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Webinar RISBANG

Penguatan Kolaborasi Internasional Multidisiplin Menuju Riset dan Inovasi Kelas Dunia

Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Abdul Haris

Wakil Rektor Bidang Riset dan Inovasi UI



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Organization of Research & Innovation



**Vice Rector
Research & Innovation
Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Abdul Haris**

**Director of
Research & Development**

**Director of
Innovation & STP**

**Director of
Community Engagement**

**Director of
Research & Innovation
Administration**



Dede Djuhana, Ph.D



Ahmad Gamal, Ph.D



Agung Waluyo, Ph.D

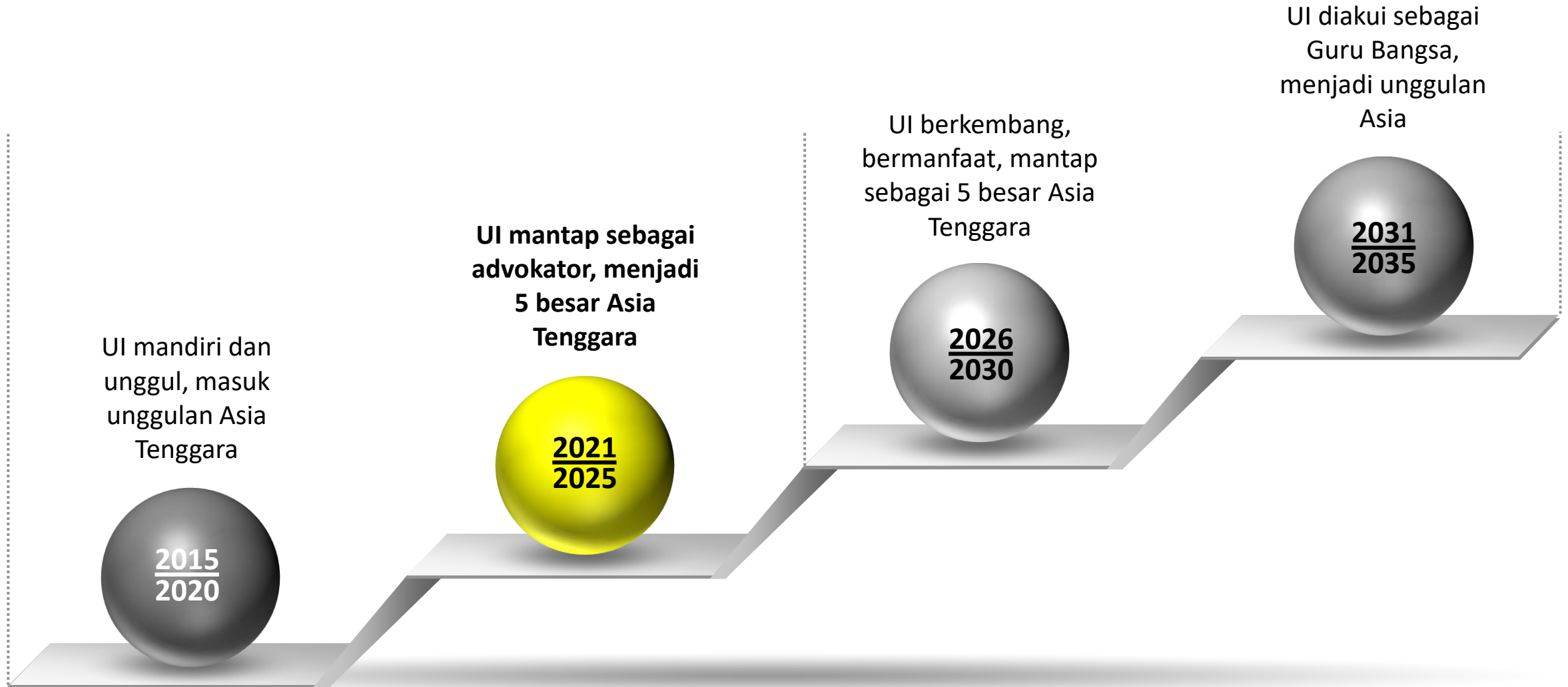


Nurtami Sudarsono, Ph.D

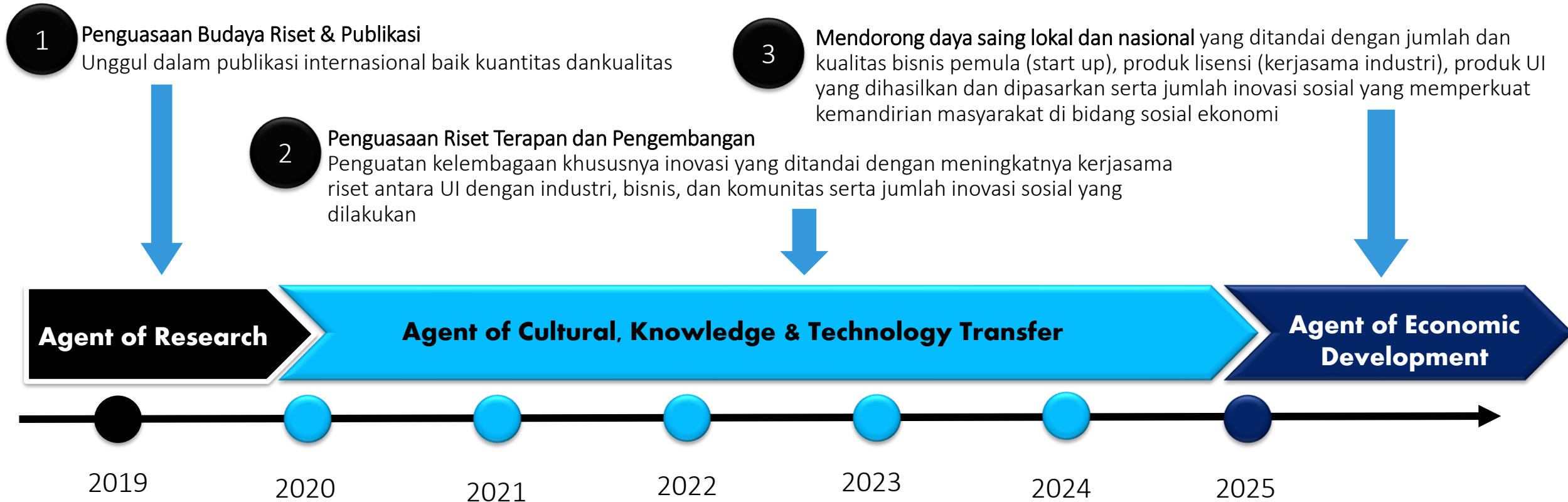
<https://research.ui.ac.id/RI/>

Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang UI 2015-2035

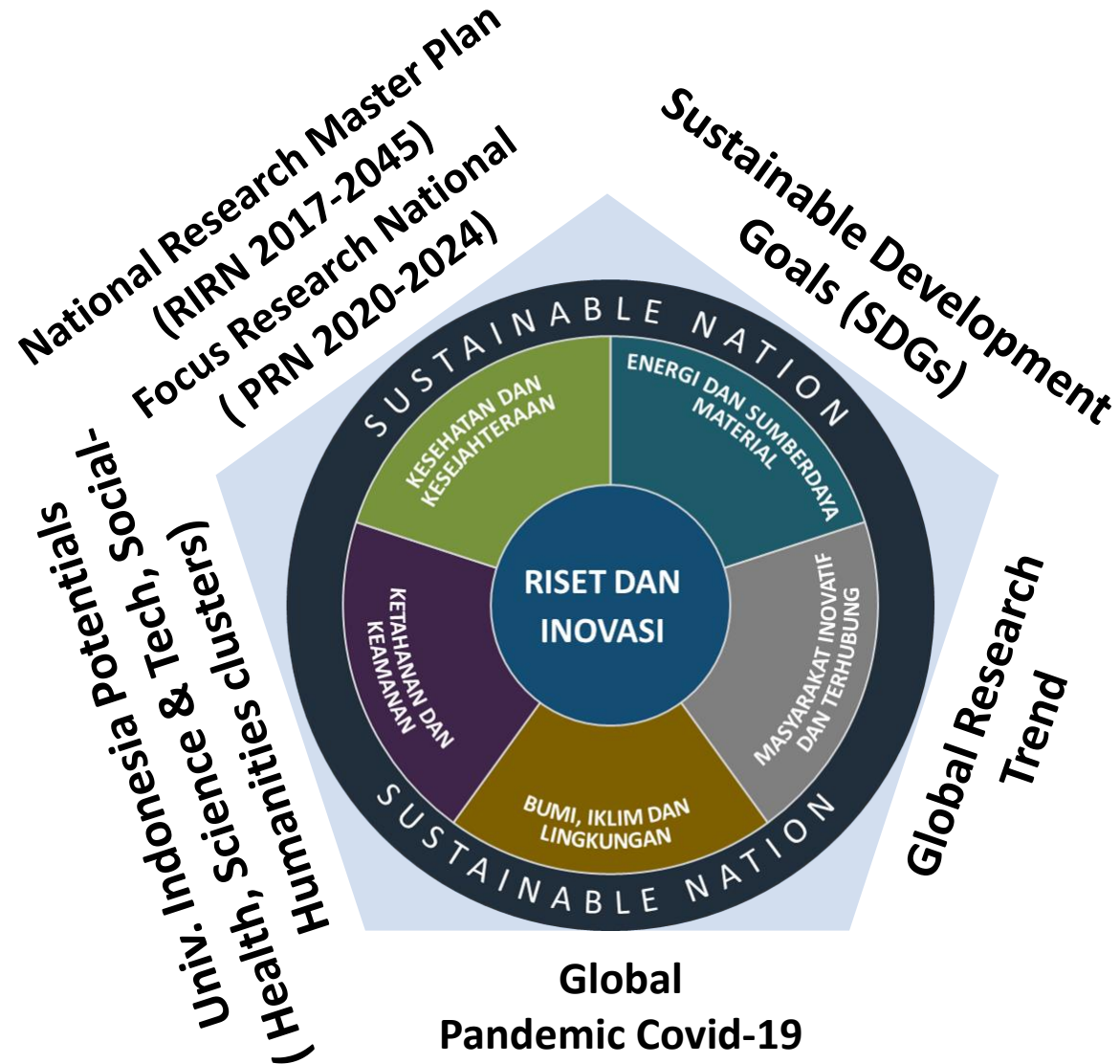
Roadmap UI menjadi Unggulan di Asia



Roadmap UI Bidang Riset dan Inovasi



Research and Innovation & KPI



Research & Innovation Focus (2020-2024)

1. Health and Wellbeing
2. Energy and Materials
3. Innovative and Connected Society
4. Government and Security
5. Sustainability of the Earth and the Environment

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Increasing citation

Increasing research & innovation for commercialization

Increasing social Innovation for solving national problem

Increasing policy making based on research

Indikator dan Program

Indikator

Joint research

Joint Supervision

Publikasi Bersama

Konferensi Internasional

Diaspora UI



Program

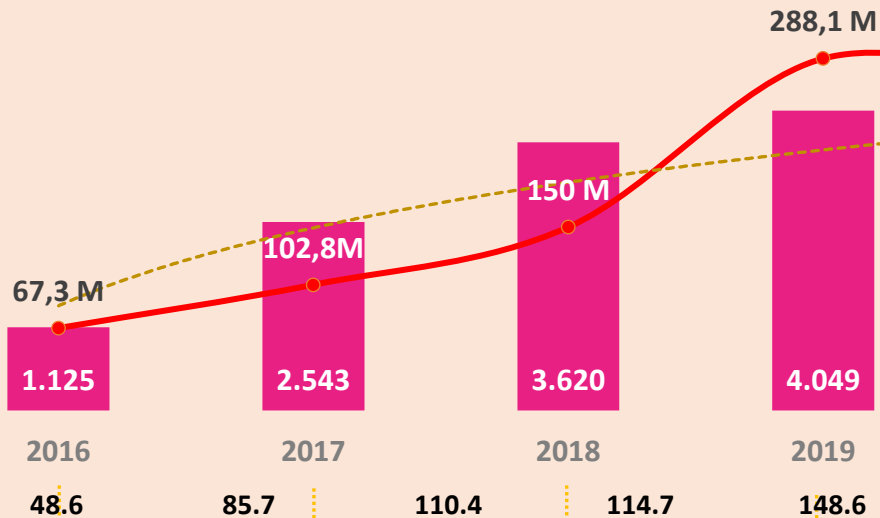
1. Meningkatkan **kualitas Riset** dan **Publikasi Internasional**
2. Kegiatan **riset yang actual** dan berdampak masalah bangsa (masalah perkotaan dan health and quality of life)
3. Meningkatkan **sitasi bagi publikasi internasional**
4. Meningkatkan **kemampuan peneliti** dalam publikasi bereputasi
5. Meningkatkan **hasil penelitian** di jurnal terindeks bereputasi
6. Memperkuat **kolaborasi riset** dengan pendekatan n-helix
7. Meningkatkan **sumbangan pemikiran** dengan keterlibatan penyelesaian masalah bangsa
8. Menyempurnakan **kebijakan insentif**
9. Menyiapkan **pendamping** dan **penerjemah** bagi peneliti UI



Publikasi vs. Anggaran (BP)

Periode 2015-2019

Fokus: Peningkatan kuantitas terutama melalui pelaksanaan konferensi dan pendampingan publikasi paper konferensi

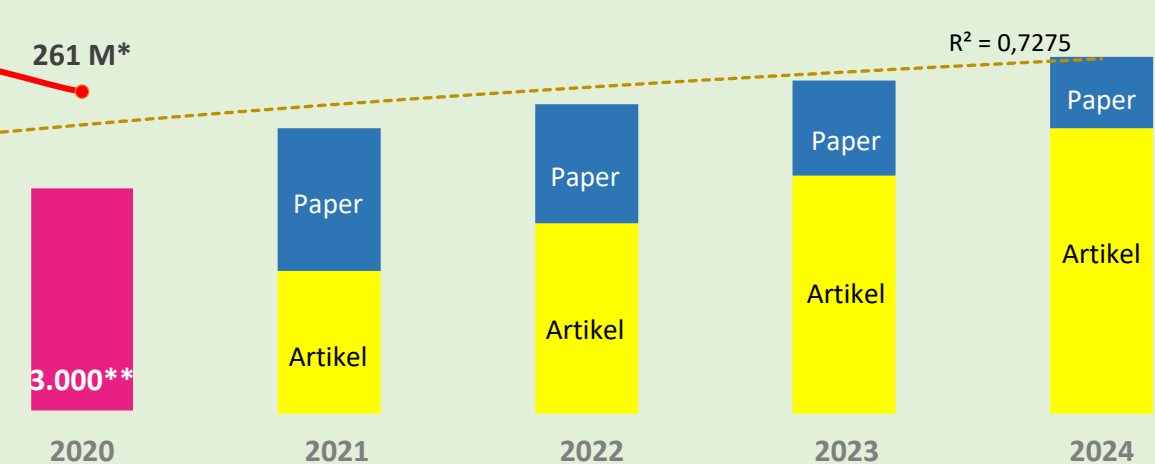


Mendorong pelaksanaan konferensi sebagai strategi pembudayaan riset-publikasi di kalangan dosen dan mahasiswa UI. Selama kurun 2016-2019 UI menghasilkan 6.069 paper konferensi, jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan artikel jurnal sebanyak 4.783 .

Memulai strategi mendorong peningkatan kualitas riset dengan melakukan investasi alat lab ± Rp100 M

Periode 2020-2024

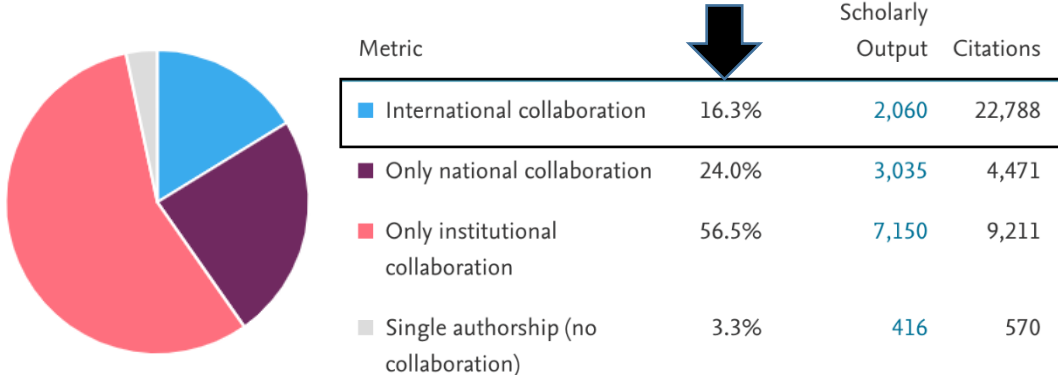
Fokus: Peningkatan kualitas dengan tetap mempertahankan kuantitas melalui publikasi di jurnal bereputasi dan menggeser publikasi paper konferensi menjadi artikel Q4



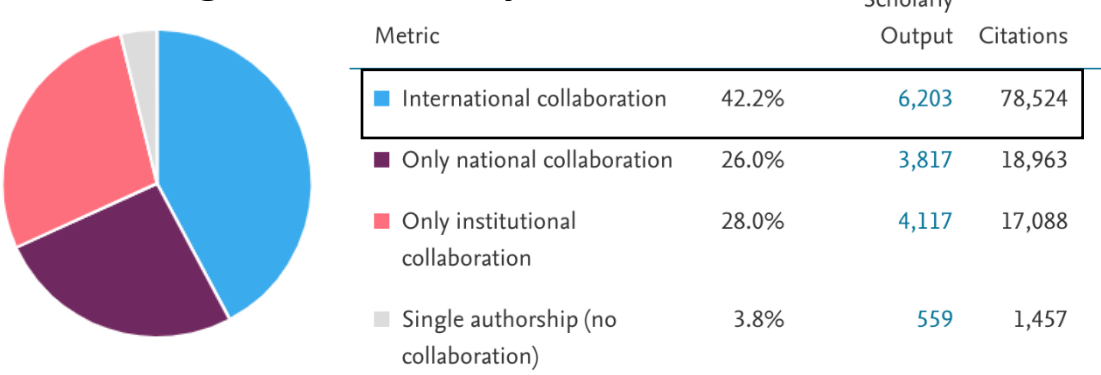
Dalam periode 2020-2024, strategi peningkatan kualitas publikasi yang ditunjang oleh penerbitan artikel di jurnal-jurnal bereputasi. Pergeseran publikasi dari paper konferensi ke artikel dilakukan secara gradual dengan mengurangi rasio paper terhadap artikel namun dengan tetap meningkatkan kuantitas per tahunnya. Target yang ingin dicapai adalah publikasi UI stabil di kisaran 3.500-4.000 dokumen per tahun dengan rasio artikel : paper sebesar 7:1

Comparison of scholarly output from international collaboration from UI vs. other Universities in ASEAN (2014-2019)

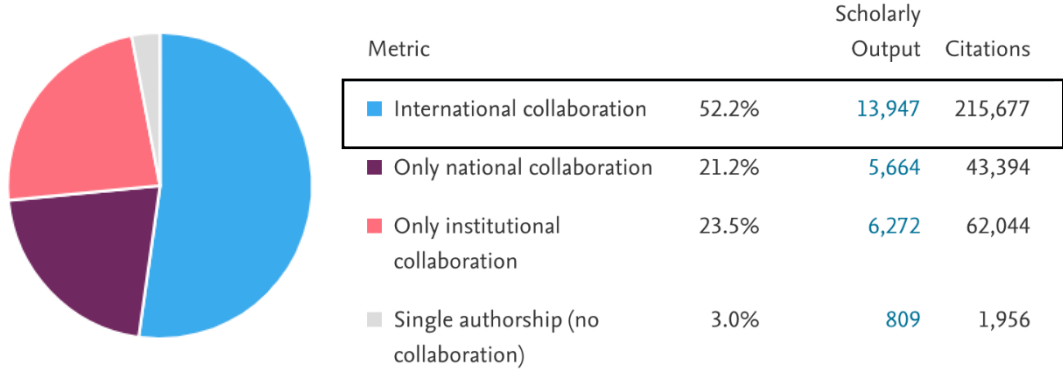
Universitas Indonesia



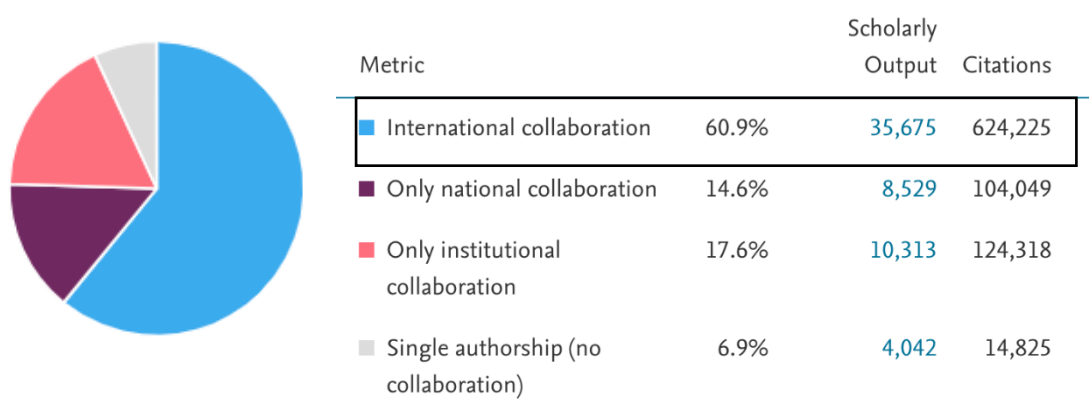
Chulalongkorn University



University of Malaya



National University of Singapore



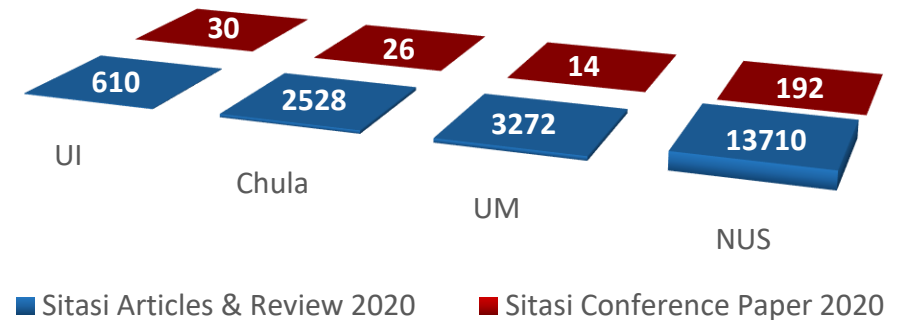
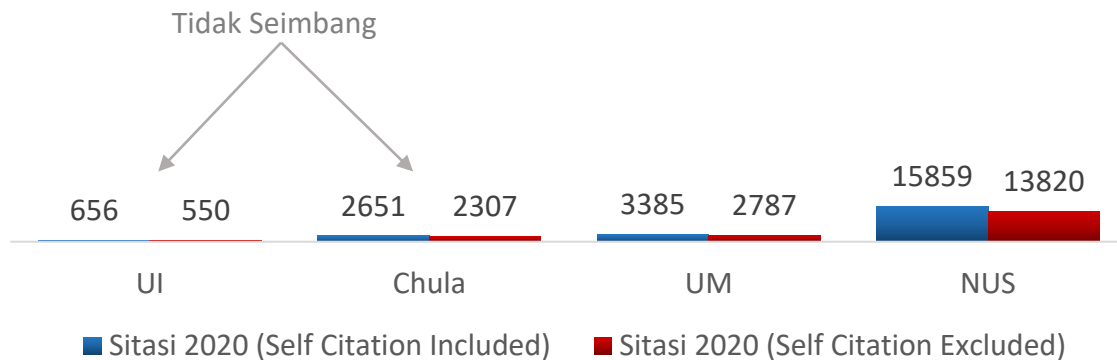
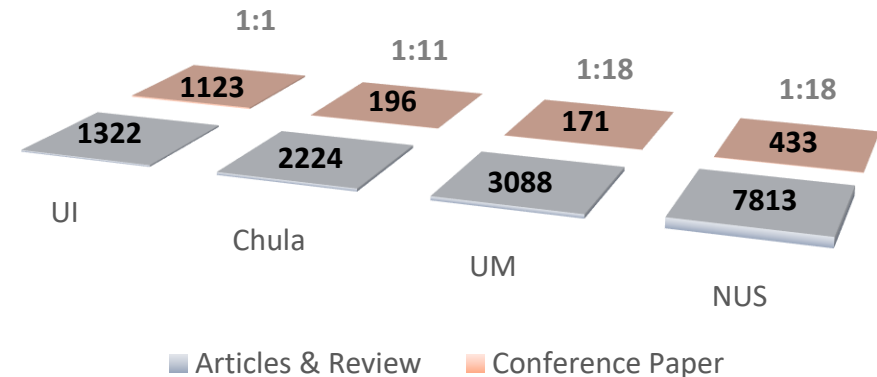
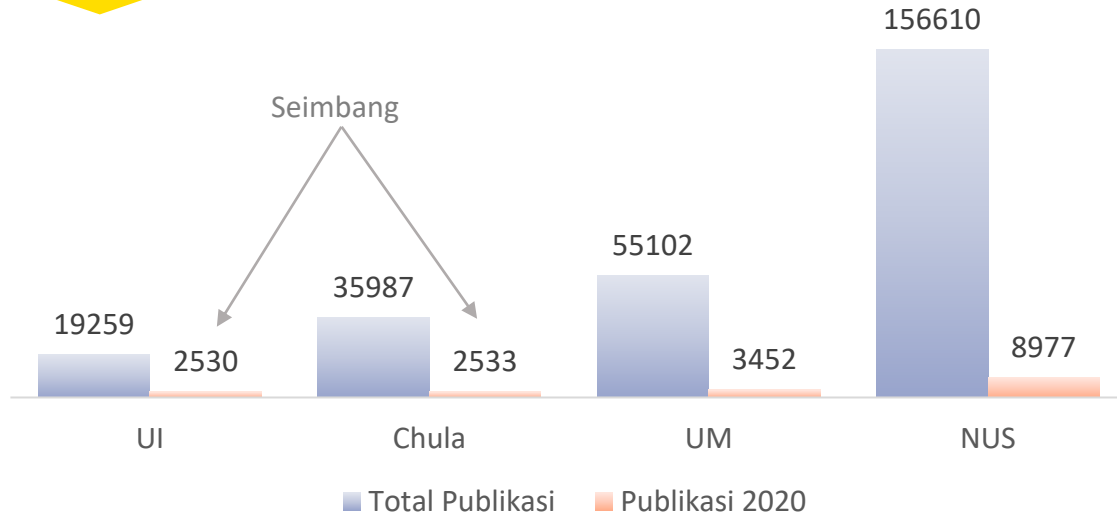
Source: SciVal



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Kuantitas dan Kualitas: Perbandingan Publikasi UI-Chula-UM-NUS

Tahun 2020. Analisis menggunakan Scival per 13 Oktober 2020.



Self Citation: UI (16%), Chula (13%), UM (18%), NUS (13%)

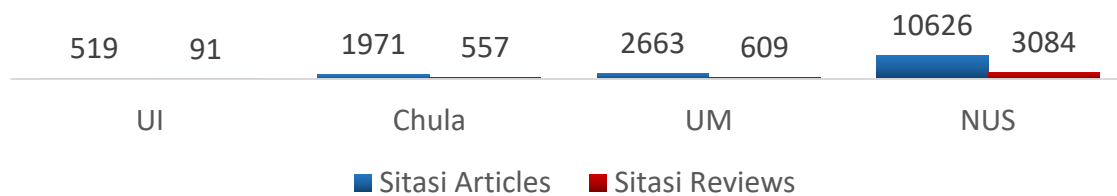
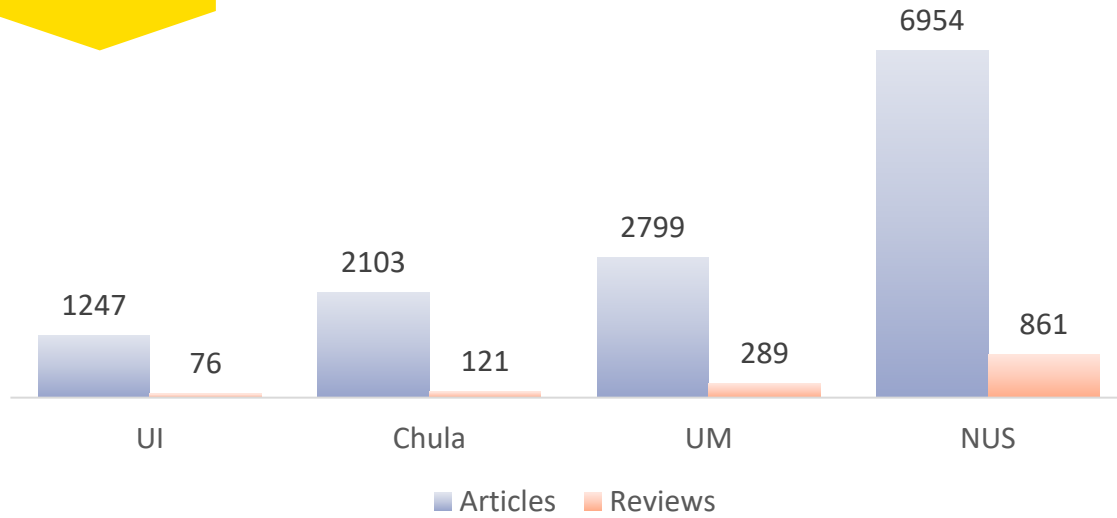
Self Citation Included



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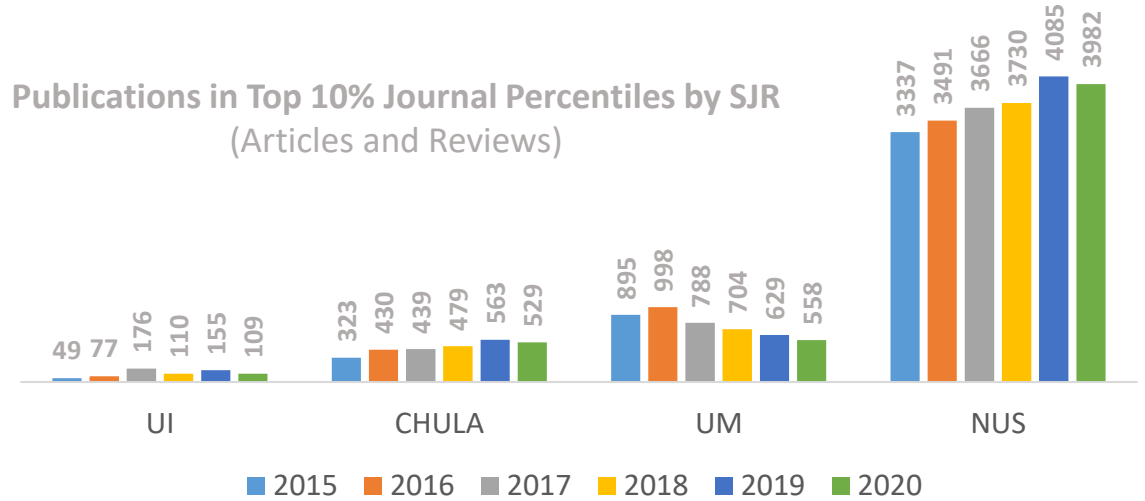
Kuantitas dan Kualitas: Perbandingan Publikasi *Articles & Reviews* UI-Chula-UM-NUS

Tahun 2020. Analisis menggunakan Scival per 13 Oktober 2020.

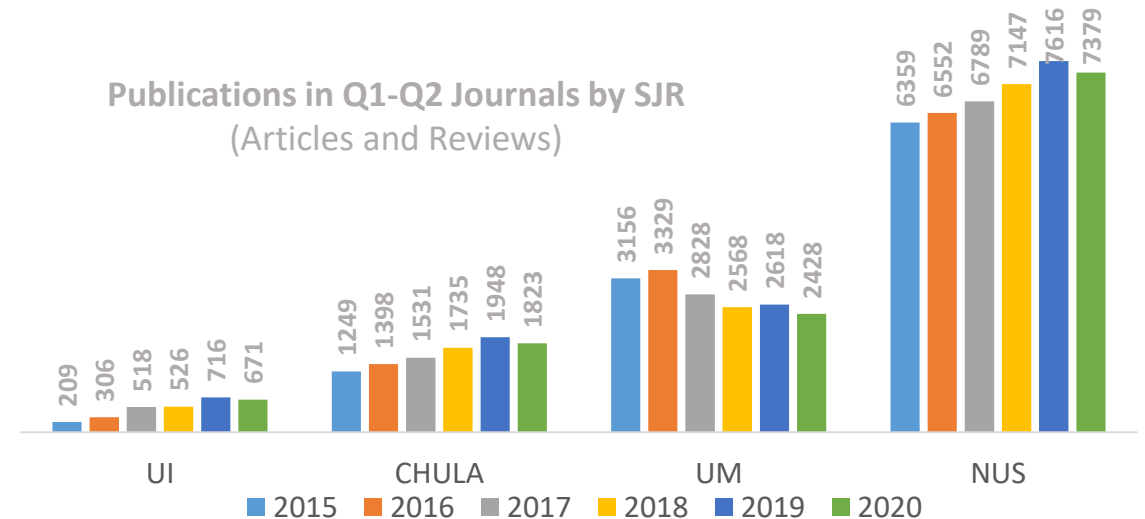


Sitasi per Publikasi	UI	Chula	UM	NUS
Articles	0,4	0,9	0,9	1,5
Reviews	1,2	4,6	2,1	3,6

Publications in Top 10% Journal Percentiles by SJR
(Articles and Reviews)



Publications in Q1-Q2 Journals by SJR
(Articles and Reviews)





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QS WUR and QS Asia: Publication-Related Indicators



Indicators

Academic Reputation from Global Survey 40%

Faculty Student Ratio 20%

Citations per Faculty from Scopus 20%

Employer Reputation from Global Survey 10%

Proportion of International Students 5%

Proportion of International Faculty 5%



Indicators

Academic Reputation from Global Survey 30%

Employer Reputation from Global Survey 20%

Faculty Student Ratio 15%

Citations per Paper from Scopus 10%

Papers per Faculty from Scopus 10%

Proportion of staff with PhD 5%

Proportion of International Students 2.5%

Proportion of International Faculty 2.5%

Proportion of Inbound Exchange Students 2.5%

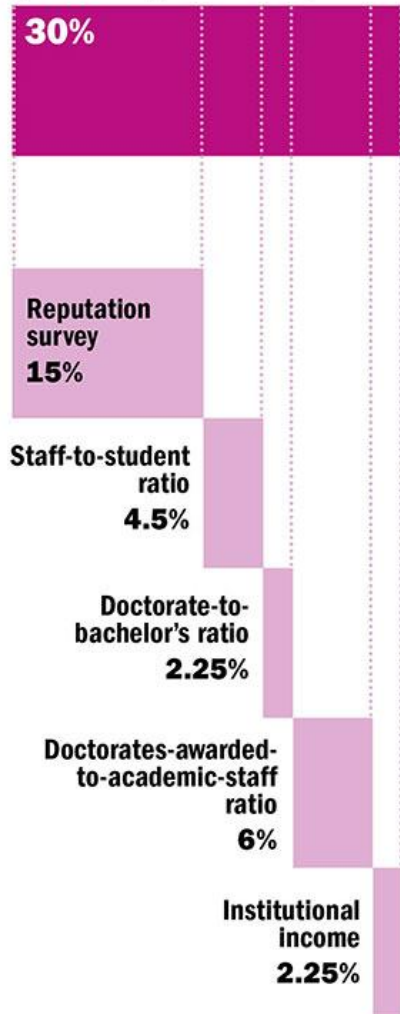
Proportion of Outbound Exchange Students 2.5%

Academic Reputation is related to research-publication activity indirectly. Up to 400 names could be submitted by each institution as respondent each year. These names include reputable researchers that have conducted research collaboration with UI researchers.

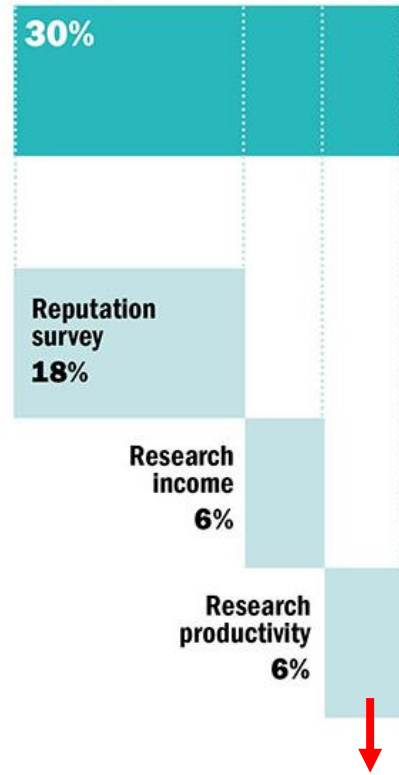
● Publication-related Indicators



Teaching (the learning environment)



Research (volume, income and reputation)



THE counts the number of publications published in the academic journals indexed by Elsevier's Scopus database per scholar,

Citations (research influence)



International outlook (staff, students, research)



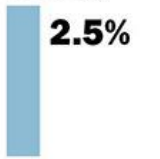
Proportion of international students
2.5%

Proportion of international staff
2.5%

International collaboration
2.5%

THE calculates the proportion of a university's total research journal publications that have at least one international co-author and reward higher volumes.

Industry income (knowledge transfer)





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Citation as Indicator by QS and THE



1. Citations per Faculty: 20%

There are 5 subject areas in QS WUR. However, the distribution of citations across faculty areas is far from equitable, leading to a situation where the Citations per Faculty indicator and, ultimately, the ranking overall favours institutions with a strong emphasis in the sciences. The central intention of this new model, is to equalize the influence of the five faculty areas on the overall outcome of the citations per faculty measure – essentially weighting citations so that each area contributes 20% to the final indicator.

After an institution received its normalized number of citation, then it divided by faculty staffs number. The result then goes into scoring process.

2. Papers more than 10 authors are excluded

Starting 2015, all papers featuring authors from more than ten affiliated institutions have been excluded.

1. Citations (research influence): 30%

Differ from Citation per Faculty by QS, in THE, the metric of research influence is marked by **citation impact**. The score of citation impact is generated by Weibull distribution on blended **Field Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)**.

There are 11 subject areas in THE WUR. The data are normalised to reflect variations in citation volume between different subject areas. This means that institutions with high levels of research activity in subjects with traditionally high citation counts do not gain an unfair advantage.

2. Papers more than 1000 authors are included

In 2015-16, papers more than 1000 authors have been excluded because they were having a disproportionate impact on the citation scores of a small number of universities. However In 2016-17, these papers was reincorporated in the calculation by method designed by Elsevier



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WEBOMETRICS WEB RANKING

* The **Ranking Web** is not a ranking of the websites of Universities, it is a Ranking of Universities. It uses both webometric (all missions) and bibliometric (research mission) indicators

* The primary objective of the **Ranking Web** is to promote Open Access to the knowledge generated by the University. Best strategy to improve your rank is to increase quantity and quality of your webcontents

We intend to motivate both institutions and scholars to have a web presence that reflect accurately their activities. **If the web performance of an institution is below the expected position according to their academic excellence, university authorities should reconsider their web policy, promoting substantial increases of the volume and quality of their electronic publications.**

Bidang Riset dan Inovasi memiliki sistem yang mendukung capaian Webometrics yaitu PURE UI dan Digital Common. PURE UI merupakan database riset UI yang menampilkan periset dan hasil-hasil risetnya, dana hibah yang diberikan hingga paten yang telah dihasilkan. Sementara itu, Digital Common menjadi platform pengelolaan jurnal se-UI secara online