

Revitalizing the Management of Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM) Towards an International Reputable Journal

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Abstrak

Pada tahun 2020, JPPM mengajukan akreditasi dan memperoleh akreditasi Sinta 3. Setelah jurnal terakreditasi nasional, langkah selanjutnya adalah menjadi jurnal bereputasi internasional. Untuk memperoleh predikat jurnal terakreditasi dan bereputasi internasional, diperlukan beberapa strategi yang tepat dan inovatif dari pengelola jurnal. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui 1) kondisi dan permasalahan Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM) dan 2) strategi peningkatan kualitas jurnal menuju jurnal bereputasi internasional. Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Penelitian ini merupakan studi kepustakaan dengan cara menganalisis dokumen tertulis dan tidak tertulis. Studi literatur ini dilakukan dengan cara studi lapangan yaitu dengan mengikuti workshop pengelolaan jurnal. Terdapat 3 tahapan yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini yaitu 1) analisis kondisi jurnal, 2) pelatihan tata kelola jurnal, dan 3) evaluasi jurnal. Data disajikan dalam bentuk deskripsi dengan menganalisis penelitian terdahulu, teori, dan ulasan pengelolaan dan penerbitan jurnal elektronik yang sudah ada sebelumnya. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis dengan model Miles dan Huberman yang terdiri dari tiga langkah yaitu: reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Berdasarkan hasil akreditasi dan analisis kondisi jurnal yang dilakukan oleh pengelola jurnal berdasarkan masukan asesor pada saat akreditasi dan berdasarkan workshop pengelolaan jurnal, terdapat beberapa permasalahan dalam pengelolaan JPPM, yaitu 1) Penamaan Jurnal Ilmiah, 2) Lembaga Penerbit, 3) Penyuntingan dan Pengelolaan Jurnal, 4) Tampilan website dan artikel, 5) Periodisitas, 6) Penyebaran, 7) Substansi Artikel, dan 8) Gaya Penulisan. JPPM selalu berupaya meningkatkan kualitas dengan berbagai strategi, yaitu 1) menambah informasi kebijakan penerbitan jurnal di situs jurnal, 2) meningkatkan kualitas artikel, 3) pengelola jurnal harus fokus pada kualitas artikel, 4) menyelenggarakan call for paper, call for editor, dan memanggil reviewer secara konsisten dan berkesinambungan, 5) mengundang penulis artikel berkualifikasi internasional, 6) mengindeks jurnal untuk mengindeks database yang bereputasi nasional dan internasional, dan 7) menjalin kerja sama dengan asosiasi profesi di bidang pendidikan matematika. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, pengelola Jurnal perlu memperhatikan ketentuan akreditasi internasional agar publikasinya dapat menyandang predikat jurnal bereputasi nasional dan internasional. Selain itu, pengelola jurnal perlu melakukan berbagai strategi untuk meningkatkan kualitas jurnal agar bisa sejajar dengan jurnal lain yang bereputasi nasional dan internasional.

Kata kunci: Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM), Permasalahan dalam Pengelolaan Jurnal, Strategi Menuju Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi

Abstract

In 2020, JPPM applied for accreditation and obtained the Sinta 3 accreditation. After the journal has been accredited nationally, the next step is to become a journal of international repute. To obtain the title of an accredited journal with an international reputation, several appropriate and

innovative strategies are needed from the journal manager. The study aims to determine 1) the conditions and problems of the Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM) and 2) strategies for improving the quality of journals towards journals of international repute. This research approach uses descriptive analysis. This research is a literature study by analyzing written and unwritten documents. This literature study was carried out using a field study, namely by attending a journal management workshop. There are 3 stages carried out in this study, namely 1) journal condition analysis, 2) journal governance training, and 3) journal evaluation. The data is presented in the form of a description by analyzing previous research, theories, and reviews of the management and publishing of previously existing electronic journals. The data analysis used is an analysis with the Miles and Huberman model which consists of three steps, namely: data reduction, data display, and the conclusion. Based on the results of accreditation and analysis of journal conditions carried out by journal managers based on assessor input during accreditation and based on journal management workshops, there are several problems in managing JPPM, that are 1) Naming Scientific Journals, 2) Publishing Institution, 3) Journal Editing and Management, 4) Appearance of the website and article, 5) Periodicity, 6) Dissemination, 7) Article Substance, and 8) Writing style. JPPM always strives to improve quality with various strategies, that are 1) adding information on journal publishing policies on journal sites, 2) improving article quality, 3) journal managers must focus on article quality, 4) organizing calls for papers, calls for editors, and call for reviewers consistently and continuously, 5) invite international qualified article writers, 6) index journals to index databases with a national and international reputation, and 7) collaborate with professional associations in the field of mathematics education. Based on the findings, Journal managers need to pay attention to the provisions of international accreditation so that their publications can carry the title of journals of national and international repute. In addition, journal managers need to carry out various strategies to improve the quality of journals so that they can be on par with other journals with national and international reputations.

Kata kunci: *Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM), Problem in Managing Journal, Strategy Towards a Reputable International Journal*

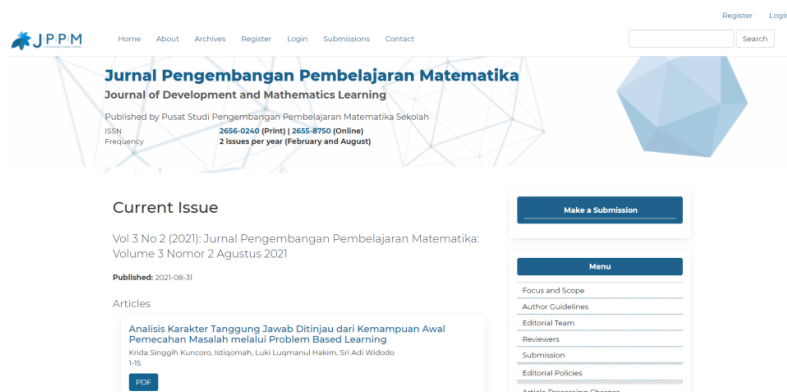
INTRODUCTION

Journal is one of the scientific periodicals resulting from studies or research and are usually published by educational and research institutions (Wahid Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2018). Scientific journals are a means of communication to disseminate research results by researchers or academics (Lukman, 2012). Therefore, the Mathematics Education Study Program publishes the Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM). JPPM is an Indonesian and English language journal that is expected to facilitate research and scientific work from the authors. Authors of articles in the field of mathematics education are generally teachers, students, lecturers, as well as several institutions or individuals who are interested in researching the problems and development of mathematics education (Manfaat, 2010).

The government enforces regulations that require undergraduate, postgraduate to doctoral students to write articles in scientific journals as one of the prerequisites for graduation. This is reinforced by the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform (PAN RB) Regulation Number 17 of 2013 and Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 92 of 2014 so that currently, to increase the level of academic positions, lecturers need to have publications in accredited national scientific journals and reputable international journal in its field. It provides an opportunity for lecturers to actively write in scientific journals.

Scientific journals contain the results of research or studies. To carry out publications, it is better to start by choosing quality journals that can be characterized by the indexation of these journals, such as Google Scholar, DOAJ, Scopus, Thompson, and Reuters. national or international accredited journals as required and avoid predatory journals (Darmalaksana & Suryana, 2018). Therefore, the need for quality journals with good management can produce quality scientific works that are disseminated. The process and efforts in pioneering the Jurnal

Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM) have started along with various efforts to develop and strengthen the Mathematics Study Program. In 2019 JPPM has started its existence by conducting an initial publication in February 2019. Figure 1 shows the appearance of the JPPM website.



Gambar 1. Tampilan website JPPM

JPPM is published twice a year in February and August which can be accessed through the page <http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/tarbiyah/jppm>. In each volume, the articles made in JPPM are 6 articles. This journal already has an e-ISSN numbered 2655-8750 (e) and a p-ISSN numbered 2656-0240 (p). In addition, this journal is included in the Open Journal Systems (OJS) which can be used and facilitates all the needs of electronic journal publishing, such as submission, peerreview, editing, publishing, subscription, and others (Wibowo, 2019). On the other hand, this journal can be accessed openly (open accesstoto allow research results to be accessed free of charge by readers and can be accessed publicly on the internet (Leptin, 2012). To improve the quality and competitiveness of scientific journals, journal accreditation is carried out. Accreditation of scientific periodicals is an official acknowledgment of scientific quality assurance through the fairness of manuscript screening, feasibility ty of management, and timeliness of publication of scientific periodicals (Kemendiknas, 2006). Accreditation of periodicals is a tool for assessing the quality of periodicals, such as journals, magazines, and scientific bulletins, both printed and recorded (Main, 2009). In 2020, JPPM applied for accreditation and obtained the Sinta 3 accreditation. In addition, JPPM has been indexed by Moraref, IPI, Base, and Google Scholar. After the journal has been accredited nationally, the next step is to become a journal of international reput. Several previous studies (Junandi, 2018; W. Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2016; Nur'aini, 2015; Simaremare et al., 2017; Siregar & Sumarsono, 2019; Sudiar & Latiar, 2020) have conducted research examining journals. To obtain the title of an accredited journal with an international reputation, several appropriate and innovative strategies are needed from the journal manager. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to prepare JPPM to become an International Journal.

METHOD

This research approach uses descriptive analysis. This research is a literature study by analyzing written and unwritten documents. This literature study was carried out using a field study, namely by attending a journal management workshop. There are 3 stages carried out in this study, namely 1) journal condition analysis, 2) journal governance training, and 3) journal evaluation. The data is presented in the form of a description by analyzing previous research, theories, and reviews of the management and publishing of previously existing electronic journals. The data analysis used is an analysis with the Miles and Huberman model which consists of three steps, namely: data reduction, data display, and the conclusion. Data reduction is done by selecting important things related to journal management. In the data display, the data is presented in the form of charts and paragraph narration so that it becomes organized data. The last step is the conclusion, at this stage, the conclusions are obtained

from the data that has been collected from the results of the literature study and the journal management workshop discussed in depth so that conclusions are obtained.

RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

Conditions and problems Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika (JPPM)

Based on the results of accreditation and analysis of journal conditions carried out by journal managers based on assessor input during accreditation and based on journal management workshops, there are several problems in managing JPPM, namely

1. Naming Scientific Journals

- a. There is a difference between the name in the title of Galley pdf and the name in the website metadata according to the name in the ISSN database. Thus, it is necessary to adjust the name of the submission title and website metadata according to the ISSN. Journal naming should only be JPPM without the word LIKE.
- b. It is necessary to display the ISSN and e-ISSN, describe the journal and provide a link or link so that it is easy to trace.

2. Publishing Institution

The name of the publishing institution should be written clearly and explicitly in the journal description on the home page of the website. For this aspect, it is necessary to increase cooperation with the central level Scientific Professional Organizations.

3. Journal Editing and Management

- a. In the list of Editors and Reviewers, it is necessary to add a CV URL link, so that the publication track record of the Editors and Reviewers can be seen. Links that need to be added include Google Scholar, Sinta ID, Orchid ID, Scopus ID, Publon, and others.
- b. Lack of internationally qualified editors and reviewers from 4 or more countries. Bestari partners are declared internationally qualified if in the last 5 (five) years at least they have written an article (as the main author/correspondent writer) or as a member author of at least 3 (three) articles published in international scientific journals. Meanwhile, research partners are declared nationally qualified if in the last 5 (five) years at least they have written an article (as the main author or correspondent author) or as a member author of at least 3 (three) articles published in accredited scientific journals. Therefore, it is necessary to add internationally qualified editors and reviewers Each article needs to be accompanied by a copyright transfer agreement and a publishing ethical statement.
- c. Each article needs to include the genesis or history of the treatment of the manuscript, including the date the manuscript was received, revised, and approved for publication.
- d. In the title of the Strahan, in addition to including the name of the magazine, volume, number, month, and year of publication, include the page coverage of the article.
- e. It is necessary to add Author Guidelines that are separate from the template. Author Guidelines contain guidelines for article content, while templates contain writing technicalities such as font size, font type, headings, and others. The writing instructions must be detailed and complete to explain the requirements for the contents of each chapter (subchapter) of the article.
- f. Quality of Style and Format Editing needs to be considered to ensure that the consistency of the style is maintained and by those stipulated in the Author Guidelines: presentation of sub-chapter titles, presentation and placement of images/tables, references to tables/images, writing methods, and so on.
- g. Need consistency of layout and layout in full-text PDF articles (between articles and between publications).
- h. It is recommended to maximize the use of electronic journal platforms such as OJS, especially in the reviewing and editing process so that it can be categorized as full electronics publishing. Journals should have applied online submit, online review, and online editorial work. Characteristics for journals that have applied full online management are the issue of successive date order between submitted, reviewed, accepted, and published. If the journal is forced to still use email, then it is better if review documents and others are uploaded to the website system by the journal administrator.

4. Appearance (Page Display Design)

- a. Important information menus such as editorial team, writing instructions, and objectives and scope, should be displayed on the main menu of the front page, to provide clear information and provide convenience to users.
- b. Publishing ethics and indexer lists are also better added to the main menu of the front page of the page.
- c. Need to add some menus such as City in Scopus and Google Scholar.
- d. The completeness of the journal website must also comply with the COPE Best Practice Standards (<https://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelinesnew/principles-transparencyand-best-practice-scholarlypublishing>). Things that need to be in the journal display are Focus & Scope, Journal Name, Peer Review Process, Publisher, Editorial Board, Editorial Team/Contact Information, Copyright and Licensing, Author Fees, Publication Ethics, Publishing schedule, Access, Archiving, and Revenue sources.
- e. Consistent presentation of images and tables below or above the page is still not appropriate and is not recommended in the middle of the page or cut off / skip pages. Supporting instruments (such as pictures) need to be maximized by paying more attention to the arrangement, clarity, ratio, and quality of sharpness and not needing to provide an outline in the picture.
- f. There are errors in writing sentences that contain words or there are words that coincide between words or other typographical errors.

5. Periodicity (Publishing Numbering and Page Numbering)

It is necessary to continue to strive for JPPM's Issuance Schedule to be published on time according to the specified period. The number of publications listed in the full text of the article should not use Roman numerals.

6. Dissemination

- a. Efforts should be made to register with a moderately reputable international indexing agency (ASEAN Citation Index (ACI), Chemical Abstract Services, Compendex, Engineering Village, DOAJ, EBSCO, Gale, Inspec, Proquest, Pubmed, and/or equivalent) to reputable indexers (Thomson Reuters/ Web of Science, Scopus, and/or equivalent).
- b. Journals must already have a valid DOI (CrossRef) to archive article metadata and have a unique DOI code in each article. Each article is required to have a unique address or permanent identity using a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number or a permanent and official address from the publisher, thus facilitating the citation and indexation process of each article.

7. Article Substance

Several things become the manager's focus that becomes problems during accreditation, namely the abstract content is not consistent between articles., the GAP analysis in the introduction needs to be strengthened and made explicit, the focus is on research/writing problems by explicitly mentioning the problem, the research method is still very brief and incomplete, aspects of the findings or findings have not been compared with previous studies, and too few references.

8. Writing style

- a. It is recommended to display the author's agency/institution consistently and completely (not abbreviated). For example: consistently mentioning up to the faculty level. The more detailed the better, including a description of the location of the agency.
- b. The bibliography reference system and citation and bibliography preparation need to be standardized and consistent, the style that has been set needs to be maintained for consistency, it is highly recommended to use a standard citation application so that consistency is maintained. The bibliography must be complete, including author's name year, article title, journal name, volume, number, first and last page (for journals), or author's name, year published, book title, publisher name, city of publication (for books), and others.

Strategy to improve the quality of JPPM towards an international reinternationally

The journal website is a professional representation of the management of a journal (Junandi, 2018). Prospective authors judge the quality of the journal from its attractive appearance and information that is always updated and informative. In addition, the quality of article editing is also a concern for prospective writers. Thus, it is necessary to implement strategies that must be implemented to improve the quality of the Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika based on the results of literature studies and journal management workshops.

1. Adding journal publishing policy information on the journal site

Lukman, A., Ahmadi, W. M., & DS (2017) stated that journal managers need to complete journal publishing policy information on journal sites, which include: (a) name of publication, policy changes, and journal history; (b) the scope of issuance; (c) status of issuing institution; (d) the proportional number of editors and reviewers (as evidenced by a track record of publications in scientific indexing databases); (e) providing information on writing instructions for authors and manuscript templates; (f) include a link to journal access statistics (Statcounter); (g) use of reference manager applications (Mendeley, Zotero, etc.); (h) have the DOI of the article; (i) manuscript layout, such as systematics, typography, and inclusion of the submission title; (j) systematic numbering of volumes and issues of publication; (k) publishing schedule (regularity); (l) journal archiving and traceability; and (m) citations and scientific impact of journals.

2. Improve the quality of article subtitles and article editing

Journal managers must focus on article quality by (a) screening quality manuscripts, taking into account the novelty, originality, and usefulness of publications; (b) looking for editors and reviewers from outside the institution who have a track record of scientific publications in a reputable global indexer database; (c) maintain the quality of publication through a proper review process and consistency in publishing; (d) improve the systematics of the manuscript (referring to the IMRAD aspect); and (e) checking the reading sources used for citations and bibliography of the manuscript (Wahid Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2018). In addition, it is necessary to add the Independent Review Guidelines before the Article is sent by the Author and the Review Guidelines for Reviewers.

3. Conducting calls for papers, calls for editors, and calls for reviewers consistently and continuously

The organization of calls for papers, calls for editors, and calls for reviewers is aimed at obtaining quality manuscripts. According to Wahid Nashihuddin & Aulianto (2018) Nashihuddin & Aulianto (2018), the quality of journal manuscripts is largely determined by five things, namely: (a) recency, recency, and usefulness; (b) the systematics and substance of the manuscript; (c) the qualifications and competence of the author; (d) the editor's accuracy in the editorial process of the manuscript; and (d) the reviewer's expertise in the journal manuscript review process. The call for paper activity aims to collect manuscripts according to the scientific field of the journal based on the time of publication that has been determined by the editor. The greater the number of quality scientific articles, the greater the impact factor for the journal (Huang, 2016). Call for editors and call for reviewers aim to find and get an editor and reviewer of journals who are competent in their fields from various institutions/agencies accompanied by a track record of scientific publications indexed in a database of globally reputable indexers (Wahid Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2018).

4. Invite international qualified article writers

To get quality articles, it is necessary to find and find potential writers who have a track record of reputable international scientific publications and ScopusID (Wahid Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2018). Potential authors who are invited can submit their articles to our journal, when their writings are quoted it will trigger an increase in the reputation of this journal to become a journal of international repute.

5. Indexing of journals to indexing databases of national and international reputation

Journal indexation aims to promote and disseminate information and journal articles globally through the internet network (Wahid Nashihuddin & Aulianto, 2018). Indexation aims to disseminate metadata of scientific journal articles so that they are easier to find by users/readers by recording the metadata in indexing institutions. Reputable indexing agencies always apply a strict selection when accepting scientific journal registrations so that they are indexed. The impact of indexing is increasing the accessibility of scientific journals, journal managers can find out the benefits of published journal articles, and readers can find out information and journal articles more quickly. Every article published in an indexed journal and has entered the indexing database will be easier to find so that other researchers can read or quote the articles found. There are three categories of reputable journal indexing institutions, namely: (1) low reputation indexers (CiteULike, Google Scholar, Indonesia One Search, IPI Portal Garuda, ISJD, Mendeley, Moraref, Sherpa/Romeo, WorldCat, and/or equivalent); (2) moderately reputable indexers (ASEAN Citation Index (ACI), Chemical Abstract Services, Compendex, DOAJ, EBSCO, Engineering Village, Gale, Inspec, Proquest, Pubmed, and/or equivalent); and (3) a reputable indexer (Scopus, Thomson Reuters/ Web of Science, and/or equivalent) (Lukman et al., 2017).

6. Making improvements to DOI

Journals must already have a valid DOI (CrossRef) to archive article metadata and have a unique DOI code in each article. Each article is required to have a permanent identity or a unique address using a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number or a permanent and official address from the publisher, thus facilitating the citation and indexation process for each article. The assessment of the unique address/identity of the article also includes the functioning or not of the DOI link, especially in the issue number where the assessment is carried out.

7. Cooperating with professional associations in the field of mathematics education.

This collaboration is carried out to improve the reputation of journal publishers; increase the quantity of journal article distribution; and continuous improvement of journal quality, particularly through consortium activities or librarianship conferences organized by professional associations.

CONCLUSION

The Jurnal Pengembangan Pembelajaran Matematika is one of the journals that focus on mathematics education that has been accredited by Sinta 3. The task and role of the journal manager are to improve the quality of its publications consistently and continuously, concerning the rules and regulations contained in the Regulation of the Director-General of Higher Education Number 1 and Regulations Head of LIPI Number 3 concerning Guidelines for Accreditation of Scientific Periodicals (eight aspects of accreditation assessment) and provisions for international scientific publications that have been regulated by OASPA, COPE, STM, EASE, and Scopus. Solutions to various existing problems should be sought immediately, the name of the publication for which the publication policy has been improved, updating the publication to an online journal (without changing the name of the publication), and updating the policy information on the journal's website so that it can be easily read and accessed by the global community. JPPM always strives to improve quality with various strategies, that are 1) adding information on journal publishing policies on journal sites, 2) improving article quality, 3) journal managers must focus on article quality, 4) organizing calls for papers, calls for editors, and call for reviewers consistently and continuously, 5) invite international qualified article writers, 6) index journals to index databases with a national and international reputation, and 7) collaborate with professional associations in the field of mathematics education.

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