in societies in which corruption is prevalent should be more likely to act corruptly than individuals who grow up in societies where corruption is rare.

This paper starts by testing this hypothesis using an economic experiment in conjunction with cross-country data on corruption. The idea behind this methodological approach is as follows. Suppose we

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¹ For formal models of endogenous culture see [Cavalli-Sforza and Feldman \(1981\)](#) and [Boyd and Richerson \(1985\)](#).

could take a sample of private citizens and public officials from a number of countries with different levels of corruption, and place them all in exactly the same formal institutional context. Suppose, also, that we could ensure that a given corrupt service was equally valuable to each private citizen and equally costly for each public servant to supply, and that the negative externality resulting from the former paying and the latter receiving a bribe in exchange for the service was equally large for all possible citizen–servant pairs. And finally, suppose that we could eliminate strategic complementarities and, hence, multiple equilibria. Then, if we could predict who would offer and accept bribes with reference to the levels of corruption prevailing in their home countries, it could be taken as evidence in support of our hypothesis.

Our study deviated from this ‘ideal design’ in two important ways. First, all participants in our study were students so, while they could also be described as private citizens, none were public servants. Second, because a real, formal institutional environment would have been impossible to control perfectly, our study involves two economic experiments based on two specially designed bribery games, one conducted in 2005 and another in 2007. Our experimental participants were Oxford University students originating from 40 different countries including some of the most and least corrupt in the world.

Fisman and Miguel's (2007) investigation into the relationship between parking violations by diplomats in New York City and the level of corruption in their home countries has a similar basis to ours and does not suffer from concerns about external validity as it is not a laboratory experiment. However, their research subjects are rare in type and this raises questions about the generality of their findings. Our initial aim was to seek to replicate Fisman and Miguel's finding for a different type of research subject.

In 2005, we found support for the hypothesis, but only among undergraduates. Among graduate students we found no relationship between the level of corruption in the country where they grew up and their behaviour in the experiment. This conditionality indicates that Fisman and Miguel's finding does not generalize. However, neither did it feature in our original hypothesis. So, drawing on the existing literature we derived two explanations as to why graduates

2. Culture, economics, and corruption

Culture has been variably defined in economics. According to the most restrictive definition culture is a coordination device, i.e. a set of social norms and beliefs that lead a society to a specific equilibrium when multiple equilibria exist (Greif, 1994). More comprehensive definitions encompass “the values, attitudes, beliefs, orientations and underlying assumptions prevalent among people in a society” (Huntington, 2000). We adopt the latter definition.

In recent years, a number of studies have investigated the impact of culture on economic behaviour and outcomes.² The standard approach has been to conduct cross-country regressions using various measures of individual attitudes and beliefs drawn from cross-national surveys such as the World Values Survey as proxies for culture. However, reverse causality, measurement bias and omitted variable bias limit the interpretability of results generated by such studies.

More recent studies have endeavoured to overcome these inferential constraints by comparing the behaviour and outcomes of immigrants from different countries who are currently living in the same environment.³ This allows the researcher to isolate the role of cultural factors from that of country-specific institutional settings. However, this approach may be subject to other confounds including selection into migration and the direct effects of migration on individual values, beliefs, and behaviours.

One partial antidote to the problem of selection is to study many types of immigrant in many types of setting. So, the appropriate response to Fisman and Miguel's (2007) finding that, in New York City, diplomats from highly corrupt countries are significantly more likely to violate parking laws than diplomats from less corrupt countries is to seek to replicate the finding but not among diplomats, not in New York, and not in relation to parking. Thus, we sought to identify a link between culture and corruption, while focusing on a different type of immigrant and using a behavioural experiment to measure individual variations in the tendency to act corruptly.

Cameron et al. (2009) applied a cross-societal, experimental methodology to the study of culture and corruption by engaging a

JURNAL TEKNIK SIPIL

Jurnal Teoretis dan Terapan Bidang Rekayasa Sipil

Studi Pendapat Publik dalam Penganggaran Operasi, Pemeliharaan dan Manajemen Sumber Daya Air

Abstrak

Hubungan antara anggaran Operasi, Pemeliharaan dan Manajemen (OP&M) dengan kemampuan system sumber daya air untuk mencapai kinerja yang tinggi sudah menjadi perhatian dalam pengelolaan sumber daya air. Pada saat ada keterbatasan dana, maka akan mengakibatkan satu atau beberapa kegiatan tidak dapat dikerjakan, dan pengelola harus memilih prioritas kegiatan OP&M. Pengelola mempunyai pertimbangan masing-masing di dalam menentukan prioritas kegiatan tersebut. Salah satu sumber dana untuk pengelolaan sumber daya air adalah biaya jasa pengelolaan sumber daya air (BJP-SDA), yaitu biaya kontribusi dari para penerima manfaat, sehingga diperlukan identifikasi penerima manfaat dan faktor-faktor pengaruh kecukupan dana OP&M. Identifikasi dilakukan melalui pendapat publik yaitu penilaian obyektif dari pakar pengelolaan sumber daya air melalui kuesener. Kuesioner ini menyoroti dan menyelidiki rincian biaya OP&M, prioritas kegiatan dan biaya jasa pengelolaan sumber daya air. Berdasarkan identifikasi terhadap penerima manfaat yang diharapkan ikut menanggung biaya pengelolaan sumber daya air dapat disimpulkan bahwa: pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan dalam pengelolaan sumber daya air sudah memahami bahwa biaya menjadi tanggung jawab bersama.

Kata-kata Kunci: *Pengangarn OP&M, Faktor-faktor pembebanan biaya.*

Absract

The relation between Operation, Maintanance and Management OM&M funding and the ability of water resources system to achieve high performance became attention in water-resources management. When there is fund limitation, one or some activities can not be conducted, and organizer must selects activity priority of OM&M. Every organizer have consideration by it self in determining activity priority. One of the fund sources for the water resources management is the service cost of water resources management, that is contribution expense from beneficiaries, then identification of beneficiaries and influence factors to fund sufficiency OM&M are needed. Identification through public opinion, that is objective assessment of water resource management expert by giving questionnaires. This questionnaires was to highlight and investigate the breakdown of OM&M expenditure, expenditure priorities, service charge. Base on the identification toward beneficiaries who are expected to cover the water resources management cost, it can be summarized that other parties who have an interest in water resources management have already understood that the cost is a collective responsibility.

Keywords: *OM&M funding, Charging factors.*

1. Pendahuluan

Kegiatan operasi dan kegiatan pemeliharaan merupakan kegiatan utama untuk mempertahankan prasarana sumber daya air agar dapat berfungsi dan memberikan manfaat sampai dengan umur teknis bangunan habis, dan merupakan kegiatan pasca pembangunan yang menentukan keberlanjutan sumber daya air. Kegiatan operasi adalah kegiatan pengaturan, pengalokasian serta penyediaan air dan sumber air untuk mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan prasarana sumber daya air, dan kegiatan pemeliharaan adalah kegiatan untuk merawat guna menjamin kelestarian fungsi sumber air dan prasarana sumber daya air (UU RI No 7, 2004). Kegiatan pemeliharaan prasarana sumber daya air

Demikian juga, komponen dan rincian biaya untuk kegiatan operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen di setiap pengelola adalah berbeda-beda.

Berdasarkan Undang-undang Sumber daya Air Nomor 7 tahun 2004, sumber dana untuk operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen dapat berupa anggaran pemerintah, anggaran swasta dan/atau hasil penerimaan biaya jasa pengelolaan sumber daya air (UU RI No 7, 2004).

Biaya jasa pengelolaan sumber daya air (BJP-SDA), adalah biaya yang ditarik dari para penerima manfaat untuk melakukan pengelolaan agar sumber daya air dapat didayagunakan secara berkelanjutan. Sedangkan penerima manfaat berhubungan erat dengan tujuan dari pengembangan sumber daya air tersebut, yang pada umumnya ditujukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air baku, pertanian, ketenagaan, industri, pertambangan, perhubungan, kehutanan, olah raga, rekreasi dan pariwisata. Untuk itu diperlukan identifikasi dan penjelasan siapa saja penerima manfaat layanan air yang diharapkan ikut menanggung biaya pengelolaan sumber daya air.

Sebagai sumber dana operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen, kontribusi jasa pengelolaan sumber daya air pada umumnya masih rendah. Rendahnya kontribusi ini antara lain karena ketidakjelasan hubungan antara kontribusi biaya pengelolaan dengan alokasi dana untuk kegiatan-kegiatan proyek (Easter dan Liu, 2005) dan kriteria pembagian beban kontribusi. Besarnya beban BJP-SDA kepada masing-masing penerima manfaat

terdiri atas: (1) kegiatan pencegahan kerusakan dan/atau pemurunan fungsi prasarana sumber daya air serta, (2) perbaikan kerusakan prasarana sumber daya air (PP RI No 42, 2008).

Pendanaan untuk kegiatan operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen (OP&M) berhubungan erat dengan kemampuan sarana prasarana untuk mencapai kinerja yang tinggi. Pada saat ada keterbatasan dana, maka akan mengakibatkan satu atau beberapa kegiatan tidak dapat dilaksanakan, dan pengelola harus memilih prioritas kegiatan operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen yang akan dilakukan. Setiap Pengelola sumber daya air mempunyai pertimbangan masing-masing di dalam menentukan prioritas kegiatan.

tidak ditentukan hanya berdasarkan volume atau debit air saja, melainkan banyak faktor lain seperti luas daerah layanan, biaya operasi, biaya pemeliharaan, manajemen dan nilai manfaat air (Sangkawati, 2010).

Untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan operasi dan pemeliharaan sarana dan prasarana sumber daya air, dapat dilakukan oleh pemerintah, pemerintah daerah atau pengelola sumber daya air sesuai dengan kewenangannya. Dalam hal prasarana sumber daya air yang dibangun oleh badan usaha, kelompok masyarakat, atau perseorangan, pelaksanaannya menjadi tugas dan tanggung jawab pihak-pihak yang membangun (UU RI No 7, 2004). Mengingat kegiatan operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen sarana prasarana sumber daya air akan melibatkan masyarakat, maka diperlukan identifikasi faktor-faktor pengaruh kecukupan dana operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen melalui pendapat publik.

2. Rancangan Studi

2.1 Proses studi

Studi ini ditujukan untuk mendapatkan deskripsi dan gambaran kegiatan OP&M sumber daya air, sehingga studi dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif. Hasil studi diharapkan berguna untuk melengkapi koleksi data atau informasi pada saat identifikasi biaya dan pemulihan biaya operasi, pemeliharaan dan manajemen. Proses studi ditunjukkan dalam Gambar 1, dengan teknik studi menggunakan kuesioner.



Tidak ada state of the art (tinjauan terkini) dari topik yang ditulis

Metode

- Menerangkan bagaimana penelitian dilakukan untuk mencapai tujuan ... rinci, jelas, kronologis
- Menyampaikan jenis dan spesifikasi bahan/alat yang digunakan
- Menerangkan pengukuran atau analisis yang digunakan
- Bukan Metodologi
- Untuk menjawab keraguan terhadap kebenaran pelaksanaan penelitian
- Perlu menyebutkan sumber rujukan jika kita mengikuti metode yang telah dikembangkan oleh peneliti sebelumnya termasuk metode yang telah kita kembangkan
- Ditulis dalam past tense (B. Inggris)

Hasil

- ❑ Hasil merupakan inti dari artikel ilmiah (berupa data).
- ❑ Mempunyai proporsi yang signifikan dalam artikel
- ❑ Bagian awal dari paper (Pendahuluan, Bahan dan Metode) dirancang untuk mengatakan mengapa dan bagaimana mendapat Hasil
- ❑ Bagian akhir dari paper (Diskusi) dirancang untuk menerangkan Hasil (mengapa demikian, arti, manfaat, dll)
- ❑ Seluruh bagian dari paper harus berhubungan dengan Hasil
- ❑ Hasil harus memuat pengetahuan baru yang berkontribusi kepada pengembangan iptek

Hasil

- Data yang disajikan harus representatif, tidak berulang-ulang
- Hasil harus disajikan (Gambar dan Tabel) dan ditulis dengan jelas
- Jika data yang akan disajikan satu atau sedikit (terbatas), cukup dituliskan secara diskriptif dalam teks (e.g., hindari Tabel yang memuat hanya satu baris)
- Jika data yang akan disajikan banyak, maka harus dibuat dalam bentuk tabel atau grafik
- Jangan melakukan redudansi, yaitu mengulangi apa yang sudah jelas dalam tabel atau grafik dengan kata-kata terlalu banyak
- Aspek-aspek kelemahan/kekurangan dari percobaan perlu dinyatakan

Pembahasan

- ❖ Merupakan bagian yang paling sulit untuk ditulis.
- ❖ Tujuan utama pembahasan adalah untuk menunjukkan hubungan antara fakta-fakta yang diamati (data yang diperoleh)
- ❖ Pembahasan harus berdasarkan data pada hasil bukan bersifat dugaan atau spekulasi
- ❖ Penulisan pembahasan yang tidak baik menyebabkan paper terlihat tidak baik, walaupun mungkin data yang ditampilkan valid dan menarik.
- ❖ Mengaitkan dengan publikasi terdahulu yang terkait baik hasilnya sesuai atau hasilnya berbeda

Menyusun Pembahasan

1. Sajikan prinsip-prinsip, hubungan dan generalisasi yang ditunjukkan oleh Hasil, fenomena yang dapat menerangkan hasil
2. Tidak diperbolehkan menutupi atau memalsukan data
3. Tunjukkan bagaimana hasil dan interpretasi, apakah sesuai (atau kontras) dengan karya yang diterbitkan sebelumnya
4. Jangan ragu untuk mendiskusikan implikasi teoritisnya, serta kemungkinan aplikasi praktis.
5. Nyatakan kesimpulan se jelas mungkin.
6. Meringkas bukti-bukti untuk setiap kesimpulan.

Acknowledgement

1. Pemberi dana
2. Pihak-pihak yang membantu/mendukung pelaksanaan penelitian
3. Pemberi beasiswa (bagai mahasiswa)

Penulisan Daftar Pustaka

- a. Menggunakan pustaka yang dipublikasikan dan berkualitas.

Paper yang telah diterima untuk dipublikasikan dapat dijadikan referensi. Sitasi nama jurnal diikuti kata "*In press*".

- b. Pastikan semua pustaka yang disitasi dalam teks ada di daftar pustaka, dan semua yang ada dalam daftar pustaka telah disitasi dalam teks.
- c. Penulisan Pustaka: (i) Sistem nama dan tahun, (ii) sistem abjad-nomor dan (iii) sistem urutan sitasi

Penulisan Daftar Pustaka

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- Day, R. A. 1998. How to write and publish a scientific paper. 5th ed. Phoenix: Oryx Press.
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SISTEM ABJAD-NOMER

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Software:
Endnote
Reference Manager
Mendeley

Guide to Publication: Writting/prepare the paper

Language is not the main part but it is very important

- Without proper language, the editor and reviewers will not understand what you mean
- Poor language will lead to rejection of your paper
- International journal: English language should be used throughout the entire manuscript including figures, charts, graphs and photos.
- Publishers do not correct language
- Common errors: Sentence construction, incorrect tenses, inaccurate grammar, mixing language
- Write direct and short sentences, one idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient
- Avoid multiple statement in one sentence
- For English: Use “free” software translation and modify the result

Kegagalan menjadi artikel yang baik

- There is no novelty
 - Submission of papers which are clearly out of scope
 - Failure to format the paper according to the Guide for Authors
 - Inadequate standard of English
 - Clear indication of scientific misconduct**
 - Citation vs. reference**
 - Written in non-reputable journal**
-

Kegagalan menjadi artikel yang baik

1. Too narrow or too broad. Does your article have problems with focus?
2. Off topic. Is my article appropriate for the journal I have selected?
3. Not scholarly. Does my article have problems with scholarliness?
4. Too defensive. Does my article have problems with defensiveness?
5. Not sufficiently original. Does my article have problems with originality?
6. Poor structure. Does my article have problems with structure?
7. Not significant. Does my article have problems with significance?
8. Theoretically or methodologically flawed. Does my article have theoretical or methodological problems?
9. Too many misspellings and grammatical errors. Does my article have problems with spelling and grammar?
10. No argument stated early and clearly