| | | Document Code |
|---|---|---|
|  | **Universitas Negeri Surabaya**<br>**Faculty of Economics and Business**<br>**Islamic Economics Undergraduate Study Program** | |

## SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

| Courses | CODE | Course Family | Credit Weight | | | SEMESTER | Compilation Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Research methodology** | 6020203036 | Compulsory Study Program Subjects | T=3 | P=0 | ECTS=4.77 | 4 | May 9, 2022 |

| AUTHORIZATION | SP Developer | Course Cluster Coordinator | Study Program Coordinator |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Fira Nurafini, S.EI., M.SEI. | Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI. | Dr. Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan, S.Pd., M.SEI. |

| Learning model | **Project Based Learning** |
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| Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) | **PLO study program that is charged to the course** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **PLO-5** | Mastering theoretical concepts in the fields of Islamic Economics, Islamic Business and Islamic Finance in general and specifically to solve problems procedurally in accordance with the scope of work. |
| | **PLO-7** | Able to design, implement and communicate research results by integrating the values and basic principles of Islamic Economics. |
| | **Program Objectives (PO)** | |
| | **PO - 1** | Able to work and be responsible well independently or in a group |
| | **PO - 2** | Able to master the theory of research methods and data analysis techniques to solve problems in the fields of Islamic economics, finance and business. |
| | **PO - 3** | Able to apply scientific principles in solving problems in the fields of Economics, Finance and Islamic Business through research design |
| | **PO - 4** | Able to design research and communicate results to produce alternative solutions to problems in the fields of Economics, Finance and Islamic Business. |
| | **PLO-PO Matrix** | |

| P.O | PLO-5 | PLO-7 |
|---|---|---|
| PO-1 | ✔ | |
| PO-2 | | |
| PO-3 | | ✔ |
| PO-4 | | ✔ |

**PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)**

| P.O | Week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| PO-1 | | | | | | | | ✔ | | | | | | | | ✔ |
| PO-2 | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | | | | | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ | | | | |
| PO-3 | | | | | ✔ | | | | | | | | ✔ | | | |
| PO-4 | | | | | | ✔ | ✔ | | | | | | | ✔ | ✔ | |

| Short Course Description | This course discusses how to organize quantitative research starting from identifying the type of research based on its characteristics; formulate a research problem formulation based on the gap between phenomena/facts and theory; formulate research hypotheses according to the theoretical framework, variables and conceptual models; identify sampling techniques that are appropriate to the problem, variables and population; identification of research variable measurements; identification of data collection techniques and data analysis techniques. Meanwhile, this course also discusses how to organize qualitative research by identifying qualitative research designs, identifying the use of case studies, identifying the process of analyzing qualitative research data, analyzing qualitative research data, and identifying tests of the validity of qualitative research data. Application of learning in the classroom through analysis of examples of national and international research articles and the practice of preparing quantitative and qualitative proposals. |
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| References | **Main :** |
|---|---|

1. Creswell, J.W., dan Creswell, J.D., 2023. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Sixth Edition. United Kingdom: SAGE Publications
2. Leon, F.M., Suryaputri, R.V., dan Purnamaningrum, T.K. 2023. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif: Manajemen, Keuangan, dan Akuntansi. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
3. Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat
4. Moleong, Lexy J. 2017. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Edisi Revisi. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
5. Cooper, D.R., dan Schindler, P.S. 2016. Metode Penelitian Bisnis. Jakarta: Salemba Empat
6. Sugiyono. 2017. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta

**Supporters:**

1. Dayanti, R., & Indrarini, R. (2019). Faktor Internal dan Faktor Eksternal yang mempengaruhi Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah. Jurnal Ekonomi Islam, 2(3), 163-182.
2. Canggih et al. 2022. Are Islamic Banks Still Sound Amidst Pandemic?. El Dinar: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan Syariah. Vol. 10. No. 2
3. Nurafini, Fira. 2022. Studi Perbandingan Tingkat Kesehatan Bank antara Bank Syariah dan Bank Konvensional di Indonesia selama Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam. Vol 8. No. 2
4. Nurafini et al. 2023. Macroeconomics Variable and Non-Performing MSMEs Financing: A Vector Autoregressive Analysis. International Journal of Communication, Humanities and Management.
5. Anwar et al. 2020. The Influence of Religiosity on Income and Prosperity: The Indonesian Context. Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews. Vol. 8 No. 2.
6. Pranata, R., dan Fahrullah, A. 2021. Fenomena Pernikahan Dini dan Tinjauannya Secara Ekonomi di Kecamatan Sepulu Kabupaten Bangkalan. Jurnal Ekonomika dan Bisnis Islam. Vol. 4 No. 2
7. Anwar et al. 2018. The Problems of Halal Certification for Food Industry in Indonesia. International Journal of Civil Engineering & Technology. Vol. 9. No. 8.
8. Fahmi et al. 2023. The Urgency of Halal Cosmetics (Halal Cleanliness) as One of The Sharia Tourism Travel Packs in Mojokerto. Indonesian Interdiciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IIJSE). Vol. 6. No. 2
9. Munir, MBB., dan Darmawan, R. 2023. Using Mahabussiness.ID to Empower Business Education: Balancing Zakat and Sedekah, Helping Indonesian Youth Entrepreneurs. International Journal of Communication, Humanities, and Management. Vol. 2 No. 4

| Supporting lecturer | Prof. Drs. Ec. Abdul Mongid, M.A., Ph.D. Ramdani, S.H.I., M.E. Dr. A'rasy Fahrullah, S.Sos., M.Si. Dr. Maryam Bte Badrul Munir, S.Pd, M.Si. Dr. Moh Farih Fahmi, S.Pd., M.Pd. Fira Nurafini, S.EI., M.SEI. |
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| Week- | Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO) | Evaluation | | Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [ Estimated time] | | Learning materials [ References ] | Assessment Weight (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Indicator | Criteria & Form | Offline ( offline ) | Online ( online ) | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Identify the characteristics of research according to research type | 1. Students are able to differentiate between scientific and non-scientific truths. 2. Students are able to describe the position of research in the development of science 3. Students are able to describe the elements in the definition of research. 4. Students are able to explain the differences between quantitative and qualitative research according to basic axioms, processes and characteristics 5. Students are able to assess the competencies needed to conduct quantitative and qualitative research. | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Scientific and non-scientific truth; The position of research in the development of science; Elements in the definition of research; Differences between quantitative and qualitative research; Competencies needed in quantitative and qualitative research **Bibliography:** *Creswell, JW, and Creswell, JD, 2023. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Sixth Edition. United Kingdom: SAGE Publications* | 5% |

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| **2** | Formulate a research problem formulation based on the gap between phenomena/facts and theory. | Students are able to identify problems and formulate research problems. | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Identification of problems and formulation of research problems<br>**References:** *Leon, FM, Suryaputri, RV, and Purnamaningrum, TK 2023. Quantitative Research Methods: Management, Finance and Accounting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.* | 5% |
| **3** | Formulate research hypotheses according to the theoretical framework, variables and conceptual models. | 1. Students are able to describe the differences in concepts, constructs and variables.<br>2. Students are able to describe the types of variables.<br>3. Students are able to carry out literature studies to develop conceptual framework models.<br>4. Students are able to formulate research hypotheses.<br>5. Students are able to formulate statistical hypotheses. | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Differences in the concept of constructs and variables; Types of variables; Literature study to develop a conceptual framework model; Research hypothesis; Statistical hypothesis.<br>**References:** *Leon, FM, Suryaputri, RV, and Purnamaningrum, TK 2023. Quantitative Research Methods: Management, Finance and Accounting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.* | 5% |
| **4** | 1. Identify sampling techniques that are appropriate to the problem, variables and population.<br>2. Identify the criteria for a good sample<br>3. Determine the number of samples | 1. Students are able to define the target population<br>2. Students are able to apply probability and non-probability sampling techniques<br>3. Students are able to assess sample quality criteria<br>4. Students are able to determine the appropriate sample size | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Target population; Sampling techniques; Sample quality criteria; Appropriate number of samples<br>**References:** *Leon, FM, Suryaputri, RV, and Purnamaningrum, TK 2023. Quantitative Research Methods: Management, Finance and Accounting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.* | 5% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5** | 1.Measuring research variables.<br>2.Identify data collection techniques.<br>3.Develop data collection instruments according to data needs.<br>4.Testing the validity and reliability of measurement data<br>5.Identify data analysis techniques that are in accordance with the conceptual model, hypothesis and level of numbers used to measure variables. | 1.Students are able to identify data needs.<br>2.Students are able to choose data collection techniques that suit the type of research<br>3.Students are able to prepare observation guidelines, interview guidelines, documentation and questionnaires<br>4.Students are able to identify the type of data/number level from the measurement results<br>5.Students understand and apply psychological scale measurement techniques in questionnaire instruments<br>6.Students are able to test the validity and reliability of research instruments<br>7.Students identify sources of measurement error<br>8.Students are able to choose appropriate statistical techniques | **Criteria:**<br>Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** :<br>Practice / Performance | Lectures and Group Discussions<br>3 X 50 | | **Material:** Identification of data needs: Data collection techniques; Observation guidelines; Interview guidelines, documentation and questionnaires; Data type; Scale measurement techniques; Data analysis techniques<br>**Library:** *Leon, FM, Suryaputri, RV, and Purnamaningrum, TK 2023. Quantitative Research Methods: Management, Finance and Accounting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.* | 5% |
| **6** | Prepare a quantitative research proposal | Students are able to prepare quantitative research proposals | **Criteria:**<br>Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** :<br>Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | Lectures and (Project Based Learning)<br>3 X 50 | | **Material:** Quantitative Research Proposal Project<br>**Bibliography:** *Leon, FM, Suryaputri, RV, and Purnamaningrum, TK 2023. Quantitative Research Methods: Management, Finance and Accounting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.* | 5% |
| **7** | Prepare a quantitative research proposal | Students are able to prepare quantitative research proposals | **Criteria:**<br>Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** :<br>Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | Lectures and (Project Based Learning)<br>3 X 50 | | **Material:** Quantitative Research Proposal Project<br>**Bibliography:** *Leon, FM, Suryaputri, RV, and Purnamaningrum, TK 2023. Quantitative Research Methods: Management, Finance and Accounting. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.* | 5% |

| | | | Criteria / Form of Assessment | | | Material / References | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Midterm exam | - | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | - 3 X 50 | | | 15% |
| 9 | Identify qualitative research designs. | Students are able to identify various types of qualitative research | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Types of qualitative research **References:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |
| 10 | Identify the uses of case studies. | 1. Students are able to differentiate case study research from other qualitative research 2. Students are able to identify case study research 3. Students are able to identify case study designs | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Case study research; Identify case study research; Identification of case study design **References:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |
| 11 | Identifying the process of qualitative research data analysis. | 1. Students are able to identify the Miles and Huberman model of qualitative data analysis 2. Students are able to identify case study research data analysis. 3. Students are able to reduce, describe and draw conclusions from qualitative research data | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Qualitative research data analysis process; Analysis of case study research data; Data reduction, description and drawing conclusions **Library:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |
| 12 | Analyzing qualitative research data | Students are able to identify the Miles and Huberman model of qualitative data analysis | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Data quality testing **References:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |
| 13 | Identifying tests of the validity of qualitative research data. | Students are able to identify credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability tests in qualitative research. | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance | Lectures and Group Discussions 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Credibility test; Transferability; Dependability; and Confirmability **Library:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |

| 14 | Prepare a qualitative research proposal | Students are able to differentiate qualitative research data quality tests from quantitative research. | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | Lectures and (Project Based Learning) 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Qualitative Research Proposal Project **References:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |
| 15 | Prepare a qualitative research proposal | Students are able to differentiate qualitative research data quality tests from quantitative research. | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | Lectures and (Project Based Learning) 3 X 50 | | **Material:** Qualitative Research Proposal Project **References:** *Wahyuni, Sari. 2019. Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice 3rd Edition. Jakarta: Salemba Empat* | 5% |
| 16 | UAS | | **Criteria:** Assessment rubric<br><br>**Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | 3 X 50 | | | 15% |

**Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning**

| No | Evaluation | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment | 50% |
| 2. | Portfolio Assessment | 20% |
| 3. | Practice / Performance | 30% |
| | | 100% |

**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 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** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities 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 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.