

## Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Education, Doctoral Study Program in Basic Education

Document Code

## SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE		-	Course Family				Credit Weight		SEM	IESTER	Co	mpilation			
Quantitative I	Research		8602203002	2							T=3	P=0	ECTS=7.	56	3	July	y 16, 2024
Methodology									0				-	0.00			
AUTHORIZAT	ION		SP Developer				Cours	e Clus	ster Co	oordin	ator	Stuc	Study Program Coordinator				
			Prof. Dr. Bud	di Jatmiko,	M.Pd.				Prof. D	r. Sur	yanti, I	M.Pd.		Р	rof. Dr. S	Suryant	i, M.Pd.
Learning model	Project Based L	earnin	Ig														
Program	PLO study pro	gram	that is chard	ed to the	cour	se											
Learning Outcomes	PLO-3	Devel	lop logical, cri rdance with we	itical, system ork compete	matic a	and cre standa	eative f rds in t	thinking he field	g in carry d concer	/ing oi ned	ut spe	cific we	ork in their	field of e	xpertise	and in	
(FLO)	PLO-5	Maste	ering the philo	sophy and	learni	ng met	hodolo	ogy of l	basic ed	ucatio	n to pr	oduce	learning ir	novation	s.		
	PLO-9	Able t conte	to develop a r extuality, to pro	esearch roa oduce nove	admap Ity.	with a	an inte	r, multi	and trar	nsdisci	iplinar	y appr	bach, whic	n accomr	nodates	comple	exity and
	Program Object	ctives	(PO)														
	PO - 1	Maste	ering the philo	sophical fo	undati	ons of	quanti	tative r	esearch	in the	scien	tific de	velopment	of basic	educatio	n	
PO - 2 Compile basic education quantitative research proposals correctly.																	
	PO - 3 Upholding human values in order to develop students' attitudes, skills and abilities (cognitive, affective a integrated manner					e and ps	sychom	otor) in an									
	PLO-PO Matrix	C															
			P.0	PLC	D-3		PLO	)-5	F	PLO-9							
			PO-1														
			PO-2														
			PO-3														
	PO Matrix at th	ne end	of each lear	rning stag	e (Su	b-PO	)										
		<u> </u>															
			P.0							V	Veek						
				1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 12	2 13	14	15	16
		PC	D-1														
		PC	D-2														
		PC	D-3														
Short Course Description	Study of the rese samples, resear proposals.	earch p ch inst	process and p truments, exp	aradigm of perimental 1	quant esear	itative ch, su	metho rvey r	ods, fra researc	mework h, data	of thir collec	nking, tion,	hypoth and di	neses and ata analys	research is and p	variable reparatic	s, popu on of d	lation and lissertation
References	Main :																
	<ol> <li>Creswell, W. J. (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approaches 4th edition. USA: SAGE Publication</li> <li>Creswell, J. W., &amp; Creswell, J. D. (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publication</li> <li>Branch, R. M. (2009). Instructional design: The ADDIE approach (Vol. 722). Springer Science &amp; Business Media.</li> <li>Jurnail Internasional Bereputasi</li> </ol>						ications. Dications.										
	Supporters:																
	1. 1. SChrie 2. 2. Fraen Hill. 3. 3. Leppin	stenser kel, J.F nk, J. (2	I n, L.B. 1997. E R. and Wallen 2019). Statistic	Experimenta I, N.E. 2003 cal method	al Met 3. How s for e	hodolo / to De xperim	ogy. (71 sign a nental i	th ed). nd Eva researc	Boston: aluate Re ch in edu	Allyn a esearc icatior	and Ba h in E and p	acon. ducati osycho	on (+ Stud logy. Char	ent Work n: Spring	book). B er.	oston:	Mac Graw
Supporting lecturer	Prof. Dr. Budi Ja Prof. Dr. Suryant	tmiko, I i, M.Pd	M.Pd. I.														

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Evaluation		Help Le Learning Student As [Estima	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)	
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline ( offline )	Online ( online )		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Understanding dissertation philosophy	Distinguish between thesis, thesis and dissertation	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Demonstration/modelling, discussion	Demonstration/modeling and discussion	Material: Difference between thesis, thesis and dissertation <b>Reference</b> : <i>Reputable</i> <i>International</i> <i>Journal</i>	2%
2	Finding and reviewing quality and up-to-date articles in reputable international journals	Analyzing articles in reputable international journals	Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance	Demonstrations and discussions	Demonstrations and discussions	Material: analysis of articles in reputable international journals References:	10%
3	Discovering the novelty of basic education doctoral research from the results of dissertation studies and articles in international journals	Analyzing the novelty of doctoral research through studying dissertations and articles in reputable international journals	Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment	Flip learning and Discussion	Flip learning and Discussion	Material: state of the art research References: Creswell, WJ (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approaches 4th edition. USA: SAGE Publications. Material: state of the art research Library: Reputable International Journal	5%
4	Develop problem formulation, framework of thinking, hypotheses, research variables correctly	<ul> <li>1.1. Determine the theory underlying the main research issue</li> <li>2.2. Describe the basic theory of research</li> <li>3.3. Describe the thinking framework and conceptual framework</li> <li>4.4. Formulate hypotheses and research variables</li> <li>5.5. formulate the problem</li> </ul>	Form of Assessment : Practice / Performance	Presentations, discussions and questions and answers	Presentations, discussions and questions and answers	Material: Review of the Literature, The Use of Theory, hypothesis, research variables <b>References:</b> <i>Creswell, JW</i> , & <i>Creswell, JW</i> , & <i>Creswell, JW</i> , (2017). <i>Research</i> <i>design:</i> <i>Qualitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>and mixed</i> <i>methods</i> <i>approaches.</i> <i>Sage</i> <i>publications.</i> Material: hypothesis, research variables <b>References:</b> <i>Creswell, WJ</i> (2014). <i>Research</i> <i>design:</i> <i>Qualitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitativ</i>	5%

5	Examining Research Methods Quantitative Research Designs for Basic Education Doctoral Dissertations that meet KKNI level 9	Analyze quantitative research designs	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Flip learning and Discussion	Flip learning and Discussion	Material: Quantitative Methods References: Creswell, WJ (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method approaches 4th edition. USA: SAGE Publications. Material: Quantitative Methods References: 1. SChristensen, LB 1997. Experimental Methodology. (7th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.	2%
6	Examining mixed research (qualitative and quantitative)	Examining mixed research (qualitative and quantitative)	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Flip learning, presentations and discussions	Flip learning, presentations and discussions	Material: Mixed Methods Procedures References: Creswell, WJ (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, quantitative, and mixed approaches 4th edition. USA: SAGE Publications. Material: Mixed Methods Procedures References: Creswell, JD (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods Procedures References: Creswell, JD (2017). Research design: Qualitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publications.	3%

9	8	7
Prepare chapter 1 of the introduction according to the dissertation topic	UTS	Reviewing research development (R&D) models
Prepare a preliminary draft of the dissertation proposal		Designing development research (R&D)
Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Portfolio Assessment	Form of Assessment : Test	Form of Assessment : Practice / Performance
Presentation and discussion	Write	Flip learning, presentations, discussions
Presentation and discussion	Write	Flip learning, presentations, discussions
Material: Introduction: Background of the problem, problem formulation, research objectives, benefits of research, and definitions of terms <b>References:</b> <i>Creswell, WJ</i> (2014). <i>Research</i> <i>design:</i> <i>Qualitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>and mixed</i> <i>method</i> <i>approaches</i> <i>4th edition.</i> <i>USA: SAGE</i> <i>Publications.</i> <b>Material:</b> Introduction: Background of the problem, formulation, research objectives, benefits of research, and definitions of terms <b>References:</b> <i>2. Fraenkel,</i> <i>JR and</i> <i>Wallen, NE</i> <i>2003. How to</i> <i>Design and</i> <i>Evaluate</i> <i>Research in</i> <i>Education</i> ( <i>Student</i> <i>Workbook).</i> <i>Bostor: Mac</i> <i>Graw Hill.</i>		Material: R&D Design References: Plomp, T. & Nieveen, N. (2013). Introduction to the collection of illustrative cases of educational design research. In T. Plomp, & N. Nieveen (Eds.), Educational design research – Part B: Illustrative cases (pp. V- XX). Enschede, the Netherlands: SLO. Material: R&D Design References: Branch, RM (2009). Instructional design: The ADDIE approach (Vol. 722). Springer Science & Business Media.
10%	5%	5%

10	Compile chapter 2 of the theoretical study of the dissertation proposal	Prepare a theoretical study of a dissertation proposal	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation and discussion	Presentation and discussion	Material: Theory studies and Writing Strategies and Ethical Considerations <b>References:</b> <i>Creswell, WJ</i> (2014). <i>Research</i> <i>design:</i> <i>Qualitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>quantitative,</i> <i>and mixed</i> <i>method</i> <i>approaches</i> <i>4th edition.</i> <i>USA:</i> SAGE <i>Publications.</i> Material: Theory studies	10%
						Ineory studies and Writing Strategies and Ethical Considerations <b>References:</b> Creswell, JW, & Creswell, JD (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publications.	
						Material: Theory studies and Writing Strategies and Ethical Considerations <b>References:</b> 2. Fraenkel, JR and Wallen, NE 2003. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education (Student Workbook). Boston: Mac Graw Hill.	

11	Compile chapter 3	Develop a		Presentation and	Presentation and	Material:	15%
	research methods	research design	Form of	discussion	discussion	Types of	1070
			Assessment			research and	
			Project Results			research	
			Assessment /			procedures References	
			Assessment			Creswell W/1	
			Assessment			(2014).	
						Research	
						design:	
						Qualitative,	
						quantitative,	
						method	
						approaches	
						4th edition.	
						USA: SAGE	
						Publications.	
						Material:	
						Types of	
						research and	
						research	
						procedures	
						References:	
						Nieveen. N	
						(2013).	
						Introduction to	
						the collection	
						or illustrative	
						educational	
						design	
						research. In T.	
						Plomp, & N.	
						(Eds.)	
						Educational	
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						cases (nn V-	
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						Enschede, the	
						Netherlands:	
						SLO.	
						Material	
						Types of	
						research and	
						research	
						procedures	
						Creswell 1M/	
						& Creswell, JD	
						(2017).	
						Research	
						design:	
						quantitative,	
						and mixed	
						methods	
						approaches.	
						Sage	
						Material:	
						Types of	
						research and	
						research	
						References:	
						2. Fraenkel,	
						JR and	
						Wallen, NE	
						2003. How to	
						Evaluate	
						Research in	
						Education	
						(Student	
						VVOTKDOOK). Boston: Mac	
						Graw Hill.	

12	Compile chapter 3 research methods: research instruments	<ol> <li>Determine the type of instrument</li> <li>Determine the validity and reliability of the instrument</li> </ol>	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation and discussion	Presentation and discussion	Material: Research instrument References: Creswell, JW, & Creswell, JW (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publications. Material: Validity and reliability of instruments References: 2. Fraenkel, JR and Wallen, NE 2003. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education (Student Workbook). Boston: Mac Graw Hill.	10%
13	Determine the population and sample correctly	<ol> <li>Distinguish between reference population, research population and sample</li> <li>Explain the randomization procedure</li> <li>Calculating the size of the research sample</li> </ol>	Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	Presentation and discussion	Presentation and discussion	Material: Population and sample References: 2. Fraenkel, JR and Wallen, NE 2003. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education (Student Workbook). Boston: Mac Graw Hill.	8%
14	Determine and apply data collection and data analysis techniques correctly.	<ol> <li>1.1. Explain data collection techniques through interviews, questionnaires and observations</li> <li>2.2. Determine appropriate data collection techniques for research</li> <li>3.3. Explain descriptive and statistical analysis</li> <li>4.4. Determine the appropriate data analysis for research</li> </ol>	Form of Assessment : Assessment of Project Results / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance	Presentation and discussion	Presentation and discussion	Material: Data collection and data analysis techniques References: Creswell, JW, & Creswell, JD (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quanitative, quanitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publications. Material: Data collection and data analysis techniques References: 2. Fraenkel, JR and Wallen, NE 2003. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education (Student Workbook). Boston: Mac Graw Hill.	3%

15	Applying parametric and non-parametric statistics to quantitative research proposals	<ol> <li>Determines the type of statistics for data analysis</li> <li>Determine statistical test requirements</li> </ol>	Form of Assessment : Practice / Performance	Presentation and discussion	Presentation and discussion	Material: Parametric and non- parametric statistics <b>References:</b> Creswell, JW, & Creswell, JD (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, quantitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publications. Material: Parametric and non- parametric statistics <b>References:</b> 2. Fraenkel, JR and Wallen, NE 2003. How to Design and Wallen, NE 2003. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education (Student Workbook). Boston: Mac Graw Hill.	2%
16			Form of Assessment : Test				5%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	7%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	54.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	10%
4.	Practice / Performance	18.5%
5.	Test	10%
		100%

Notes

- 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 learning process.
- obtained through the learning process. 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.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- 9. 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.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and subtopics.
- 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.