METODE PENELITAN TRANSPORTASI

MSTT - DTSL - FT - UGM

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PERTEMUAN 6

MEMPUBLIKASIKAN NASKAH TESIS

MUHAMMAD ZUDHY IRAWAN

KENAPA PERLU DIPUBLIKASIKAN

- Sebagai syarat kelulusan
- Menyebarkan pengetahuan
- Kontribusi ilmiah
- Pengakuan Nasional/Internasional
- Peningkatan karir akademik (bagi dosen)

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WADAH PUBLIKASI

- Seminar Nasional
- Seminar Internasional (bereputasi dan tidak bereputasi)
- Jurnal Nasional (tidak terindex dan terindex Sinta 1 s.d. 6)
- Jurnal Internasional
- Jurnal Internasional bereputasi (terindex WoS, Scopus, Non-Tier dan Tier Q1 s.d. 4)

JENIS PUBLIKASI

- Full Articles / Original Articles: Ini adalah makalah yang paling penting dan komprehensif, sering kali mewakili penelitian yang telah selesai dan memiliki dampak yang signifikan.
- Letters / Rapid Communications / Short Communications: Artikel ini memberikan komunikasi awal yang cepat tentang kemajuan signifikan dan orisinal. Artikel ini jauh lebih pendek daripada artikel lengkap, dan batasan panjangnya perlu diperhatikan.
- Review Papers / Perspectives: Artikel ini merangkum perkembangan terbaru tentang topik tertentu, menyoroti poin-poin penting yang sudah dilaporkan sebelumnya. Artikel ini tidak dimaksudkan untuk memperkenalkan informasi baru dan sering kali ditulis atas undangan.

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- Full Articles / Original Articles: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590198224001453
- Review Papers / Perspectives: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0386111224000050

KEMANA AKAN DIKIRIM?

Seminar vs Seminar+Proceeding vs Jurnal

Terakreditasi vs tak terakrediasi?

Pengaruh terhadap bidang ilmu? Transportasi vs. Engineering vs. Multidiscipline

Bahasa internasional vs bahasa Indonesia

Here we include journals that were not originally on the Beall's list, but may be predatory.

Last updated December 8, 2021

Luas jangkauannya (asal author)?

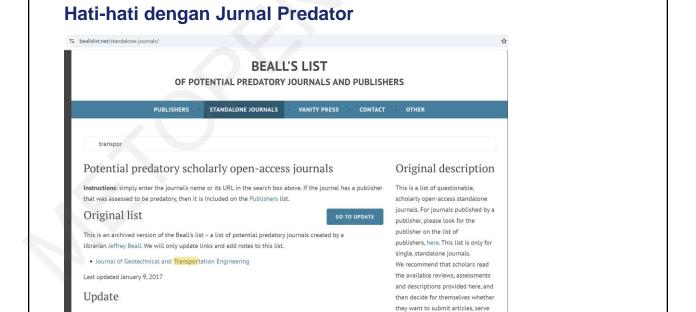
Bagaimana impact factor: sering diacu vs tak pernah disitir orang?

Terbanyak pembacanya?

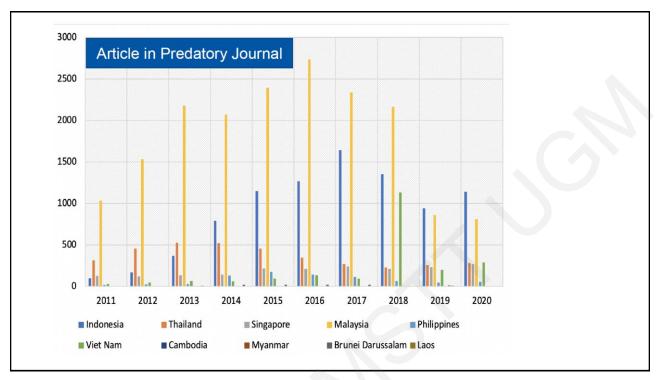
Proses terbitnya, banyak antrian?

Bagaimana frekuensi terbit?

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as editors or on editorial boards. In



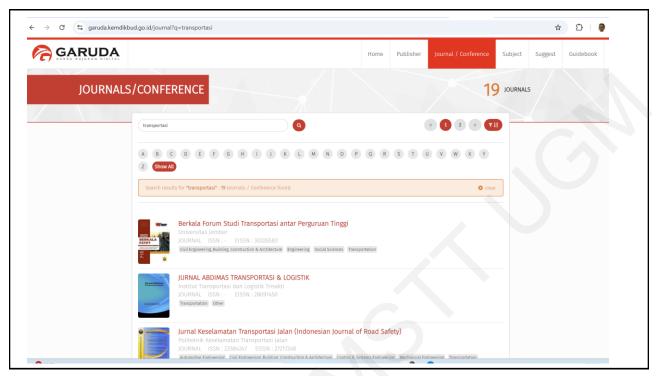
Ciri Predatory Journals

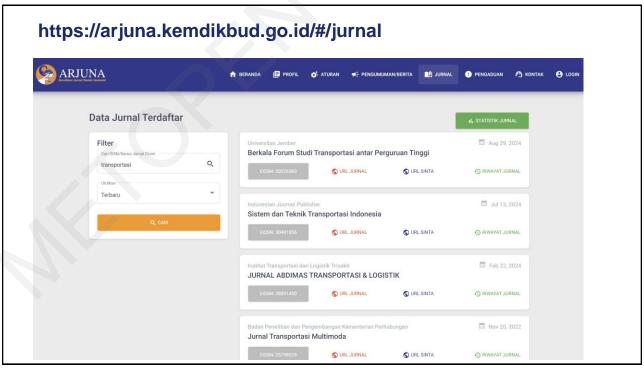
- Jeffrey Beall
- "Potential predatory publishers"
- Scholarlyoa.com (sudah off)
- Dilanjutkan di: https://beallslist.net
- Open Access, APC
- Jangan mengirim berdasar permintaan ke email



Mencari Jurnal

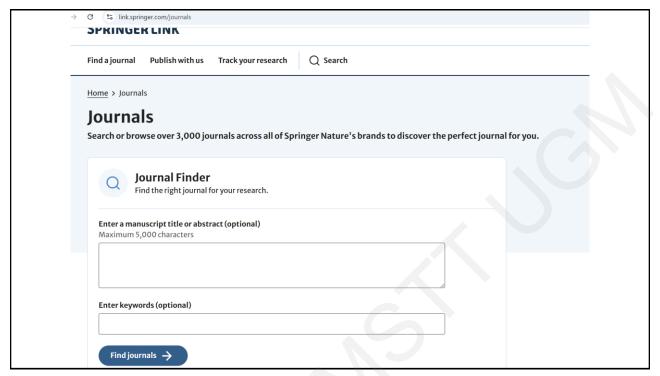
- https://www.scimagojr.com/
- https://journalsuggester.springer.com/
- https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/
- https://journalfinder.wiley.com/search?type=match
- https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-yourresearch/choosing-a-journal/journal-suggester/
- https://jane.biosemantics.org/
- https://mjl.clarivate.com/home
- https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/
- https://arjuna.kemdikbud.go.id/#/jurnal
- https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id

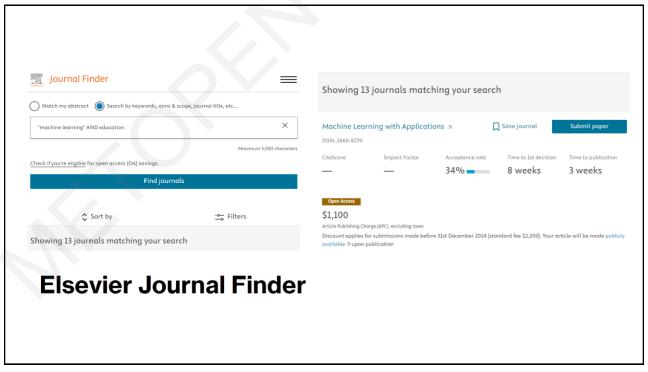


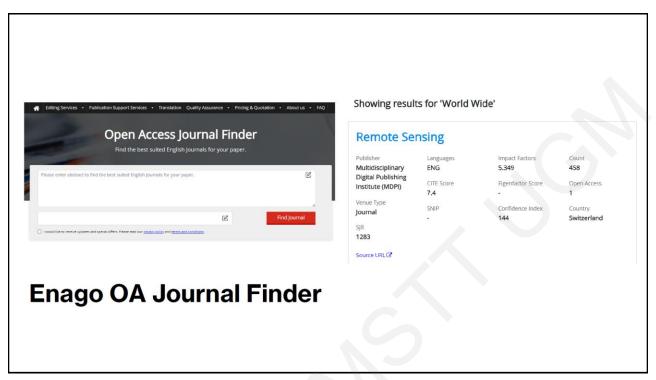










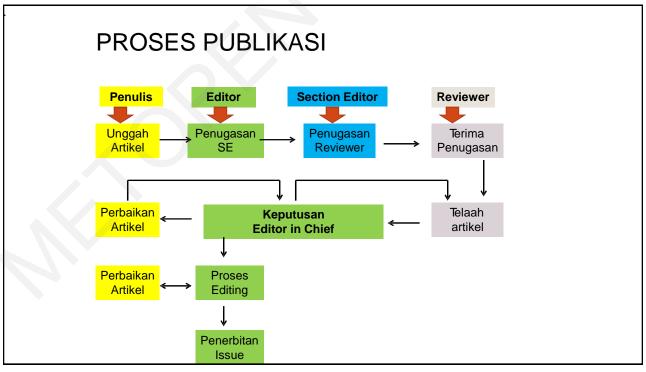




Memilih target Journal

- Daftar jurnal target komunitas keilmuan
 - Dimana saja dosen/mahasiswa DTSL mempublikasikan hasil tesisnya?
- Daftar jurnal target bidang ilmu tertentu
 - · Dimana saja paper bidang "angkutan umum" diterbitkan

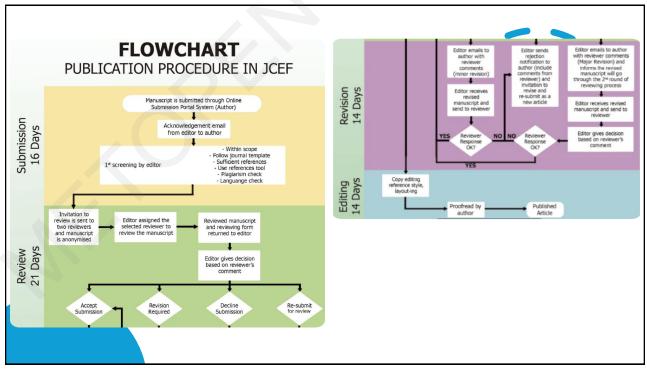
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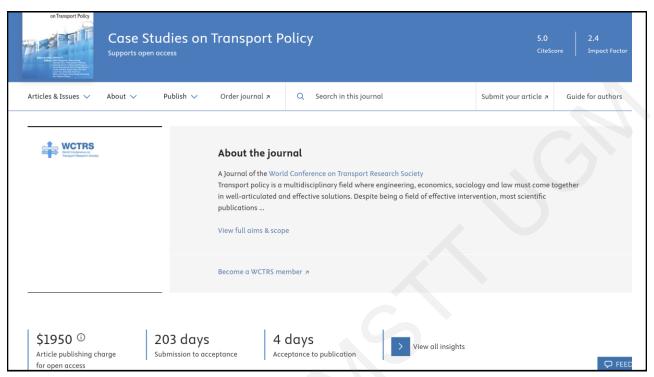


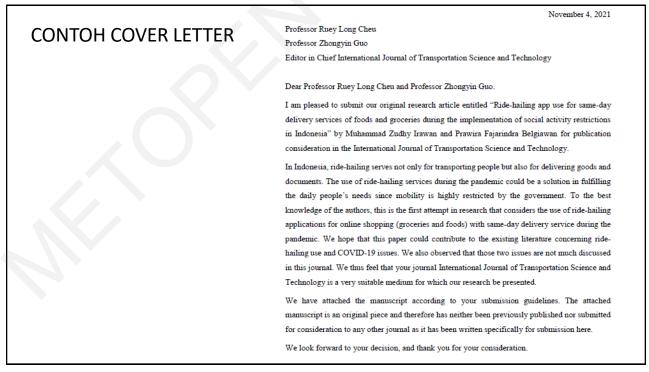
STATUS ARTIKEL

- Langsung diterima untuk dimuat tanpa perbaikan (SELAMAT ATAS KEBERHASILAN ANDA!),
- II. Diterima dengan sedikit perbaikan (INI YANG BIASA DIALAMI HAMPIR SEMUA PENULIS),
- III. Sebenarnya ditolak, tetapi masih dapat) diterima asal Anda bersedia melakukan perbaikan besar-besaran (INI YANG PALING SERING TERJADI), dan
- IV. Ditolak

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CONTOH RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS' COMMENTS

NO

their findings).

Comments from two reviewers recommend this work for major revision, which I agree with. A particularly crucial point made is that the conclusions made by the authors are not well supported by the study, so they need to address that (either provide support or tone

EDITOR COMMENTS

down the scale of their conclusions to properly reflect

AUTHOR RESPONSES

Thank you very much for your critical comment. We have added two studies from medical literature and a study on health protocols for RHA drivers to support our recommendations.

The first, from Deforche et al. (2021), identified that longer time spent in densely populated indoor locations with low air circulation, such as in restaurants and malls, contributes most to the increase in virus transmission in Western counties. Therefore, we believe that the reduction of those activities can be contributing most to the decrease in transmission.

Second, we found a study listing 519 societal options to reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission and spread (Sutherland et al., 2020). One of the options is to reduce the number and duration of shopping visit, which encourage delivery service.

The last, RHA in Indonesia has implemented a full health protocol to reduce the spread of COVID-19 (Aprilianti and Amanta, 2020).

Therefore, we encourage RHA usage as one alternative to reduce the number of people coming to the grocery store which in turn helps to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

Please check on page 14 line 382-388:

"Sutherland et al. (2021) suggest that to reduce the spread of COVID-19, people need to reduce the number and duration of shopping visits and encourage delivery services. In addition, Deforche et al. (2021) revealed that individuals who spend their time in densely populated indoor places with low air circulation, such as restaurants and malls, have a higher potential for contracting COVID-19. Meanwhile, RHA drivers in Indonesian cities have implemented a full health protocol to deliver goods and foods to reduce the spread of COVID-19 (Aprilianti and Amanta, 2020)."

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We also tone down the scale of our conclusions by deleting sentences stating that "the virus can be spread from the ordered food," since we could not find studies supporting that claim. Also, deleting the recommendation stating that "because the decrease in outdoor dining activities during the pandemic linearly affects the decrease in RHA use for food delivery, government encouragements are needed, such that online meals could replace outdoor dining activities, especially during the relaxation of the IRSA policy," since the study finding could not support that recommendation

Now, there are two main recommendations referring to the study findings. The first is the government needs to support the use of RHA for grocery delivery to replace the shopping activity participation, and supported by hypothesis 1.a (H1.a). The reason is 52% and 18% of the Indonesian society intend to participate in grocery shopping activities with the same as and more than before the advent of COVID-19, respectively (Irawan et al., 2020). Meanwhile, Sutherland et al. (2021) suggest reducing the number and duration of shopping visits and encouraging delivery services aiming to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Deforche et al. (2021) also reveal that individuals who spend their time in densely populated indoor places with low air circulation, such as in restaurants and malls, have a higher potential for contracting the COVID-19. The second is the government needs to support the partnership between ride-hailing companies and food vendors and regulate the maximum charge and delivery fee, and supported by hypothesis 4.a (H4.a). The reason is besides the burden of the delivery fee, food sold online through RHA is 20% more expensive than food sold in stores as a charge fee from food vendors to ride-hailing companies (Iskandar, 2021).

Please check in the second paragraph of the conclusion section on page 14

First Reviewer

NO	REVIEWER COMMENTS	AUTHORS RESPONSES
1	This is a research based on a web-based survey, however, 3.2 survey design and data collection is kind of in less detail. They should explain in detail how they have distributed the survey and obtained responses. Plus, in 4.1 description of the sample, authors should explain why they choose these variables, why they decide to separate those categories like this. Also, whether these variables are applied as binary or categorical variables in the models.	Thank you very much. We have added the survey method as follows: Page 7 line 214-221: We distributed the questionnaire randomly via WhatsApp, Facebook, and emails. We asked our friends and colleagues to help spread the online questionnaire. This data collection method is the dominant approach for studies conducted during the pandemic. The data collection was limited to respondents aged between 19 and 40 years. We also asked four trap questions (Liu and Wronski, 2018) to ensure that the respondents paid attention to the questionnaire. One question was related to the number of wheels that motorcycle-based ride-hailing vehicles used. Those who did not answer "two-wheel" were removed as respondents.
		Related to subsection 4.1., we have also added explanations as suggested by the reviewer. We explained why this study used these variables
		Page 6 line 165-175; Both endogenous and exogenous variables were chosen by referring to previous studies investigating the factors influencing groceries, food delivery, and ride-hailing use. For example, the socio-demographic characteristics of age, gender, income, and education were considered as exogenous variables in the proposed model because a study in the United States shows that those variables have a significant impact on grocery shopping either online or offline (Saphores and Xu, 2021). Another example is a study in New York City showing that age and income

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CONTOH REVISED MANUSCRIPT

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3.2. Survey design and data collection

This study focused on Generation Z individuals aged 19–24 years and millennials aged 25–40 years. This is because people of those ages dominate RHA use in Indonesian cities such as the Jakarta metropolitan area (Irawan et al., 2020) and Bandung (Rizki et al., 2021). Additionally, recorded data show that RHA use for food delivery in Indonesian cities is dominated by millennials and Generation Z, with 61.4% and 21% using RHAs, respectively (Statista, 2021). Yogyakarta was selected as a case study for two main reasons. First, millennials and Generation Z slightly dominate this city, making up 23.42% and 22.76% of the population, respectively. Yogyakarta has approximately 373,589 people spread over nearly 32.5 km² of its land area (Statistics Indonesia, 2021). Second, during the study period, Yogyakarta was among the four cities with the highest spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia (World Health Organization, 2021).

The online survey in this study was conducted during the implementation of IRSA in August 2021.

It considers government policies that rapidly change in dealing with COVID-19, which are predicted to affect online shopping behavior for groceries and foods. We distributed the questionnaire randomly via WhatsApp, Facebook, and emails. We asked our friends and colleagues to help spread the online questionnaire. This data collection method is the dominant approach for studies conducted during the pandemic. The data collection was limited to

approach for studies conducted during the pandemic. The data collection was limited to respondents aged between 19 and 40 years. We also asked four trap questions (Liu and Wronski, 2018) to ensure that the respondents paid attention to the questionnaire. One question was related

to the number of wheels that motorcycle-based ride-hailing vehicles used. Those who did not

221 answer "two-wheel" were removed as respondents.

Of the 544 participants, 412 valid responses were obtained. In the first section of the survey, we asked questions on the changes in grocery shopping behavior at stores and dining-out activities

