

Workshop on Scientific Journal Management Preparation and Publication of Scientific Works

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Abstract

This Community Service (PKM) aims to add new insights and knowledge for all supporting lecturers for Pancasila courses at Indraprasta University PGRI Jakarta regarding the importance of writing scientific papers, techniques and procedures for writing scientific publication articles, as well as concepts and techniques for writing scientific papers. publishing articles in national scientific journals, to managing Scientific Publication Journals. The community service methods used are training, workshops, and mentoring. The targets of this activity are all supporting lecturers for Pancasila and Citizenship courses at PGRI Indraprasta University as well as the Editorial Board of the Pancasila Journal and the Executive Board of the Center for Pancasila Studies at Indraprasta University, PGRI Jakarta (Unindra). The results of this training show good progress regarding the governance of the Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insights, starting from improving OJS website services, having standard templates, focusing on discussion science, but not having national to international indexes such as the Digital Object Identifier (DOI), Copernicus, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ), Morraref, Portal Garuda, Arjuna, to Sinta DIKTI.

Keywords: Center for Pancasila Studies, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, scientific publications, scientific articles, scientific journals, OJS (Open Journal Access)

Abstrak

Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PKM) ini dilakukan bertujuan untuk menambah wawasan dan pengetahuan bagi seluruh dosen pengampu mata kuliah Pancasila di Universitas Indraprasta PGRI Jakarta tentang pentingnya menulis karya tulis ilmiah, teknik dan tatacara menulis artikel publikasi ilmiah, konsep dan teknik publikasi artikel pada jurnal ilmiah nasional, hingga manajemen Jurnal Publikasi Ilmiah. Metode PKM yang dilakukan adalah pelatihan, lokakarya, dan pendampingan. Sasaran kegiatan ini adalah Seluruh dosen pengampu mata kuliah Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan di Universitas Indraprasta PGRI serta Dewan Editorial Jurnal Pancasila dan Pengurus Pusat Kajian Pancasila Universitas Indraprasta PGRI Jakarta (Unindra). Pelatihan ini menunjukkan kemajuan yang baik bagi Jurnal Jagadditha : Jurnal Kebhinnekaan dan Wawasan Kebangsaan mulai dari peningkatan layanan website OJS, telah memiliki template yang baku, telah memiliki fokus ilmu pembahasan, namun belum memiliki indeks nasional hingga internasional seperti Digital Object Identifier (DOI), Copernicus, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ), Morraref, Portal Garuda, Arjuna, hingga Sinta DIKTI.

Kata kunci: Pusat Kajian Pancasila (PKP) Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, publikasi ilmiah, artikel ilmiah, Jurnal ilmiah, OJS (Open Journal Access)

1. INTRODUCTION

In this Millennial Generation Z era, scientific publication activities are supporting activities that must be carried out by every lecturer who wants to become a professional lecturer. A lecturer can be said to be a main actor who is guided and imitated by students in developing knowledge and the character of the nation's next generation by using literacy and non-literacy. Literacy in reality consists of digital literacy and non-digital literacy. So that during this Covid-19 pandemic, the majority of educators and students are directed to use digital literacy more, which of course can provide economic value from understanding digital literacy. This is because A Digital Economics is a combination of a economic literacy and digital literacy, thats is, skill for understanding and using economic information from different sources displayed on the internet (Wahbi, Abdul Azim & Ariwibowo, 2019). all lecturers consist of

teaching, research, and community service activities. According to Law no. 12 of 2012, Article 1 Paragraph 9, Tridharma of Higher Education, hereinafter referred to as Tridharma, is the obligation of Higher Education to provide education, research, and community service (Republic of Indonesia, 2012). All academics are obliged and responsible for realizing the Tridharma. Writing is a creative process to express ideas in the form of written language. Writing includes all activities that involve thoughts, feelings, fantasies, wills and beliefs. Scientific publications are included in supporting activities for lecturers who have conducted research and community service.

The most important mission of the Academic Community of all Higher Education in Indonesia in this era of globalization is to make the climate and education system in each higher education democratic to strengthen moral behavior that is noble, creative, innovative, intelligent, has national insight, disciplined, and is responsible. The aim is to develop the quality of human resources (HR). Fulfilling this mission is not as easy as turning the palm of the hand because various international reports indicate that the quality of existing human resources is still lagging behind (Ilfiandra et al., 2016). Therefore, one of the targets for developing the performance of the rank and performance of lecturer certification that must be established to improve the quality of higher education is the quality of the performance of lecturers.

Lecturers are required to always improve the quality of learning to their students through various solutions, ranging from process improvements, supporting tools, and learning outcomes (Fitriyadi, 2013). These efforts are continuously carried out by lecturers according to the level of professional development or the level of development of students, but most of the lecturers do not realize that the activities carried out are a form of activity that can be written into scientific works in the form of research reports and community service or articles that can be published on scientific journals. Scientific work is a written report that meets scientific principles and ethics. The scientific works are in the form of research reports, seminar papers, symposium papers, and scientific articles. Scientific articles can be adopted from research results, thoughts and literature reviews, as well as project development results that can be published in scientific journals, proceedings and magazines (Adhikara et al., 2014).

Certain behaviors, for example sending manuscripts to publish articles, are based on considerations of how to make alternative choices to implement them. Interest in publications reflects the desire to be applied to oneself and to others (encouraging others to behave), influenced by various external factors that are not only cognitive but also emotional.

Writing activities are an integral part of education. Writing means organizing ideas systematically and expressing them explicitly. Writing can mean lowering or painting graphic symbols that describe a language that is understood by someone. In principle, the main function of this paper is as an indirect communication tool. Writing is very important for education because it makes it easier for students to think critically. According to Tarigan (2008), writing can be defined as an activity of delivering messages (communication) using written language as a tool or medium. In written communication, there are four elements involved, namely:

1. The author as a messenger
2. Message or text content
3. Channels or media
4. The reader as the recipient of the message. (Nurhaswinda, et.all, 2020)

A writer can generate the benefits of various forms of writing according to Dalman (2018), writing has many benefits that can be learned in this life, including:

1. Increased intelligence,
2. Development of initiative and creativity,
3. growing courage.
4. Encouragement of willingness and ability to collect information.

Writing is an act of communication which is essentially the same as speaking. The equation lies in the purpose and the load. The purpose of writing is to convey something to others, while the content is thoughts, feelings, ideas, messages, and opinions (Tarigan, 2008). There are two things that are important and needed in writing, namely the writing material and how to write it. One of the schemes and forms of writing based on critical thinking and with standard writing procedures is scientific work. Scientific work is writing made by academic practitioners to fulfill requirements or to fulfill academic assignments. Scientific work is writing that is based on scientific research (Dalman, 2012: 1-2). Scientific work is writing that is based on the results of scientific research. However, nowadays a new paradigm is starting to develop that a scientific work does not have to be based on scientific research, but can also be a study of a problem that is analyzed by professional experts. The scientific tradition is not just a recipient of knowledge or an executor of existing theories. However, at the same time as a giver (contributor) of knowledge. Thus, the task of intellectuals and scholars is not only to be able to read, but also to be able to write about scientific writings. Moreover, a student as a prospective scientist must master the procedures for writing scientific papers. Scientific works are writings that have a certain academic weight in terms of the organizational aspects of the writing, the substance of the problem, the accuracy of the data, and the presentation. Scientific works are also written works that present ideas, descriptions, or problem solving systematically, presented objectively and honestly, using standard language, and are supported by facts, theories, and/or empirical evidence. Therefore, writing can be said to be scientific if the writing is based on facts and data, both theoretically and empirically that can be justified. As explained earlier, scientific work is a written work that presents ideas, descriptions or problem solving in a systematic, objective and honest manner. Scientific work is a written work whose contents seek to describe a scientific discussion carried out by an author or researcher. The goal is to tell something logically and systematically to the reader. Scientific works are usually written to find answers about something and to prove the truth about something contained in the object of writing. So it is appropriate, if scientific writing often raises themes around things that are new (actual) and have never been written by others. Although the article has been written with the same theme, the aim is as an effort to develop from the previous theme. This is also known as research development. Judging from the length or depth of the description, scientific papers are distinguished into research papers and reports. In writing, both papers and research reports are based on scientific studies and scientific work. The preparation and presentation of such a work is preceded by a literature study and a field study (Dalman, 2012). Arifin (2003) classifies essays according to the weight of their contents into three types, namely:

1. Scientific essays.
Which are classified into scientific essays, among others: papers, reports, theses, theses, dissertations.
2. Popular scientific or scientific art essays.
Which is classified as a scientific art essay, among others: articles, editorials, opinions, features, reports.
3. Non-scientific essays.
Those belonging to non-scientific essays include: anecdotes, fairy tales, saga, short stories, novels, romances, and drama scripts. (Sukarma, 2020)

The three types of essays have different characteristics. Scientific essays have standard rules and a number of special requirements regarding the method and use of language, while non-scientific essays are essays that are not bound by standard essays. Meanwhile, semi-scientific essays are in between. Scientific writing is a writing that discusses a problem. The discussion was carried out based on investigation, observation, data collection obtained through a study. Scientific writing through this research uses a systematic scientific method to obtain scientific answers to the problems studied. To clarify scientific answers based on research, writing scientific papers can only be done after a period arises problems, which are then discussed through research and conclusions from the research. Scientific writing is a product of

scientific activities. Talking about scientific products, we certainly imagine the activities carried out to produce new scientific findings, namely research (Andika, 2010). Scientific writing as a means of scientific communication in the form of writing uses a systematic that can be accepted by the scientific community through an agreed writing systematic. In scientific writing, the scientific characteristics of a work must be empirically and objectively accountable. Scientific writing techniques have two aspects, namely writing style in making scientific statements and notation techniques in mentioning sources of scientific knowledge used in writing.

Scientific writing must use good and correct language. A sentence that cannot be identified which is the subject and the predicate and what is the relationship between the subject and the predicate is most likely ambiguous information. In research, what is used as material for writing scientific papers can be in the form of quotations from other people's statements as the basis or basis for preparing research. This scientific statement is used for various purposes according to the form of the argument put forward. The statement can be used as a definition in explaining a concept, or can be used as a premise in drawing conclusions in an argument. Scientific statements that we must use in writing must include several things, namely:

1. We must be able to identify the person who made the statement.
2. We must be able to identify the scientific communication media where the statement is conveyed, whether in papers, books, seminars, workshops.
3. It must be able to identify the institution that publishes the scientific publication along with the place of domicile and the time the publication is carried out and if it is not published, the place, time, and institution that carries out the activity must be stated (Dalman, 2012: 5-6).

Broadly speaking, scientific works are classified into two, namely educational scientific works and research scientific works (Arifin, 2003: 15). Next, it will be explained about:

1. Educational Scientific Work

Educational scientific work is used as an assignment to summarize lessons, analyze a problem based on research results, and as a requirement to achieve an educational degree. Scientific educational works have several forms and types based on the function of the work itself, namely papers, theses, theses, and dissertations. The following is an explanation of the types of educational scientific works, including:

- a. Paper, or more popularly, contains a summary or resume of a particular course or summary of a lecture given by the lecturer to his students. The purpose of this paper is to train students to take the essence of the course or lecture taught by the lecturer.
- b. Thesis, Thesis is a scientific paper that expresses the opinion of the author based on the opinions of others written by students as a condition for obtaining a bachelor's degree. Opinions submitted must be supported by empirical-objective data and facts based on direct research (field observations) and indirect research (library studies). The discussion in the thesis must be carried out following the flow of scientific thinking, namely logical and empirical. Thesis, Thesis is a scientific work that is more in-depth than a thesis. Thesis is a requirement for obtaining a master's degree (S-2). Writing a thesis aims to synthesize knowledge obtained from universities in order to expand the treasures of knowledge that have been obtained from master's lectures, these treasures are mainly in the form of new findings from the results of an in-depth research on a matter that is the theme of the thesis.
- c. Dissertation, Dissertation is a scientific paper that presents a proposition that can be proven by the author based on accurate facts and detailed analysis. The arguments put forward are usually defended by the authors from objections to the senate of professors or examiners at universities. The author's findings use in-depth research methods on the theme of the dissertation that comes from the author himself.

2. Scientific Research

Arifin (2003: 15), classifies scientific research works into several types, namely:

- a. Seminar Papers, Seminar papers are scientific works that contain descriptions of topics that discuss a problem that will be presented in the seminar forum. Seminar

papers contain the results of research or pure thoughts from the author in discussing and solving problems that are used as topics in the seminar forum.

- b. Research Result Report, Report is part of the form of scientific writing which is written in a relatively short way. This report can be classified as a scientific paper because it contains the results of a research activity even though it is still in its early stages.
- c. Research Journal, Research journal is a scientific paper in the form of a summary of research results which is then uploaded via electronic media online for publication.



Figure 1. Management of the Center for Pancasila Studies (PKP) Indraprasta University PGRI

Partners in this community service activity are all lecturers of Pancasila courses who are members of the Pancasila Study Center at Indraprasta University, PGRI. The Community Service Implementation Team has made observations by conducting interviews with the Chairperson of the Pancasila Study Center represented by Mrs. Julia Bea describing that:

1. All lecturers who support Pancasila courses at Indraprasta University PGRI still have difficulties with writing scientific papers.
2. The majority of lecturers who support Pancasila courses at Indraprasta University PGRI have never been trained in the preparation of scientific works, whether organized by the university or other parties.
3. Lack of awareness to carry out research activities and assume that promotions use the tools of scientific publication articles so that lecturers are reluctant to carry out these activities.
4. The majority of lecturers who teach Pancasila courses at Indraprasta University PGRI have difficulty publishing in scientific journals.
5. The majority of the management team of the Center for Pancasila Studies Universitas Indraprasta PGRI Jakarta wants to have a special scientific journal that only publishes various scientific works/articles with the scope of Pancasila, Citizenship, and State Administration until their development. However, they do not have sufficient insight regarding the management of scientific journals themselves.

Based on this matter, the establishment of scientific journals that are not far from various scopes of knowledge controlled by all Pancasila subject lecturers are expected to be an effective motivator for lecturers under the auspices of the Center for Pancasila Studies, Indrarasta University, PGRI Jakarta in developing knowledge about Pancasila, citizenship, and state administration. Media for promoting the self-development of lecturers and the development of knowledge about Pancasila so far, which requires a lot of money and is far more complicated by itself, is no longer a major concern for the Center for the Study of Pancasila and the lecturers under the auspices of the Scientific Publication Journal. For all lecturers who

support Pancasila courses at Indraprasta University PGRI Jakarta, using the Scientific Publication Journal and participating in community service activities organized by this author can increase the quantity of articles that have been successfully published by all Pancasila lecturers at Indraprasta University PGRI Jakarta. The Scientific Publication Journal is also expected to improve the quality of writing techniques and content of various scientific articles produced by all lecturers who support Pancasila courses at Indraprasta University, PGRI Jakarta in the future.

Thus, community work through this workshop method should be carried out in order to create its own uniqueness in the form of uniformity in the management of a scientific journal, ecological style in scientific writing, uniformity of thinking and culture for authors in the evaluation of the Jagadhitta journal. This is due to the fact that most of the workshop participants come from different universities and have different mindsets and experiences regarding the style of the scientific writing environment and managing the submission of articles prior to publication in the journal.

2. METHOD

Provide training, workshops and mentoring as a way to support program implementation. The target group for this event is all lecturers of Pancasila and Citizenship Courses in academia, editors of Pancasila Journal, and the Board of Directors of Universitas Indraprasta PGRI Pancasila Research Center. This community service activity is planned to be held for 1 meeting with each meeting held on Thursday, November 18, 2021, from 13.00 to 16.00 (3 hours). The method of community service activities (Managing the Center for Pancasila Studies at Indraprasta University PGRI Jakarta and All Lecturers in Pancasila and Citizenship courses) which are carried out in several stages, namely:

1. Policy, management and strategy for scientific journal management
2. Manuscript Management/Style Surrounding Journal
3. Introduction to e-journals via OJS
4. Site OJS (Open Journal System) Management
5. Scientific Publication Journal Management
6. Publishing Management
7. The fostering of Unindra Pancasila lecturers in compiling research reports and scientific journal articles on research results and reports on community service activities
8. Compilation of research and service reports written by lecturers who support Pancasila courses at Unindra.
9. The publication of a special edition journal in the future from the Unindra Pancasila Study Center which contains research articles written by lecturers with Pancasila science backgrounds both internally and externally at Unindra

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. RESULTS

The Community Service Program was carried out by the abdimas team on Sunday, November 18, 2021 at the Center for Pancasila Studies, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI Jakarta through Zoom which was facilitated by the LPPM (Institute for Research and Community Service) Universitas Indraprasta PGRI Jakarta as well as Gathering with all the lecturers in the course Pancasila University Indraprasta PGRI. At this activity there were 30 participants who attended, including the manager of the Jagadhitta Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insight as well as Pancasila lecturers and 20 participants who were Pancasila lecturers at Indraprasta University, PGRI. The schedule of activities can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Schedule of Abdimas Implementation Activities

| Time | Name of Activity | Place of Execution | Details of Activities | Responsible Person |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| 12.00-13.00 | Abdimas Preparation | Zoom LPPM Unindra | Briefing, Ishoma and preparation of activities carried out by the Abdimas Team | |
| 13.00-14.00 | Training "PKM Journal Management Training, Preparation and Publication of Scientific Work at the Center for Pancasila Studies, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI" with the material "Let's Write" | Zoom LPPM Unindra | All Participants and Committees participated in Abdimas activities (Speaker: Tjipto Djuhartono) | Prasetio Ariwibowo & Tjipto Djuhartono |
| 14.00-15.00 | "Journal Management, Preparation and Publication of Scientific Papers using OJS (Open Journal System)" training | Zoom LPPM Unindra | All Participants and Committees participated in Abdimas activities (Speaker: Prasetio Ariwibowo) | |
| 15.00-15.30 | Friendly with the manager of the journal Jagadditha: Journal of Diversity and National Insight & Pancasila University lecturer Indraprasta PGRI | Zoom LPPM Unindra | Interviews, observations, Ishoma and discussion of the next strategy regarding the release of the Jagadditha Journal: Diversity and National Insight in the future | |
| 15.30-16.00 | Closing | Zoom LPPM Unindra | Interviews, observations, Ishoma and discussion of the next strategy regarding the release of the Jagadditha Journal: Diversity and National Insight in the future | - PkM Team Representative - Jagadditha journal manager: Journal of Diversity and National Insight & Pancasila lecturer at Indraprasta University PGRI |

Source: Author's Primary Data (2021)

Participants enthusiastically participated in the socialization activities from the beginning to the end of the event, especially during the discussion session. The discussion was interesting because there was a lot of interaction between the presenters and participants about sharing experiences, problems and asking questions to deepen the material.



Figure 2. Preparation for Training Implementation (Abdimas)

B. DISCUSSION

The implementation of this training with the manager of the journal Jagadditha: Journal of Diversity and National Insight & Pancasila lecturer at Indraprasta University PGRI was carried out in the form of hearing discussions and sharing perceptions with the editorial board and workshop participants.



Figure 3. Speaker 1 explains the material "Let's Write"

Some of the results of the resulting discussion can be explained as follows:

1. In publishing a journal, all things must be done consistently, including: the number of pages, the design of the cover of the publication, and the pattern of displaying the contents of the journal. The consistency that is built will make it easier to achieve nationally accredited journals.
2. Journals published should have clear specifications, for example discussing education and learning or other topics so that the direction and purpose of the journal to be published is clear.
3. The guidance given to the author must be in accordance with the action. For example, in the writing rules it is explained that the references used should be the last 10 years. Thus, the examples given in the guide must also pay attention to the rules given.
4. Journal writing guidelines should be attached to the back of the journal, so that every prospective journal writer can know well about the rules for writing journals that will be published in the journal Jagadditha: Journal of Diversity and National Insight

5. Guidelines or rubrics for assessing the suitability of a prospective author's journal to be published need to be reviewed and corrected. With clear assessment guidelines, of course, you can accurately assess the truth of the journal to be published, both in terms of systematic writing, and from the feasibility of the journal content.
6. Communication between the editorial team, the editorial team with the editorial board, the editorial team with stakeholders, and the editorial team with prospective writers needs to be improved in the future.
7. The rules for writing abstracts must be clarified, including: the number of abstract words in the journal and the language used. If the journal is written in English, the abstract must be written in Indonesian. Vice versa, if the journal is written in Indonesian, the abstract must be written in English.



Figure 4. Speaker 2 shared information about "Management of Journals & Scientific Articles"

Referring to the results of the discussion described above, the editorial team obtained several conclusions related to the improvement of journal publishing, including:

1. Consistency of journal publishing.
2. Clarity of journal specifications.
3. Clarity and consistency of journal writing rules.
4. Clarity of the assessment rubric.
5. Increasing the frequency of communication with parties involved with journal publications.



Figure 5. Hospitality and Closing Abdimas

Based on the results of the PKM activities of Journal Management Training, Preparation and Publication of Scientific Work at the Center for Pancasila Studies, Indraprasta University,

PGRI as previously described, a positive picture is obtained in an effort to produce quality journal publications in the future. The editorial team of the Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insight has a high commitment to making improvements in accordance with input and suggestions based on the results of the PKM that have been implemented. Thus, the governance of the Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insight will improve in the future.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11/18/2021 13:30:28 | Iis Dewi Lestari | Teknik Informatika |
| 11/18/2021 13:30:54 | Julia Bea Kurniawaty | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| 11/18/2021 13:31:02 | Kristiningsih | Teknik Informatika |
| 11/18/2021 13:31:48 | Myta Widyastuti, M.Pd. | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| 11/18/2021 13:32:05 | IDA ROSIDA | Dkv |
| 11/18/2021 13:32:23 | Santyo Widayatmo | Pendidikan Ekonomi |
| 11/18/2021 13:34:07 | Myta Widyastuti, M.Pd. | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| 11/18/2021 13:43:23 | bambang perkasa alam | arsitektur |
| 11/18/2021 13:43:46 | Tri Angkarini, M.Pd | PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS |
| 11/18/2021 13:48:04 | lengsi Manurung | Teknik Informatika |
| 11/18/2021 14:18:44 | idha isnaningrum | pendidikan matematika |
| 11/18/2021 14:20:23 | iramdan | prodi pend ekonomi |
| 11/18/2021 16:32:33 | Myta Widyastuti, M.Pd. | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| 11/18/2021 16:46:08 | Myta Widyastuti, M.Pd. | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |

Figure 6. List of Participants (Pancasila Lecturer at Indraprasta University PGRI) Community Service

The "PKM Journal Management Training, Preparation and Publication of Scientific Work at the Center for Pancasila Studies, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI" which has been carried out resulted in several agreements and conclusions, including:

1. It is necessary to pay attention to the consistency of journal publications.
2. It is necessary to clarify the specifications of journal publications.
3. It is necessary to pay attention to the clarity and consistency of journal writing rules.
4. It is necessary to formulate a clear and standard assessment rubric.
5. It is necessary to increase the frequency of communication with the parties involved with journal publications.

4. CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Implementation of activities consisting of:

1. Register of Scientific Publication Accounts at OJS Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insight.
2. Website Development.
3. Journal Manuscript writing workshop.

This training shows good progress for the Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insight. Based on the evaluation of these activities, achievements and evaluations were obtained in the form of :

1. Jagadditha Journal Website: Journal of Diversity and National Insights has progressed (<https://journal.unindra.ac.id/index.php/jagadditha>).
2. There are 5 quality manuscripts that are ready to be published in the first published volume. (issue of Vol. 1 No. 1 December 2021).
3. Journal publication in Vol. 1 No.1 December 2021 has been consistent in referring to the writing reference form.
4. Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insights Volume 1 No. December 1, 2021 has focused on the field of journal publications.

5. Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insights, there is clarity and consistency of standard journal writing rules (templates).
6. Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insights, a clear and standardized assessment rubric has been formulated.
7. Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insight does not yet have/register a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for journals and articles (in the process of being accepted for publication).
8. Jagadditha Journal: The Journal of Diversity and National Insight has not been registered with the national indexing agency (Garuda Portal) and international (Google Scholar and Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ)).
9. There is an agreement between the editorial board and the journal manager to increase the value of the Jagadditha Journal Self Evaluation: Journal of Diversity and National Insight. Furthermore, Junal Jagadditha's follow-up plan: Journal of Diversity and National Insight is focused on carrying out National Journal Accreditation in 2023.

B. Suggestion

The improvements that must be made include:

1. Preparation for publishing the journal Jagadditha: Journal of Diversity and National Insight in Vol. 1 No.1 December 2021 has been consistent in referring to the writing reference form, but should periodically update the template.
2. Preparation for publication of the journal Jagadditha: Journal of Diversity and National Insights specifically/focused on the field of science published by the journal Vol. 1 No. 1 December 2021, there is already clarity and consistency of standard journal writing rules, but the number of authors should be increased and enriched with external authors from Indraprasta University, PGRI.
3. Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insights, a clear and standardized assessment rubric has been formulated.
4. Jagadditha Journal: Journal of Diversity and National Insights should immediately register for indexation at national to international levels such as Digital Object Identifier (DOI), Copernicus, Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ), Morraref, Portal Garuda, Arjuna, to Sinta DIKTI.

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ZSiGtjcNeCW~GboJQls03DESi-

CjOPzhNjzGmLrIBTbPmXxmTJFm58z6Rc7sH4wRGHzZuPEqgSXEsLkivd-

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