

II - 1

SILABUS

INDEX

CHAPTER II BASICS OF RESEARCH

CHAPTER II BASICS OF RESEARCH

II - 2

SILABUS

INDEX

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Pengertian

Research is an activity to obtain facts or principles (both activities for the discovery, testing or development) of a knowledge by collecting, recording and analyzing the data is done systematically by science (the scientific method)

definitions from various sources

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Research Objectives

The research aims to:

- Finding facts / principles / new products from a knowledge (Explorative)
- Testing the truth of the facts / principles / products from an existing knowledge (Verification)
- Develop facts / principles / products from an existing knowledge (Development)

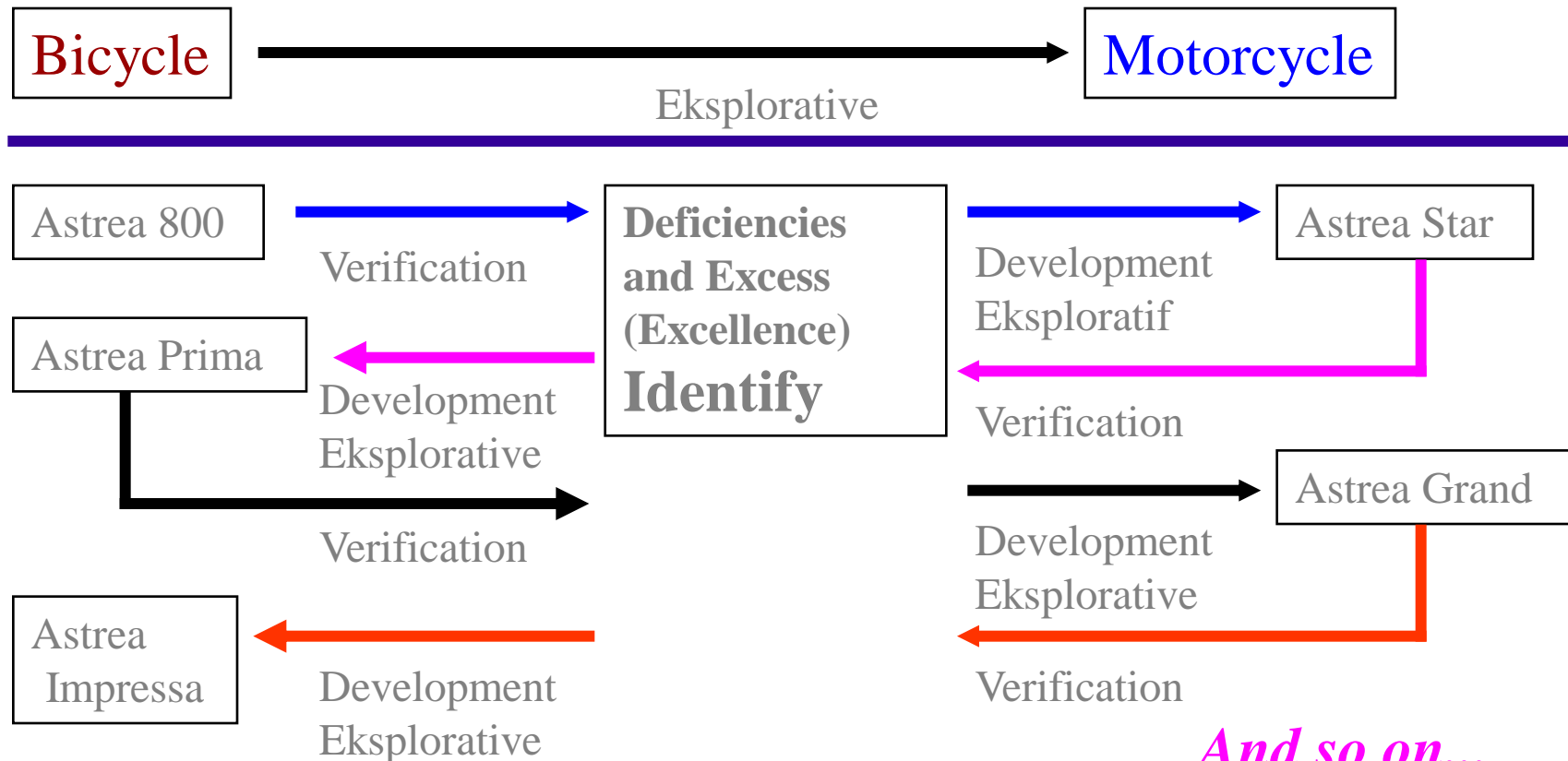
Research Life Cycle



- Research is a process that never stops

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Example



II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Various kinds of research:

❑ By Destination

1. Explorative Research
2. Verification Research
3. Development Research

❑ By Process

1. Studies Documentary
2. Experimental Research

❑ According to Conclusion

1. Descriptive Research
2. Inference Research

❑ In Place

1. Laboratory Research
2. Studies Library
3. Studies Courses

❑ According to Use

1. Pure Research
2. Applied Research

❑ According to Method Approach

1. Quantitative Research
2. Qualitative Research

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Wisdom Research in Higher Education:

- Development of Science, Technology and the Arts
(Science And Technology)
- Institutional Development / Organisation (Higher Education)
- Supporting Development

Lecturer : **Research is one of the activities in Tri Dharma University**

Students : **Research newbies are embodied in Scientific Paper (Thesis / Final Project)**

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Basic Research Needs (technical):

Scientific capabilities

Researchers have the ability in a particular field of science

Problems

Researchers have problems to be studied

Supporting Resources

Researchers have enough support resources:

Cost, Power, Time and Means / facilities

Research Methodology

Researchers were able to select / use appropriate research methodology

- Types and sources of data
- Sampling
- Methods and tools of data collection
- Methods of data analysis

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Ethics of Research (non-technical) :

In addition based on scientific principles (scientific method), the implementation of research should follow the ethics of research. Research ethics norms relating to:

- **Manners Norms**
Researchers observe conventions and habits in order in society
- **Legal Norms**
In case of violation of the researcher will be penalized
- **Moral Norms**
Researchers have faith and a good conscience and honest in research

→ Researchers must have a research ethics

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

A researcher criteria :

Competent

- Mastering and able to do research
- Field of science in areas of research

Objective

- Do not confuse opinion with fact alone

Honest

- Do not impose an element of subjectivity into the facts

Factual

- Works by the fact

Open

- Willing to accept feedback from others
- Willing to test the truth of the results of research by others

II - 10

SILABUS

INDEX

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

**Not all people
could conduct research ...**

why ?

II - 11

SILABUS

INDEX

II. BASICS OF RESEARCH

Any questions ... ?

TUGAS

1. What is the research methodology, and how the characteristics of a good research?
2. Explain the difference methods, methodologies, methodic and research methodologies, accompanied by examples!
3. Explain the benefits of the research methodology
4. Mention and describe the types of research based on the purpose, type of data required, and the expected level of conclusions!
5. Mention and explain the type of research is based on place / background and based on its use!
6. Mention and describe the types of research based on the approach used and studied science!
7. Describe the technical basics of what is needed for a researcher to be able to produce good research and quality!
8. Mention and explain the stages in scientific research!
9. What are the characteristics of good scientific research?