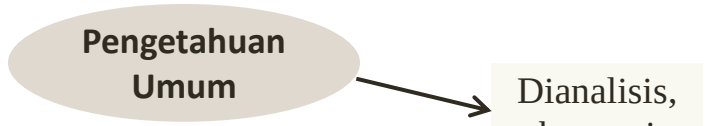
MEMBANGUN SIKAP KEILMIAHAN & TEKNIK PENYAJIAN **DALAM PENULISAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH**

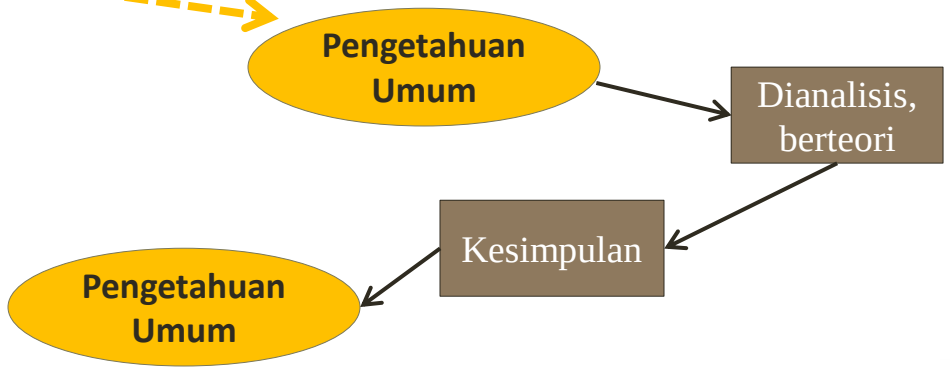
MURSHAL MANAF

PRODI MAGISTER PERENCANAAN WILAYAH DAN KOTA - UNIBOS

Sikap keilmiahan dan pencarian kebenaran ...

1. Pendekatan Unscientific
2. Penemuan secara kebetulan
3. Penemuan secara *trial and error*
4. Penemuan melalui otoritas
5. Pendekatan kritik-rasional & scientific research
6. Berpikir kritis-rasional
   - Berpikir analitis
   - Berpikir sintesis
7. Kebenaran melalui penelitian ilmaih





Deduktif dan Induktif = *reflective thinking*

reflective of thinking…

1. ***The felt need,*** adanya suatu kebutuhan dan mengungkapkannya
2. ***The problem,*** menetapkan masalah : merumuskan, menempatkan dan membatasi masalah kebutuhan tsb. Bagaimana bentuknya serta bagaimana pemecahannya.
3. ***The hypothesis,*** jawaban sementara krn hanya mampu berteori dan berhipotesis berdasarkan pengalaman2
4. ***Collection of data as avidance,*** merekam data untuk pembuktian *hypothesis* dilengkapi kesimpulan (mendukung atau menolak *hypothesis)*
5. ***Concluding belief,*** membuat kesimpulan yang diyakini kebenarannya
6. ***General value of the conclusion,*** memformulasikan kesimpulan berlaku umum masa sekarang dan masa datang.

design the attitude of the research

1. **Objective, faktual;** peneliti harus memiliki sikap objektif dan peneliti memulai berdasarkan fakta…
2. **Open, fair, responsible;** peneliti harus bersikap terbuka terhadap saran, kritik dan perbaikan; wajar, jujur dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan secara ilmiah…
3. **Curius; wanting to know.** Sikap sllu ingin tahu, haus akan pengetahuan2 baru, peka thdp informasi dan data.

Researchers must be able …

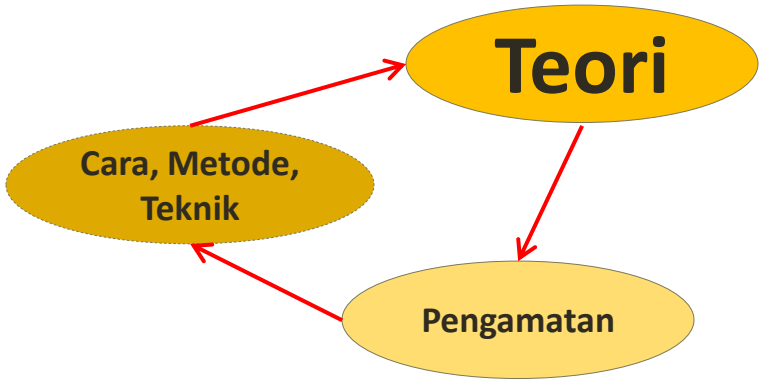
1. ***Think, critically, systematically;*** peneliti harus memiliki wawasan, kritis dan berpikir sistematis…
2. ***Able to create, innovative;*** peneliti harus bermampu mencipta, menenmukan, membuat kebaharuan temuan…
3. ***Communicated affectivity;*** peneliti mampu berkomunikasi dan memengaruhi pihak lain…
4. ***Able to identify and formulate problem clearly****,* mampu mengenal dan merumuskan masalah dengan jelas…
5. ***View a problem in wider context;*** mampu melihat suatu masalah dalam konteks luas karena suatu masalah tidak berdiri sendiri.

DEDIKASI : dibutuhkan ilmu dan pengetahuan lainnya sbg pelengkap, statistika dan kuantitatif, sosial responden dan lingkungan kemasayarakatan, team work, etik dan norma dan kebudayaan seluasnya

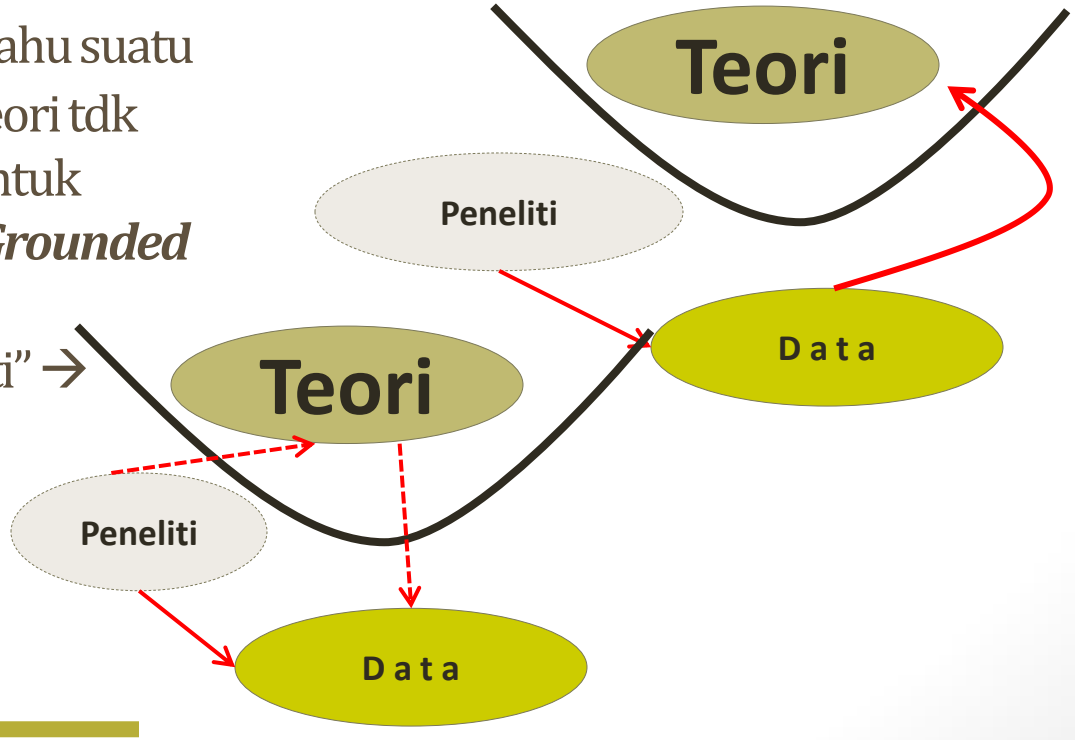
DEDIKASI : faktor pribadi dan interes pribadi = kredibilitas (pembeda antarpeneliti), objek teliti sama, hasilnya → berbeda, lengkap, sistematis dan dalam **(IN DEEP RESEARCHER)**

Kedudukan teori dalam penelitian ...

Model Deduksi; teori masih menjadi alat peneliti (menemukan masalah, membangun hipotesis, pengamatan, menguji data) = desktirptif kualitatif

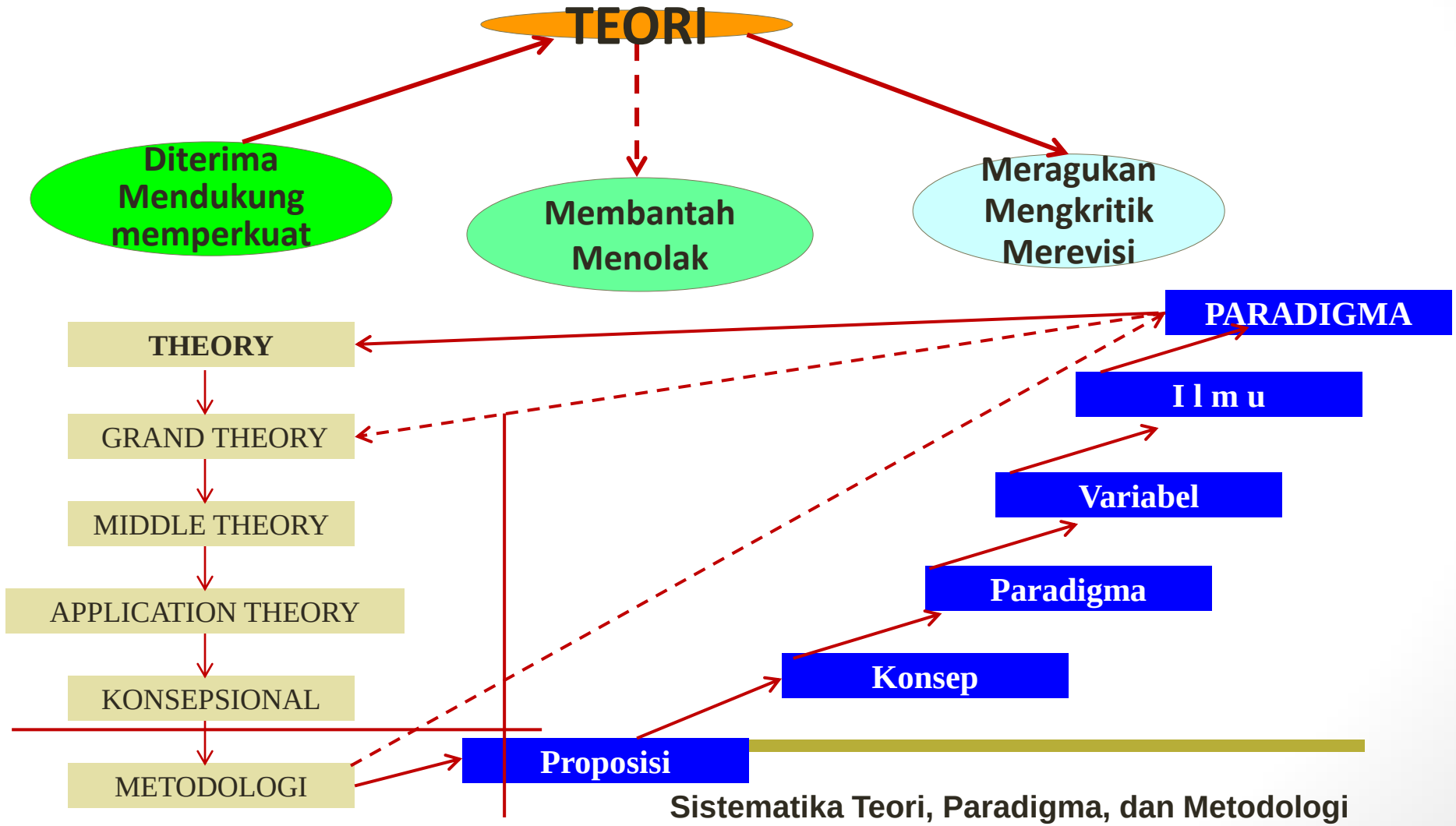


Model Induksi; tak perlu tahu suatu teori dan langsung pengamatan. Teori tdk penting, namun data sgt penting untuk menemukan/ membangun teori. ***Grounded theory of researcher:*** "teori dapat mempengaruhi pandangan peneliti" → kebaharuan teori.



Kualitatif-verifikatif : pemahaman data sebelumnya cukup kuat, pemahaman teori membantu membuka kerahasian data

Kategorisasi Model akhir penggunaan teori ....



Sistematika Teori, Paradigma, dan Metodologi

Sikap keilmiahan - menuju Question of topics

1. topic tersebut dapat **DIJANGKAU**, dikuasi *(manageable topic)?*
2. data-data **TERSEDIA** secukupnya *(obtainable data)?*
3. topic tersebut **PENTING** untuk diteliti *(significance of topic)?*
4. topic tersebut cukup **MENARIK** minat untuk diteliti dan dikajikan *(interested topic)?*

Topik penelitian

1. Managable topic (kesanggupan, menguasai pokok masalah)

"jangan sekali-kali melakukan apapun yang ada di luar jangkauan kemampuan diri sendiri".

Indikator :

1. Apakah latar belakang pengetahuan, kecakapan, dan kemampuan diri sendiri, sudah cukup untuk memecahkan persoalan-persoalan yang berhubungan dengan topic yang akan dikerjakan?
2. Apakah waktu, dana telah dipikirkan dengan baik dan mencukupi?
3. Apakah topik tersebut dapat memperoleh konsultan/pembimbing dengan mudah?
4. Apakah tidak ada hambatan-hambatan dari pihak-pihak lain, berkenaan dengan topik tersebut?
5. Apakah mempunyai bekal pengetahuan juga kecakapan tentang cara-cara mencari dan mengolah data yang telah terkumpul.

Topik penelitian

2. Obtainable Data (Ketersediaan/Keterdapatan data)

- Topic yang baik, belum menjadi jaminan bahwa data-datanya yang tersedia telah mencukupi (shahih/reliable), karena data sangat dibutuhkan, baik untuk mengembangkan dan menguji hipotesis.
- Mengembangkan hipotesis membutuhkan rujukan/referensi, kunjungan lapangan (uji kebenaran hipo), dan teknik pengolahan data harus dikuasai.
- faktor pribadi dan faktor-faktor lain di luar haruslah mendapat perhatian sepenuhnya dari si peneliti sendiri.

Topik penelitian

3. Significance of Topic (maksud & keberartian)

- Dapatkah pembahasan topik memberikan sumbangan berarti bagi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang sudah ada?
- Apakah tidak mungkin bahwa penelitian tersebut hanya dipublikasi saja?
- Mungkinkah penelitian tersebut merupakan pengecekan kembali dari penelitian yang pernah diadakan atau penguji ulangan?
- Apakah topik tersebut betul-betul perlu diteliti karena mempunyai kegunaan yang praktis bagi masyarakat?

Topik penelitian

4. Interested Topic (menarik minat)

- Pandai membangkitkan semangat minatnya terhadap topic diteliti
- Tanpa minat besar, semua usahanya tak akan berhasil dan sia-sia saja.
- Minat yang kuat, mendorong mencari ***scientific truth (kebenaran ilmiah),*** **BUKAN "membuktikan kebenaran"** pendapat pribadi, dilakukan tanpa kesengajaan dan **kurang objektif** (merasa benar sendiri).

Penajaman Topik-Permasalahan

Peneliti mempunyai Background keilmuan tertentu (dari Pendidikan dan atau Pengalaman kerja)

Contoh Pencarian Tema/Topik (2)

Bidang Studi: SMART CITY

Sub Bidang: SMART MOBILITY (sbg bagian dari Smart City)

AnakSubBidang: Hub Smart Mobility dan Urban Planning

Tinjauan pustaka

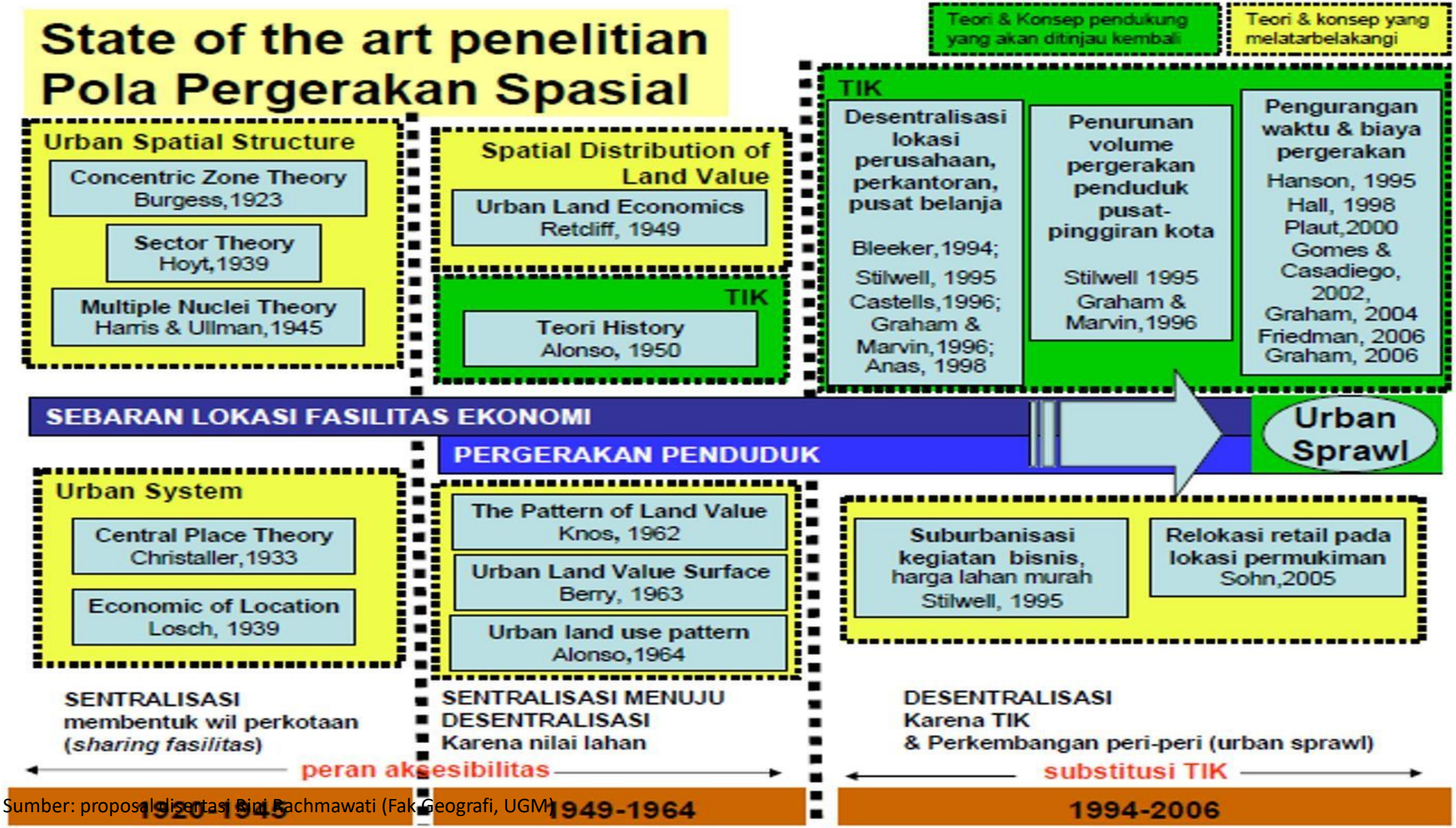
Tinjauan pustaka

Tinjauan pustaka

Hasil kajian pustaka: (misal) hubungannya belum jelas

Fenomena/indikasi di empiris: beberapa kasus kota telah berupaya mengkoordinasikan antara upaya SMART CITY DAN URBAN PLANNING.

Contoh 1 : *state of the art (novelty) riset*



Sumber: proposal disertasi Bini Rachmawati (Fak Geografi, UGM)

CONTOH 2_EKSPLORASI 1: topic Moda split of trasportation

Eksplorasi Teoritik: Pemilihan Moda, Lingkup Kajian dan Metodologi

Peneliti	Tahun	Lokasi	Lingkup Kajian	Metodologi
Deen., Irwin, dan Mertz	1963	Washington	**Pemilihan moda**	Reggresi Linier
Devidson	1973	USA	**Comparasi Met. Survey**	Metode SP, RP
Louviene	1973	France	**Comparasi Met. Survey**	Metode SP, RP
Meyer dan Miller	1984	New York	**Pemilihan moda**	Model Logit
Berkovec, James	1985	USA	**Permintaan Mobil**	Reggresi Linier
Akiva, Moshe., dkk	1985	USA	**Pemilihan moda**	Model Logit
Hermawan, Wawan	1990	Cikampek-Pdlarang	**Pemilihan moda**	Logit Binomial
Mahmassani, dkk	1990	Negara Eropa	**M.Split, R. Choice, Env**	Model Gravity
Sahat Sihombing	1990	Bekasi-Jakarta	**Permintaan KA**	Reggresi
Khattak., Stopher., Koppelman	1991	Negara Eropa	**M.Split, R. Choice, Env**	Model Gravity
Steven, Stern	1992	Charlottesville	**Pemilihan moda**	Logit dan Reggresi
Steffy	1992	New York	**Pemilihan Moda**	Choice Models
Godwin, P.B	1993	Yorkshire, Inggris	**Interaksi antarmoda**	Model Dinamik
Ortuzar dan Garrido	1993	Santiago, Chili	**Pemilihan moda**	Reggresi Linier
Hensher, D.A	1994	Netherland	**Pemilihan moda**	Model Hazard
Dunne, J.P	1995	Livingston	**Pemilihan moda**	Model Logit
Casseta, dkk	1995	Inggris	**Pemilihan moda**	Logit Binomial
Joung de Gerard	1996	Netherland	**Pemilihan moda**	Logit Binomial

EKSPLORASI 2: topic Moda split of trasportation

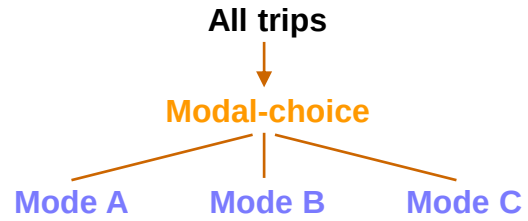
Eksplorasi Teoritik: Pemilihan Moda, Lingkup Kajian dan Metodologi

Peneliti	Tahun	Lokasi	Lingkup Kajian	Metodologi
Gharieb, A.H	**1996**	Texas	**Pola pergerakan**	**Gravity model**
Gharieb, A.H, dkk	**1996**	Arab Saudi	**Perbandingan model**	**Logit dan Probit**
Slavin, Howard	**1996**	LIRR	**Permintaan perjalanan**	**Model Dinamik**
Khattak., De Palma	**1997**	Brussel	**Perilaku perjalanan**	**Model Dinamik**
D' Arcier, dkk	**1998**	France	**Perilaku perjalanan**	**Stated Adaptation**
Stopher, R. Peter	**1998**	USA	**Perilaku perjalanan**	**CATI, ISR**
Noroyono	**1998**	Jakarta	**Pemilihan moda**	**Logit Binomial**
Garling dan Anita	**1998**	Sweden	**Perilaku Perjalanan**	**Eksperimen Anova**
Wegmann dan Tae Y. Jang	**1998**	NPTS	**Pola dan Pilihan moda**	**Model Gravity**
Matas, Anna dan Raimond	**1998**	Spanyol	**Efisiensi Pelayanan moda**	**Metode Ekonometrik**
Tacken, Marta	**1998**	Netherland	**Perilaku perjalanan**	**Analisis deskripsi**
Combe	**1999**	United Kingdom	**Perbandingan Modal split**	**Unsur Stochastik**
Schaler, Bruce	**1999**	New York City	**Pemilihan moda**	**Reggresi**
De Palma	**1999**	Negara Eropa	**M.Split, R. Choice, Env**	**Perbandingan model**
De Palma dan Rochat, Denis	**1999**	Kota Geneva	**Modal Split dan R. Choice**	**Model Dinamik**
A. Pintoko dan Benneri	**1999**	Bekasi-Jakarta	**Pemilihan moda**	**Logit Binomial**
Karno dan Iphan	**2000**	Banjarmasin	**Pem. Lokasi Perdagangan**	**Logit Binomial**
JICA dan Bappenas	**2000**	Jabotabek	**Transport Demand**	**Reggresi**

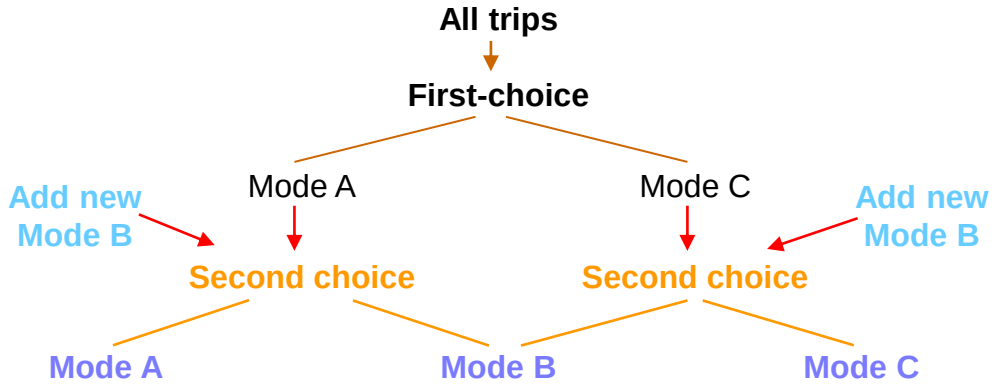
Struktur Model Multimoda

(Ortúzar and Willumsen., 1994; Modelling Transport, 2nd)

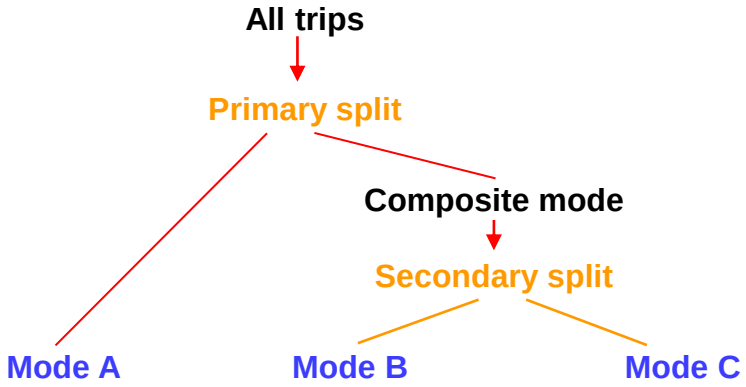
- **N-Way structure**



- **Added-mode structure**



- **Hierarchical structure**

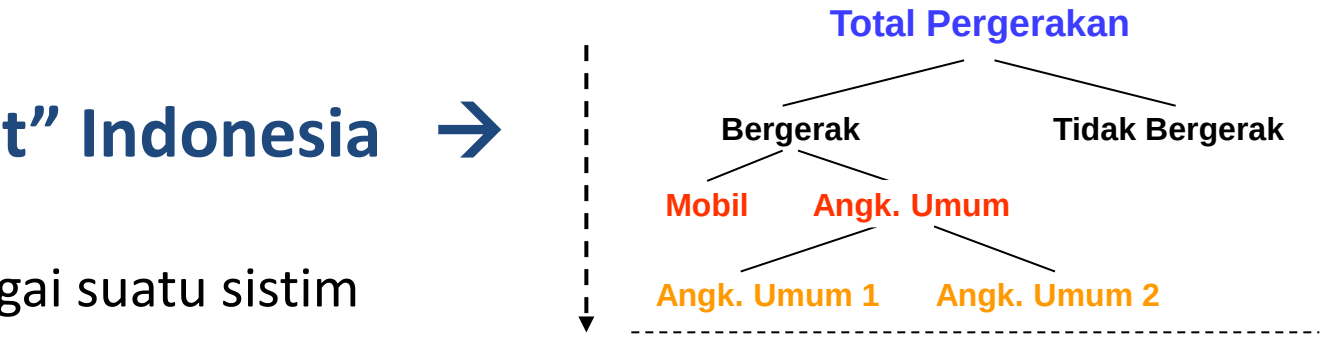


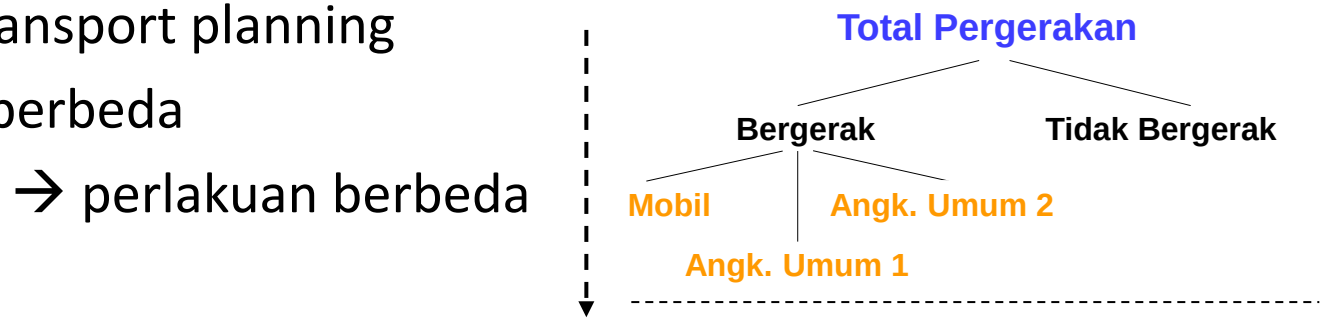
Struktur Model Multimoda

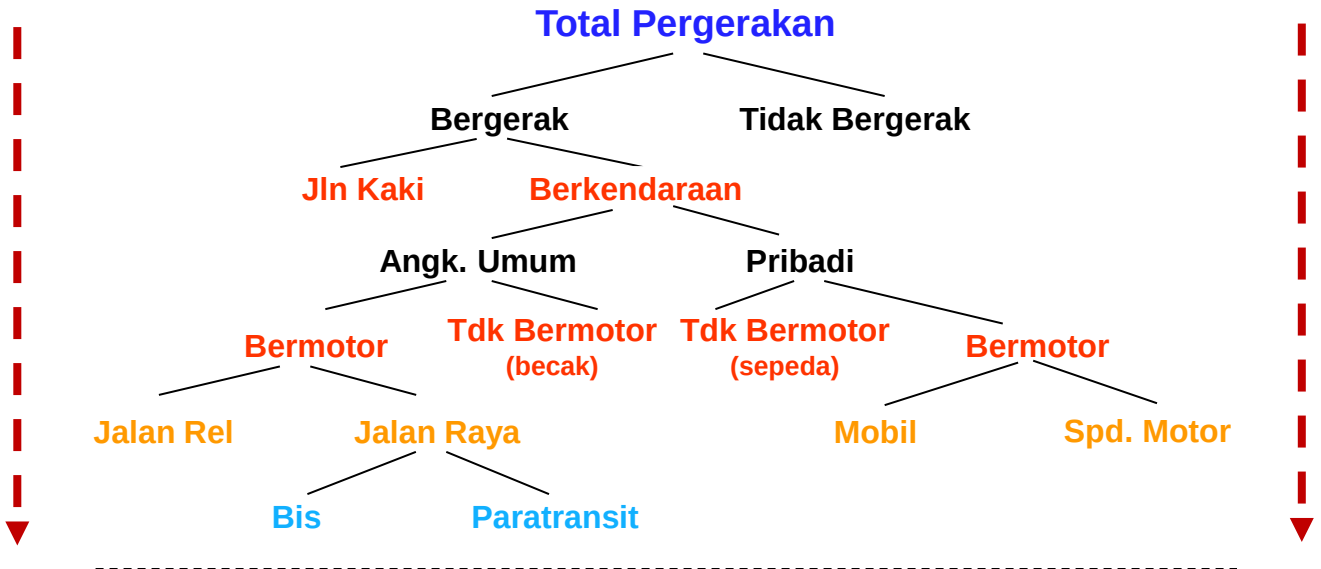
(Jones, 1977 dalam Tamin, 2000., MURSHAL MANAF, 2007: MODA SPLIT PEULANG ALIK PEKERJA KOTA METROPOLITAN INDONESIA)

Ilustrasi model “moda-split” Indonesia →

- “Rumitnya” memodel Moda-split sebagai suatu sistim
- Tahapan Modal-split → “tersulit” → transport planning
- Pengendara vs penumpang → atribut berbeda
- Nilai PCU berpengaruh dlm Moda Split → perlakuan berbeda







Kiat : topik-kasus-minat

- **BANYAK BACA PAPER,** lihat bagaimana para peneliti menuliskan hasil penelitiannya, **“tiru alurnya”-** TAPI TIDAK NYONTEK KALIMATNYA (maks 10% original), dan modifikasi tulisan yang kita buat.
- Memilih paper yang dipublikasikan di journal yang berkualitas, karena sudah menjadi ***rule-of-thumb*** **dalam dunia penelitian bahwa 80-90%** paper ilmiah di dunia ini disajikan dengan buruk.
- Paling tidak supaya tidak tersesat dalam studi literatur, patokan di journal yang terindeks oleh ISI atau **SCOPUS (Journal Impact Factor, Eigenfactor Score, Scimago Journal Rank, atau Source Normalized Impact per Paper** (RSM, 2015)

PENULISAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH - JOURNAL

Instructions for the preparation of files for the

Jurnal Internasional Perencanaan dan Pembangunan
(International Journal of Development and Planning)

Manuscript Structure

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Body of Article
- Results
- Discussion and Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Figures and tables

TEXT LAYOUT

- Area kertas pengetikan semua materi naskah (L: 200 mm x 130 mm), teks dan gambar).
- Ukuran A4 (margin: 48.5 mm atas/bawah; kiri/kanan 40 mm.
- Margin harus konsisten & nomor halaman dan spasi tunggal
- Times New Roman 10/Times New Roman (normal) tidak dicetak tebal.
- Semua teks harus penuh 1 kolom (tabel dan gambar tidak terputus).

FIRST PAGE (HALAMAN PERTAMA)

Berisi judul artikel, nama penulis, organisasi dan negara, abstrak, kata kunci.

Abstract text (Abstrak)

Abstrak/ringkasan yang akurat, berdiri sendiri dari isi makalah. Catatan:

- Abstrak harus 150-300 kata.
- Ditulis sebagai satu paragraf, tidak mengandung tabel/gambar, rumus matematis.
- Abstrak dibuat dengan baik dan secara gramatikal benar.
- Pengetikan Times New Roman (FS: 9)

Keywords (Kata Kunci)

- Sangat penting menggambarkan konten unik dari makalah
- Maksimum sepuluh kata kunci (mempermudah pencarian online)
- Baris baru setelah abstrak, tanpa spasi, huruf Times New Roman (FS 9) italic.

OTHER PAGES (halaman berikutnya)

For the second and following pages, use the full 200 x 130 mm area and commence keying, in one column, at the top of this area for each subsequent page, inserting tables and figures as required.

1. MAIN SECTION HEADINGS

1.1 Second level headings

1.1.1 Third level headings

Paragraphs (Paragraf)

Displayed equations (Manampilkan Persamaan)

Tables (Tabel-tabel)

Table body

Figure Captions (Keterangan Gambar)

PHOTOGRAPHS, ILLUSTRATIONS, FIGURES, DIAGRAMS, MAPS ETC.

REFERENCES

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[5] Garcia, J. Cerdeira, R., Tavares, N. & Coelho, L.M.R., Personal exposure to particle concentration in a busy street. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, vol. 157, WIT Press: Southampton and Boston, pp. 35–47, 2012.

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FOOTNOTES

Footnotes to the text should NOT be used.
Catatan kaki ke teks TIDAK harus digunakan.

CONSISTENCY OF STYLES

Please be consistent in the use of punctuation, figures, capital letters and abbreviations, and even more importantly in nomenclature and symbols.

LANGUAGE

It is important that the grammar and spelling of your paper is as correct as possible. If English is not your first language, please have an English speaking colleague check your paper for you.

"Kegagalan untuk mematuhi petunjuk ini dapat menyebabkan kertas makalah Anda dikembalikan dan menyebabkan keterlambatan dalam publikasi"

Model simulation of Building Intensity on Optimization Roadway Level of Service direction

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ABSTRACT

The high volume of traffic movement in corridor artery road Jenderal Sudirman - Dr. Sam Ratulangi of the Makassar city, resulted from the intensity of land use for business activities, trade and services causing problems of transportation. This study aims to analyze the importance of the effect of building intensity in the road corridor and formulate the direction of building intensity to optimize the level of a service road. The variable test influence that contributes to trip attraction, including traffic volume, road capacity, a degree of saturation, ground floor coefficient and building floor. The direction approach of the intensity of people / building units is an example case to formulate the optimization of service level of the road network. The method of multiple linear regression analysis was used to describe a descriptive quantitative influence test. The results showed Level of Service road corridors including critical (D). The movement generated by land use amounted to 4,776 pcu/hour or 87% of total movement. Variables that affect the magnitude of the trip attractions are group changes of the recommended activities, such as Mother and Child Hospital, Horison Hotel, Wisma Kalla, Ratulangi Medical Center and School Foundation. For changes to the type of activity group that is prohibited, among others: PT. PLN, KFC, Mall Ratu Indah, and New Agung store. The results of a simulation model of influence of activity type on building and limit of the floor area of the building; and the number of people/buildings using DS = 0.74 with the trip ceiling of 3,207.94 pcu / hour, resulting in the maximum average floor area of the building varies.

Keywords: Intensity, land use, transportation, trip attaction

1. INTRODUCTION

As the center of various activities in eastern Indonesia, Makassar City is in need of a good transportation system to anticipate the possibility of bad traffic condition in the future. In order for transportation investment policy to succeed so well, it is very important to understand the large pull of transport movement and movement patterns of vehicles that occur in the present and also in the future.

The assement of traffic flow on the roads in Makassar is not proportional, so there are overloaded volume roads that exceed their capacity; on the other hand, there is a very low volume of roads. Therefore, the symptoms of congestion, chaotic in sections the standards are likely to continue to rise. In addition, the increase of trip generation and trip attractions in Makassar City also tends to increase due to uneven distribution of land use that not supports each other.

Based on one of the traffic jam observation of Makassar City, transportation problems are caused by various types of activities in Jenderal Sudirman - Dr. Sam Ratulangi Street is the high intensity of land use. The trip attraction on land use for business, trade, and services contributes to the potential for more dynamic movements. Due to the use of land that has activities, then the trip attraction that ultimately affects the transport volume using the road.

Therefore, the required intensity of building based on road capacity as a constraint [1]. When using spatial planning, the level of service is low, means the maximum intensity of the building is too high for the specified function. In the meantime, if the high level of the service road means that the maximum intensity of the building can still be served by the existing road capacity.

A trip attraction is a modeling stage that estimates the number of movements coming from a zone and the amount of movement that is attracted to a land use or zone [2]. Traffic movement is a land-use function that generates trip generation [3]. The trip attraction includes traffic that leaves a location and traffic that goes to or arrives at a location. The result of output from the calculation of the traffic in the form of the number of vehicles, people, or freight of goods per unit time, such as vehicles/hours [4]. Trip attraction depends on two aspects: land use type and the amount of activity and intensity of land use [5].

2. THE STUDY METHOD

The research location chosen in this study is corridor artery road Jenderal Sudirman - Dr. Sam Ratulangi of the Makassar city. The variables used are those that contribute to the trip attraction, including traffic volume, road capacity, degree of saturation, ground floor coefficient and building floor. While the optimization level of road network services is done by the approach the direction of the intensity of people/building units. To explain the test of influence descriptive quantitative used multiple linear regression analysis method [6].

A. Traffic Volume

The traffic volume study aims to obtain data on the number of vehicle movements at selected points through the road system.

Equation:

$$V = \frac{n}{T}$$

Where:

V= a volume of traffic passing through a point (pcu/hour).
n= the number of vehicles passing a road (pcu/hour).
T= observation time

B. Road Capacity

To analyze the capacity of roads in Indonesia using the Indonesia Road Capacity Manual (Dirjen Bina Marga, 1997) and the Indonesian Road Kapaitas Guideline 2014.

Equation:

$$C = C_o \times Fc_w \times Fc_{sp} \times Fc_{sf} \times Fc_{cs}$$

Where:

C – Road capacity (pcu/hour)
C_o = Basic capasity (pcu/hour)
Fc_w = Traffic width adjustment factor
Fc_{sp} = Segregation adjustment factor (only for undivided road).
Fc_{sf} – roadside adjustment factor / kerb
Fc_{cs} – City size adjustment factor

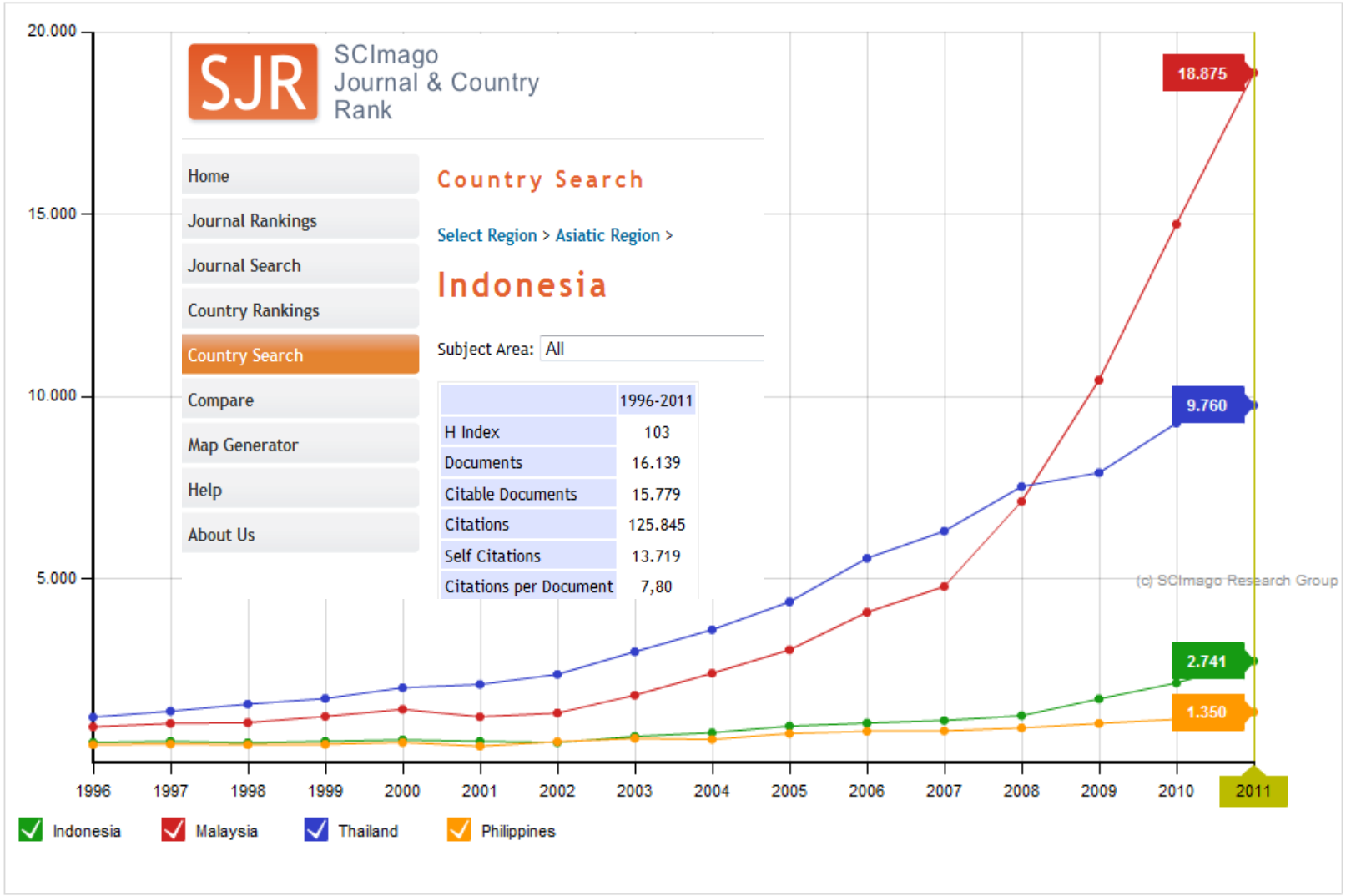
C. Degree of Saturation

The degree of saturation is a description of whether a road segment has a problem. Based on the assumption that if the road is closer to

Tips Menulis artikel ilmiah

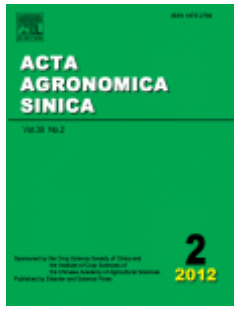
- **Rancang publikasi** sejak membuat proposal penelitian
- **Rancang riset** dengan 'teliti'
- **Pilih jurnal** dan pelajari *guideline for authors* dengan seksama (berubah dengan cepat!) → sesuaikan manuskrip
- *Peer-review* + *proof reading* + periksa duplikasi
- **Hindari** *predatory journals*

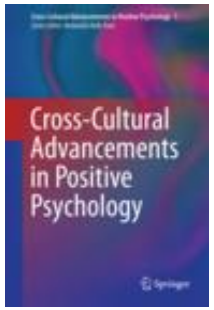
Kita di Asia Tenggara

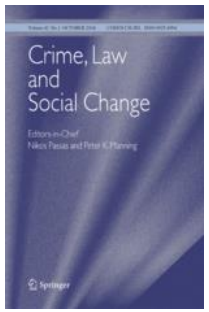


Publikasi Internasional

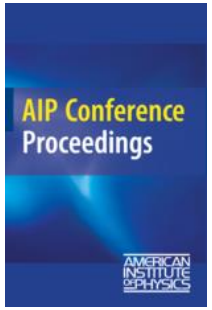
- Jurnal



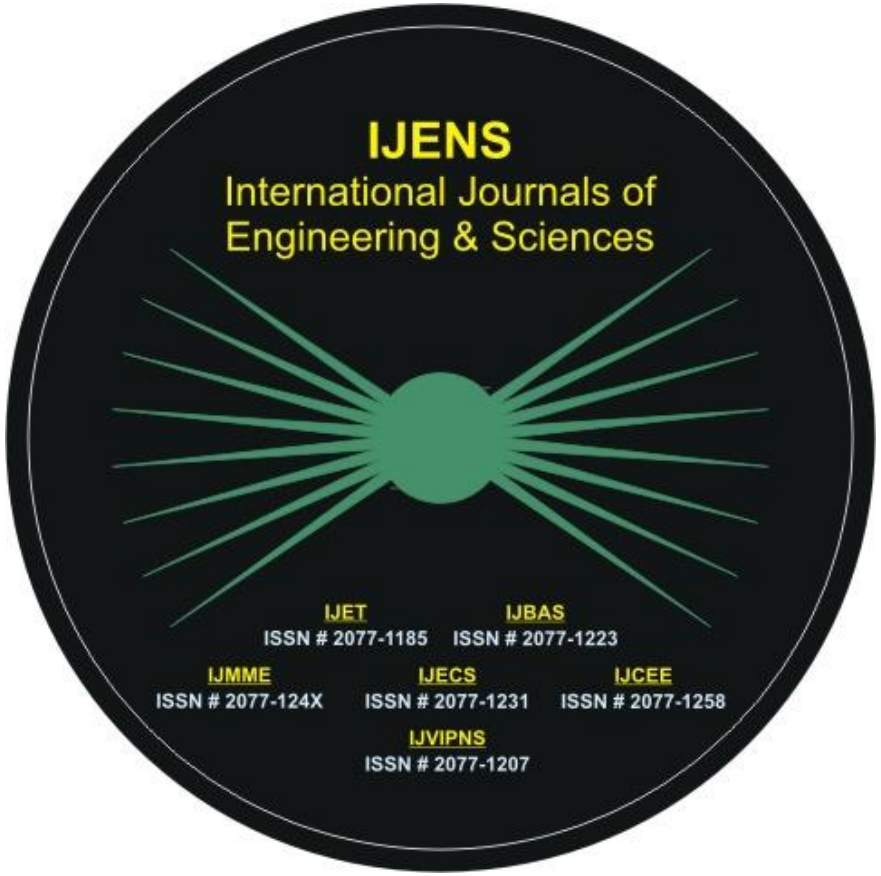




- Seminar



Tetapi hati-hati dengan yang ini...



DIKTI:

- Jurnal Nasional palsu
- Jurnal tidak terakreditasi
- Jurnal Internasional palsu
- Peringatan oleh Jeffrey Beall

Teknik ilustrasi - tabel - gambar

ILUSTRASI : PENGGAMBARAN AKAN SESUATU.

BERUPA TABEL DAN GAMBAR (GRAFIK, FOTO, DIAGRAM, BAGAN, PETA, DENAH, DAN GAMBAR LAINNYA).

Table 1.2. Productivity of Recently Cut Commercial Forest Land in the United States, Including Coastal Alaska

Type of Ownership	Total Commercial forest land, million acres	Operating areas,* million acres	Operating area by productivity classes, percent		
			Upper level	Middle level	Lower level
Private:					
Forest industries +	62	44	77	19	4
Farm	165	53	41	37	22
Other private	131	42	52	28	20
Public	131	96	80	17	3
Total	489	235			

* Field examinations limited to operating units in which cutting had taken place from Jan. 1, 1947, through 1953.

+ The pulp and paper group leads with an average of 84 percent in the upper level.

TABLE 4. Body weights at the beginning and end of lactation, body weight gain, drymatter and gross energy intakes, milk gross energy, and gross efficiency of milk synthesis during 84-d lactation, and mammary indices at the end of lactation in the control and superovulated ewes fed at low or high plane of nutrition.

	Plane of nutrition				Level of significance		
	Low[1]		High[2]				
	Control[3] (n = 9)	Superovulation[4] (n = 4)	Control[3] (n = 9)	Superovulation[4] (n = 8)	Super-ovulation	Plane of nutrition	Interaction
BW at the start of lactation, kg	20.61 ± 0.98	21.88 ± 0.72	23.61 ± 1.39	23.44 ± 1.28	ns	ns	ns
BW at the end of lactation, kg	21.56 ± 0.72	24.63 ± 1.38	25.22 ± 1.26	25.25 ± 1.71	ns	ns	ns
BW gain, kg/84 d	0.94 ± 0.59	2.75 ± 0.83	2.42 ± 0.55	1.81 ± 0.76	ns	ns	ns
Total DMI, kg	66.17 ± 1.48	72.39 ± 0.83	56.37 ± 1.32	62.68 ± 2.31	**	**	ns
Total gross energy intake, Mcal	276.36 ± 6.52	301.28 ± 3.44	214.17 ± 4.51	255.72 ± 13.21	**	**	ns
Total milk gross energy, Mcal	24.32 ± 2.42	40.06 ± 2.80	28.85 ± 3.40	40.68 ± 2.38	**	ns	ns
Milk efficiency, %	8.88 ± 0.90	13.32 ± 1.01	13.46 ± 1.57	16.12 ± 1.07	*	**	ns
Mammary DFFT,[5] g	9.86 ± 0.52	15.84 ± 1.38	12.04 ± 1.27	14.26 ± 1.23	**	ns	ns
Total mammary DNA, g	0.33 ± 0.05	0.79 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.07	0.62 ± 0.07	**	ns	ns
Total mammary RNA, g	0.14 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.03	**	ns	ns

[1]Ewes fed with diet contained 12% CP and 65% TDN.

[2]Ewes fed with diet contained 15% CP and 75% TDN.

Table 11. Trip ceiling section of each activity type in both scenarios.

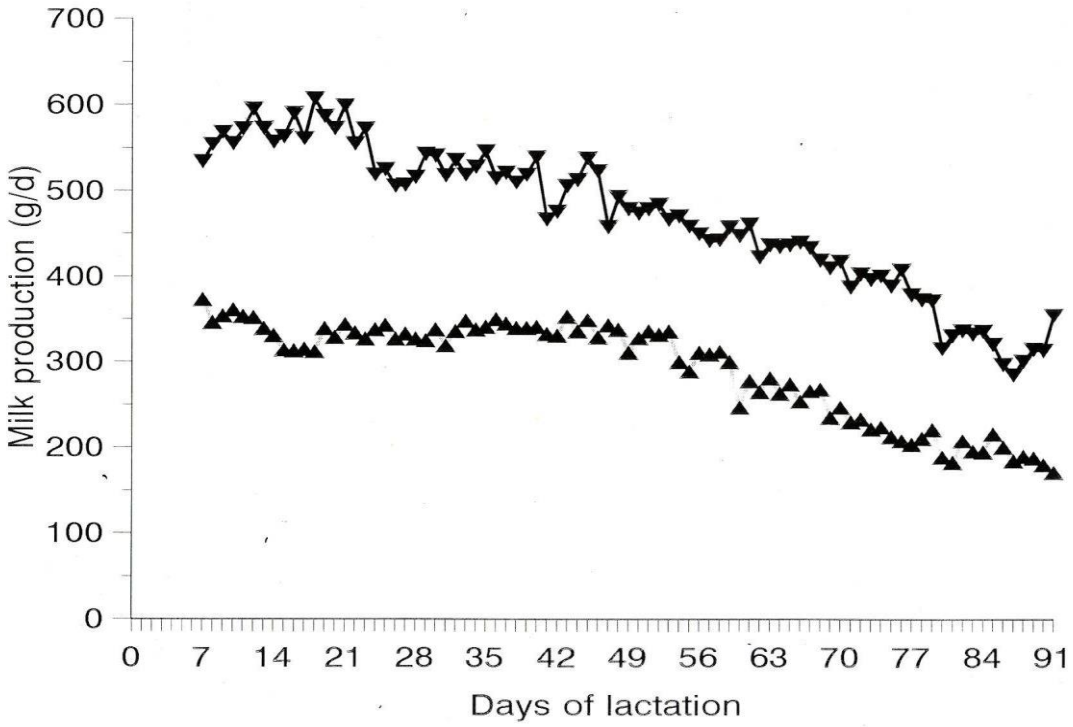
Activity Building	Scenario-1		Scenario-2	
	Trip Ceiling Total (pcu/hour)	Trip Ceiling proportion (pcu/hour)	Trip Ceiling Total (pcu/hour)	Trip Ceiling proportion (pcu/hour)
Mother and child hospital	1.286,4	74,61	3207,9	186,06
Horison Hotel		43,73		109,06
Wisma Kalla		115,77		288,71
PT. PLN		69,46		173,22
Ratulangi Medical Centre		37,3		93,03
KFC		73,32		182,85
Mall Ratu Indah		429,65		1071,45
New Agung		308,73		769,9
School Foundation		133,78		333,62
Total		1286,4		3207,9

Tabel 2. The value of BCR and FAR of Jenderal Sudirman - Dr. Sam Ratulangi Street

Activity Building	Land Area (m^2)	Basic of Building (m^2)	BCR	Building Floor (m^2)	FAR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mother and child hospital	1625	1300	0,8	2470	1,52
Horison Hotel	3869	3404,72	0,88	12264,7	3,17
Wisma Kalla	5363	4290,4	0,8	25152,5	4,69
PT. PLN	4689	3891,87	0,83	16223,9	3,46
Ratulangi Medical Centre	5184	4665,6	0,9	19077,1	3,68
KFC	3736	3175,6	0,85	6014,96	1,61
Mall Ratu Indah	23090	20072	0,8	39140,4	1,56
New Agung	3493	3213,56	0,92	13098,8	3,75
School Foundation	2306	1729,5	0,75	5695,82	2,47

Table 1. The standardization of service levels in Indonesia

LoS	**City size adjustment factor (FC_{cs})**	**Limits (V/C)**
A	Free traffic flow conditions with high speed and low traffic volume	0,00 – 0,20
B	The current is stable, but the operating speed begins to be limited by traffic conditions	0,20 – 0,44
C	The current is stable, but the speed and motion of the vehicle are controlled	0,45 – 0,74
D	The current is close to stable, the speed can still be controlled. V / C is still tolerable	0,75 – 0,84
E	The unstable current of speed sometimes stops, demand is near capacity	0,85 – 1,00
F	Forced flow, low speed, volume above capacity, long line (stuck)	≥ 1,00



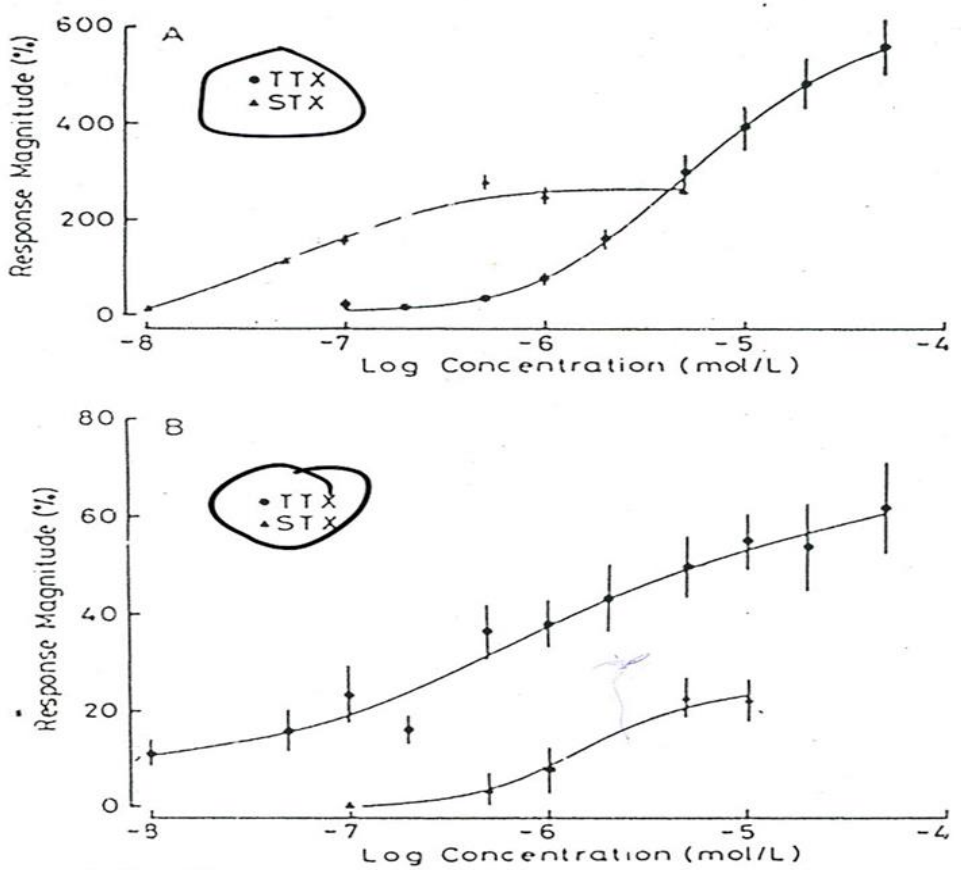


FIG. 2. Semi-logarithmic plots of the concentration–response relationships to tetrodotoxin (TTX) and saxitoxin (STX) in (A) rainbow trout and (B) Arctic char. Average response magnitude is represented as a percentage of that induced by the standard stimulant, 10^{-1} mol L-proline/L. Points represent mean ± SE of 7–14 fish.

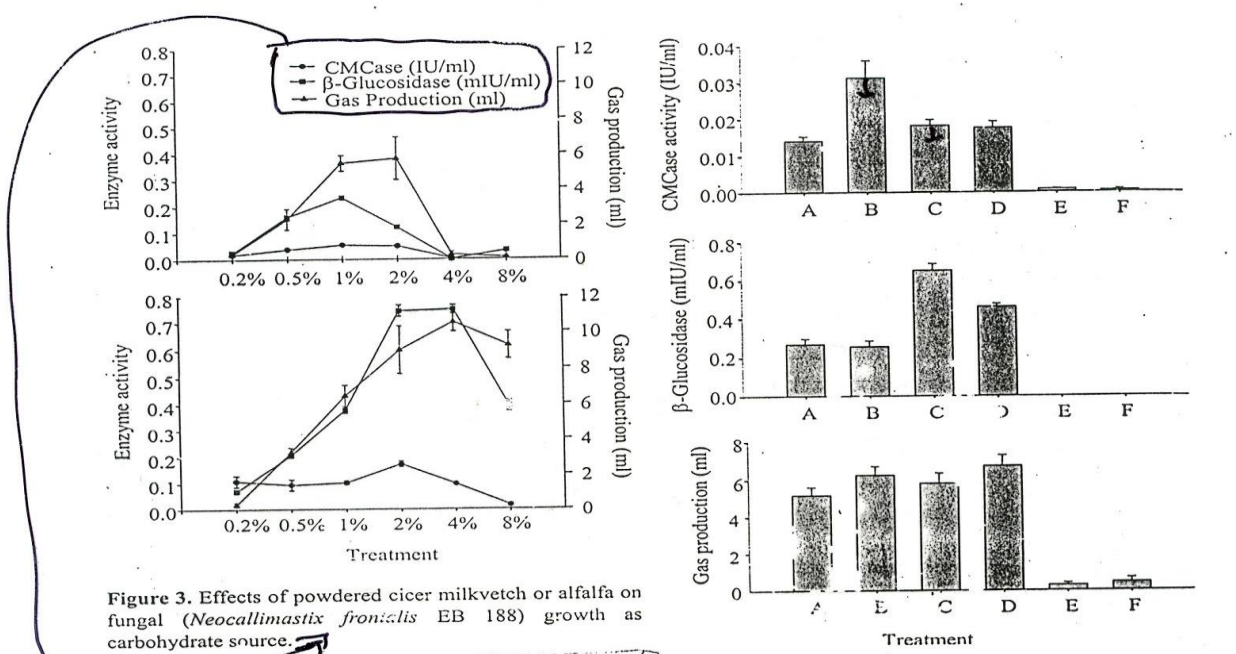


Figure 3. Effects of powdered cicer milkvetch or alfalfa on fungal (*Neocallimastix frontalis* EB 188) growth as carbohydrate source.

A: Control (Cellulose medium), B. Control+AMF 1µl/ml, C: Control+ALF 1 ml+AMF 0 µl/ml, D: Control+ALF 1 ml+AMF 1 µl/ml, E: Control+CMCV 1 ml+AMF 0 µl/ml, F: Control+CMCV 1 ml+AMF 1 µl/ml.

Figure 4. Effects of cicer milkvetch or alfalfa extract on fungal (*Neocallimastix frontalis*, FB 188) grown in the presence of *Aspergillus oryzae* fermentation extract treatment.

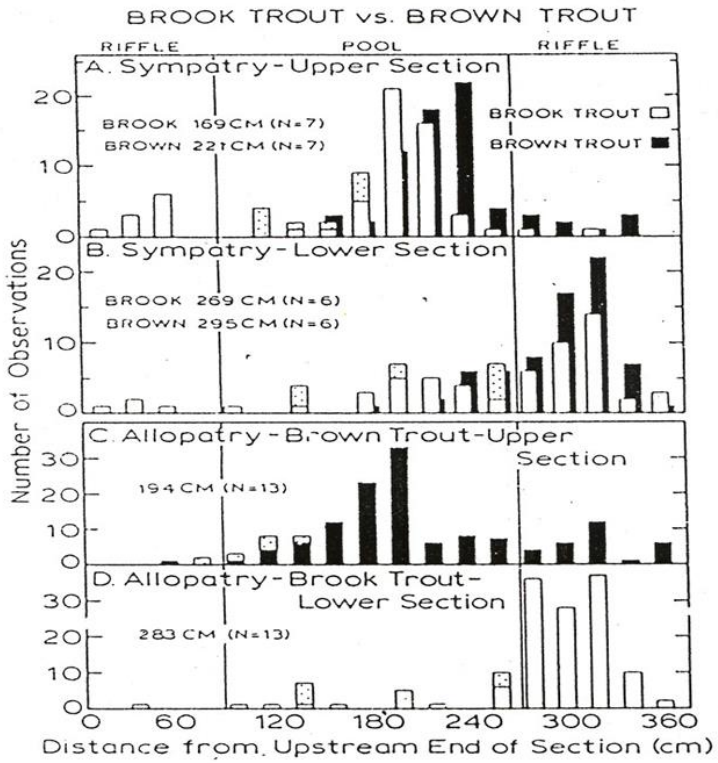


FIGURE 7.—Composite figure with simple vertical bar graphs in the lower two panels and grouped offset bars in the upper two panels (shading aids contrast). Data are for positions of trout in a laboratory stream; stippled portions of bars are the daily positions of dominant fish. From Fausch and White (1986).

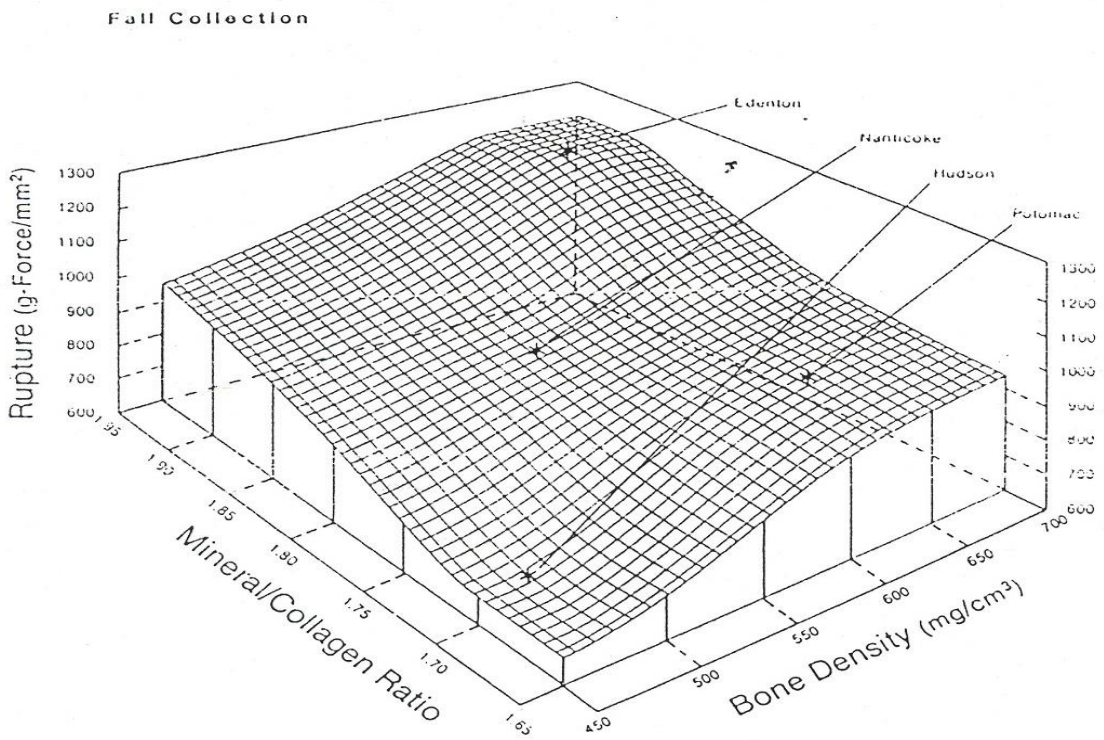


FIGURE 5.—Response surface graph of the relation between bone density, mineral:collagen ratio, and vertebral strength (rupture), for striped bass from four locations (means of the three characteristics at each location are shown by stars). From Mehrle et al. (1982).

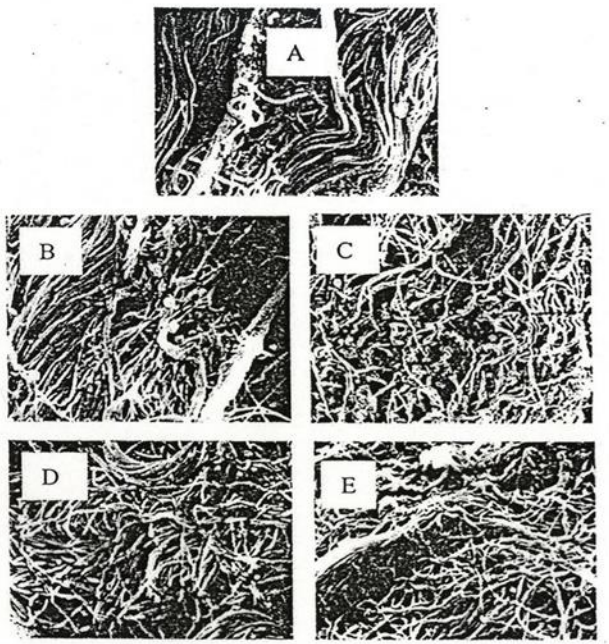


Figure 4. Scanning electron micrographs of unheated samples of pig skin collagen polymer with or without MTGase (0.5% w/w). Magnification is 4,500 X. (A) Native collagen; (B) Incubated at 37°C for 24 h without MTGase; (C) Incubated at 37°C for 24 h with MTGase; (D) incubated at 50°C for 6 h without MTGase; (E) Incubated at 50°C for 6 h with MTGase. The calibration bar represents 16 μm.

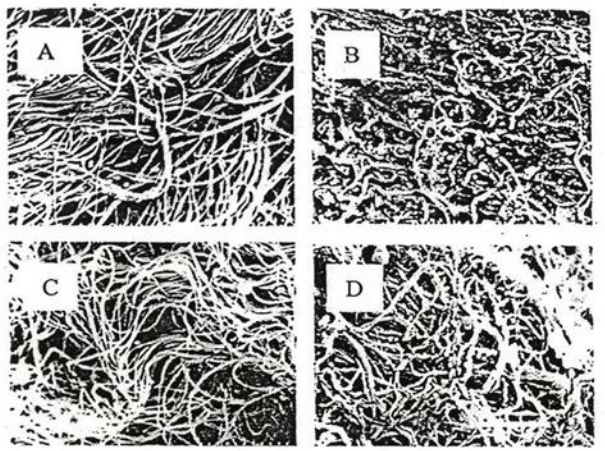
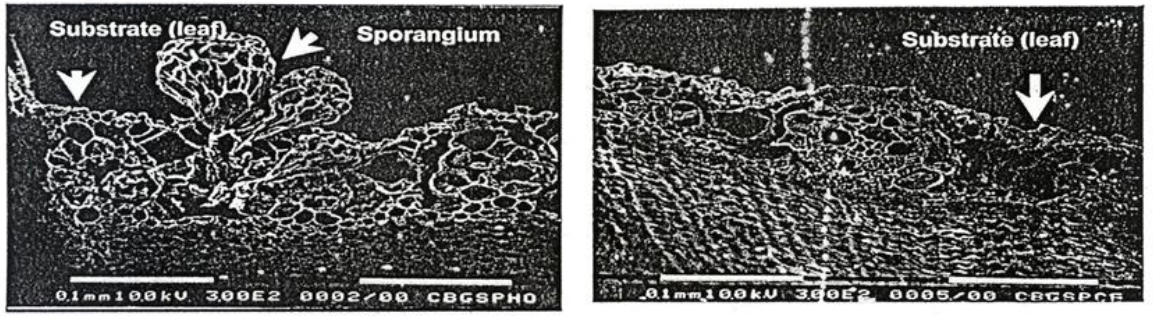


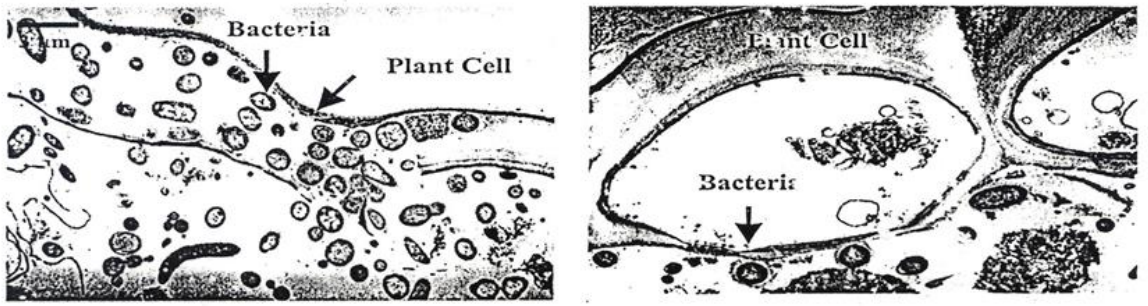
Figure 5. Scanning electron micrographs of heated samples of pig skin collagen incubated at 37°C for 24 h with or without MTGase (0.5% w/w). Magnification is 4,500 X. (A) Heated at 80°C for 2 min followed by incubation without MTGase; (B) Heated at 80°C for 2 min followed by incubation with MTGase; (C) Heated at 100°C for 2 min followed by incubation without MTGase; (D) Heated at 100°C for 2 min followed by incubation with MTGase. The calibration bar represents 16 μm.

Fig. 3. Condition of loading and discharging passenger in Station and the road

EFFECTS OF CICER MILKVETCH ON MICROORGANISMS



Scanning Electron Micrograph of fungal colonization
(Left: Control, Right: CMV treatment)



Transmission Electron Micrograph of bacterial colonization
(Left: Control, Right: CMV treatment)

igure 1. Electron micrograph of rumen microbial colonization on plant materials with or without cicer milkvetch extract treatment.

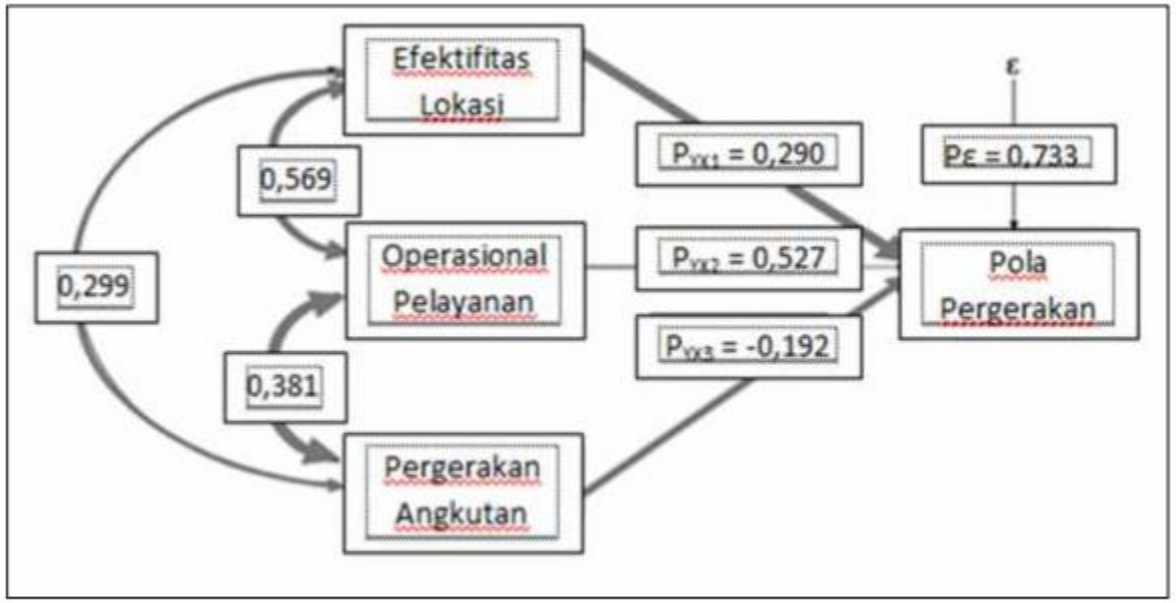


Fig. 5. Path diagram - model structural

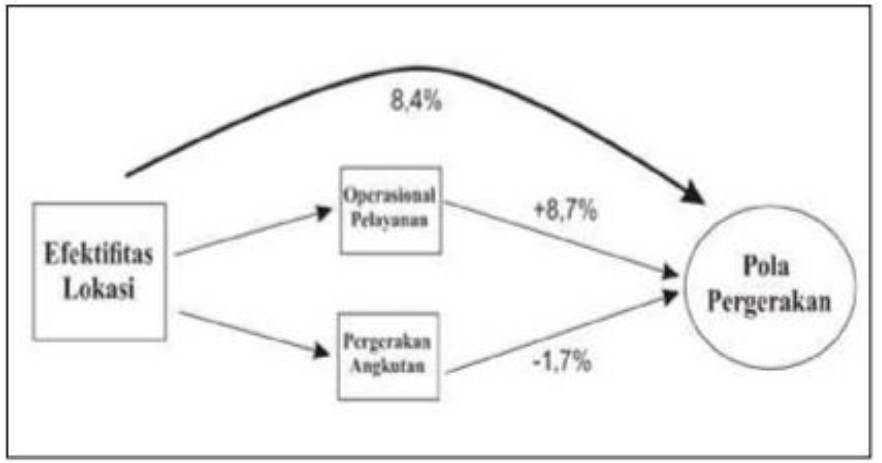


Fig. 6. Model of location effectivitas analysis

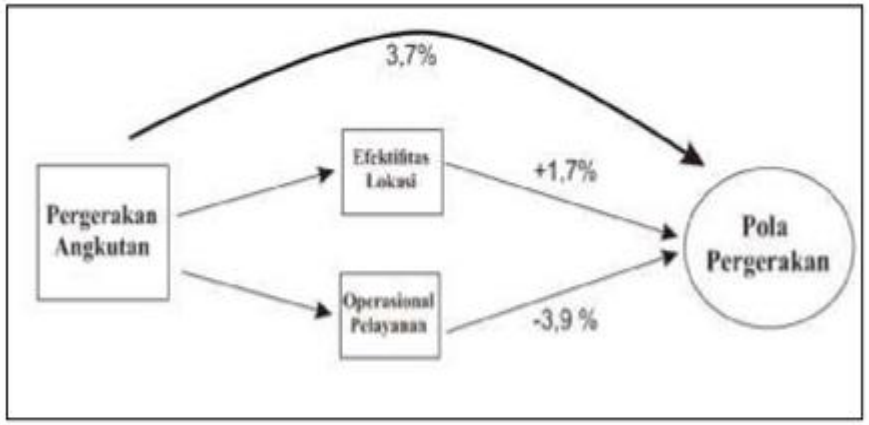


Fig. 8. Model of Analysis movement public transport.

Etika ilmiah_etika publikasi

ETIKA...

- Membangun dan menjaga integritas
- Tanggungjawab pribadi dan komunitas
- *High-level academic excellence*
- Pelanggaran etika:
  - ***Cheating*** – nyontek
  - **Plagiarisme** – mengambil milik orang lain
  - ***Falsification*** – "berbohong"

JURNAL BEREPUTASI MENJUNJUNG TINGGI ETIKA...

Pelanggaran etika

- Cheating: nyontek lebih banyak terjadi di kelas
- Plagiarisme:
  - "Copy-paste"
  - *Self-plagiarism*
- Falsification
  - Mengambil keuntungan pribadi → publikasi kembar
  - Berbohong tentang data & tulisan
  - Berbohong tentang pengelolaan

Khusus Plagiarisme...

UU Hak Cipta tahun 2002

PERMENDIKNAS NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2010

TENTANG

PENCEGAHAN DAN PENANGGULANGAN PLAGIAT DI PERGURUAN TINGGI

SANKSI_Mahasiswa

No	Pelaku	Ketentuan yang Dilanggar	Urutan Sanksi	Sanksi Tambahan	Sanksi Lain Menurut Peraturan Per-UU-an
I	**MAHASISWA**	Pasal 10 ayat (4)	1. Teguran 2. Peringatan tertulis 3. Penundaan pemberian sebahagian hak mahasiswa 4. Pembatalan nilai satu atau beberapa mata kuliah yang diperoleh mahasiswa 5. Pemberhentian dgn hormat dari status sbg mahasiswa 6. Pemberhentian tdk dengan hormat **7. Pembatalan ijazah apabila mahasiwa telah lulus**		UU Sisdiknas: Mempergunakan karya ilmiah jiplakan untuk memperoleh gelar akademik, profesi, vokasi dipidana **penjara paling lama 2 tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 200 juta**

SANKSI_Dosen/Peneliti/Tendik

No	Pelaku	Ketentuan yg Dilanggar	Urutan Sanksi	Sanksi Tambahan	Sanksi Lain Menurut Peraturan Per-UU-an
2	DOSEN/ PENELITI /TENDIK	Pasal 11 ayat (6)	1. Teguran 2. Peringatan tertulis 3. Penundaan pemberian hak 4. Penurunan pangkat dan jabatan akademik/fungsio-nal 5. Pencabutan hak unt diusulkan sbg profesor/jenjang utama bagi yg memenuhi syarat 6. Pemberhentian dengan hormat dari status dosen/peneliti /tendik 7. Pemberhentian tdk dgn hormat dari status sebagai dosen/peneliti/ tendik **8. Pembatalan ijazah yg diperoleh dari PT ybs**	Apabila dosen/pe-neliti/tendik menyandang sebutam profesor/jenjang utama: **Diberhentikan dari jabatan profesor/ jenjang utama**	UU Sisdiknas: Mempergunakan karya ilmiah jiplakan untuk memperoleh gelar akademik, profesi, vokasi dipidana **penjara paling lama 2 tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 200 juta**

conclusion

- Sikap keilmiahan dan pencarian kebenaran
- **Deduktif dan Induktif = *reflective thinking***
- Question of topics_ *manageable, obtainable, significance, interested*
- Ilustrasi "jangan dibiarkan berbicara sendiri tanpa penjelasan/narasi ilmiah"
- **ethics & *atitude*** *is value of scientific*

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