MENEMUKAN *NOVELTY* PENELITIAN MELALUI PENELUSURAN LITERATUR

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Tempat/Tanggal Lahir :

Gantung Belitung/20 Desember 1981

Pendidikan:

S3 Ilmu Geografi Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta (2010-2013)

Pekerjaan :

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APAKAH *NOVELTY?*

- *Novelty* (berasal dari kata Latin novus untuk "baru") adalah kualitas menjadi baru, menjadi mencolok, asli atau tidak biasa.
- *Novelty* adalah karakteristik entitas yang membawa aspek yang 'baru' dan 'asli'; untuk ulasan mendalam dalam desain teknik, kebaruan sering mengacu pada produk, proses, orang, dan situasi.
- Suatu produk dianggap baru jika membawa satu atau lebih fitur yang 'baru' dan 'asli'.
- Cara ideal untuk mengukur *novelty* adalah membandingkan produk dengan keseluruhan penemuan dalam sejarah manusia

APAKAH *NOVELTY* PENTING?

- *Novelty* adalah aspek yang sangat penting dalam penelitian.
- Penelitian telah mengalami kemajuan pesat dengan adanya aksesibilitas teknologi baru yang memungkinkan berbagi data dan informasi, sehingga sulit menemukan topik yang tidak diketahui dan tidak tersedia di literatur
- Menemukan hal baru dalam bidang penelitian, harus melakukan pencarian literatur secara menyeluruh untuk mencari tahu apa yang diketahui dan celah apa yang perlu diklarifikasi.
- Topik penelitian yang bersifat kontradiktif, dapat mengarahkan pada *novelty*.
- Kebaruan sangat tergantung pada pengetahuan yang mendalam pada suatu bidang
- Kebaruan dapat dicari pada jurnal terindeks terbaru, yang jumlahnya semakin banyak dan mudah diakses.

- 3 macam *novelty* (Sukardi, 2006):

✓Kebaruan, dari hasil penelitian baru dan belum ada peneliti lain yang mengerjakannya atau mempublikasikan hasil penelitian

✓Kebaruan, dari hasil improvisasi atau penguatan terhadap kelemahan hasil penelitian sebelumnya,

✓Kebaruan, dari sanggahan terhadap hasil penelitian sebelumnya.

Beberapa tipe kebaruan (Sukardi, 2006):

- Kebaruan tipe-1 *(invention)*

Tulisan ilmiah/penelitian harus bersifat menemukan sesuatu, yaitu merubah prinsip dasar yang sudah ada sebelumnya (praktek atau kebiasaan yang menjadi dasar).

- Kebaruan tipe-2 *(improvement)*

Bersifat peningkatan atau perbaikan prinsip yang sebelumnya atau teori/praktek yang sudah ada sebelumnya.

- Kebaruan tipe-3 *(refutation)*

Menghasilkan prinsip dasar baru berdasarkan wawasan yang komprehensif

Menemukan Novelty:

- Diskusi dengan ahli melalui hasil publikasi
- Literature review: jurnal ilmiah, buku dan hasil penelitian
- Pengalaman peneliti

MENEMUKAN NOVELTY MELALUI RESEARCH GAP

- Kesenjangan penelitian adalah studi yang tidak tercakup oleh peneliti sebelumnya, atau memiliki informasi terbatas.
- Penelitian bertujuan menjembatani kesenjangan penelitian
- Merupakan pertanyaan atau masalah penelitian yang belum pernah dijawab dengan tepat dalam bidang studi tertentu
- Memiliki fungsi sebagai titik awal untuk penelitian
- Menekankan pada output (dari tinjauan literatur) (Robinson et al., 2011)

Research gap dapat berupa:

- Adanya perbedaan hasil penelitian
- Adanya kekaburan konsep
- Keterbatasan penelitian sebelumnya
- Tatanan konsep yang perlu dijelaskan lagi

Literature Gap:

1. Bagian penelitian yang belum dieksplorasi atau kurang dieksplorasi, sehingga dianggap bagian yang hilang dalam literatur penelitian, berupa:

a. populasi atau sampel (ukuran, jenis, lokasi, dll.)

b. metode penelitian

c. pengumpulan dan/atau analisis data

d. variabel atau kondisi penelitian lainnya

2. Membaca dan menganalisis literatur
3. Peneliti dapat membuat kesenjangan penelitian (Alvesson & Sandberg, 2011)
4. Peneliti membangun celah dalam literatur dan mengkritiknya, karena kekurangan dalam beberapa hal (mis., karena tidak lengkap, tidak memadai, tidak meyakinkan, atau kurang berkembang)
5. Peneliti membangun literatur yang ada untuk merumuskan pertanyaan penelitian.

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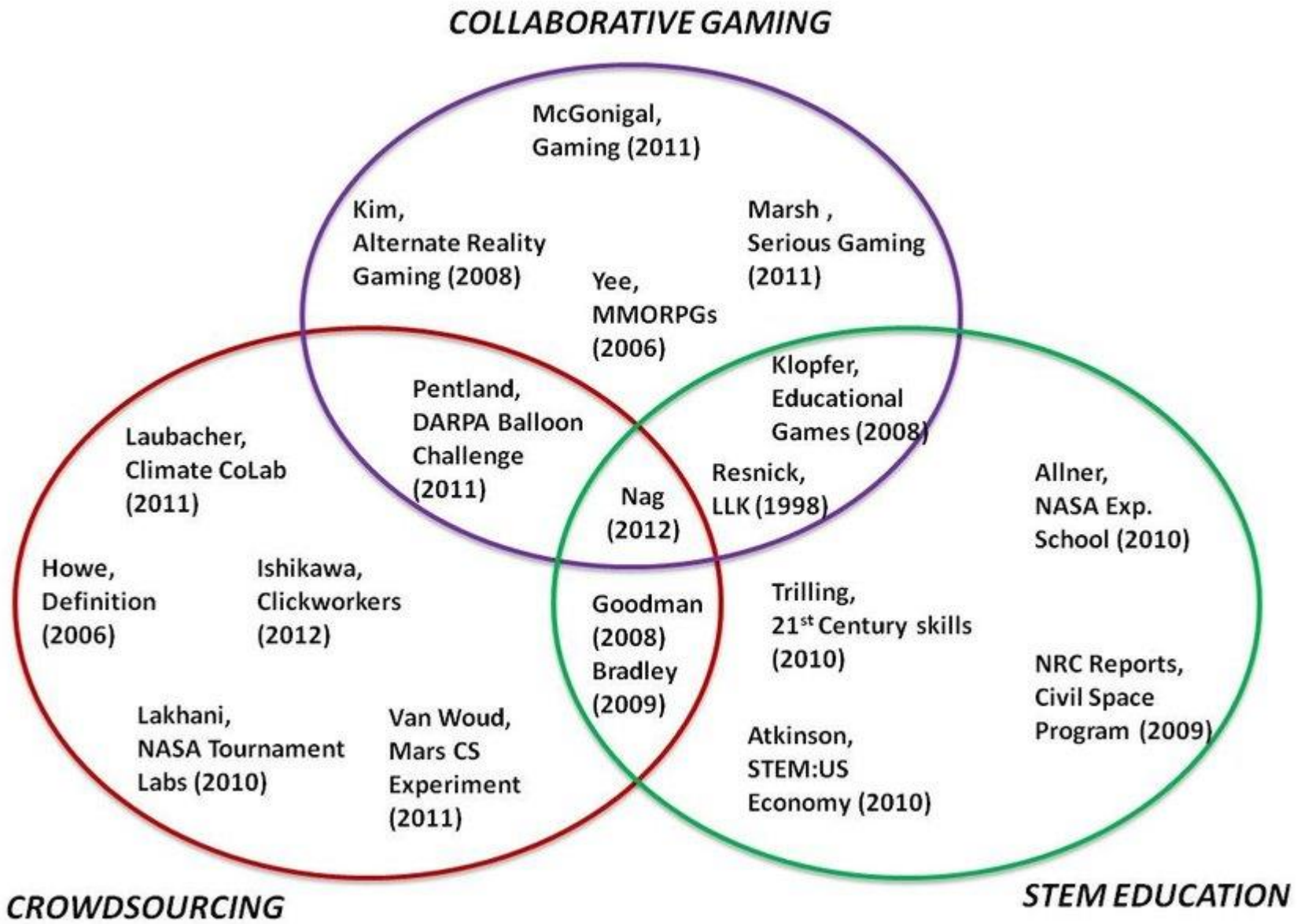
Literatur Penelitian:

1. Jurnal ilmiah
2. Skripsi
3. Tesis
4. Disertasi
5. Buku

Sebaiknya literatur dapat ditelusuri secara daring

Mencari *Literature Gap:*

1. Mengumpulkan berbagai artikel penelitian tentang topik yang diteliti
2. Membaca secara kritis apa yang telah dan belum dipelajari dari penelitian.
3. Menggunakan bagian diskusi dan saran penelitian, untuk memahami apa yang telah ditemukan peneliti, lokasi penelitian atau area penelitian tambahan.
4. Mengajukan pertanyaan kritis terhadap topik penelitian, yaitu: siapa, apa, kapan, dimana dan bagaimana, tentang populasi atau pengaturan, kondisi atau variabel, metode atau analisis, dan pengukuran atau hasil.
5. Mempertimbangkan apa yang belum dieksplorasi dalam penelitian, sehingga menjadi 'celah' atau pembuka untuk penelitian potensial dan menjadi kontribusi kita pada topik penelitian
6. Menggunakan bagan atau *diagram Venn* untuk memetakan penelitian yang ditemukan dari artikel ilmiah, sehingga membantu mengatur informasi yang telah ditemukan diantara literatur, serta mengidentifikasi bidang yang mungkin hilang dalam penelitian.



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Research-Venn-Diagram-for-Filling-the-Gap-Colors-correspond-to-those-in-Figure-2_fig4_279815673

Contoh 1:

A lot of research related to delta morphodynamic have been carried out by many scientist. One of researches was carried out by Jiongxin (2003). He attempted to analyze growth of the Yellow River Delta over the past 800 years, as influenced by human activities. Furtheremore, Van Maren (2004), studied about morphodyamic of a cyclic prograding delta in Red River Delta,Vietnam. Van Maren considered river outflow, waves, tides, and wind factor that have the impacts to prograding delta.

Study about evolution of the modern Nile Delta promontories have been also researched by Frihy and Lawrence (2004). They used topographic maps, remote imagery, ground and hydrographic surveys, together providing 15 timeslice maps (1922–2000) at Rosetta and 14 timeslice maps (1909–2000) at Damietta to determine the evolution of the modern Nile Delta. Backstrom, et al. (2008), found that the variation of delta provide the different response to the occurrence of storms, which are depending from coastal orientation, shoreface morphology (Topography, gradients), and storm parameters (wave and wind direction). Ganju and Schoellhamer (2010), study about change of estuarine geomorphic under four climate scenarios. This research considers sediment supply, freshwater flow and sea level rise to make estuarine geomorphic model.

Contoh 2:

Changes in drainage and vegetation cover produce different conditions from the decay process. The peat characteristics affected by open-fire have undergone extreme changes (Könönen et al., 2015). Peat soil burned has decreased water content, water binding power, porosity, and permeability while Bulk Density (BD) and Particle Density (PD) has increased, compared to non-burning peat soil. Combustion of peatlands can actually cause damage to peat soil (Tahrun et al., 2015).The microbial plenitude and phosphatase movement within the burned soils essentially diminished compared to those of the unburned soil (Sazawa, et al., 2018).

Peat fires also affect soil temperature, structure, and ability to absorb water. Damage to the structure and reduced pore will cause increased soil fill weight. Fires 'open' the soil due to loss of litter, understorey, and canopy. Open soil will increase temperature, evaporation rate, loss of organic matter and decreased water content available (Lubis, 2016). In areas with low topography, peatland fires can change the volume, height, and water storage in wetlands after fires (Watts & Kobziar, 2012).

Contoh 3:

Remote sensing data used for analyzing burned areas are mostly in the form of optical data with various levels of spatial resolution such as MODIS, Landsat, Ikonos, and Quickbird. The burned areas can be analyzed based on changes in reflectance value, vegetation index, and NBR (Normalized Burn Ratio) (Suwarsono, 2012).

NBR is the normalized difference between the reflectance values of the near infra-red (NIR) and the short wave infra-red (SWIR) bands (Garcia & Caselles, 1991; Lutes et al., 2006), while NDVI is the normalized difference between the reflectance values of the NIR and the red bands (Bannari et al., 1995; Tucker, 1979). NBR can be used in imagery using the SWIR band, so Landsat is more likely to use the algorithm compared to MODIS which has a low spatial resolution but high spectral resolution (Vermote et al., 2015).

NBR and NDVI have the same character. For example, both indices show strongly positive values when forest features are dominated by green vegetation and high biomass. Values near zero indicate that vegetation is sparse, dead, or highly cured. Negative values indicate high soil exposure and very low vegetation cover (Lutes et al., 2006; Robichaud et al., 2007).

Delta NBR (ΔNBR) and delta NDVI (ΔNDVI) analysis increase the power to analyze changes by using imagery captured in pre-fire and post-fire dates (Lutes et al., 2006). High reflectance values for the differenced NBR and NDVI values (ΔNBR and ΔNDVI) indicate a relatively greater change from pre-fire values (reduced vegetation cover and drying of the soil surface), while the reflectance values around zero represent negligible fire impacts. Extended temporal assessments will produce strongly negative reflectance values for ΔNBR and ΔNDVI which represent vegetation growth (French et al., 2008; Lutes et al., 2006).

PENELUSURAN LITERATUR UNTUK MENCARI *RESEARCH GAP* MELALUI GOOGLE SCHOLAR

- Penelusuran literatur dapat memanfaatkan google scholar
- Google scholar dapat digunakan untuk mencari data penulisan atau penelitian yang sudah terbit
- Google Scholar juga menyediakan fitur mengunduh file referensi yang dapat digunakan untuk aplikasi managemen referensi
- File referensi tersebut akan menyediakan data-data seperti judul penelitian/artikel, nama penulis, tahun terbit, lokasi seminar, jumlah halaman, dan beberapa data lain-nya
- Akses Website Google Scholar di “https://scholar.google.co.id/”

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Rentang khusus...

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Urutkan menurut tanggal

sertakan paten
mencakup kutipan

Buat lansiran

Relationship between MODIS fire hot spot count and burned area in a degraded tropical peat swamp forest in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

[PDF] wiley.com
Full View

K Tansey, J Beston, A Hoscilo, SE Page... - Journal of ..., 2008 - Wiley Online Library

... This distinction is important within tropical **peatland** areas, as the **peatland** forests produce conditions needed for ... Tropical **peatlands** also contain a significant amount of carbon ... to understand the nature of the vegetation and character of the landscape that is being **burned** ...

☆ 99 Dirujuk 62 kali Artikel terkait 6 versi

Peatland degradation and conversion sequences and interrelations in Sumatra

J Miettinen, A Hooijer, J Wang, C Shi... - Regional Environmental ..., 2012 - Springer

... The subsequent progression of land cover distribution showed that **peatland degradation** and conversion does not necessarily lead directly to managed land cover types (small-holder ... This type of **degradation** process with repeated **burning** of **degraded peatlands** has also ...

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Greenhouse gas dynamics in degraded and restored tropical peatlands

[PDF] helsinki.fi

J Jauhiainen, SE Page, H Vasander - Mires and peat, 2016 - helda.helsinki.fi

... referred to as total organic carbon, TOC) in waterways draining from fire- affected **peatlands**. In a recent unpublished study that compared total fluvial C fluxes from a **peatland** in Central ... 3. Wildfire degrading vegetation close to forest edge (left) and a recently **burned** site with ...

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Recent acceleration of biomass burning and carbon losses in Alaskan forests and peatlands

[PDF] usda.gov

MR Turetsky, ES Kane, JW Harden, RD Ottmar... - Nature ..., 2011 - nature.com

... be limited by fuel availability in many well-drained forests, whereas in poorly drained **peatland** and permafrost ... Tg of organic soil C that we estimate is stored in black spruce forests and **peatlands** ... in interior Alaska are likely to occur in other boreal regions where **burned** area has ...

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Seed rain into a degraded tropical peatland in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

[PDF] academia.edu

GV Blackham, A Thomas, EL Webb, RT Corlett - Biological conservation, 2013 - Elsevier

... This suggests that forest regeneration on **burned peatland** will be highly dependent on seed dispersal ... study was to investigate seed dispersal into a very large, **degraded** tropical **peatland** in Central ... identification was carried out by AT, an expert on the flora of the local **peatlands** ...

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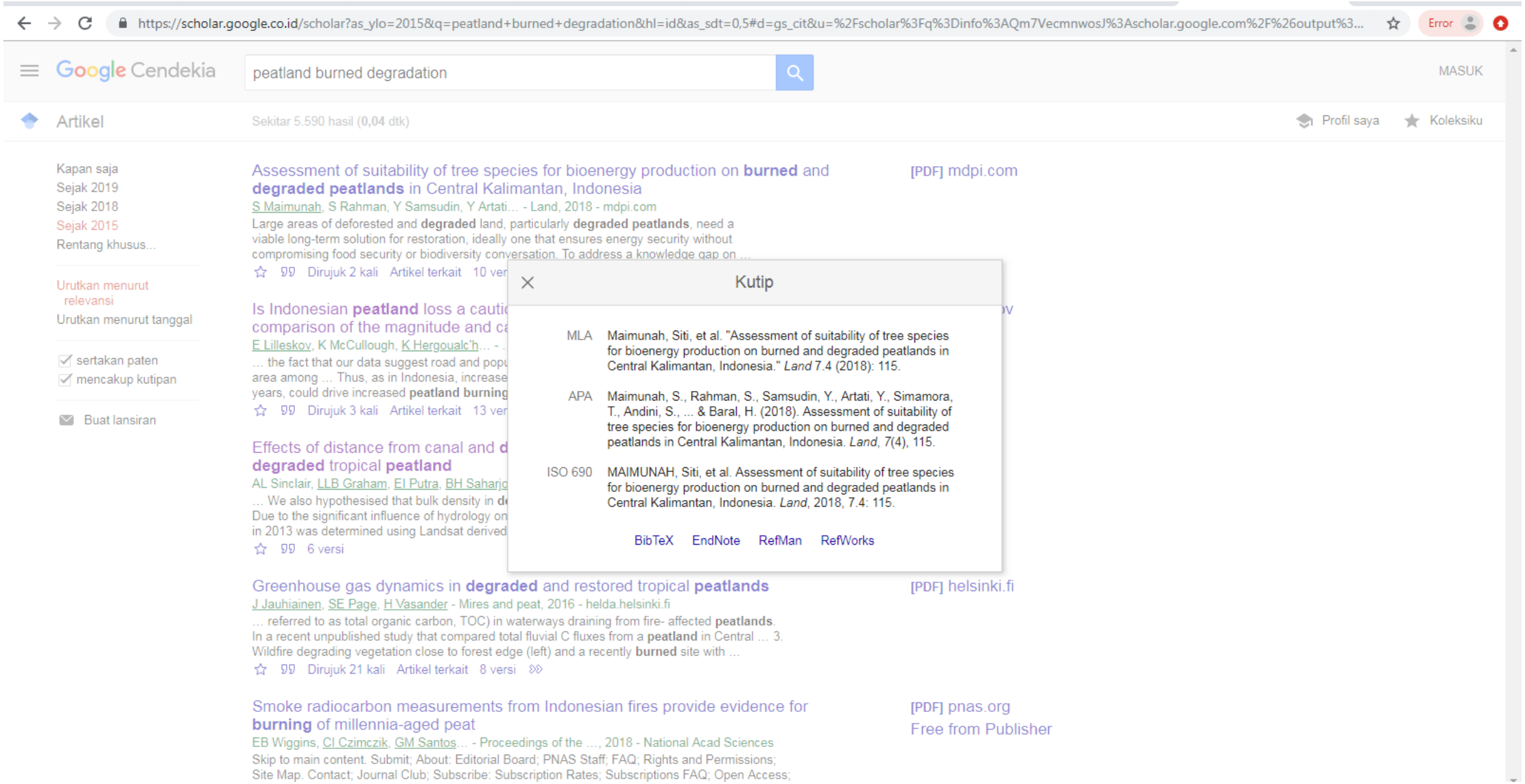
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Assessment of suitability of tree species for bioenergy production on burned and degraded peatlands in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia
[PDF] mdpi.com
S Maimunah, S Rahman, Y Samsudin, Y Artati... - Land, 2018 - mdpi.com
Large areas of deforested and degraded land, particularly degraded peatlands, need a viable long-term solution for restoration, ideally one that ensures energy security without compromising food security or biodiversity conversation. To address a knowledge gap on ...
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APA
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TERIMAKASIH