

A vibrant, stylized illustration of a person's hands and arms in a red long-sleeved shirt working at a desk. The desk is covered with various business-related items: a red folder with a yellow sticky note, a bar chart, a pie chart, a line graph, a calculator, a smartphone, a pen, a pencil, a coffee cup, a notepad, and several sheets of paper with charts and text. The background is a solid blue color.

[illegible]

Struktur Umum Proposal Penelitian

- Pendahuluan
 - Latar Belakang
 - Perumusan Masalah (Research Question)
 - Tujuan Penelitian (Research Objective)
 - Manfaat Penelitian
 - [Ruang Lingkup]
 - [Urgensi Penelitian]
 - [Sistematika Penelitian]
- Kajian Literatur
 - Tinjauan Pustaka / Related Research / State-of-The-Art / Related Works
 - Dasar Teori
- Metodologi Penelitian
- Jadwal Penelitian
- [Ringkasan Anggaran Biaya]

Tahapan-tahapan Umum Proses Penelitian

- Phase 1 : Deciding What To Research
 - Step 1 : Formulating A Research Problem
- Phase 2 : Planning A Research Study
 - Step 2 : Conceptualizing A Research Design
 - Step 3 : Constructing an Instrument for Data Collection
 - Step 4 : Selecting A Sample
 - Step 5 : Writing A Research Proposal



Literature Review

- Phase III : Conducting A Research Study
 - Step 6 : Collecting Data
 - Step 7 : Processing and Displaying Data
 - Step 8 : Writing A Research Report

Teknik mengelola literature

Mengapa perlu?



Definisi

Eligible Source

Teknik mereview literature?

LITERATURE REVIEW

[illegible]

Literature review merupakan :

survey atau **penelusuran** terhadap **artikel ilmiah** maupun **sumber lainnya** yang ***eligible*** dan **relevan** terhadap **topik** tertentu yang menjadi **kajian** dalam **penelitian**, sehingga peneliti memiliki **gambaran** mengenai **deskripsi**, **ringkasan**, **perkembangan terkini (*state-of-the-art*)**, maupun **evaluasi kritis** terhadap **topik kajian terkait**

A vibrant, stylized illustration of a person's hands and arms in a red long-sleeved shirt working at a desk. The desk is covered with various business-related items: a red binder with a yellow sticky note, a bar chart, a pie chart, a line graph, a calculator, a smartphone, a coffee cup, a pen, a pencil, a ruler, and several sheets of paper with charts and text. The background is a solid teal color.



Research A B C D E Research F



Untuk melihat sejauh mana peneliti lain sudah mencapai hasil pada topik yang sedang atau akan kita teliti

Untuk mengidentifikasi orang-orang yang meneliti pada topik kajian yang sama

Untuk menghindari pekerjaan yang sama dilakukan berulang-ulang (agar tidak membuang-buang waktu dan menghindarkan kita dari melakukan kesalahan yang sama yang dilakukan oleh orang lain)

Untuk mengidentifikasi metode-metode yang mungkin relevan dengan penelitian yang sedang kita kerjakan

Untuk memperluas pengetahuan pada topik yang sedang diteliti

Untuk mengidentifikasi gap di dalam literatur terkait dengan topik kajian yang sedang atau akan kita teliti

Untuk menyediakan konteks intelektual dari penelitian yang kita lakukan, sehingga kita mampu memposisikan penelitian kita terhadap penelitian orang lain



Eligible Source for Academic Purpose

High

- Scientific articles submitted to academic journals.
- Scientific papers submitted to refereed conference.
- Unpublished scientific papers or research report.
- Thesis or dissertations.

Medium

- Research-based professional books.
- University textbooks.

Not Eligible

- Non-academic publications : newspapers, magazines.
- Popular books or not-research-based books.
- Popular websites : Wikipedia, Balanced Scorecard, etc.
- Personal blogs / websites.
- Course assignment papers.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

Journal Articles

```
graph LR; A[Journal Articles] --- B[Research Articles]; A --- C[Review Articles]
```


Research Articles

Review Articles

Research Articles

- Artikel ilmiah yang memuat tentang ilmu pengetahuan baru dan biasanya berupa hasil riset baru dan original dengan pembahasan mencakup bagaimana metodologi penelitian dilakukan, teknik pengumpulan dan pengolahan data, dan analisa hasil penelitian sudah dilakukan serta telah dipublikasikan pada jurnal, baik itu jurnal nasional maupun jurnal internasional.

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Quantization-free parameter space reduction in ellipse detection

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^b Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, QC, Canada J1K 2R1

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Ellipse detection Hough transform Direct Least Square fitting</p>	<p>A new ellipse detection algorithm based on Hough transform and Direct Least Square method is presented. Pair of edges equidistant to ellipse center are used to determine ellipse center location. Normal distribution is used to model the presence probability of ellipse edges from ellipse center. Only edges pertinent to ellipse are passed onto Direct Least Square method for ellipse fitting in order to determine the rest of ellipse parameters. The average time complexity of the algorithm is $cO(n^2)$ where c is a fraction. The behavior and merits of the proposed algorithm are shown through several applications.</p> <p>© 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.</p>

Review Articles

- Review articles menjelaskan tentang tinjauan dari suatu bidang atau subyek dan merangkum penelitian yang sudah dilakukan.
- Review articles biasanya diberi batas awal dan akhir tahun studi literatur yang diterbitkan.
- Artikel ini merupakan ringkasan dari sub-bidang, sehingga pada umumnya tidak terdapat metodologi penelitian.

ARTICLE IN PRESS


ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
 ScienceDirect
Image and Vision Computing xxx (2006) xxx–xxx


www.elsevier.com/locate/imavis

A review: Which is the best way to organize/classify images by content?

Anna Bosch *, Xavier Muñoz, Robert Martí

Department of Electronics Informatics and Automatics, University of Girona, Campus Montilivi, Edifici P IV, Av. Lluís Santaló, s/n 17071 Girona, Spain

Received 19 December 2005; received in revised form 13 June 2006; accepted 12 July 2006

Open Access Journal

Three schemes

- Open access journals (*Gold Open Access*)
 - Don't charge readers for accessing the papers
 - Authors pay the cost of publishing
 - » Range: \$0 - \$5000 / paper
 - » Typical: \$300 - \$1200 / paper
- Hybrid Journals (*Gold Open Access*)
 - Charge readers for accessing the papers
 - But authors can pay to give free access to their papers
 - Example: most IEEE Transactions www.ieee.org/open-access
- Traditional Journals (*Green Open Access*)
 - Most allow to post on institutional or public repositories the **accepted** version of their papers, not the **final** version (ex: IEEE)
 - http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/rights/paperversionpolicy.html

Citation Index

Citation

- Melihat artikel-artikel mana yang mengutip suatu artikel

Citation Index

- Melihat jurnal-jurnal mana yang mengutip suatu jurnal

Citation Service

- Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) bagian dari Thomson Scientific:
 - Penyedia jasa sitasi paling utama
 - Dapat diakses melalui Web of Science
 - Dibedakan ke dalam:
 - Science Citation Index (SCI),
 - Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)
 - Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)

- Scopus
 - Diciptakan oleh Elsevier (penerbit)
 - Scopus hanya mengindeks jurnal-jurnal ilmu pengetahuan alam (science) dan tidak mencakup social science ataupun arts and humanities
- Google Scholar
 - semua karya ilmiah yang tersedia secara online (website pribadi penulis, repositori universitas, prosiding, dll)

- EBSCO
- ProQuest
- DOAJ
- DBLP
- dll

Organisasi Pengindeks Jurnal (Yang diakui oleh DIKTI untuk mendefinisikan Bereputasi)

1. Thomson Reuters Web of Science

- Since 1963, formerly produced by ISI, 12032 journals are indexed
- Pengindeks journal yang memiliki level paling baik
- *<http://wokinfo.com>*

2. Scopus

- Launched by Elsevier in 2004, 20000 journals, conference papers and other are indexed
- Pengindeks journal level standard, biasa untuk syarat menyelesaikan PhD
- *<http://scopus.com>*

Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional

- Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
- Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
- Jurnal Predator (Predatory Journal)

(Menurut Dikti)

Impact Factor

- Eugene Garfield
- *the average annual number of citations per article published*
- For example, the 2016 impact factor for a journal would be calculated as follows:
 - A = the number of times articles published in 2014 and 2015 were cited in indexed journals during 2016
 - B = the number of "citable items" (usually articles, reviews, proceedings or notes; not editorials and letters-to-the-Editor) published in 2014 and 2015

2016 impact factor = A/B

e.g. $\frac{600 \text{ citations}}{150 + 250 \text{ articles}} = 1,5$

“Using the Impact Factor alone to judge a journal is like using weight alone to judge a person’s health.”



h-index

- Jorge E. Hirsch, Fisikawan
- Indeks untuk mengukur produktivitas dan dampak dari karya ilmiah yang diterbitkan seseorang.
- Dasar :
 - jumlah karya ilmiah yang dihasilkan
 - jumlah [sitasi](#) (kutipan) yang diterima dari publikasi lain.
- Seseorang memiliki indeks h jika sejumlah h dari N_p artikel yang telah dipublikasikannya, masing-masing setidaknya menerima h sitasi.

atau

Seseorang dengan indeks- h telah menerbitkan h makalah yang masing-masing telah dikutip oleh publikasi lain setidaknya h kali.

H-index

- It is important to remember that current metrics such as the *impact factor* and immediacy index are *based on journal evaluation*, whereas the *h-index* accounts for a researcher's body of work without the influence of other factors

[Journal Rankings](#)

[Country Rankings](#)

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SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank



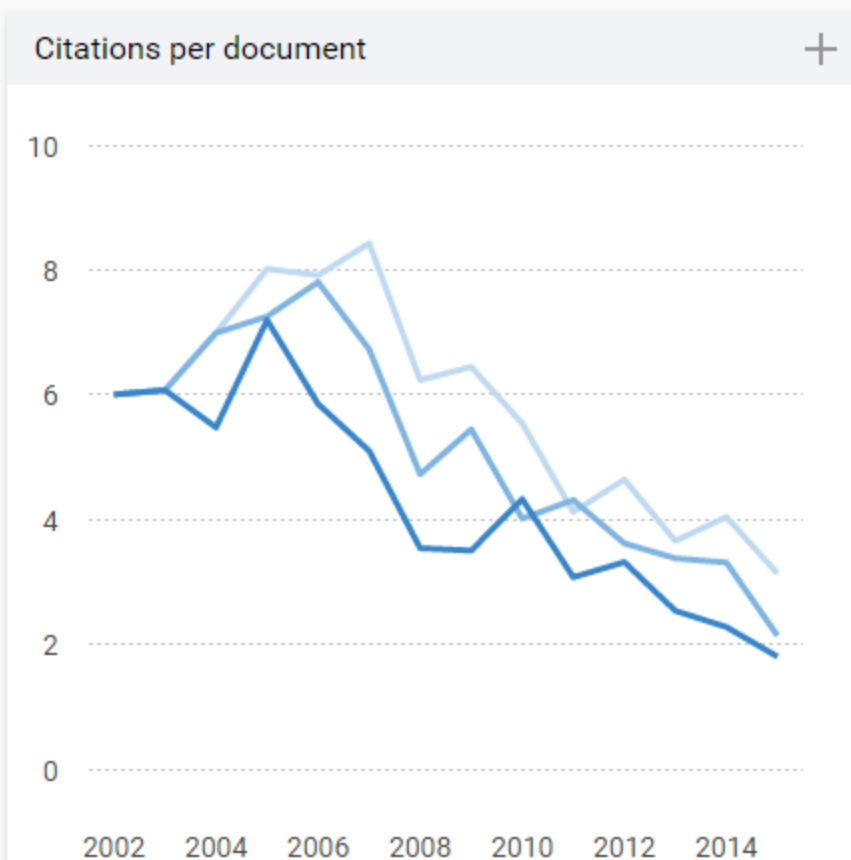
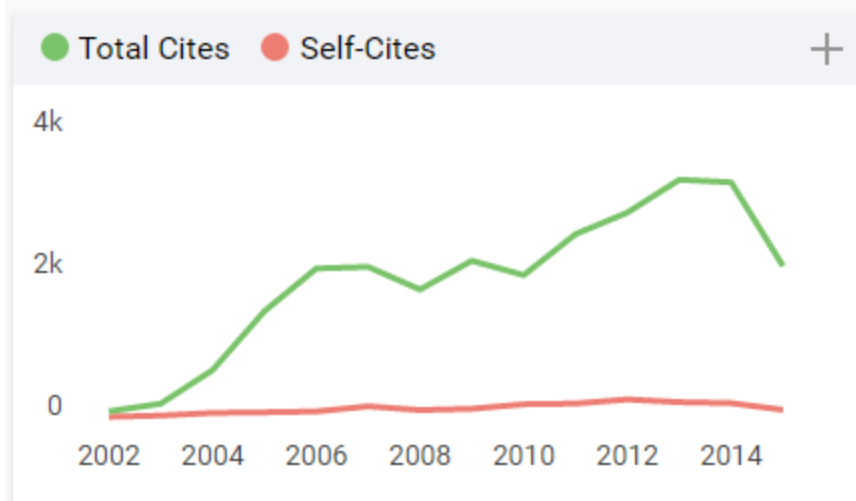
2

H Index

Scope JMLR seeks previously unpublished papers on machine learning that contain: - new algorithms with empirical, theoretical, psychological, or biological justification; - experimental and/or

+






- Cites / Doc. (4 years)
- Cites / Doc. (3 years)
- Cites / Doc. (2 years)

Journal of Machine Learning Research

Indicator	2008-2015	Value
SJR		1.65
Cites per doc		1.8
Total cites		1935

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & SCIENCE



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SEARCH OUR MASTER JOURNAL LIST

Journal Quartile

- To show the group of journal (IF/SJR) ranking based on category
- One journal may have more than one category



Quartiles are defined as the following:

X = the journal rank in category according to the metric (Journal Impact Factor, Total Citations, etc)

Y = the number of journals in the category.

Z = Percentile rank (X/Y)

Q1: $0.0 < Z \leq 0.25$

Q2: $0.25 < Z \leq 0.5$

Q3: $0.5 < Z \leq 0.75$

Q4: $0.75 < Z$

Predatory Journal

- Jeffrey Bealls
- an exploitative [open-access](#) publishing business model that involves charging [publication fees](#) to authors without providing the editorial and publishing services associated with legitimate [journals](#) (open access or not)
- <https://scholarlyoa.com/>

*Original Article***Effect of Methane Emission from Fertilizer Application****Lee Nono, Inul Daratista, Agnes Monica**

Institute of Dangdut, Jalan Tersesat 100, Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia

*Corresponding author's e-mail: dehghani001@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a major source of greenhouse gas. Despite what many might think, the effect of greenhouse gas emission from fertilizer application is well known across hundreds of nations all over the world. This effect from fertilizer application has been around for several centuries and has a very important meaning in the lives of many. It would be safe to assume that effect of methane emission from fertilizer application is going to be around for a long time and have an enormous impact on the lives of many people in Indonesia. About 85% of Indonesian workers are engaged in agriculture, which accounts for 3% of GDP in 2001. Some 91 million ha (76.6 million acres) are under cultivation, with 35% to 40% of the cultivated land devoted to the production of export crops. Some 88% of the country's cultivated land is in Java. This study calculated the greenhouse effects from fertilizer application, in the term of global warming potential (GWP) associated with CH₄ emissions in Indonesian croplands. The results show that the GWP of CH₄ emissions was 223.456Tg CO₂-eq yr⁻¹ during year 2009.

Keywords: Indonesia, urea, rice, coconut, social economic, global warming

1. INTRODUCTION

Despite what many might think, the effect of methane emission from fertilizer application is well known across hundreds of nations all over the world. The effect of methane emission from fertilizer application has been around for several centuries and has a very important meaning in the lives of many. It would be safe to assume that effect of methane emission from fertilizer application is going to be around for a long time and have an enormous impact on the lives of many people. Despite its crucial role in providing food, agriculture remains the largest driver of genetic erosion, species loss and conversion of natural habitats. Globally, over 4,000 assessed plant and animal species are threatened by agricultural intensification, and the number is still rising. Over 1,000 (87%) of a total of 1,226 threatened bird species are impacted by agriculture. Overfishing and destructive fishing methods along with eutrophication caused by high nutrient run-off from agricultural areas are among the major threats to inland and marine fisheries.

PROCEEDINGS ARTICLES

Proceedings Articles

- Artikel ilmiah yang berisi penjelasan original research yang dipresentasikan pada kegiatan konferensi ilmiah untuk berdiskusi dan mendiseminasikan hasil-hasil penelitian yang telah mereka lakukan.
- Untuk proses penerbitan telah melalui proses peer review tetapi biasanya bukan major revision
- Biasanya lebih ringkas dari research articles pada jurnal karena pada umumnya ada pembatasan jumlah halaman yang ketat
 - Misal IEEE International Conference
- Waktu publikasi yang lebih cepat

Mengapa *Conference* Penting?

- *New research*
 - Menjadikan anda *up-to-date* mengenai ide-ide maupun penelitian-penelitian terbaru di bidang yang menjadi subyek anda.
- *Network*
 - Bertemu banyak orang-orang yang berkecimpung dalam bidang yang sama dengan anda, sehingga memungkinkan untuk memperluas jaringan kerja sama, karir, maupun peluang studi lanjut.

(lanjutan)

- *Feedback*
 - Memperbaiki ide-ide anda berdasarkan komentar-komentar dari *reviewer* maupun dari peserta seminar lain sebagai audiens.
- *Practice*
 - Sarana berlatih dalam mendiseminasikan penelitian anda.
- *Route to journal publication*
 - Membentuk peta jalan penelitian anda sampai terpublikasinya sebuah artikel pada jurnal ilmiah.

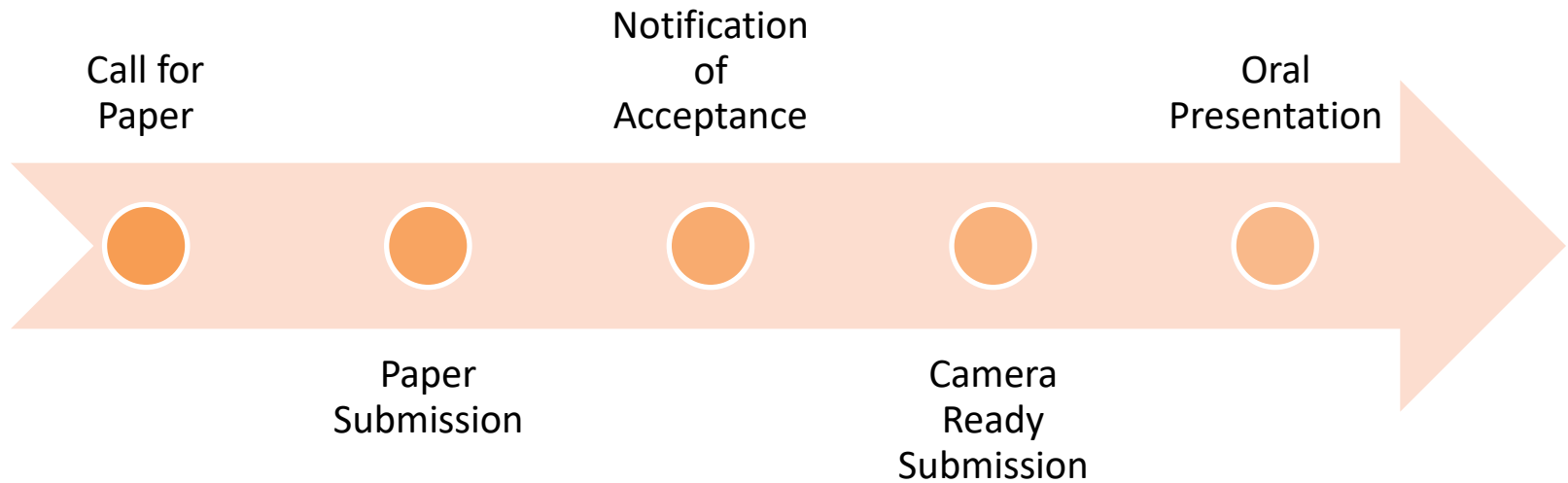
Memilih *Conference* yang Tepat

- Siapa yang mensponsori?
 - Universitas, badan profesional, atau kelompok akademisi yang bertujuan memajukan penelitian
 - Organisasi dengan tujuan komersil
- Apakah makalah diseleksi melalui *peer-review*?
 - Apakah *reviewer* memiliki standar akademik yang tinggi?

(lanjutan)

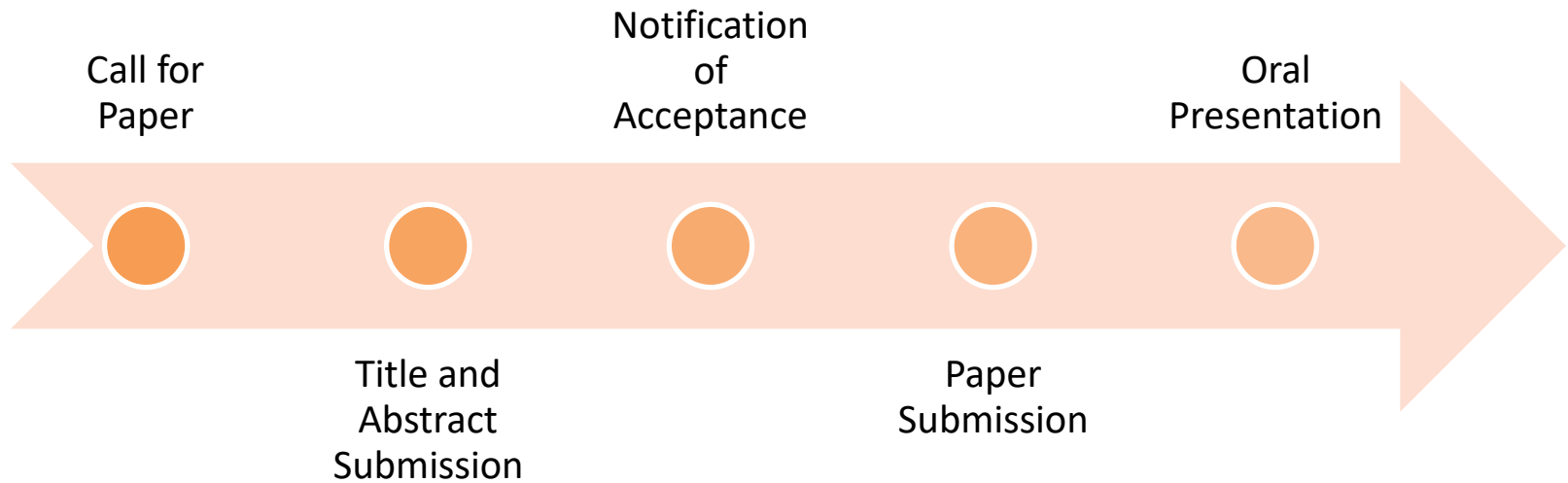
- Tema *conference* spesifik atau luas?
 - Tema yang luas maka akan semakin memperluas lingkup pemaparan hasil penelitian anda
 - Tema yang spesifik mempersempit lingkup paparan anda, tetapi audiens adalah orang-orang yang sebidang dengan anda sehingga anda lebih mungkin mendapatkan masukan yang baik
- Lokasi dan Biaya

Prosedur *Conference Publication*



1st Type

(lanjutan)



2nd Type

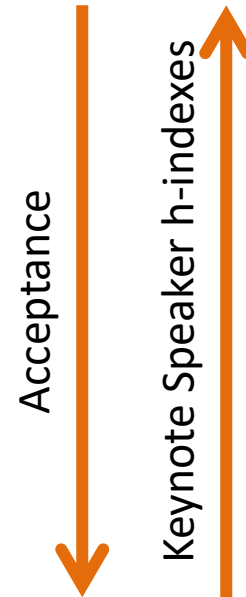
Karakteristik Type 2

- Pada *conference* berskala tinggi dan memiliki prestis yang baik
- Peserta yang sangat banyak
- Panitia/penyelenggara akan menilai kesesuaian riset anda dengan acara mereka berdasarkan judul dan abstrak.

Computer Science Conference Rank

Menurut *Computing Research and Education (CORE)* :

- A* = Exceptional
 - (<20%, h-indexed > 25)
- A = Excellent
- B = Good to Very Good
- C = Sound and Satisfactory



Contoh

A*

- ICCV (IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision)
- ICIS (International Conference on Information Systems)
- ICML (International Conference on Machine Learning)
- ICSE (International Conference on Software Engineering)
- IJCAI (International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence)

A

- GRID (IEEE/ACM International Conference on Grid Computing)
- ICWS (IEEE International Conference on Web Services)
- PACIS (Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems)

Contoh

B

- VCIP (SPIE International Conference on Visual Communications and Image Processing)
- SPICIS (Singapore International Conference on Intelligent Systems)
- PACLIC (Pacific Asia Conference on Language, Information and Computation)

C

- ISDPE (International Symposium on Data, privacy and E-Commerce)
- ISNN (International Symposium on Neural Networks)
- ISIMP (International Symposium on Intelligent Multimedia, Video and Speech Processing)

Dimana Menemukan Informasi *International Conference*

- Wikicfp
 - <http://www.wikicfp.com/cfp/>
- IEEE Conferences and Events
 - http://www.ieee.org/conferences_events/index.html
- ACM Conferences
 - <http://www.acm.org/conferences>
- dll

International Proceedings

Beberapa publisher yang sudah mempunyai prosiding terindex scopus:

- Procedia(Elsevier)
- AIP Scitation(American Institute of Physic)
- IOP Conference Series (Institute of Physic)
- MATEC Web of Conference (WoC)
- IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

Journal → Predatory
Journal

Conference → Bogus
Conference, Fake
Conference

Predatory Conference
Organizer

from different IP addresses. we are the first blog. we reveal scandals or fake academic publishers.

Sunday, 2 February 2014

WASET Bogus and Fake Conferences. The word CRIME is poor to describe the WASET Fake Conferences and Scam Activities. Thousand Names of Legitimate conferences have been hijacked by WASET.

WASET Crimes: Thousand Names of Legitimate conferences have been hijacked by WASET. The word CRIME is poor to describe the WASET scam Activities.

WASET an absolutely criminal organization works as follows: They copy-paste names of legitimate conferences and create fake, spurious, counterfeit conferences with the same titles, same acronyms and same committees. They cheat the academicians when they search for a particular conference via google. Hundreds of scholars went to a fake, false conference of WASET instead of attending the genuine one (You see same titles, same committees, same acronyms, for instance in 2013 two ICANN were held, the genuine and the fake).

WASET owner, a teacher in Mathematics in secondary school is called Cemal Ardil. How can a person without Ph.D. run 3500 conferences per year.

WASET enterprise operates with this academic criminal Mr. Cemal Ardil and his daughter

(<http://copluskite-fakesite.blogspot.com/2007/10/cemal-ardil-bekir-karliik-fake-academic.html> and

<http://plagiarism-in-turkey-with-cemal-ardil.blogspot.com>)

Some Examples

EXAMPLE 1: Same names and same acronyms

Original, Genuine Conference: www.icann2013.org

Counterfeit, scam, fake, spurious conference with the same name and same committee by WASET

WASET copied-pasted the names of the international scientific committee without any permission

BOOK CHAPTER

Book Chapter

- Allow more space for reflection on bigger ideas than journal articles
- Other chapters exploring closely related issues.



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