

Membangun Ekosistem Riset di Indonesia

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Jakarta, 31 Juli 2019

Merapi: Antara letusan, reruntuhan, dan tulisan



Gunung Merapi yang meletus mengeluarkan asap, terlihat dari Desa Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta, 25 October 2010. (Foto: *REUTERS/Dwi Oblo*)
<https://geologi.co.id/2010/10/27/foto-letusan-gunung-merapi-oktober-2010/>

Merapi: Antara letusan, reruntuhan, dan tulisan



Relawan sedang mencari korban letusan Gunung Merapi di Desa Kinahrejo di Sleman, Indonesia bulan Oktober 2010. (Foto: *Ulet Ifansasti/Getty Images*)
<https://geologi.co.id/2010/10/27/foto-letusan-gunung-merapi-oktober-2010/>

Merapi: Antara letusan, reruntuhan, dan tulisan

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Geology Today / Volume 27, Issue 2

Merapi (Java, Indonesia): anatomy of a killer volcano

R. Gertisser, S.J. Charbonnier, V.R. Troll, J. Keller, K. Preece, J.P. Chadwick, J. Barclay, R.A. Herd

First published: 23 March 2011

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2451.2011.00786.x>

Cited by: 18

Abstract

Merapi is Indonesia's most dangerous volcano. In the past two centuries, the volcanic activity has been characterized by dome growth and intermittent gravitational collapse, with pyroclastic flows every few years. Explosions have occurred occasionally during this period, but were particularly large during the collapse of the western sector of the volcano in 1800.

Geology Today / Volume 27, Issue 2

Fast and furious: crustal CO₂ release at Merapi volcano, Indonesia

F.M. Deegan, V.R. Troll, C. Freda, V. Misiti, J.P. Chadwick

First published: 23 March 2011

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2451.2011.00785.x>

Cited by: 13

Abstract

New experimental results show that when magma interacts with carbonate-rich crustal rock, such as limestone, it rapidly liberates crustal CO₂, with potentially devastating repercussions for explosive volcanic behaviour.

Dua artikel ilmiah pertama tentang Letusan Merapi Oktober 2010, muncul di jurnal *Geology Today*, 27(2), 23 March 2011

Merapi: Antara letusan, reruntuhan, dan tulisan

京都大学防災研究所年報 第54号B 平成23年6月

Annals of Disas. Prev. Res. Inst., Kyoto Univ., No. 54 B, 2011

Learn from 2010 Eruptions at Merapi and Sinabung Volcanoes in Indonesia

Masato IGUCHI, Kazuhiro ISHIHARA, SURONO*
and Muhamad HENDRASTO*

* Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation, Indonesia

Synopsis

In 2010, noteworthy eruptions occurred at Sinabung, North Sumatra, and Merapi, Central Java, Indonesia. Sinabung volcano erupted on August 9 after being dormant for more than 400 years and repeated 7 eruptions till September 7. A violent explosive eruption occurred at the summit on October 26 accompanied by a large pyroclastic flow. The eruptive activity reached at the peak on October 28, generating continuous pyroclastic flow which ran southward 17 km. This study aims to obtain important lessons from these eruptions for evaluation of volcanic hazards and prediction of volcanic eruption. Evaluation of volcanic activity is based on the observation of volcanic activity and the analysis of seismicity.

Geophysical Research Abstracts
Vol. 13, EGU2011-4400, 2011
EGU General Assembly 2011
© Author(s) 2011



Lahar hazards and risks following the 2010 eruption of Merapi volcano, Indonesia

Franck Lavigne (1), Edouard de Bélizal (1), Noer Cholik (2), Nurnaning Aisyah (2), Adrien Picquot (1), and Estuning Tyas Wulan Mei (1)

(1) Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne University, Laboratory of Physical Geography, Geography, Meudon, France (franck.lavigne@univ-paris1.fr), (2) Center of Volcanology and Geological Hazards Mitigation, Volcanic Technology Development and Research Center, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Merapi Volcano (Indonesia), one of the most active volcanoes in the world, is a targeted volcano of the MIA-VITA project (Mitigate and Assess risk from Volcanic Impact on Terrain and human Activities), funded by FP7 European Commission since 2008. During this project, a violent explosive eruption has generated pyroclastic flows, surges, and tephra-falls at the beginning of the rainy season in October and November 2010.

Therefore lahar-related disasters are expected to occur in the region due to at least five factors: (1) the volume of

Tulisan ilmiah pertama tentang Letusan Merapi Oktober 2010 dengan peneliti Indonesia sebagai salah satu penulis muncul Oktober 2011

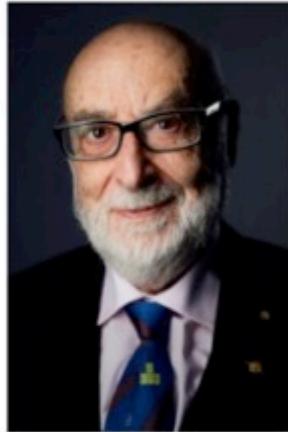
Nobel: Antar temuan, pembuktian, dan keterlibatan

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

François Englert
Peter Higgs

Share this

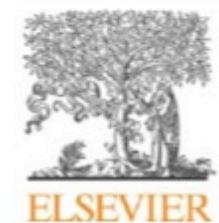
 

© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud
François Englert
Prize share: 1/2

© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud
Peter W. Higgs
Prize share: 1/2

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013 was awarded jointly to François Englert and Peter W. Higgs "for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider."

Nobel: Antar temuan, pembuktian, dan keterlibatan

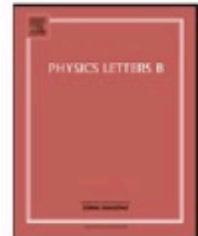


Physics Letters B 716 (2012) 30–61

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

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Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC[☆]

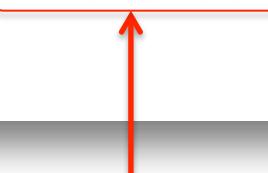
CMS Collaboration*

CERN, Switzerland

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our colleagues who worked on CMS but have since passed away. In recognition of their many contributions to the achievement of this observation.

J. Babb, R. Clare, M.E. Dinardo, J. Ellison, J.W. Gary, F. Giordano, G. Hanson, G.Y. Jeng⁵⁹, J.G. Layter, H. Liu, O.R. Long, A. Luthra, H. Nguyen, S. Paramesvaran, B.C. Shen[†], J. Sturdy, S. Sumowidagdo, R. Wilken, S. Wimpenny

University of California, Riverside, Riverside, USA



Mencari dan menemukan: Kolaborasi sebagai kunci



The Walanae Depression of southern Sulawesi is a fault-bounded sedimentary valley with a discontinuous sequence of rock strata ranging in age from the Pliocene to late Middle Pleistocene periods (van den Bergh et al. 2016).



NATURE March 26, 1949 Vol. 141 No. 3543 March 26, 1949

...ains the influx
height of the
derived above
named for the
C. GERSON

Perhaps the quantum theory can put this more
right, but I find the classical arguments so full
gaps that they are far from convincing.
W. L. Cowley
Royal Aircraft Establishment,
South Farnborough,
Hants.

* For example, GURARY, "Elementary Quantum Mechanics", p. 12; BORN, "Elementary Quantum Mechanics", p. 12; HEDBERG, "The Physical Principles of the Quantum Theory", p. 12.

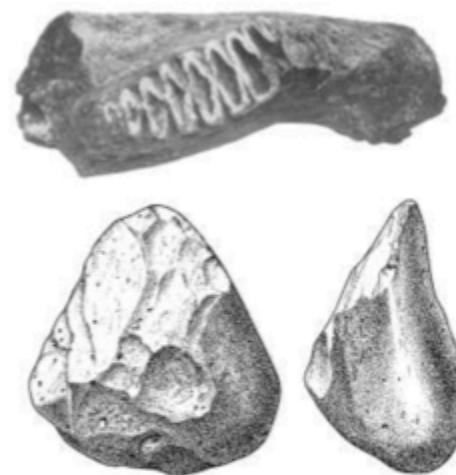
Early Man and Fossil Vertebrates on the Island of Celebes

GERMANO Java, which has yielded many important finds of fossil remains from the Pliocene-Pleistocene geological period, and an abundance of fossil vertebrates, as well as two distinct paleolithic industries (the Patjitan chopper-chopping-tool complex with an attrition of 7 per cent Acheulian hand-axes, and the Bedugul flake-industry). Paleolithic finds have not hitherto been made in the Indonesian Archipelago.

Prehistoric research on Celebes has shown, however, that early man inhabited this island in Pliocene times, since paleolithic tools have been discovered, associated with fossil bones of vertebrates of Asiatic origin. The newly discovered site is situated in the southern part of the island near Tidore.

URING the summer of 1948 a series of international meetings in the field of radio research, development of these were held in Stockholm. Some of the others took place in Paris, London and Brussels.

At the International Scientific Radiotelegraph Conference held in Stockholm in July 13-24, beginning with the meeting of the U.R.S.I., a Commission on Radio-Meteorology was also held in Stockholm. This Commission on Radio-Meteorology was a meeting of the Mixed Commission. At all these meetings there were various scientific papers on which international cooperation is necessary in order to widen the scope of radio science and its applications to communications, broadcasting, etc. Above meetings were followed by Commonwealth Specialist Conference.



In the late 1940s, G.H.R. van Heekeren discovered stone tools and fossils of extinct 'megafauna' species (e.g., *Stegodon* sp. and the giant pig *Celebochoerus*) at open-air sites in the Walanae Depression

Disalin dari Brumm, A. (2019)

Mencari dan menemukan: Kolaborasi sebagai kunci



LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature13422

Pleistocene cave art from Sulawesi, Indonesia

M. Asfour^{1,2*}, A. Brumm^{1,3*}, M. Ramli¹, T. Sutikna^{1,2}, E. W. Saptomo⁴, B. Hakim⁵, M. J. Morwood^{1,2}, G. D. van den Bergh¹, L. Kintub⁶ & A. Donroos^{7,8}

Archaeologists have long been puzzled by the appearance in Europe ~40–35 thousand years (kyr) ago of a rich corpus of sophisticated artworks, including parietal art (that is, paintings, drawings and engravings on immobile rock surfaces)^{1,2} and portable art (for example, carved figurines)^{3,4}, and the absence or scarcity of equivalent, well-dated evidence elsewhere, especially along early human migration routes in South Asia and the Far East, including Wallacea and Australia^{5,6}, where modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) were established by 50 kyr ago^{7,8}. Here, using uranium-series dating of conoidal stalactites directly associated with 12 human hand stencils and two figurative animal depictions from seven cave sites in the Matra-Pangkajene karst mountains, including the dwarfed bovid *Auqa* sp.), Celebes warty pig (*Sus celebensis*) and the 'pig-deer' *Babirusa* (*Babirusa* sp.). These wild animal species are most commonly depicted in style as irregularly outlined outlines⁹.

The later rock art phase in the Matra-Pangkajene karsts lacks imagery of this nature. It is instead typified by small depictions of micromorphs (including dogs and other domesticated species), anthropomorphs and a wide range of geometric signs, most commonly drawn onto non-rock surfaces using black pigment (possibly charcoal)¹⁰. This art set can plausibly be attributed to early Austronesian immigrants on the basis of stylistic elements¹¹, and is thus at most a few thousand years old¹².

The red and mulberry-coloured motifs of the earlier phase typically occur on high rock, elevated parts of rock walls or other difficult-to-access areas in caves and shelters¹³. They are located both close to site entrances



Sulawesi is the world's eleventh largest island and the biggest and probably oldest in Wallacea, the zone of oceanic islands between continental Asia and Australia. The Encino to middle Miocene limestone of the Matra and Pangkajene regions lie between 4° 7' S and 5° 1' S and cover an area of ~450 km² parallel to the west coast of the island's southwestern peninsula¹⁴ (Fig. 1). Rivers draining the volcanic highlands to the east cut down into the basal limestone, forming clusters of plateaus-like karst towers that rise abruptly from the surrounding alluvial plains¹⁵. Extensive networks of fissures were formed around the lower bases and now harbour abundant evidence of prehistoric human occupation¹⁶; breccia banks containing archaeological material occur on the many caves and rockshelters^{14,15}, and at least 90 rock art sites are. While multiple cave and shelter sites have been excavated since (ref. 16), only two with Pleistocene sequences—Leung Buring and Leung Sakapau 1 (ref. 17)—have so far been reported. Of oldest, Leung Buring 2, a cliff-shelter with a minimum excavated deposits of $31,260 \pm 320$ radiocarbon years (or 135,000 calendar years¹⁸), previously provided the earliest dated evidence humans on Sulawesi. The Pleistocene deposits from both site evidence of pigment use in the form of incised haematite and ochre-streaked stone tools¹⁹.

The Matra-Pangkajene rock art was first recorded in the 1970s and has been extensively studied by Indonesian researchers; few detailed reports have been published. On the basis of site distribution, two broad periods of prehistoric art production are. The earliest of these is characterized by human hand stencils spraying wet pigment around hands pressed against rock surfaces less commonly, large naturalistic paintings of endemic Sulawesi

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†These authors contributed equally to this work.



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Mencari dan menemukan: Kolaborasi sebagai kunci

LETTER

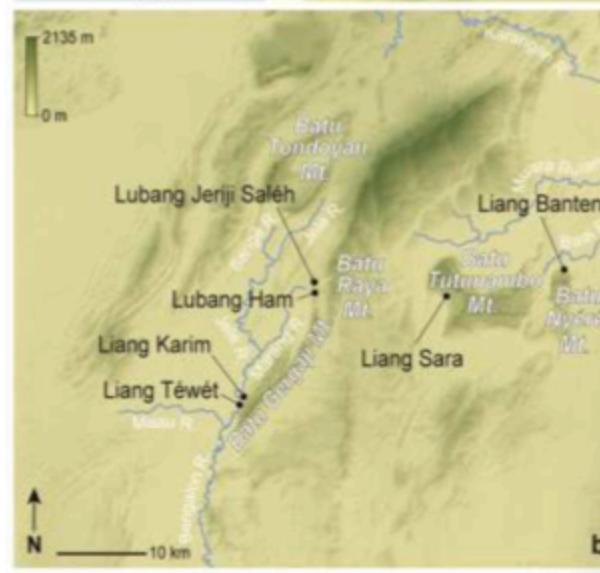
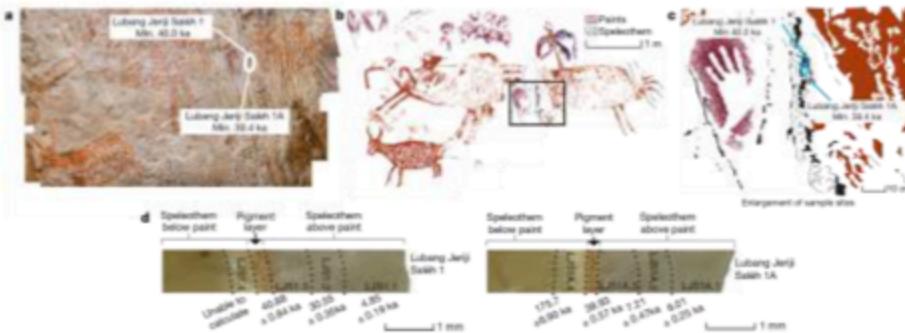
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0679-9>

Palaeolithic cave art in Borneo

M. Aubert^{1,2,8*}, P. Setiawan^{1,8}, A. A. Oktaviana^{4,8}, A. Brumm², P. H. Sulistyarto⁴, E. W. Saptomo⁴, B. Istiawan⁵, T. A. Ma'rifat⁵, V. N. Wahyuno³, F. T. Atmoko³, J.-X. Zhao⁶, J. Huntley⁷, P. S. C. Taçon⁸, D. L. Howard⁷ & H. E. A. Brand²

Figurative cave paintings from the Indonesian island of Sulawesi date to at least 35,000 years ago (ka) and hand-stencil art from the same region has a minimum date of 40 ka¹. Here we show that similar rock art was created during essentially the same time period on the adjacent island of Borneo. Uranium-series analysis of calcium carbonate deposits that overlie a large reddish-orange figurative painting of an animal at Lubang Jeriji Saléh—a limestone cave in East Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo—yielded a minimum date of 40 ka, which to our knowledge is currently the oldest date for figurative artwork from anywhere in the world. In addition, two reddish-orange-coloured hand stencils from the same site each yielded a minimum uranium-series date of 37.2 ka, and a third hand stencil of the same hue has a maximum date of 51.8 ka. We also obtained uranium-series determinations for cave art motifs from Lubang Jeriji Saléh and three other East Kalimantan karst caves, which enable us to constrain the chronology of a distinct younger phase of Pleistocene rock art production in this region. Dark-purple hand stencils, some of which are decorated with intricate motifs, date to about 21–20 ka and a rare Pleistocene depiction of a human figure—also coloured dark purple—has a minimum date of 13.6 ka. Our findings show that cave painting appeared in eastern Borneo between 52 and 40 ka and that a new style of parietal art arose during the Last Glacial Maximum. It is now evident that a major Palaeolithic cave art province existed in the eastern extremity of continental Eurasia and in adjacent Wallacea from at least 40 ka until the Last Glacial Maximum, which has implications for understanding how early rock art traditions emerged, developed and spread in Pleistocene Southeast Asia and further afield.

On the basis of the superimposition of different styles, the rock art of the Sangkulirang–Mangkalihat Peninsula comprises at least three chronologically distinct phases². The oldest style is characterized by large in-filled, reddish-orange-coloured paintings of animals—mainly the Bornean banteng (*Bos javanicus lowi*), a type of wild cattle that is still extant on the island (Extended Data Fig. 1), but also includes what may be now-extinct taxa^{3,4} as well as hand stencils produced using pigment of the same distinctive hue (Extended Data Fig. 1). The second phase is dominated by hand stencils that are dark purple ('mulberry') in colour, which are often clustered into distinct compositions (Extended Data Fig. 1). Many of these stencils are partly in-filled with painted lines, dashes, dots and small abstract signs that possibly represent tattoos or other marks of social identification, and in some instances hand stencils are linked together by painted mulberry lines that form intricate tree-like motifs, which perhaps symbolize kinship connections. Some older reddish-orange hand stencils appear to have been 'retouched' with mulberry paint to create similar in-filled designs and tree-like motifs (Extended Data Fig. 1). This phase also features small, carefully executed mulberry-coloured paintings of anthropomorphs (Extended Data Fig. 2). These elegant, thread-like human figures—henceforth, 'Datu Saman' following the established term for this style⁵—are sometimes shown in small groups, and are usually portrayed with elaborate headdresses and an array of other objects of material culture that includes possible spear throwers. Some figures are depicted in narrative scenes as hunting or pursuing small deer or as engaged in enigmatic social or ritual activities (for example, 'dancing'; Extended Data Fig. 2). The final rock art phase is characterized by anthropomorphs, boats and geometric designs that are usually ex-



Disalin dari Brumm, A. (2019)

Mencari dan menemukan: Kolaborasi sebagai kunci



RESEARCH ARTICLE

A reassessment of the early archaeological record at Leang Burung 2, a Late Pleistocene rock-shelter site on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Brumm A, Hakim B, Rami M, Aubert M, van den Bergh GD, Li B, et al. (2018) A reassessment of the early archaeological record at

Adam Brumm^{1*}, Budianto Hakim², Muhammad Rami³, Maxime Aubert^{1,4}, Gerrit D. van den Bergh⁵, Bo Li⁶, Basran Burhan⁶, Andi Muhammad Saiful⁷, Linda Siagian⁷, Ratno Sardi⁷, Andi Jusdi⁷, Abdullah⁸, Andi Pampang Mubarak⁹, Mark W. Moore¹⁰, Richard G. Roberts^{11,12}, Jian-xin Zhao¹¹, David McGahan¹¹, Brian G. Jones¹², Yinika Perston⁹, Katherine Szabo⁹, M. Irfan Mahmud⁹, Kira Westaway¹³, Jatmiko^{13,14}, E. Wahyu Saptomo^{10,14}, Sander van der Kaars^{15,16}, Rainer Grün^{1,17}, Rachel Wood¹⁷, John Dodson^{12,18}, Michael J. Morwood¹⁷

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Early human symbolic behavior in the Late Pleistocene of Wallacea

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Edited by James O'Connell, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, and approved February 28, 2017 (received for review November 17, 2016)

Wallacea, the zone of oceanic islands separating the continental regions of Southeast Asia and Australia, has yielded sparse evidence for the symbolic culture of early modern humans. Here we report

Sunda, Wallacea, and Sahul was fundamentally out of step with the pace of development in symbol use and advanced social behaviors recorded for the Paleolithic Old World (13–14). However, the

Disalin dari Brumm, A. (2019)

Jadi, apa itu 'penelitian dan pengembangan'?

an (*licence*) dan biasanya pihak yang membeli atau memegang lisensi itu harus membayar imbalan jasa yang mahal berupa *licence fee* atau *royalty*. Akan tetapi, hal itu satu sama lain sekali-kali tidak melibatkan unsur kerahasian dalam prosédénya sendiri, karena hal demikian berarti melepaskan inti pokok dari kekuatan perusahaan dan ini tidak akan terjadi dalam dunia nyata yang keras ini.

Dari ulasan di atas menjadi jelas mengapa kita harus mengambil sikap yang was-was terhadap pernyataan-pernyataan yang sering dilontarkan dengan remeh tentang *pengalihan teknologi*. Sebab, kalau tidak, ungkapan itu bisa menyesatkan pandangan kita tentang peranan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dalam pembangunan ekonomi. Bilamana kita bertekad untuk menguasai teknologi dalam arti yang sesungguhnya (yang mengandung dimensi ganda: *science* dan *engineering*), maka usaha itu harus didasarkan atas landasan yang mencakup pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan pembinaan penelitian ilmiah dengan dilengkapi oleh penerapan teknik kerekayasaan.

Soemitro Djojohadikoesoemo, "*Dasar Teori Ekonomi Pertumbuhan dan Ekonomi Pembangunan*", LP3ES, 1994: 253.

Jadi, apa itu 'penelitian dan pengembangan'?

"Sering sekali diadakan pemisahan, bahkan pertentangan antara ilmu pengetahuan dan penelitian ilmiah yang bersifat mendasar (*basic science and fundamental research*) di satu pihak dan di pihak lain ilmu terapan dan penelitian terapan (*applied science and applied research*). Namun, satu sama lain sebenarnya harus dilihat sebagai dua jalur yang bersifat komplementer yang saling melengkapi, bahkan sebagai bejana berhubungan; dapat dibedakan, akan tetapi tidak boleh dipisahkan satu dari lainnya."

Soemitro Djojohadikoesoemo, "***Dasar Teori Ekonomi Pertumbuhan dan Ekonomi Pembangunan***", Bab 7 "Ilmu Pengetahuan, Teknologi, dan Pembangunan," LP3ES, 1994: 232-233.

Catatan: Sumitro Djojohadikusumo adalah **Menteri Negara Riset Kabinet Pembangunan II** (1973-1978) sebelum digantikan oleh J.B.Habibie selama 20 tahun (1978-1998).

Memahami *nature* riset dan inovasi



"Light bulb was not invented because people were trying to make a better candle" (G. Harare)



"X-ray was neither discovered because Roentgen was a doctor nor because he was trying to solve a health problem"
(S. Sumowidagdo)

Memahami *nature* riset dan inovasi



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US006285999B1

(12) United States Patent Page

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,285,999 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: Sep. 4, 2001

(54) METHOD FOR NODE RANKING IN A LINKED DATABASE

(75) Inventor: Lawrence Page, Stanford, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/004,827**

(22) Filed: Jan. 9, 1998

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/035,205, filed on Jan. 10, 1997.

(51) Int. CL⁷ **G06F 17/30**

(52) U.S. Cl. 707/5; 707/7; 707/501

(58) Field of Search 707/100, 5, 7,
707/513, 1-3, 10, 104, 501; 345/440; 382/226,
229, 230, 231

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(List continued on next page.)



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US005920859A

United States Patent [19]

Li

[11] Patent Number: **5,920,859**

[45] Date of Patent: Jul. 6, 1999

[54] HYPertext DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL SYSTEM AND METHOD

[75] Inventor: Yanhong Li, Scotch Plains, N.J.

[73] Assignee: IDD Enterprises, L.P., New York, N.Y.

[21] Appl. No.: **08/794,425**

[22] Filed: Feb. 5, 1997

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **G06F 17/30**

[52] U.S. Cl. 707/5; 707/10; 707/501

[58] Field of Search 707/2, 4, 5, 10,
707/501

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Primary Examiner—Thomas G. Black
Assistant Examiner—John C. Loomis
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borus

[57] ABSTRACT

A search engine for retrieving documents pertinent to a query indexes documents in accordance with hyperlinks pointing to those documents. The indexer traverses the hypertext database and finds hypertext information including the address of the document the hyperlinks point to and the anchor text of each hyperlink. The information is stored in an inverted index file, which may also be used to calculate document link vectors for each hyperlink pointing to a particular document. When a query is entered, the search engine finds all document vectors for documents having the

Memahami *nature* riset dan inovasi



Nils Bubandt



Professor of Anthropology, Aarhus University
Verified email at cas.au.dk
[anthropology](#)

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... Predating the arrival of Hinduism in Java are the hantu, spirits or ghosts (Supatmo 1945: 8, 12 ... of course, particularly interested in the hantu alas, the forest spirits, and the hantu kalvu ... In Indonesia, particularly in Java, the Ficus benjamina or waringin is the most sacred tree, with its ...

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... In 2002 the Indonesian newspaper Bernas (6 March 2002) included a story on a mailbox hantu (voice mail ... It is a cellular phone game in which players can earn ghosts by simply capturing ... Every time you catch a ghost a text message is automatically sent to your phone mailbox ...

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... rumours of this female ghost' --Article from Aspirasi, a weekly regional newspaper (Fabanya 2004) * This chapter has been published in a slightly different form with the title'A Psy-chology of Ghosts':

Apa itu ekosistem riset?

Ekosistem dalam riset adalah **hasil sekaligus prasyarat**:

- Ekosistem yang baik akan menghasilkan riset yang bermutu,
- ... yang dibutuhkan untuk melahirkan ekosistem yang lebih baik lagi.

Ekosistem riset punya beragam **fungsi dan aktor**:

- mulai dari **riset tingkat dasar** hingga **terapan**
- mendorong munculnya **inovasi dan perubahan kebijakan**
- berlangsung baik **di dalam maupun di luar** perguruan tinggi atau lembaga penelitian.

Ekosistem riset :

- Mempunyai prinsip **tata kelola**: **akuntabilitas, otonomi, dan kualitas**
- Mencakup: **pendanaan, kelembagaan, sumber daya manusia** dan **regulasi**.

Mengapa membangun ekosistem riset?

- Tiga hal pokok tentang riset yang **harus ada**.
 - **Riset dasar** memperluas pemahaman mengenai disiplin-disiplin ilmu khusus.
 - **Riset terapan** memungkinkan adanya komersialisasi produk serta mendorong perbaikan kebijakan.
 - Perguruan tinggi dan lembaga riset menumbuhkan **pemikiran kritis**.
- Perlu untuk membentuk ***scientific temper*** (perangai ilmiah) (Nehru):
 - komitmen bangsa terhadap jalan pemikiran yang sistematis untuk **penciptaan pengetahuan** (*knowledge production*), menyebarkan **ide-ide baru** dan menjelaskan hukum semesta melalui **observasi faktual dan pencarian kebenaran**.
 - Bukan hanya untuk perbaikan kebijakan, namun **kunci menata hidup-bersama** –apalagi di era post-truth dan hoaks seperti saat ini.
- Ekosistem riset adalah **kondisi pemungkin** (*enabling conditions*) agar penciptaan pengetahuan bisa berjalan: bagaimana riset **ditata, dikelola, diberi sumberdaya**, dan **diatur dalam tata-institusi**.

Tantangan membangun ekosistem riset

1. Tidak adanya **shared-vision**
 - Tentang **peran** riset (teknologi, inovasi) dalam **menjawab permasalahan konkrit** – dan sebaliknya
 - Tentang **perlu, penting dan mendesaknya riset** – memajukan riset (teknologi, inovasi) **tidak menjadi prioritas**
2. Tata/arsitektur **kelembagaan** yang tidak jelas
 - Strategi, koordinasi
3. **Sumber daya manusia peneliti** yang tidak dikelola dengan baik
 - Mendorong minat dan jenjang karir peneliti
4. Keterlibatan ***epistemic community*** yang marjinal
 - Otoritas akademik/ilmiah
5. **Pendanaan** yang kaku
 - Pengelolaan dana riset tidak fleksibel
6. Keterlibatan **non-pemerintah** minim
 - Peran dan porsi industri/swasta terlalu rendah
 - 80.97% Investasi di Riset berasal dari Pemerintah

Tantangan membangun ekosistem riset

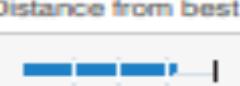
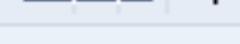
Negara	GDP ¹ Ranking (Nilai dalam Biliun) [191 Negara]	HCI ² Ranking (Skor) [157 Negara]	HDI ³ Ranking (Skor) [189 Negara]	GTCI ⁴ Ranking (Skor) [119 Negara]	GII ⁵ Ranking (Skor) [126 Negara]	GCI ⁶ Ranking (Skor Maks. 7) [137 Negara]
Amerika Serikat	1 (US\$20,412,870)	24 (0.75-0.77)	13 (0.924)	3 (75.34)	6 (59.8)	2 (5.9)
China	2 (US\$14,092,514)	46 (0.66-0.68)	86 (0.752)	43 (48.01)	17 (53.0)	27 (5.0)
Jepang	3 (US\$5,167,051)	3 (0.83-0.85)	19 (0.909)	20 (62.63)	13 (55.0)	9 (5.5)
Jerman	4 (US\$4,211,635)	11 (0.78-0.81)	5 (0.936)	19 (67.77)	9 (58.0)	5 (5.7)
Inggris	5 (US\$2,936,286)	15 (0.77-0.79)	14 (0.922)	8 (73.11)	4 (60.1)	8 (5.5)
Indonesia	16 (US\$1,074,966)	87 (0.52-0.55)	116 (0.694)	77 (38.04)	85 (29.8)	36 (4.7)

Sumber:

1. Top 5 Highest GDP and Indonesia in 2018. Gross Domestic Product Rank by IMF, (2018), [id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_negara_menurut_PDB_\(nominal\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_negara_menurut_PDB_(nominal)).
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6. The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017 & 2017-2018 by World Economic Forum (2013-2018), World Economic Forum, www.weforum.org/reports/.

Tantangan membangun ekosistem riset

Dalam *Global Competitiveness Index*, Indonesia naik ke peringkat 36 (2017/18) dari 147 negara dari sebelumnya 37 (2016/17).

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best
Global Competitiveness Index	36	4.7	—	
Subindex A: Basic requirements	46	5.0	—	
1st pillar: Institutions	47	4.3	—	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	52	4.5	—	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	26	5.7	—	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	94	5.4	—	

Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Global Innovation Index	31.8	29.8	29.1	30.1	29.8
Innovation Input Sub-Index	32.4	33.7	34.0	35.7	37.1
Innovation Output Sub-Index	31.2	25.8	24.1	24.5	22.5
1. Institutions	38.1	39.8	41.6	41.2	50.9
2. Human capital & research	22.8	24.3	23.1	23.0	21.3
3. Infrastructure	33.1	35.6	38.5	42.0	39.8
4. Market sophistication	45.3	44.4	43.3	46.0	47.6
5. Business sophistication	22.8	24.6	23.7	26.2	25.9
6. Knowledge & technology outputs	23.2	20.9	23.0	20.9	17.9
7. Creative outputs	39.2	30.8	25.2	28.1	27.0

Tidak banyak perbaikan skor GII dari 2014 sampai 2018

Tahun 2018, peringkat GII Indonesia 85 (126 negara)

- Skor **HUMAN CAPITAL & RESEARCH** sangat rendah di 21.3 (peringkat 94)
- Skor **KNOWLEDGE & TECHNOLOGY OUTPUT** sangat rendah di 17.9 (peringkat 86.)

Tantangan membangun ekosistem riset



IN DEPTH

RESEARCH POLICY

Indonesia gets tough on foreign scientists

Strict new rules and prison sentences for biopiracy could stifle international research

By Dyna Rochmyaningsih

Indonesia's rich biodiversity and complex geology have lured scientists from abroad for centuries. But a law adopted on 16 July by Indonesia's parliament may convince some to go elsewhere. The legislation includes strict requirements on foreign scientists doing research in Indonesia, including the need to recruit local collaborators and a near-ban on exporting specimens, along with stiff sanctions, including jail time, for violators.

Muhammad Dimyati, director-general of research development at Indonesia's Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education (commonly known as RISTEK) in Jakarta, says the law is needed to protect Indonesia's natural resources and develop the country's research enterprise. But some Indo-

nesian scientists fear the consequences. "Our international collaborations will be stifled," says Berry Juliandi, a biologist at Bogor Agricultural University and secretary of the Indonesian Young Academy of Science. Indeed, marine biologist Philippe Borsig of the French Research Institute for Development in Montpellier says the law—and an increasingly unfriendly climate for foreign researchers—is a reason for him not to return to Indonesia, where he has studied the phyogeography of stingrays.

The new law also establishes the National Research Agency, a giant new institution that may subsume most government research centers, including the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in Jakarta. Details still need to be fleshed out, but some scientists worry the new agency will concentrate too much power in a few hands. The law's most con-

A new law's definitions are unclear, says Dutch conservationist Erik Meijaard (left), seen here with Nurdyono, conservation manager at palm oil company ANJ Agri (right).

tentious provisions, however, are those that apply to foreign researchers.

From now on, their research has to be "beneficial for Indonesia." They need to get ethical clearance from an Indonesian review board for every study (although some types of studies may be exempted), submit primary data and published papers to the government, involve Indonesian scientists as equal partners, and share any benefits, such as the proceeds from new drugs, resulting from the study. Researchers can't take samples or even digital information out of the country, except for tests that cannot be done in Indonesian labs, and to do so, they need a so-called material transfer agreement (MTA) using a template provided by the government.

In most cases, violators will lose their research permit, but some offenses carry steeper penalties. Scientists who fail to obtain a proper permit will be blacklisted for 5 years; repeat offenders risk a \$290,000 fine. Failure to comply with the MTA requirements is punishable by 2 years in prison or a \$145,000 fine. Yet foreign scientists shouldn't be afraid, says Laksana Tri Handoko, a physicist who heads LIPI and was involved in drafting the law. "You just have to report what you are going to do and what you find," he says. "It's standard practice in science." Other countries have similarly strict rules, Dimyati adds.

Indonesia has become increasingly concerned about biopiracy. Last year, for instance, a dispute erupted over a genetic study of Sulawesi's "sea nomads"—an indigenous fishing group that appears to have evolved bigger spleens to store oxygenated blood during long dives. Indonesian researchers called it an example of Western "helicopter science" (*Science*, 27 July 2018, p. 318).

A 2017 document introducing the new law, signed by RISTEK Minister Mohammad Nasir, singled out another alleged example: the discovery of *Megalaeschna gursa*, a giant venomous wasp, on Sulawesi, published in 2012 by entomologist Lynn Kimsey of the University of California (UC) Davis, along with a German researcher who found the same insect in a Berlin collection. LIPI entomologist Rosichon Ubsidillah tells *Science* that he and a junior colleague collected the wasp and that he suggested the name *gursa*—a mythical bird and national symbol of Indonesia—during a visit to UC Davis. But neither of them was a co-author on the paper; Ubsidillah was mentioned in an acknowledgement, his colleague not at all. Kimsey violated a memorandum of understanding between LIPI and UC Davis,

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Science, 365(6451):304
26 July 2019

Beberapa pengalaman membangun ekosistem riset



Negara	Model Pendanaan	Model Kelembagaan	Model Kompetisi	Komunitas Epistemik
Amerika Serikat	Beberapa lembaga pemerintah, yang terkumpul dalam federal grant-making agencies, menyalurkan Federal Grants (dana riset pemerintah) sesuai dengan sektor yang menjadi tanggung jawabnya.	Pengelolaan, seleksi, pengawasan, dan evaluasi proposal hibah riset dilakukan secara independen oleh masing-masing federal grant-making agencies. Empat agensi pendanaan terbesar: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health and Human Services (HHS)• Education,• Transportation (DOT)• Agriculture (USDA)• Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Hibah riset diberikan melalui skema seleksi yang diselenggarakan oleh masing-masing federal grant-making agencies. Proses seleksi hibah dilakukan secara terintegrasi melalui kanal grants.gov. Review proposal: internal, namun assesment and programmatic review dilakukan dengan peer-review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Science Research Council (SSRC)• National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM atau the National Academies)• National Academy of Sciences (NAS)• National Academy of Engineering (NAE)• The National Academy of Medicine (NAM)
Australia	National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) dan Australian Research Council (ARC) bertanggung jawab menyalurkan dana riset ke perguruan tinggi dan lembaga penelitian melalui skema yang kompetitif. ARC mempunyai kanal GrantConnect.	Mayoritas dikelola oleh NHMRC dan ARC. Sebagai badan independen, keduanya diatur oleh perwakilan dari akademisi, pemerintah, dan bisnis.	NHMRC dan ARC menyelenggarakan seleksi proposal hibah riset. Review proposal: komite evaluasi, berisi perwakilan industri, pemerintah, dan universitas.	The Australasian Research Management Society (ARMS)
Belanda	The Dutch Research Council (NWO) menyalurkan hibah riset melalui seleksi proposal yang dilakukan dalam skala nasional.	NWO merupakan organisasi independen yang bertanggungjawab atas pelaksanaan riset, di lembaga publik dan swasta, terutama di perguruan tinggi.	NWO menyelenggarakan seleksi proposal hibah riset yang diajukan oleh konsorsium atau tim riset.	Netherland e-science learning (NeSL)

Negara	Model Pendanaan	Model Kelembagaan	Model Kompetisi	Komunitas Epistemik
Brazil	<p>National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT) merupakan public fund yang dikumpulkan dari berbagai sektor privat. Selain itu, beberapa organisasi donor menyalurkan dana riset melalui berbagai skema pendanaan.</p>	<p>Beberapa lembaga terkait riset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT) National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) The São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) State Research Foundations (FAP) Inova Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP) 	<p>Proses seleksi dilakukan oleh internal masing-masing lembaga pemberi dana.</p> <p>Review proposal: N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) Brazilian Society for Scientific Development (SBPC)
India	Lembaga pemerintah menyalurkan dana riset sesuai dengan sektor/bidangnya.	Riset dikelola secara sektoral oleh setiap lembaga pemerintah terkait.	<p>Setiap lembaga pemerintah memiliki skema seleksi proposal hibah riset masing-masing.</p> <p>Review proposal: peer-review oleh komite ahli yang ditunjuk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)

Negara	Model Pendanaan	Model Kelemaan	Model Kompetisi	Komunitas Epistemik
Jerman	<p>Beberapa organisasi donor menyalurkan dana riset melalui skema hibah. Dukungan pendanaan terbesar diberikan oleh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) • The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) • The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation 	<p>Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) dan the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.</p>	<p>Seleksi proposal hibah riset dilakukan internal organisasi pendanaan.</p> <p>Review proposal: external reviewers dari dalam dan luar Jerman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Max Planck Society • Research Alliance Industry-Science • Committee on Education, Research and Technology Assessment
Singapura	<p>Skema Integrated Grant Management System (IGMS) mengintegrasikan dana riset dari berbagai pihak, seperti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development Board • Enterprise Singapore • A*STAR • Academic Research Council • National Medical Research Council, dan • Beberapa kementerian 	<p>Perdana Menteri mengepalai Research, Innovation, and Enterprise Council (RIEC) yang mengampu National Research Foundation (NRF)</p>	<p>NRF membuka seleksi proposal hibah riset melalui IGMS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRF Fellowship Evaluation Panel (FEP), terdiri dari ilmuwan dan peneliti internasional ternama • EDB Singapore • Enterprise Singapore

Negara	Model Pendanaan	Model Kelembagaan	Model Kompetisi	Komunitas Epistemik
Inggris	UKRI mengkoordinasi penyaluran dana riset di 7 research councils, InnovateUK, dan Research England. Dana didapatkan dari Departemen Bisnis, Energi, dan Strategi Industri (BEIS).	Science Research Council (SRC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lembaga otonom di bawah Royal Charter • Mengatur berbagai kebijakan terkait penyelenggaraan riset dan inovasi di UK 	UKRI menyelenggarakan seleksi proposal hibah riset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCUK (Research Council United Kingdom) • UKRI (UK Research and Innovation) • Innovate UK • IPO (Intellectual Property Office) • HEFCE (Higher Education Funding Council for England) • DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) • RAEng (Royal Academy of Engineering) • HMRC (HM Revenue and Customs) • DIT (Department of International Trade) • DfE (Department for Education) • BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) • HM Courts & Tribunals Service

Prinsip membangun ekosistem riset

1. Shared-vision: Riset adalah investasi yang perlu, mendesak, penting
 - Memajukan riset (teknologi, inovasi) harus menjadi prioritas
2. Regulasi se-fleksibel dan se-sederhana mungkin, tidak menakut-nakuti
 - Mendorong kemampuan riset sendiri
 - Menarik sebanyak-banyaknya kolaborasi
3. Tata/arsitektur kelembagaan yang punya strategi dan koordinasi
 - PRN, RIRN: acuan; BRIN: integrator kelembagaan dan pendanaan
4. Peneliti adalah talenta yang harus dikelola dengan baik
 - Jenjang karir peneliti yang jelas
5. Keterlibatan *epistemic community*
 - Otoritas akademik/ilmiah sebagai penentu
6. Pendanaan riset fleksibel, khusus (dana perwalian atau dana abadi)
 - Prinsip kompetisi pendanaan: *peer-review*, standar internasional
 - Pelaporan pemanfaatan berbasis output
7. Mendorong keterlibatan non-pemerintah seluas-luasnya
 - *Super tax deduction*
 - Hindari '*isomorphic mimicry*'! (Andrews, et al., 2017)

Pada akhirnya ...

Hasil dari **ekosistem riset yang sehat** akan terlihat:

- saat suatu negara menjadi **tujuan** pelajar dan akademisi terbaik **untuk belajar maupun bekerja** di universitas atau lembaga risetnya;
- ketika perusahaan lokal maupun global bersedia melakukan **investasi jangka panjang di sektor pengetahuan.**

Apakah hal ini **sudah terjadi** di Indonesia? Jawabnya lugas: **belum.**

Karena itu:

- Indonesia perlu **merumuskan visi nasional** untuk **menyatukan upaya di bidang riset dan inovasi,**
- Khususnya **tata kelola** untuk **mengoordinasikan kelembagaan, kebijakan dan regulasi secara efektif.**

Membangun Ekosistem Riset di Indonesia

Yanuar Nugroho

Deputi II Kepala Staf Kepresidenan M. Yusuf di University of Manchester, Inggris atau Anggota Badan Riset dan Teknologi (BRD) dan Komisi XI/MP

Karena kicauan CEO Bukalapak tentang dana pemerintah untuk penelitian dan pengembangan (litbang/R&D) (Kompris, 15/2/2019), perhatian publik lantas tertuju pada topik riset.

Dalam zaman modern ini, riset sangat tuang penting pertumbuhan bersama. Tidak ada bangsa maupun negara yang tidak bahagia. Riset pemerintah, lembaga riset pemerintah, dan lembaga riset non-pemerintah dalam pengembangan strategis dan teknologi. Meskipun bangsa kita merupakan bangsa yang terkenal dengan pengetahuan dan teknologi tinggi, tetapi kita masih belum berada di posisi yang sama dengan bangsa lainnya. Misalkan, kita masih belum mengalami perkembangan teknologi dan teknologi lainnya. Namun, kita tetap memiliki kelebihan dalam hal teknologi dan teknologi lainnya. Tetapi kita perlu berusaha lebih keras lagi agar kita dapat mencapai posisi yang sama dengan bangsa lainnya.

Riset terdiri dari dua bagian. Bagian pertama adalah riset ilmiah dan teknologi yang dilakukan oleh ahli ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi. Bagian kedua adalah riset teknologi dan teknologi lainnya. Riset ilmiah dan teknologi terdiri dari dua bagian: riset dasar dan riset terapan. Riset dasar merupakan riset yang dilakukan oleh ahli ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi untuk mendekati pertumbuhan dan perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan. Riset terapan merupakan riset yang dilakukan oleh ahli teknologi dan teknologi lainnya untuk mendekati pertumbuhan dan perkembangan teknologi.

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Riset produksi

Pada awalnya, riset produksi merupakan riset yang dilakukan oleh ahli teknologi dan teknologi lainnya untuk mendekati pertumbuhan dan perkembangan teknologi. Tetapi seiring berjalannya waktu, riset produksi menjadi riset yang dilakukan oleh ahli teknologi dan teknologi lainnya untuk mendekati pertumbuhan dan perkembangan teknologi.

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Riset regulasi ini memberi ruang bagi para peneliti dan ahli riset untuk untuk mendukung kesiapan penelitian dan pengembangan riset. Namun, kita tetap perlu memperbaiki sistem riset dan inovasi agar riset dan inovasi bisa berfungsi dengan baik.

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Saya ingin satu hari nanti anak-anak saya, atau selama-lamanya anak-anak mereka, **bangga karena negerinya menjadi tujuan belajar warga dunia**. Bukan seperti bapaknya yang hanya bisa bangga karena pernah belajar dan menjadi peneliti di negeri orang.

(Nugroho, Kompas, 20/2/19)

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Menangkal ke depan

Visi Indonesia 2045 telah dicantikkan. Namun, visi ini akan tinggal talisan jika manusia otaknya tidak menggunakan

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