

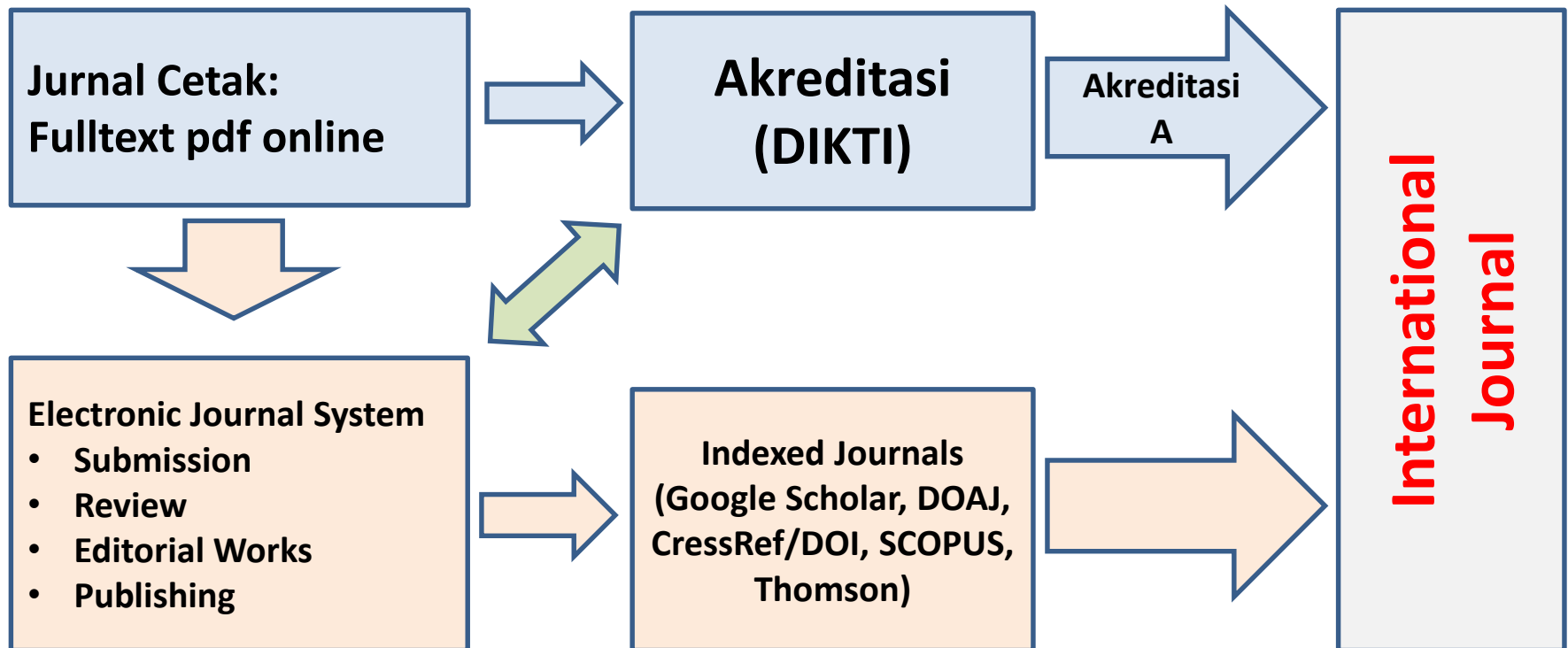


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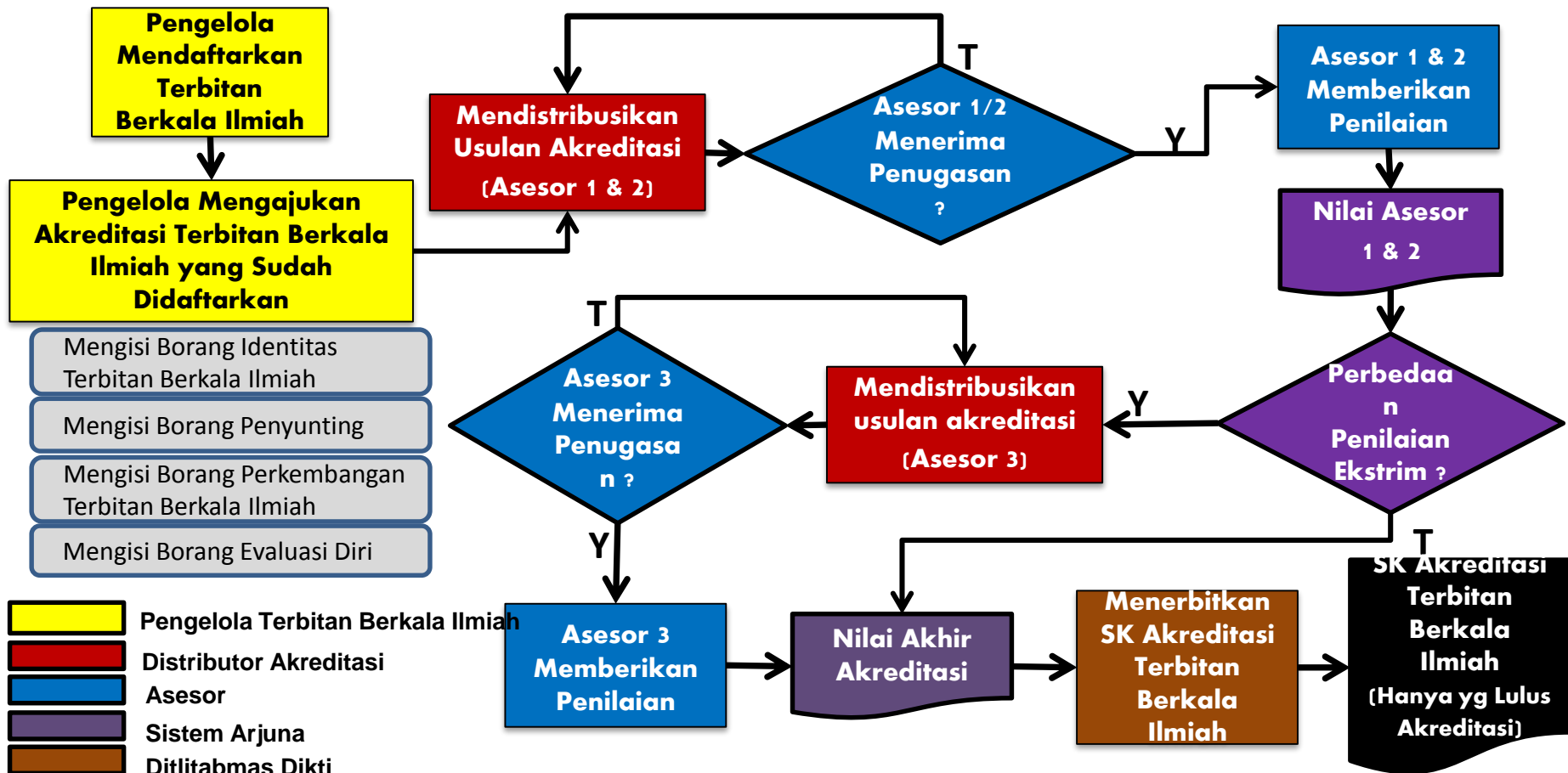
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Perbedaan

Instrumen Akreditasi TBI

Instrumen	Lama	Baru
Format/Media Jurnal	Format Cetak Wajib, On-line optional	Format On-line Wajib, Cetak optional
Manajemen Pengelolaan Terbitan	Berbasis cetak dikelola secara manual	E-Publishing System, dan mempersyaratkan pengelolaan secara full online (paperless)
Petunjuk Penulisan Bagi Penulis	Belum mempersyaratkan penggunaan template penulisan naskah	mempersyaratkan penggunaan template penulisan naskah untuk mempercepat pengelolaan naskah
Pengacuan , Pengutipan dan Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka	Konsisten secara manual	mempersyaratkan penggunaan aplikasi referensi
Manajemen Pengelolaan (Review)	Penekanan Pada Hasil	Penekanan pada Proses
Alamat Unik artikel	Tidak Ada	Mempersyaratkan memiliki identitas unik artikel (DOI)
Indeks Tiap Jilid	Manual	Otomatis dengan E-Publishing System
Penyebarluasan dan Dampak Ilmiah	Berbasis Oplah dan Tiras Penyebaran terbatas	Berbasis Akses dan Statistik penyebaran luas (global) dengan kunjungan unik
Indeksasi dan Internasionalisasi	Sulit dilaksanakan	Lebih mudah dilaksanakan

1. Memiliki ISSN baik dalam versi elektronik (e-ISSN) dan atau cetak (p-ISSN).
2. Mencantumkan persyaratan etika publikasi (*publication ethics statement*) dalam laman website jurnal.
3. Terbitan berkala ilmiah harus bersifat ilmiah
4. Terbitan berkala ilmiah telah terbit paling sedikit 2 tahun berurutan
5. Frekuensi penerbitan berkala ilmiah paling sedikit 2 kali dalam satu tahun secara teratur.
6. Jumlah artikel setiap terbit sekurang-kurangnya 5 artikel, kecuali jika berbentuk monograf.
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Status

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B	KELEMBAGAAN PENERBIT	4
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Mekanisme Penilaian

Manajemen Jurnal

A. PENAMAAN TERBITAN BERKALA ILMIAH

B. KELEMBAGAAN PENERBIT

C. PENYUNTINGAN DAN MANAJEMEN
PENGELOLAAN TERBITAN

G. KEBERKALAAN

H. PENYEBARLUASAN

F. PENAMPILAN

Substansi Artikel

D. SUBSTANSI ARTIKEL

E. GAYA PENULISAN

Manajemen Pengelolaan Naskah

Mendeley

Sumanto Al Qurtuby

Public Islam in Southeast Asia: Late Modernity, Resurgent Religion, and Muslim Politics

Abstract: The article focuses on the study of public Islam in Southeast Asia, the world's most populous Islamic region. More specifically, it examines "late modernity" and its relation to the unprecedented growth of Islam, the Islamic resurgence, and Muslim politics in the public domains of modern Southeast Asia, particularly in Indonesia and the Philippines. It also examines the history of Islam's resurgence, the underlying factors driving the region's Islamic boom, and the implications of the aforementioned phenomena on democracy, civil co-existence, and social relations among ethno-religious groups in these areas. Using Southeast Asia as a case of public Islam, the article's main purpose is to revisit the strength of classic modernization and secularization theories that forecasted the decline, or even the death, of religion from global politics and public spheres. Finally, the article also aims to provide insights on the local dynamics and plurality of public Islam in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: public Islam, modernism, religious resurgence, Muslim politics, Southeast Asia, Indonesia

399 *Studia Islamika*, Vol. 20, No. 3, 2013

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Al-Jami'ah: Journal of Islamic Studies

Al-Jamiah, a journal of Islamic Studies published by Al-Jami'ah Research Centre of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta since 1962, can be said as the oldest academic journal dealing with the theme in South East Asia.

The subject covers textual and fieldwork studies with various perspectives of law, philosophy, mysticism, history, art, theology, and many more. In the beginning the journal only served as a scholarly forum for the lecturers and professors at the State Institute of Islamic Studies. However, due to the later development with a broader readership, the journal has successfully invited scholars and researchers outside the Institute to contribute.

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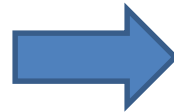
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Jurnal masih banyak berbasis program studi
Harusnya spesifik keilmuan

1. Nama jurnal berdasarkan program studi dan institusi seperti: Jurnal jurusan ilmu kimia, jurnal jurusan geografi, Jurnal STIE Semarang sehingga tidak mempunyai kekhasan dan bersifat lokal.
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1. Jurnal yang baru dan belum memperoleh ISSN akan menerbitkan jurnal secara elektronik cukup memiliki 1 nomor ISSN dan dimulai dengan vol. 1 no.1
2. Jurnal yang sudah lama terbit dan telah memiliki nomor ISSN versi cetak (ISSN-P) wajib mengajukan kembali nomor ISSN untuk versi elektronik (e-ISSN) sehingga satu jurnal memiliki 2 nomor dan penomoran artikel mengikuti versi cetak tidak dimulai dari awal hanya memberikan informasi available online semenjak kapan?



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b. Organisasi profesi ilmiah bekerjasama dengan perguruan tinggi dan/atau lembaga penelitian dan pengembangan/ Kementerian/Non Kementerian	3
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d. Badan penerbitan non pemerintah atau perguruan tinggi yang mendelegasikan ke sub kelembagaan di bawahnya	1
e. Penerbit selain a, b, c dan d	0

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- * Papers must be typed in one-half spaced on A4-paper size
- * Papers' length is about 15 to 30 pages
- * All submission must include a 150-word abstract
- * Full name(s) of the author(s) must be stated, along with his/her/their institution and complete address
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Example:

In footnotes:

¹Mircea Eliade (ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Religion*, vol. 8 (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1995), p. 19.

²Norman Daniel, *Islam and the West* (Oxford: One World Publications, 1991), p. 190.

³Eliade (ed.), *The Encyclopedia*, pp. 19-30.

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Eliade, Mircea (ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Religion*, vol. 8, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1995.

Daniel, Norman, *Islam and the West*, Oxford: One World Publications, 1991.

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1. Azra, Azyumardi, (2004). *The Origins of Islamic Reformism in Southeast Asia*. Hawai'i: University of Hawai'i Press.
2. Azra, 2004, p.156.
3. Fathurahman, Oman, (2011). Ithaf al-Dhaki by Ibrahim al-Kurani: A Commentary of Wahdat al-Wujud for Jawi Audiences. *Archipel*. Vol. 81, p.177-198.
4. Feener, Michael R., and Cammack, Mark E., (eds.) (2007). *Islamic Law in Contemporary Indonesia: Ideas and Institutions*. Cambridge: Islamic Legal Studies Program.
5. Umar, Nasaruddin and Lubis, Amany, (2002). Hawa sebagai Simbol Ketergantungan: Perempuan dalam Kitab Tafsir, in Munhanif, Ali, (ed.), *Mutiara Terpendam: Perempuan dalam Literatur Islam Klasik*, Jakarta: Gramedia, p.1-43.
6. Wahid, Din, (2014). *Nurturing Salafī Manhaj: A Study of Salafī Pesantrens in Contemporary Indonesia*. PhD Dissertation, Utrecht University.
7. Utriza, Ayang, (2008). Mencari Model Kerukunan Antaragama. *Kompas*. 19 Maret, p.59.
8. Ms. *Undhang-Undhang Banten*, L.Or.5598, Leiden University.
9. Interview with KH. Sahal Mahfudz, Kajen, Pati, 11th June 2007.

Arabic Romanization:

Letters : ' , b , t , th , j , h , kh , d , dh , r , z , s , sh , s , d , t , z , ' , gh , f , q , l , m , n , h , w , y . Short vowels : a , i , u . long vowels : ā , ī , ū . Diphthongs : aw , ay . *Tā marbū'ah* : t . Article : al-. For detail information on Arabic Romanization, please refer the transliteration system of the Library of Congress (LC) Guidelines.

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¹Pusat Penelitian Kelapa Sawit, Jl. Brigjen Katamso No. 51, Medan 20158,
email: jredaksi@iopri.org

²Instansi, alamat

ABSTRAK

Abstrak merupakan intisari dari tulisan yang menerangkan secara singkat tentang latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil, dan kesimpulan. Untuk naskah dalam bahasa Indonesia, abstrak ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris dengan jenis huruf *Times New Roman*, ukuran 10 pt, spasi tunggal. Untuk naskah dalam bahasa Inggris, abstrak tidak perlu diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu alinea memuat jumlah kata maksimal 250 kata dan minimal 100 kata.

Kata kunci: panduan penulisan, organisasi naskah

PENDAHULUAN

Petunjuk penulisan ini dibuat untuk keseragaman format penulisan dan kemudahan untuk penulis dalam proses penerbitan naskah di jurnal ini ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia atau Inggris dengan format dua kolom 1 cm antar kolom, huruf Times New Roman ukuran 12 pt, spasi tunggal, rata ke kiri (*justified*). Kertas yang digunakan

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Instructions for Preparing Manuscript for Bulletin of Chemical
Reaction Engineering & Catalysis (2014 Template Version) ← 16pt,
bold

Istadi Istadi^{1*}, Didi Dwi Anggoro¹, Dani Purwanto² ← 12pt, bold

¹ *Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis Group, Department of Chemical Engineering ← 12pt, italic*

Diponegoro University, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Kampus Undip Tembalang, Semarang 50239, Indonesia

² *Department of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University, ← 12pt, italic*

Jl. Prof. Soedarto, Kampus Undip Tembalang, Semarang 50239, Indonesia ← 12pt, italic

* *Corresponding Author. E-mail: istadi@undip.ac.id (I. Istadi),*

Telp: +62-24-7460058, Fax: +62-24-76480675

Abstract ← 12pt, Times New Roman bold

The abstract should be clear, concise, and descriptive. This abstract should provide a brief introduction to the problem, objective of paper, followed by a statement regarding the methodology and a brief summary of results. The abstract should end with a comment on the significance of the results or a brief conclusion. Abstracts are written in 12 pt Times New Roman, preferably not more than 300 words.

C.4. Petunjuk Penulisan
bagi Penulis
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Lampiran 1 Gaya Selingkung

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(Kosong 1 spasi 1, Arial, 10 pt)

Penulis Pertama¹, Penulis Kedua² dan Penulis Ketiga³ (spasi 1, Arial, 10 pt, Bold, centered)

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¹Nama Lembaga, Alamat, Kota, Kode Pos (Arial, 10 pt, Regular, centered, 1 spasi tunggal)

²Nama Jurusan, Nama Fakultas, Nama Universitas, Alamat, Kota, Kode Pos (Kosong 1 spasi 1, Arial, 10 pt)

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ABSTRAK (All caps, spasi 1, Arial, 10 pt, Bold, justify)

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JUDUL NASKAH (All caps, Arial, 10pt, Bold, tab 1cm) Abstrak berisi ringkasan latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil dan kesimpulan yang dirangkum sedemikian rupa sehingga sudah dapat mengambil intisari makalah. Abstrak berdiri sebagai satu alinea, bukan format satu kolom, tanpa tabel dan acuan pustaka, ditulis secara ringkas. Dimulai dengan judul naskah yang ditulis dengan huruf kapital dan dicetak tebal. Abstrak dibuat dalam bahasa Indonesia dan dalam bahasa Inggris. Abstrak bahasa Indonesia ditulis terlebih dahulu lalu diikuti abstrak dalam bahasa Inggris. Jenis huruf yang digunakan Arial, ukuran 10 pt dan spasi tunggal. Di bawah abstrak bahasa Indonesia dan maksimum 5 kata kunci, dan di bawah abstrak bahasa Inggris dicantumkan maksimum 5 kata kunci. Kata kunci merupakan kata-kata yang menonjol dalam makalah. (Arial, 10 pt)

(spasi tunggal, Arial, 10 pt)

! : termistor, *negative thermal coefficient (NTC)*, mineral, manganit, iradiasi gamma.

(spasi 1, Arial, 10 pt)

TITIK (All caps, spasi 1, Arial, 10 pt, Bold, justify)

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Research Article

Kinetics of the Enolisation Reaction of m-Nitro Acetophenone Catalyzed by Amino Acids

Swati Malhotra¹, Dipika Jaspal^{2*}¹ Department of Chemistry, SLP Science College Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India² Department of Applied Science, Symbiosis Institute of Technology, Symbiosis International University, Lavale, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Received: 31st July 2013 & Revised: 26th November 2013 & Accepted: 21st November 2013

Abstract

m-Nitroacetophenone has been chosen for the study of kinetics of enolisation. Enolisation reactions have been carried out using four different amino acids viz. Serine, DL-alanine, L-alanine and Glycine. The rate of the reaction has been studied by iodination. Kinetics of the reaction has been monitored under several conditions by variation of ketone concentration, dielectric constant of the medium, temperature, effect of catalysts, etc. for the enolisation process. The rate of enolisation has been found to increase with the increase in ketone concentration, percentage composition of the solvent mixture and also with the increase in the dipole moments of the amino acids. Pseudo first order rate kinetics has been found to be operational and the rate constants have been found to increase with the increase in the amino acid molalities. Linear plots obtained for log of rate constants versus reciprocal of temperature have been in good agreement with the Arrhenius equation. The values of thermodynamic parameters, like entropy (ΔS^\ddagger), enthalpy (ΔH^\ddagger), energy of activation (ΔE_a) and Gibbs free energy (ΔG^\ddagger), have been calculated which were 2.8185 a.u., 20.85 a.u., 23.46 kcal.mol⁻¹ and 20.0 kcal.mol⁻¹, respectively. ©2014 BCREC UNDIP. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Amino Acids; Catalytic; Enolisation; Kinetic; m-Nitro acetophenone

Has to Cite: Malhotra, S., Jaspal, D. (2014). Kinetics of the Enolisation Reaction of m-Nitro Acetophenone Catalyzed by Amino Acids. *Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis*, 9(1): 16-22. (doi:10.9787/bcrec.9.1.5258.16-22)

Permalink/DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.9787/bcrec.9.1.5258.16-22>

1. Introduction

Ketones of aldehydes and ketones are known as enols. In enols, the hydrogen is removed which attaches itself to the oxygen atom of the carbonyl group. The carbonyl compounds which are capable of forming enols are the ones which have an alpha hydrogen atom. The reversible formation of enols from enolisable ketones is

known as the process of enolisation [1].

Such kind of kinetic studies have been performed on many other compounds, in some of which first order rate kinetics was operational [1-5]. In the present research the enolisation kinetics of m-Nitro acetophenone (belonging to the parent compound acetophenone), catalyzed by amino acids has been studied. The enols formed during enolisation are highly reactive towards electrophiles like Iodine. Hence, the rate of enolisation has been studied by measuring the rates of iodination [6]. Enolisation reactions depend upon a number of factors like tem-

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E-mail: shariadipika_k@yahoo.co.in (D. Jaspal)
Tel: +91-020-39116454, Fax: +91-020-39116260Dietary Variation of Long Tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in Telaga Warna, Bogor, West JavaSARAH NILA¹, BAMBANG SURYOBROTO, KANTHIARUM WIDAYATI¹ Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, Darmaga Campus, Bogor 16888, Indonesia

Received July 10, 2013/Accepted January 8, 2014

The genus *Macaca*, member of sub-family *Cercopithecoidea*, is the most widely distributed non-human primates in Asia and Oceania. The habitats are strongly influence the dietary variation of the populations. The dietary variation of the macaques reflect ecological plasticity in coping with differences both in availability and abundance of food. The macaques are plastic in taking any kind of food that available in their home range and adjust their behaviour according to its abundance. Here, we present the dietary variation of long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in the high altitude rainforest of Telaga Warna, West Java, Indonesia. The proportion of their food from natural sources is greater than those from visitors. The natural food consisted of plants, small animals (insects and earthworm), fungi and water from lake. The plant food consisted of 29 species plus a few mosses. The frequency of eating artificial food was influenced by visitors who come for picnic. In this site, the macaques learned that the visiting of tourists is identical with food.

Keywords: dietary variation, high altitude rain forest, *Macaca fascicularis*

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Macaca*, member of sub-family *Cercopithecoidea*, is the most widely distributed non-human primates in Asian countries; the only non-Asian macaque is the North African Barbary macaque (*M. sylvanus*) (Fooden 2006). These macaques live in various habitats such as lowland forest, montane forest and coastal mangrove forest (Fooden 2006). These habitats are strongly influence the dietary variation of the populations.

The dietary variation of the macaques reflect ecological plasticity in coping with differences both in availability and abundance of food. The macaques are plastic in taking any kind of food available in their home range. Their food may varies across seasons and altitudes. For example, Japanese macaques in temperate zone such as Yakushima (Japan) show considerable altitudinal variation in the diet. The macaques consume seed/fruit and animal matter in lower zones; while in the higher zones, they consume more fiber and fungi. There was also seasonal variation in this sites where in autumn (September-November) the macaques consumed mostly seed/fruits then shift to fibrous food in spring (Hanya *et al.* 2003). The shrews macaques in other high altitude site (at Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve, China) showed that their preference of foods went to fruits (Grueter *et al.* 2010). In Jentse,

Northeastern Taiwan, dietary variation of *Macaca cyclopoides* was influenced by seasons. In summer, the macaques spent a higher proportion on fruits and insects while in winter they consumed more leaves and stems (Su & Lee 2001).

The feeding ecology of long-tailed macaques have been reported mostly in lowland areas (Wheatley 1989; Fuentes *et al.* 2007; Hadi *et al.* 2007). Those study sites are recreational parks where the macaques get food from visitors in addition to consuming the natural food items. This diet plasticity might be because of the artificial foods contain more calories (Wheatley 1989); however, the proportion of artificial food are different in each sites which leads to differences in abundance. In some parks, local staffs feed the macaques; while in other study sites, visitors bring plastics or buy some food from vendors to feed the macaques. However, there are no reports about the feeding ecology of long-tailed macaques in the high altitude. Here, we present the dietary variation of long-tailed macaques in Telaga Warna, a high altitude rain forest with human-artificial food. We found that the proportion of their food from natural sources is greater than those from visitors. The natural food consisted of plants, small animals (insects and earthworm), fungi and water from lake. The plant food comprised of 29 species plus a few mosses. The frequency of eating artificial food was influenced by visitors who come for picnic. In this site, the macaques learned that the visiting of tourists is identical with food.

*Corresponding author: Phone/Fax: +62-251-8622933, Email: saratri488@gmail.com

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Indikator	Nilai
a. >80% terbitan sesuai dengan periode yang ditentukan	2
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b. Tidak baku tetapi bersistem	1
c. Tidak bersistem dan tidak baku	0

Penomoran Halaman

Indikator	Nilai
a. Berurut dalam satu volume	1
b. Tiap nomor dimulai dengan halaman baru	0

Index Tiap Jilid atau Volume

Indikator	Nilai
a. Berindeks subjek dan berindeks pengarang yang terinci	1
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Artikel

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<input type="checkbox"/> Pengguna terdaftar	13 (13 new)
<input type="checkbox"/> Pembaca terdaftar	9 (9 new)
<input type="checkbox"/> Langganan	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hitung Lihat Artikel (hanya untuk Penulis)	

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REKAM

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Stats & Reports

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Select the sections for calculating this journal's peer-reviewed statistics.

Articles Multimedia

Record

Year	<< 2013 >>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Issues published	5
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Days to publication	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registered users	31 (1 new)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registered readers	1 (1 new)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subscriptions	
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G.5. Indeks Tiap Jilid atau Volume

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Penyebarluasan

Jumlah Kunjungan Unik Pelanggan

Indikator	Nilai
a. >50 kunjungan unik pelanggan rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit secara daring	4
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c. <10 kunjungan unik pelanggan rerata per hari untuk jurnal yang terbit secara daring atau jumlah pelanggan antara 401-1000 eksemplar untuk jurnal yang masih terbit secara cetak	1

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Indikator	Nilai
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b. Tercantum dalam lembaga pengindeks internasional bereputasi sedang	3
c. Tercantum dalam lembaga pengindeks internasional bereputasi rendah	1

Penyebarluasan

Alamat/Identitas Unik Artikel

Indikator	Nilai
a. Memiliki DOI tiap artikel	2
b. Memiliki alamat laman yang permanen tiap artikel	1
c. Tidak memiliki DOI ataupun alamat laman permanen	0

H.1 Jumlah Kunjungan Unik Pelanggan

STATISTICS

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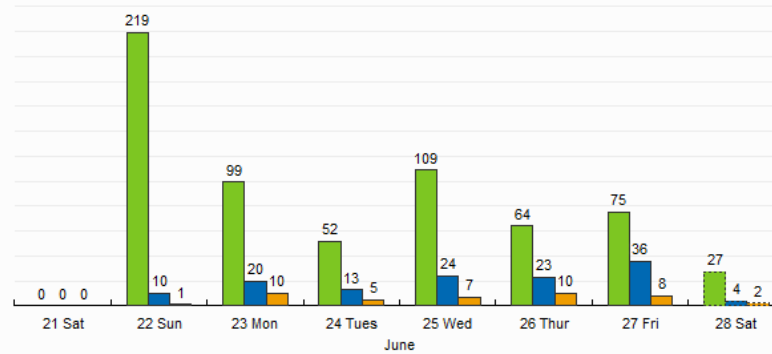
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H. 2. Pencantuman di Pengindeks Internasional Bereputasi

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Public Islam in Southeast Asia: Late Modernity, Resurgent Religion, and Muslim Politics

Sumanto Al Qurtuby

Abstract

The article focuses on the study of public Islam in Southeast Asia, the world's most populous Islamic region. More specifically, it examines "late modernity" and its relation to the unprecedented growth of Islam, the Islamic resurgence, and Muslim politics in the public domains of modern Southeast Asia, particularly in Indonesia and the Philippines. It also examines the history of Islam's resurgence, the underlying factors driving the region's Islamic boom, and the implications of the aforementioned phenomena on democracy, civil co-existence, and social relations among ethno-religious groups in these areas. Using Southeast Asia as a case of public Islam, the article's main purpose is to revisit the strength of classic modernization and secularization theories that forecasted the decline, or even the death, of religion from global politics and public spheres. Finally, the article also aims to provide insights on the local dynamics and plurality of public Islam in Southeast Asia.

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Dietary Variation of Long Tailed Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in Telaga Warna, Bogor, West Java

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The genus *Macaca*, member of sub-family Cercopithecoinae, is the most widely distributed non-human primates in Asian countries. The habitats are strongly influence the dietary variation of the populations. The dietary variation of the macaques reflect ecological plasticity in coping with differences both in availability and abundance of food. The macaques are plastic in taking any kind of food that available in their home range and adjust their behaviour according to its abundance. Here, we present the dietary variation of long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) in the high altitude rain forest of Telaga Warna, West Java, Indonesia. The proportion of their food from natural sources is greater than those from visitors. The natural food consisted of plants, small animals (insects and earthworm), fungi and water from lake. The plant food comprised of 29 species plus a few mosses. The frequency of eating artificial food was influenced by visitors who come for picnic. In this site, the macaques learned that the visiting of tourists is identical with food.

Keywords: dietary variation, high altitude rain forest, *Macaca fascicularis*

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Macaca*, member of sub-family Cercopithecoinae, is the most widely distributed non-human primates in Asian countries; the only non-Asian macaque is the North African Barbary macaque (*M. sylvanus*) (Fooden 2006). These macaques live in various habitats such as lowland forest, montane forest and coastal mangrove forest (Fooden 2006). These habitats are strongly influence the dietary variation of the populations.

The dietary variation of the macaques reflect ecological plasticity in coping with differences both in availability and abundance of food. The macaques are plastic in taking any kind of food available in their home range. Their food may varies across seasons and altitudes. For example, Japanese macaques in temperate zone such as Yakushima (Japan) show considerable altitudinal variation in the diet. The macaques consume seed/fruit and animal matter in lower zones; while in the higher zones, they consume more fiber and fungi. There was also seasonal variation in this sites where in autumn (September-November) the macaques consumed mostly seed/fruit then shift to fibrous food in spring (Hanya *et al.* 2003). The rhesus macaques in other high altitude site (at Haimaxueshan Nature Reserve, China) showed that their preference of foods were to fruits (Grueter *et al.* 2010). In Jenette,

Northeastern Taiwan, dietary variation of *Macaca cyclops* was influenced by seasons. In summer, the macaques spent a higher proportion on fruits and insects while in winter they consumed more leaves and stems (Su & Lee 2001).

The feeding ecology of long-tailed macaques have been reported mostly in lowland areas (Wheatley 1989; Fuentes *et al.* 2007; Hadi *et al.* 2007). Those study sites are recreational parks where the macaques get food from visitors in addition to consuming the natural food items. This diet plasticity might be because of the artificial foods contain more calories (Wheatley 1989); however, the proportion of artificial food are different in each sites which leads to differences in abundance. In some parks, local staff feed the macaques; while in other study sites, visitors bring picnics or buy some food from vendors to feed the macaques. However, there are no reports about the feeding ecology of long-tailed macaques in the high altitude. Here, we present the dietary variation of long-tailed macaques in Telaga Warna, a high altitude rain forest with human-artificial food. We found that the proportion of their food from natural sources is greater than those from visitors. The natural food consisted of plants, small animals (insects and earthworms), fungi and water from lake. The plant food comprised of 29 species plus a few mosses. The frequency of eating artificial food was influenced by visitors who come for picnic. In this site, the macaques learned that the visiting of tourists is identical with food.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Site. Present research was conducted in Telaga Wama, Sub-district Cisarua, District Bogor, West Java Province, Indonesia (6°02'S, 106°99'6"E) (Figure 1). This study area is a Nature Reserve (Cagar Alam in Bahasa) and Nature Recreational Park (Taman Wisata Alam). The Nature Reserve is a conservation area for 549.66 ha tropical rainforest with high plant diversity. The reserve is hilly terrain with altitude ranges from 1097-1600 m above the sea level. Area of the Nature Recreational Park is about 5 ha. There is a lake in the middle of the Nature Recreational Park. The lake is surrounded by a steep cliff. There are four primate species inhabited the Nature Reserve: two Leaf monkeys (*Presbytis comata*) and lutung (*Fachyphithecus auratus*), Long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) and Javan gibbon (*Hilobates moloch*). The long-tailed macaques and lutung are also visiting the Nature Recreational Park. The observation was done in the Nature Recreational Park.

There are also many local people and foreigners come to visit this Nature Recreational Park. The number of visitors who visited Telaga Wama in 2012 is shown in Table 1.

Data Collection Methods. We conducted preliminary study from January until July 2012 in order to familiarize and to count the population parameters. We fed the macaques with cramps of dried noodle every weekends.

There are two troops of long-tailed macaques, Troop A (max = 43 individuals, min = 30 individuals, n = 19 censuses) and Troop B (20 individuals in 4



Figure 1. Research location and home range of Troop A long-tailed macaques in Telaga Wama. Particular of the home range was drawn by connecting the relocation of the troop. The map of Telaga Wama was taken from Google Map.

Table 1. The number of visitors in Telaga Wama Nature Recreational Park 2012

Months	Number of visitors
January	1619
February	1104
March	1780
April	1744
May	1944
June	2461
July	1870
August	2137
September	1783
October	1526
November	1063
December	1166

censuses). Although both troops visited the Nature Recreational Park, we concerned only to observe the Troop A. Troop A visited the recreational area more frequently, so it was easier to observe them. Troop A was mostly found near the lake or in the hill around it. We marked those places as the home range of Troop A (Figure 1). The Troop A composed of 8 adult males (> 5 years old), 8 adult females (> 5 years old), 3 subadult males (3.5-6 years old), 2 subadult females (3.5-6 years old), 20 juveniles (1-3 years old) and 2 infants (< 1 year old) (Tsuji & Takasaki 2009). We could identify all individual of the adults and the subadults, and some of juveniles by differentiating their faces, hair colours, body sizes, shapes of head and body, and soars in their body. This identification helped in the recording of food items.

From July to November 2012, we collected the data every day from morning (06:00) to the evening (16:00). We observed the macaques using two type of methods: scanning and *ad libitum* sampling methods (Altmann 1974). The scanning method was used to estimate the proportion of every categorized behaviour (see below) that individuals performed in their activities. We observed seven behavioural categories of daily activities. We divided these activities into social and non-social behaviour. Social behaviour consisted of agonistic, grooming, mating and playing. Resting, feeding and moving were non-social behaviour. Resting refers to individual who sit on the ground or tree. Moving refers to displacements of each individual or the group from their position. These behavioural categorization were similar with Md-Zain *et al.* (2010). We took a scan of behaviour performed by randomly observed individual in one minute cycle. A few we familiarized with the subjects and their behaviour, we used also *ad libitum* method (Altmann 1974). In *ad libitum* method, we recorded the behaviours of macaques

without time cycle. The results were duration and frequency of each behaviour. The observation were stopped when the macaques were not visible.

Diet and Foraging Behaviour. Foraging is a set of activities where the macaques are looking for and eating food. We recorded the name of individuals that fed on food and the food items that they consumed. We categorized food items into natural and artificial foods. Artificial food were items that were given to macaques manually by visitors or macaques got it in the trash bin. Incidentally, the manually given items were distinct from that of taken from trashpots although some may overlap in the unorganized garbage. Other foods that were available in the home range were defined as natural food. This method was based on Yeager (1996), Hadi *et al.* (2007), and Md-Zain *et al.* (2010).

Identification of Plants. We put number to every trees that have been eaten by the macaques. We asked the local people for the local name of those trees. We made herbarium from every part of plant samples. We brought those herbarium to be identified by Herbarium Bogoriense LIPI Cibinong Bogor.

Data Analysis. We calculated and summarized the data using basic statistical methods. To test proportion of natural food items taken in Ramadhan versus other months, we used Chi-square test. We used regression analyses to see the relationship between rainfall and manually given artificial food.

RESULTS

Daily Behaviour. The most common daily activity of long-tailed macaques in Telaga Wama was moving (39% of the time observed). It was followed by feeding (33.5%), resting (12.2%), playing (9.8%), grooming (3.5%), agonistic (1.2%), and mating (0.6%) (Figure 2). The three most frequent activities

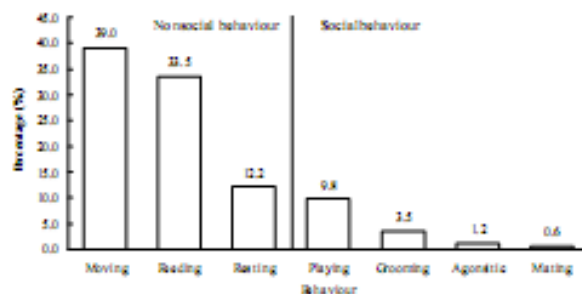


Figure 2. Seven behaviour categories of long-tailed macaques daily activities (total scans = 9333).

were related to foraging behaviours. The macaques moved to places that provided any kind of food items in their home range which consisted of Nature Reserve and Recreational Park. They were also seen feeding the food in their resting time or took rest after moving. They usually rest on the tree branches, terrestrial spots or sitting on the vendor building in the Nature Recreational Park.

This result is similar with behaviours of wild long-tailed macaques which inhabit the residential area of University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Selangor, Malaysia. Md-Zain *et al.* (2010) reported that all macaques in UKM spent most of their activity in moving to find food. In UKM, the macaques spent less time in feeding (16.3%) and resting (16.1%) compare to moving (18.8%). It is in contrast with long-tailed macaques in Mauritius that spent time mostly in feeding (32.2%) than moving (23.2%) and resting (21.9%). The habitat of the macaques in Mauritius is a lowland vegetation made up almost entirely of introduced species. It is characterized by savanna formation with scattered trees and shrubs up to 75 m apart (Sussman & Tattersall 1981). This habitat provided more foods so the macaques did not have to move long way to find it.

Long-tailed macaques in Telaga Wama spent less time in social behaviours (Figure 2). Some social behaviours such as playing, grooming and mating occurred while they were resting. The agonistic behaviours usually occurred in the moving and feeding times.

Diet and Foraging Behaviour. Long-tailed macaques in Telaga Wama consumed natural (60.1% of total) and artificial (39.9%) foods (Table 2). The higher proportion of natural source was comparable to the long-tailed macaques in Cikakak Monkey Park (Central Java) which obtained it at 76.4% (Hadi *et al.* 2007). In contrast, the long-tailed macaques in some recreation area preferred

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Research Article

Kinetics of the Enolisation Reaction of m-Nitro Acetophenone Catalyzed by Amino Acids

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Abstract

m-Nitroacetophenone has been chosen for the study of kinetics of enolisation. Enolisation reactions have been carried out using four different amino acids viz. 8-alanine, DL-alanine, L-alanine and Glycine. The rate of the reaction has been studied by iodination. Kinetics of the reaction has been monitored under several conditions by variation of ketone concentration, dielectric constant of the medium, temperature, effect of catalysts, etc. for the enolisation process. The rate of enolisation has been found to increase with the increase in ketone concentration, percentage composition of the solvent mixture and also with the increase in the dipole moments of the amino acids. Pseudo first order rate kinetics has been found to be operational and the rate constants have been found to increase with the increase in the amino acid molalities. Linear plots obtained for log of rate constants versus reciprocal of temperature have been in good agreement with the Arrhenius equation. The values of thermodynamic parameters, like entropy (ΔS^\ddagger), enthalpy (ΔH^\ddagger), energy of activation (ΔE_a), and Gibbs free energy (ΔG^\ddagger), have been calculated which were 2.8185 a.u., 20.85 a.u., 23.46 kcal.mole⁻¹ and 20.0 kcal.mole⁻¹, respectively. ©2014 BCRC UNDIP. All rights reserved

Keywords: Amino Acids; Catalytic; Enolisation; Kinetic; m-Nitro acetophenone

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1. Introduction

Isoomers of aldehydes and ketones are known as enols. In enols, the hydrogen is removed which attaches itself to the oxygen atom of the carbonyl group. The carbonyl compounds which are capable of forming enols are the ones which have an alpha hydrogen atom. The reversible formation of enols from enolisable ketones is

known as the process of enolisation [1].

Such kind of kinetic studies have been performed on many other compounds, in some of which first order rate kinetics was operational [1-5]. In the present research the enolisation kinetics of m-Nitro acetophenone (belonging to the parent compound acetophenone), catalyzed by amino acids has been studied. The enols formed during enolisation are highly reactive towards electrophiles like Iodine. Hence, the rate of enolisation has been studied by measuring the rates of iodination [6]. Enolisation reactions depend upon a number of factors like tem-

perature, concentration, nature of the catalyst etc. [7]. The main focus of the present research was to investigate the kinetics behind the enolisation process in several conditions especially in the presence of amino acids like 8-alanine, DL-alanine, L-alanine and Glycine as catalyst.

According to the available relevant data there is no substantial kinetic study taken up on m-Nitroacetophenone and hence this has been the main motivation behind the mentioned research. The present study leads to the understanding of the kinetic behavior of m-Nitroacetophenone under different conditions, which has not been studied significantly up to now.

2. Materials and Methods

m-Nitroacetophenone (A.R. grade) was procured from Reckinger-Ingelheim Germany. It was made into a stock solution (0.1 M) after dissolving it in 100% acetic acid (British Drug House). This stock solution was further used for the preparation of solutions of required concentration, after diluting with the required quantity of distilled water.

Amino acids, such as 8-alanine, DL-alanine, L-alanine and Glycine, were procured from Reanal (Budapest, Hungary) Kochlight laboratories, Ltd (Colnbrook Bucks, England), Kochlight laboratories, Ltd (Colnbrook Bucks, England), and Chempol (Praha, Czechoslovakia), respectively. These were made into 1M stock solutions after dissolution in bidistilled water. Amount of 0.1 M hypo solution (British Drug House) was prepared in distilled water to which 2-3 drops of chloroform was added for the stability of the solution. Standardization of hypo solution was carried out with CuSO₄ solution iodometrically, using starch (Raidal A.R.) as an indicator. Iodine solution (British Drug House) used for the titration was prepared by dilution from 0.1 M stock solution. NaCl required for the investigation was procured from Glaxo laboratories and was made into a 2 M stock solution for the study.

2.1. General methodology

Below mentioned general procedure was adopted in all the titrations with the variations in specific conditions mentioned under separate heads. Set of standard flasks were used for the determination, one containing ketone solution (0.1 M) and the others containing the reactant solutions (48 ml), of known concentrations prepared in distilled water. These were thermostated at 50 °C. 5 ml of the ketone solution was withdrawn from the flask containing the ke-

tone solution and added to second flask. The time at which the ketone is introduced in the reactant mixture is noted using a stop watch. The mixture was shaken thoroughly. Amount of 5 ml of the aliquot was withdrawn immediately, quenched in ice cold water in a 100 ml flask and titrated against standard hypo solution (8×10⁻² N) using starch indicator, in order to determine the amount of iodine liberated. This iodine indicated the amount at zero time. The study of progress of the reaction was done by such withdrawals of 5 ml aliquots from the reaction flask, done at definite intervals of 10-15 min, to determine the concentration of iodine solution at definite intervals. The amount of iodine was determined in a similar way, from zero to ninety minutes. The rate of the reaction (*k*) was determined by the appearance of the enol form of the ketone [8] according to the below given Equation (1):

$$k_t = \frac{2.303}{t} \log \frac{a}{a-x} \quad (1)$$

where, *k*: the specific reaction rate, *a* is the initial concentration of iodine at zero time, and *x* is the amount of iodine consumed in time *t*.

2.2. Variation of the ketone concentration

To study the effect of variation of ketone concentration on the rate of enolisation, a range of ketone solutions from 1×10⁻² M to 2×10⁻² M were selected. Amount of 1 M ketone from the stock was taken and solutions of different concentration of the ketone were prepared. The concentrations of the amino acids and the solvent were kept constant.

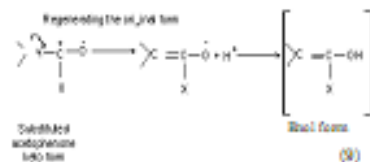
2.3. Variation of dielectric constant

To investigate the influence of dielectric constant on the rate of enolisation, solutions of acetic acid-water and DMF-water were used and distilled before using. The concentrations of the other reactants were kept constant, and different percentage concentrations of acetic acid and DMF with water were tried. The rate constants of first order [9,10] were calculated as per Equation 1. The values of dielectric constants were taken from literature, which were 6.2 for acetic acid, 36.71 for DMF and 80.4 for water [11].

2.4. Variation of Catalyst

For the study of the effect of catalyst, amino acid concentrations ranging from 8×10⁻² M to

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According to Watson, Nathan and Lewis (24) when ketone molecule collides with an acid catalyst, the energy is communicated to the groups. Therefore, in the resonance state the semipolar form becomes the main participant. An immediate transition then occurs leading to either regeneration of the original form (Equation 8) or producing the enol form (Equation 9).

4. Conclusions

Straight line plot was obtained for $\log a/(a-x)$ against time which passed through the origin, thereby indicating the first order kinetics. The rate constants in the above case increased from 8.84 to $10.87 \times 10^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ when the concentration changed from 10 to $20 \times 10^3 \text{ M}$. With an increase in the mole percentage of the solvent from 10 to 18 %v/v , the rate increased approximately five folds. The results clearly showed that the enolization reactions were of the first order in the substrate. Moreover, with the study of effect of temperature various thermodynamic parameters were calculated.

Acknowledgements

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UNDERSTANDING THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL ISLAMIC FAITH THROUGH 'ABD AL-GHANĪ AL-NĀBULUSĪ'S MYSTICAL PHILOSOPHY

Naoki Yamamoto

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Abstract

This paper tries to present a new perspective on Islamic faith and Muslim identity to Muslim minorities who are challenged in practicing or following Islamic law in non-Islamic countries or non-Muslims in the contemporary world. It will uncover the multidimensional perspective of the concept of faith based on sin (dhanb) and repentance (tawbah) through the mystical philosophy of a Syrian scholar, Abd al-Ghanī al-Nābulusī (d. 1143/1741) of the 18th century Ottoman Damascus who contributed to the field of Sufism particularly based on Ibn Arabī's thought of waḥdat al-wujūd (oneness of being) and insān kāmil (the perfect man). Nābulusī believes that anyone who lived during the inexistence of prophet's revelation, inhabited an isolated place cut off from information about Islam, or lived in dār al-ḥarb and did not make a hijra to dār al-islām could not be regarded as sinful in their deeds. However, faith in Allah is essential and infidelity is not forgiven regardless whether or not they live in dār al-islām or dār al-ḥarb. Further, Nābulusī insists that true faith can be achieved by understanding the sin of existence; the ignorance of the difference of existence between Allah and men.

[Artikel ini menjelaskan identitas keberagaman umat Islam minoritas yang dituntut untuk menerapkan syariat, namun harus hidup di negara non-muslim, dengan mendiskusikan perspektif multidimensional terhadap konsep dosa dan tobat khususnya konsep waḥdat al-wujūd dan insān kāmil yang dikembangkan oleh Abd al-Ghanī al-Nābulusī (1143/1741), seorang

afi peakhir Syria yang hidup di masa keemasan Umayyid di Damaskus. Nābulusī berkeyakinan bahwa siapa saja yang hidup sebelum tonohnya yaitu di masa Nabi, hidup di daerah terpencil yang tidak mengenal Islam, atau hidup di dār al-ḥarb dan tidak hijrah ke dār al-islām, tidaklah dibebani dosa atas perbuatannya. Namun demikian, iman kepada Allah amatlah penting dan keberfian tidaklah dimaafkan, baik rezonansi tersebut hidup di dār al-islām ataupun dār al-ḥarb. Nābulusī beranggapan bahwa iman yang hakiki bisa dicapai dengan memahami dosa eksistensial, yaitu mempermainkan eksistensi Allah dan manusia.]

Keywords: Ibn 'Arabī, waḥdat al-wujūd, dār al-ḥarb, insān kāmil, fiqh al-aqalliyat

DOI: 10.14421/ajis.2013.512.389-407

A. Introduction

Discussions on Ibn Arabī's school worldwide often limit its focus on scholars in the early days such as Ibn Arabī and his apprentice, *Ḥabīb al-Laylī*. This limitation draws Akharian scholars in the time of Ottoman Empire further from the contemporary religious studies. Most studies focus on the metaphysical side of Akharian philosophy tends to care less on practical side. Related to the concern of practical problem, it is necessary to highlight that after the end of Ottoman empire and the emergence of globalization and the nation state, the traditional world view of Islam of *dār al-Islām* or *dār al-ḥarb* have become difficult to be held in contemporary world considering the fact that many Muslims also are now living in non-Islamic countries, such as Europe and United States, and facing difficulties in practicing Islamic duties. Many Islamic scholars have been presenting a flexibility of Islamic law as minority *fiqh* (*fiqh al-aqalliyat*),¹ but few intellectuals show interest in the aspect of faith.²

¹See William C. Chittick, *The Self-Disclosure of God: Principles of Ibn al-Arabī's Cosmology* (New York: State University of New York Press, 1997) and "The Five Divine Presences: From al-Qunawiri to al-Qaysi," *The Muslim World* 72, 1982, pp. 107-128.

²About minority fiqh see Yusuf Qaradāghī, *Fiqh al-Aqalliyat al-Muslima* (Cairo: Dār al-Shurūq, 2001).

³Tarīq Ramadan who is one of the most influential Muslim scholar in Europe try to build new theological framework related to Muslim's identity called abode of

Dimana E-mail Koresponden???

believes crucial in Islam, that is, the Chapter of Sin as he believes that that understanding the concept of sin in Islam is the most important consideration in any Muslim's life and ultimate salvation.

C. Multidimensional Faith in *Dār al-Jahā*

In *Hajāt*, Nābulusī discusses every subject from both the aspect of law (*shar'ah*) and aspect of reality (*ḥaqīqah*). In the field of Sufism the relationship between *shar'ah* and *ḥaqīqah* often explained as outer (*ẓāhir*) side of Islam and inner (*bāṭin*) side of Islam, Nābulusī believes that true faith can be achieved by understanding both law and reality. Before he starts a discussion about the problem of sin, he starts by talking about Islamic faith and *shar'ah* in *dār al-jahā*.

Those who lived in a time which they had not received revelation from a prophet could not be regarded as sinful and the same applied to those who lived in an isolated place cut off from information or those who lived in *dār al-jahā* and did not make a *ḥijrah* to *dār al-islām*. However, sin of infidelity will not be forgiven.⁹

Nābulusī further claims that acting against *shar'ah* is not considered sinful in the place where there is no rule of Islamic law or revelation from the prophet. But faith is required to any people whether he lives in *dār al-islām* or *dār al-jahā*.¹⁰ In addition to this, Nābulusī insists that faith of Islam can be shared between Muslim and non-Muslim.¹¹ This means that if one is able to understand the problem of sin, he can achieve the faith of Islam even if he lives in the place not ruled by Islamic law or in the time in which no prophet were sent to the people. Even though Nābulusī lived in the Ottoman Empire which was ruled by Islamic law, his eyes got an unobstructed view beyond *dār al-islām* and reached to *dār al-jahā*.

Nābulusī's concept of Islam proposes a quite controversial idea on sin as not only Muslim can gain faith but even non-Muslim also can share the same opportunity. He proposes a wider dimension of Islamic

⁹ Abd al-Ghaffar al-Nābulusī, *Hajāt al-islām*, p. 31.

¹⁰ The idea that faith is required to the people in *dār al-islām* is based on the Māturīdī concept of Faith. See Nakata Ka, "Kyūshū no Kyōkai: Islam ni okeru Kyōtō no Kyōshi (A Border of Salvation: Salvation of Non-Muslim according to Islam)", *JISMOR*, 2005, pp. 63-77.

¹¹ Al-Nābulusī, *Mawāḥib Taḥṣīl wa-Taqwīm* (Ḥimā: Dār al-Ādīb al-Andalūsī, 2008), p. 86.

Knowledge codification in audit and consulting firms: a conceptual and empirical approach

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Abstract

Although knowledge codification makes it possible to exchange and disseminate knowledge throughout the organization and reduce access time, enhancing the quality of engagements and relationships with clients remains problematic. We propose a model for knowledge codification built on the concepts of the service time value and cognitive value, assessed with the aid of Integrative Information Technology (network of knowledge bases) and Interactive Information Technology (shared workspaces). This model, applied to a case study concerning an audit and consulting firm that has embarked on a knowledge codification strategy, shows a significant improvement in the service time value and a significant partial improvement in the service's cognitive value.

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Keywords: knowledge codification; integrative technology; interactive technology

Introduction

In a strategic value-building perspective, certain groups have decided to develop knowledge-sharing strategies by encouraging knowledge codification with the help of Information Technology (IT), as shown by Empson (2004). Transfer of knowledge is vital for consulting firms, which must be able to respond to each specific new request by drawing on the knowledge accumulated from past engagements. As Brown & Duguid (1991), Mon & Empson (1998) and Nonaka (1994) stress, individuals and groups can generate new knowledge in an ad hoc manner, responding to new client problems by improvising and using existing methodologies and know-how. The objective of knowledge management (KM) is to facilitate the transfer of knowledge between services, in order to draw maximum benefit from the knowledge created and take advantage of the internal knowledge market. The main problem facing a firm engaged in a 'knowledge strategy' is ensuring that the knowledge created by individuals or by a team belonging to one of the firm's departments can be reused by other actors in other contexts, and thus contribute to an overall performance enhancement. In practice, use of knowledge by others (departments or individuals) is hindered by a certain number of obstacles: for example, adjustment to the new situation (Huber, 1991), the danger of relying on knowledge created in the past that can inhibit innovation, standardization of tasks, a differentiation-oriented world (Hansen & Haas, 2005), or the sheer proliferation of information (Nightingale, 2000).

There are two methods for sharing knowledge within organizations: through electronic documents (Connolly & Thom, 1990; Hansen & Haas, 2007) and through interpersonal communication (Hansen & Haas, 2007).

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DOI: 10.9767/bcrec.9.1.4899.1-15
R. Y. Reskar, A. G. Galikwad 1-15

Step I: CO₂ capture

$$\text{ZnAl}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{CO}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{ZnCO}_3 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$$

$$\text{CuAl}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{CO}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{CuCO}_3 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$$

Step II: CO₂ to Syn gas

$$\text{CuCO}_3 \text{ or } \text{ZnCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_4} \text{CuO or ZnO}$$

$$\text{CH}_4 \rightarrow 2 \text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2$$

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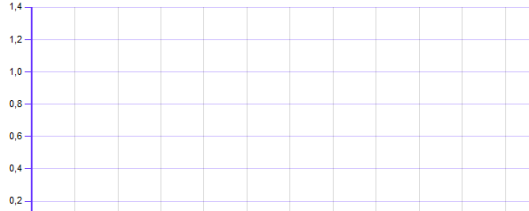
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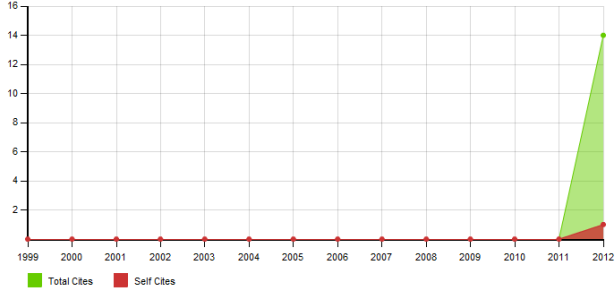
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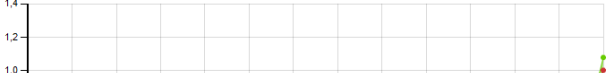
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		b. Abstrak kurang jelas dan ringkas atau hanya dalam Bahasa Inggris atau dalam Bahasa Indonesia saja	1
		c. Abstrak tidak jelas dan bahasa tidak baku	0,5

Gaya Penulisan

No	Sub-unsur	Indikator	Nilai
4	Kata Kunci	a. Ada, konsisten dan mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel	1
		b. Ada tetapi kurang konsisten atau kurang mencerminkan konsep penting dalam artikel	0,5
		c. Tidak ada	0
5	Sistematika Pembaban	a. Lengkap dan bersistem baik	1
		b. Lengkap tetapi tidak bersistem baik	0,5
		c. Kurang lengkap dan tidak bersistem	0
6	Pemanfaatan Instrumen Pendukung	a. Informatif dan komplementer	1
		b. Kurang informatif atau komplementer	0,5
		c. Tak termanfaatkan	0

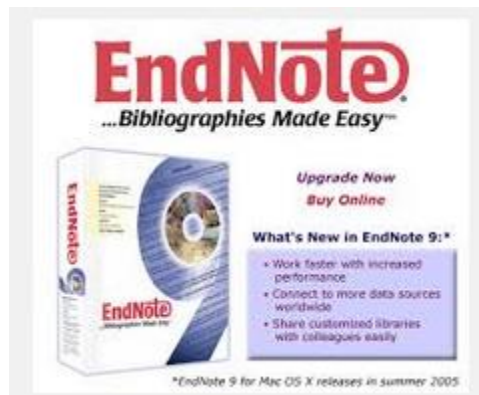
Gaya Penulisan

No	Sub-unsur	Indikator	Nilai
7	Cara Pengacuan dan Pengutipan	a. Baku dan konsistendan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	1
		b. Baku dan konsisten tetapi tidak menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	0,5
		c. Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten	0
8	Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka	a. Baku dan konsisten dan menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	2
		b. Baku dan konsisten, tetapi tidak menggunakan aplikasi pengutipan standar	1
		c. Tidak baku dan tidak konsisten	0
9	Peristilahan dan Kebahasaan	a. Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang baik dan benar	2
		b. Berbahasa Indonesia atau berbahasa resmi PBB yang cukup baik dan benar	1
		c. Berbahasa yang buruk	0

Cara Pengacuan dan Pengutipan

Penyusunan Daftar Pustaka

Pergunakan Aplikasi Referensi



Contoh E-Journal Yang sudah sesuai
Standar Akreditasi TBI Tahun 2014
Untuk Benchmarking

1. Bulletin Chemical Reaction and Catalysis
<http://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/bcrec/>
2. Medical Journal of Indonesia
url: <http://mji.ui.ac.id/journal/index.php/mji>
2. Studia Islamica:
<http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/studia-islamika>
4. Atom Indonesia
<http://aij.batan.go.id/index.php/aij/index>
5. Indonesian Journal of Technology
<http://www.ijtech.eng.ui.ac.id/index.php/journal>
6. Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business
<http://gamaijb.mmugm.ac.id/e-journal/index.php/gamaijb>

Langkah Yang Harus Ditempuh Penerbit untuk Keberhasilan Akreditasi Jurnal

No	Tahapan
1.	Menggunakan Aplikasi Jurnal Elektronik (e-Journal) sesuai standar penerbitan jurnal seperti OJS
2	Melengkapi, Kebijakan, Ruang Lingkup Jurnal dan Publication Ethics
3	Memiliki nomor E-ISSN
4	Melengkapi <i>Back Issue</i> (terbitan lama)
5	Mencantumkan Alamat, Manajemen Pengelola Secara Lengkap
6	Mencantumkan Editorial Board Beserta Identitasnya termasuk didalamnya Sitasi dari editor pengelola jurnal dalam bentuk H-indeks dan i-indeks
7	Memasukkan pedoman penulisan dan <i>templat</i> nya serta penggunaan aplikasi referensi
8	Menyediakan pedoman untuk editor, mitra bestari, penulis dan pembaca, secara singkat, padat dan mudah dimengerti
9	Melengkapi setiap fitur yang ada, seperti statistik Akses, Hits/Jumlah kunjungan unik
11	Mendaftarkan DOI ke cross reff, dan mengaplikasikan ke setiap artikel
12	Mendaftarkan ke lembaga Pengindeks umum seperti ISJD, Google Scholar, DOAJ, dan pengindeks khusus bidang, serta menampilkan lembaga yang sudah mengindeks dalam websitenya.
13	Menjalankan bisnis proses secara on-line
14	Menyiapkan profil google scholar untuk setiap jurnal

Terima kasih