

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social Sciences and Law Sociology Undergraduate Study Program

Document Code

| UNES | | Sociology Undergraduate Study Program | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|---------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | SEMES | STEF | R LEARNI | NG PI | LAN | | | | | | |
| Courses | | (| CODE Course Fami | | -amily | umily | | Credit Weight | | | SEMESTER | Compilation Date | | |
| Introduction to Sociological Research Methodology | | | 6920103145 | | | | | | T=3 P= | P=0 ECTS=4.77 | | 2 | July 18, 2024 | |
| AUTHORIZATION | | : | SP Developer | | | | Course Cluster Coordinator | | | | Study Program Coordinator | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Dr. Agus Machfud Fauzi, M.Si. | | | |
| Learning model | Case Studies | Case Studies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program | PLO study pr | PLO study program that is charged to the course | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Learning | | Program Objectives (PO) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (PLO) | PLO-PO Matr | PLO-PO Matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | P.O | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PO Matrix at | the end | of each lea | rning stage (S | Sub-PO) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | P.0 | P.O Week | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 3 4 | 4 5 | 6 7 | 8 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 15 | 5 16 | |
| Short Course Descript | research, types | of socia | ıl research, c | haracteristics of | various t | asic concepts of s ypes of social res ch proposal using | earch and e | elements | of various | s types o | f social | n research pa research. Sti | radigms, social udents are able | |
| Referen | ces Main: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Koentji 3. Denzin 4. Azwar, 5. Ritzer, | Singarimbun, MasridanSofian Effendi (Penyunting). 2002. Metode Penelitian Survey. Jakarta: LP3ES Koentjaraningrat (Penyunting). 1985. Metode Penelitian Masyarakat . Jakarta: Gramedia Denzin, N.K. dan Y.S. Lincoln (eds.). 2009. Handbook of Qualitative Research . (Penerjemah: Dariyatno, dkk). Yogyakarta: PustakaBelajar Azwar, Saifudin. 2003. Reliabilitas dan Validitas. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar Ritzer, George. 2000. Sosiologi Ilmu Berparadigma Ganda. Terjemahan. Jakarta: Rajawali Press | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supporters: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support | ing Drs. Fransiscus | | | o, M.Si. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week- | Final abilities of each learning stage | | learning Evaluation | | | Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time] | | | | Learning materials [References | Assessment Weight (%) | | | |
| | (Sub-PO) | In | dicator | Criteria & | Form | Offline | (offline) | | Onlin | e (onlin | ie) | 1 | | |
| (1) | (2) | | (3) | (4) | | | (5) | | | (6) | | (7) | (8) | |
| 1 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | me res me 2.Ex typ | splain the eaning of search ethods splain the bes of search | Criteria: Able to unde the definition research me history of qu research, his quantitative research, retailtions. Al understand the objective level of nature of the object studied | n of ethods, alitative story of search esearch ble to types of sed on es and ralness | Behavioristic/Ex Approach 3 X 50 | pository/Le | cture | | | | | 0% | |

| 2 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | 1.Explain the meaning and differences between quantitative and qualitative research methods 2.Explain the research paradigm | Criteria: Able to explain the meaning of qualitative and quantitative methods, the differences between qualitative and quantitative research (axiomatic differences, research processes and research characteristics). Able to understand various competing research paradigms in sociological research | Behavioristic/Economic Approach/Lectures 3 X 50 | | O% |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|----|
| 3 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher on development and education issues | Explains the research process, variables and quantitative research paradigm | Criteria: Able to understand the quantitative research process Able to understand the research problem Able to understand the problem formulation Able to understand research variables Able to understand the quantitative research paradigm | Behavioristic/Economic Approach/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 4 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explaining the theoretical basis, framework of thinking and proposing hypotheses | Criteria: Able to understand the function of theory in research Able to understand the focus of the theory Able to understand the description of the theory Able to understand the framework of thinking Able to understand the research hypothesis | Behavioristic/Economic Approach/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 5 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain the population and sample creation | Criteria: Able to understand the meaning of population Able to understand the meaning of sample Able to understand sampling techniques Able to understand determining sample size Able to understand sample size and sample sample members | Behavioristics/Economics/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 6 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | 1.Explaining measurement scales and research instruments (making questionnaires) 2.Explain data collection techniques | Criteria: 1.Able to explain various measurement scales, research instruments, 2.Able to explain the validity and reliability of the instrument, 3.Able to explain instrument validity and reliability testing, | Behavioristics/Economics/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 7 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain data analysis | Criteria: Able to understand how to code data. Able to understand data processing. Able to understand the principles of data analysis | Behavioristics/Economics/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 8 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | UTS | | 3 × 50 | | 0% |
| 9 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain the qualitative research paradigm | | Behavioristics/Economics/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |

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| 10 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explaining problem formulation in qualitative research | | Constructivist/Cooperative Learning/Discussion 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 11 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain the stages of qualitative research | | Constructivist/Cooperative Learning/Discussion 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 12 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain research techniques | | Behavioristics/Economics/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 13 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explains data analysis and interpretation | | Behavioristics/Economics/Lectures 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 14 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain the criteria and techniques for checking data validity | | Behavioristic/Expository/Lecture 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 15 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | Explain research report writing techniques | | Behavioristic/Expository/Lecture 3 X 50 | | 0% |
| 16 | Apply sociological research methodology to become an analyst and researcher of development and education problems | UAS | Criteria: UAS | UAS 3 X 50 | | 0% |

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

| Eva | iuation Perd | entage Reca | ap: Case | Study |
|-----|--------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| No | Evaluation | Percentage | - | |
| | | 0% | | |

Notes

- 1. Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the
- 2. The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- 3. Program Objectives (PO) are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO) is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- 5. Indicators for assessing ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice,
- Porms of learning. Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminator equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Pred Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
 Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
 Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.

- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.