Kontruksi ***Introduction*** (1)

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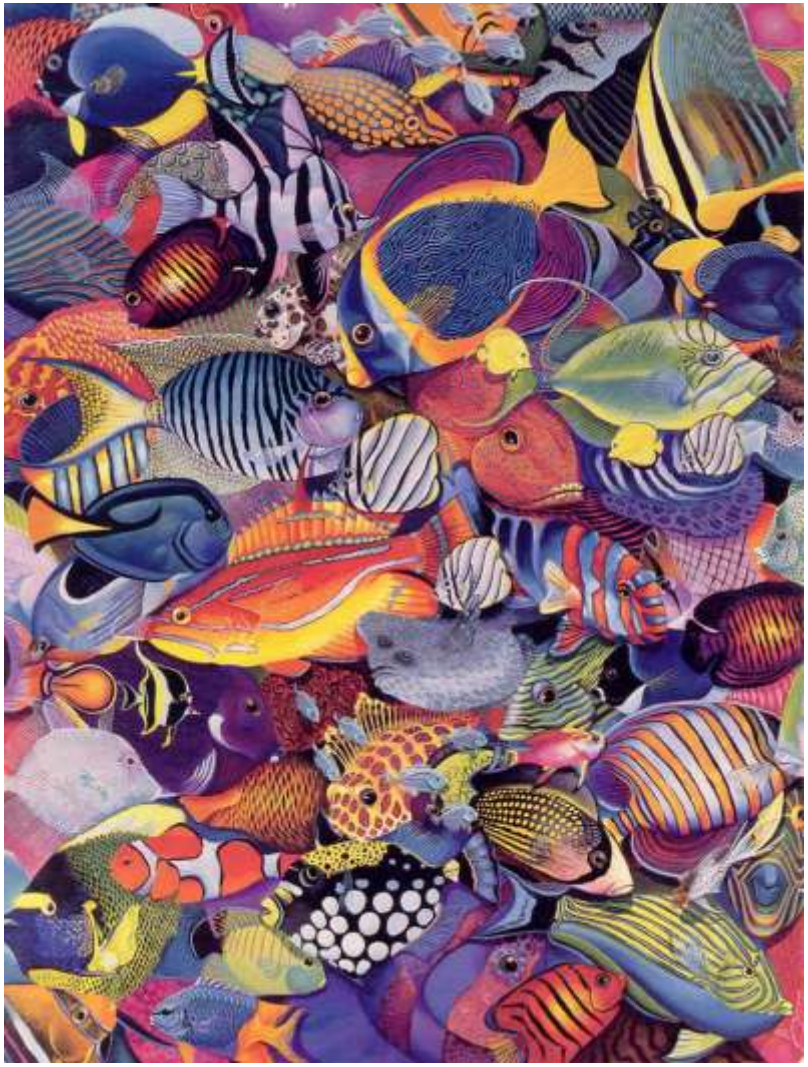


Sebuah **Introduction** harus memberi informasi kepada pembaca **seluruh informasi** yang dibutuhkan untuk memahami paper/makalah karya penulis **secara komprehensif dan jelas**.

Penulis harus mampu:

- merangkum permasalahan yang akan dijawab,
- memberikan latar belakang yang sesuai,
- mampu mendiskusikan penelitian - penelitian sebelumnya yang sesuai dengan topik dengan baik, dan
- menjelaskan terminologi-terminologi secara pasti/jelas terkait apa yang akan dituju oleh makalah (why, how)

Sebuah Introduction biasanya terdiri dari 300 sampai 500 kata, tetapi kadang bisa lebih, bergantung jurnal dan topiknya.

Beberapa Introduction dalam jurnal tertentu (psikologi, sosial, tourism, kebijakan) seringkali mempunyai penjelasan/narasi yang panjang

Tujuan INTRODUCTION

- Memperkenalkan topik dari makalah kita
- Menarik perhatian dan menstimulasi audiens untuk membaca makalah kita
- Menyediakan informasi-informasi terkait dan relevan dengan tema bahasan makalah

TIPS ……..

- Harus menunjukkan daya tarik bagi audiens (pembaca, reviewer)

- Gunakan prinsip organisasi “funnel” (corong)

- Sertakan apa yang diketahui (*known*), tidak diketahui (*unknown*) pertanyaan-pertanyaan (*Question*), dan apa yang akan diharapkan

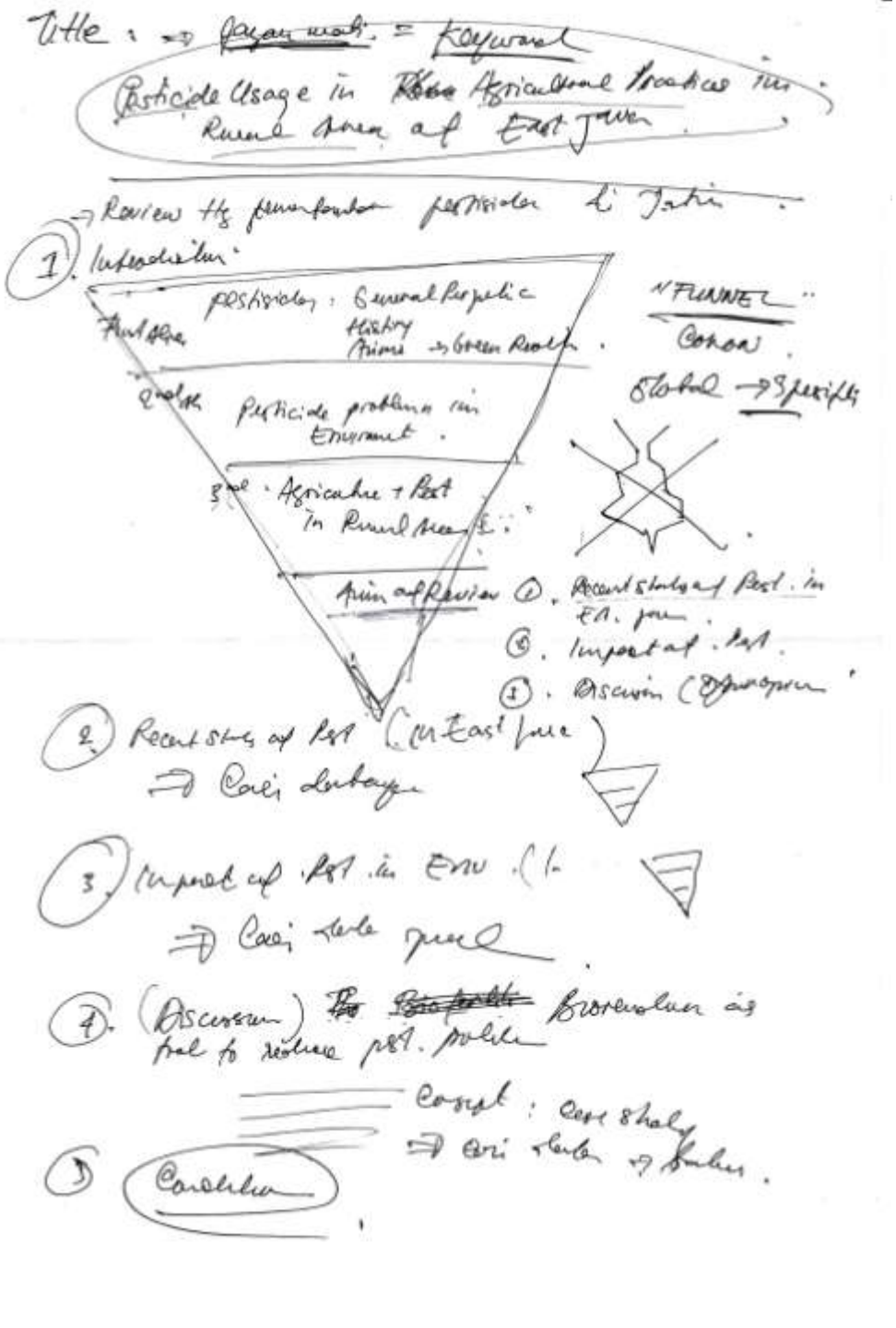
Komponen dalam INTRODUCTION

INFORMASI DASAR

- Apa yang telah dilakukan
- Berikan bukti dan penjelasan, disertai dengan referensi yang relevan

ALASAN STUDI DILAKUKAN

- Mengapa melakukan kajian ini
- Bagaimana kajian ini akan terkait dengan penjelasan lain yang sudah tertulis (dipublikasi)
- Apa yang berbeda (spesial) dari kajian/makalah ini



Contoh drafting konsep makalah review dengan prinsip funnel

“Background vs related work”

- *Background* adalah rangkuman dan penjelasan-penjelasan terkait yang dengan keberadaanya pembaca akan memahami makalah penulis

- *Related work* adalah apa yang telah dikerjakan oleh peneliti sebelumnya (yang terkait dengan makalah kita)

Paragraf pertama adalah sangat krusial untuk menarik perhatian audiens dan untuk menyampaikan kepada mereka betapa pentingnya permasalahan yang kita angkat dalam makalah.

Jika tidak menarik dan gagal menarik perhatian dalam beberapa kalimat dalam paragraf awal, besar kemungkinan pembaca tidak akan melanjutkan membaca

For some reason, these new birds didn't seem as interested in William's bird seed.

Beberapa contoh kalimat pembuka yang baik:

ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
Forest Ecology and Management 255 (2008) 2577–2588

Forest Ecology and Management
www.elsevier.com/locate/foreco

Linking tree biodiversity to belowground process in a young tropical plantation: Impacts on soil CO_2 flux

Meaghan Murphy [a,*], Teri Balser [b], Nina Buchmann [c], Volker Hahn [c], Catherine Potvin [d,e]

Covering 40% of the world's land area, tropical systems house more than half of the terrestrial biomass and one third of soil carbon (C) while harboring as much as 65% of all species on earth (Buchmann et al., 2004; Lambertini, 2000). The tropics thus play a central role in the global C cycle (Knorr, 2000; Rayner et al., 2005). In particular, where there……..

Beberapa contoh kalimat pembuka yang baik:

ELSEVIER

Journal of Environmental Management xx (2008) 1–10

Journal of Environmental Management

www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvman

Community participatory landscape classification and biodiversity assessment and monitoring of grazing lands in northern Kenya

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The assessment and monitoring of the biodiversity of grazing lands in Africa in general face methodological problems in understanding how the exploitation of grazing lands contributes to the loss of biodiversity.

ELSEVIER

Geoderma 79 (1997) 163–185

GEODERMA

Carbon in tropical wetlands

H.U. Neue [a,*], J.L. Gaunt [b], Z.P. Wang [c], P. Becker-Heidmann [d], C. Quijano [e]

1. Introduction

Estimated coverage of wetlands range between 700 million ha (Sanchez and Buol, 1985; Aselmann and Crutzen, 1990), 900 million ha (Armentano, 1980; Mitsch and Gosselink, 1993) and 1024 million ha (Scharpenseel, 1993) which is 5 to 7% of the world's surface. The importance of wetlands to global biogeochemistry, water balance, wildlife, and human food production is much greater than their proportional surface area on Earth. Only two major tropical crops, rice and taro, adapt readily to production on wetland soils. Rice is grown on 11% of

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ENERGY CONVERSION & MANAGEMENT
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Importance of rural bioenergy for developing countries

Ayse Hilal Demirbas *, Imren Demirbas

1. Introduction

More than half of the world's population living in rural areas still has no access to modern forms of energy. Energy is central to economic development, and there is a clear correlation between energy consumption and living standards. Energy resources will play an important role in the world's future. The energy sources have been split into three categories: fossil fuels, renewable sources and nuclear sources. Table 1 shows the energy reserves of the world, and the world energy consumption is given in Table 2

Paragraf selanjutnya dalam Introduction

- Harus mempunyai kata kunci yang menjadi pokok masalah dan dijelaskan dalam kalimat-kalimat penjelasan
- Dapat memberi komparasi data-informasi dari penelitian terdahulu, dan menempatkan posisi penelitian penulis
- Harus selalu mengacu kepada penelitian sebelumnya

Paragraf akhir dari Introduction harus kalimat-kalimat singkat yang menjelaskan:

- apa yang akan dilakukan
- apa yang diharapkan
- pada beberapa makalah review dituliskan pendekatan penulisan

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Importance of rural bioenergy for developing countries

Ayse Hilal Demirbas *, Imren Demirbas

The paper aims to present in a coherent way the energy status and life cycle assessment in the rural energy of developing countries.

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Forest Ecology and Management 255 (2008) 2577–2588
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Linking tree biodiversity to belowground process in a young tropical plantation: Impacts on soil CO_2 flux

Meaghan Murphy [a,*], Teri Balser [b], Nina Buchmann [c], Volker Hahn [c], Catherine Potvin [d,e]

1999) and these studies report opposite results. The focus of our study was therefore to (1) identify the role of tree species identity and diversity on soil respiration rates at a young tree diversity plantation in Panamá, and (2) determine key biotic and abiotic controls on soil respiration rates. We hypothesized that greater tree diversity would increase tree productivity (Caspersen and Palcala, 2001), and thus carbon inputs into soils, leading to increased soil respiration rates via higher root and microbial biomass. We similarly anticipated that tree, root, and microbial biomass would be significant biotic controls while soil moisture and temperature would be significant abiotic controls.

Tujuan penelitian

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Site description

This study was conducted at a tree diversity plantation in Central Panamá (9°19′N, 79°38′W), which lies 55 km north of

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BIOMASS & BIOENERGY
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Wood fuel supply, costs and home consumption in Lithuania

D. Mizaraitė*, S. Mizaras, L. Sadauskienė

Penjelasan tujuan makalah di bagian introduction

eding the income to the small estate owners.
Lithuania, interest in biofuel has risen quite recently.
the commencement of construction of biofuel heating
nts, private forest owners gained a possibility to earn
extra income. Forest chips production began recently and
to date it has not been clear what the production costs are.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse supply, costs and home consumption of wood fuel from the private forests of Lithuania.

2. Materials and methods

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Arid Environments

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jaridenv

Human ecology, ethnobotany and traditional practices in rural populations inhabiting the Monte region: Resilience and ecological knowledge

Ana H. Ladio *, Mariana Lozada

programs. These activities impede their carrying out impl[illegible]ts on the land, their productive systems and therefore, in their quality of life (Grünwaldt et al., 1995).

In the following sections, background information on past and present human ecology and ethnobotany of rural communities living in the Monte region are described. We also analyze some ethno-ecological strategies undertaken by these communities considering a study case conducted in the Patagonian Monte.

2. Ancient indigenous people living in the Monte

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Global Environmental Change

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/gloenvcha

Exploring biodiversity and climate change benefits of community-based forest management

Preet Pal Singh *

Indian Forest Service (IFS), Government of India, Poonch Forest Division, Forest Complex,

Penjelasan organisasi makalah

The article is organized as follows. In Section 2, we analyse relevant sections of the Kyoto Protocol and the decisions arrived at subsequent Conference of Parties up to adoption of the Bali Action Plan that relate to forestry and eligibility of enhancement of carbon stocks in degraded forests to qualify as a valid sink and examine why in Indian context this is an effective climate change mitigation option. In Section 3, we provide an overview of Indian forestry sector, degradation and deforestation dynamics and carbon emissions. Section 4 describes evolution of CBFM in India. Section 5 presents CBFM as a viable and prudent forest management strategy to simultaneously preserve biodiversity and counter climate change. Section 6 assesses the carbon mitigation achievable by enhancement of carbon stocks in low biomass degraded forests. In the last section, policy implications are drawn. We point out a number of key issues that still need be addressed.

2. The Kyoto Protocol and enhancement of carbon stocks in low biomass degraded forests

In December 1997, 170 countries signed the Kyoto Protocol

World Development Vol. 34, No. 8, pp. 1405–1418, 2006

0305-750X/$ - see front matter

www.elsevier.com/locate/worlddev

doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2005.10.011

Globalization, Local Ecosystems, and the Rural Poor

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Penjelasan akhir bagian introduction

The central ideas within the paper are developed as follows. First, we discuss some key conceptual issues related to the dynamics of ecosystems. An ecosystem can be viewed as a system of biotic and abiotic variables that are

Next, we examine how these ecosystem dynamics interact with the dynamics of human systems. Here we first consider the case of a tra-

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RENEWABLE ENERGY
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Energy performance of wood-burning cookstoves in Michoacan, Mexico

Víctor M. Berrueta[a,*], Rufus D. Edwards[b], Omar R. Masera[c]

Penjelasan tujuan makalah di bagian introduction

As part of a comprehensive program of stove evaluation and monitoring, which includes evaluation of reductions in health impacts, personal exposures, indoor air pollution concentrations, greenhouse gas emissions, and improved families' life [12], this paper presents an energy performance evaluation of the "Patsari" multi-pot wood-burning cookstove. The "Patsari" project won the Ashden Health and Welfare prize for Sustainable Energy in June of 2006,[1] and has been disseminated in Mexico through a multi-institutional program since 2003. To obtain a more comprehensive picture of the impact of the stove, we present an integrated analysis where laboratory thermal efficiency tests are compared to both controlled cooking tests (CCT) and kitchen performance tests (KPTs) in rural communities in a before and after intervention assessment.

2. Methodology