

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Education, Basic Education Masters Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN																				
Courses			CODE		C	Course Family		C	Credit Weight			SE	MESTER		ompila ate	tion				
Basic Education Research Methodology			8612203618					T=3 P=0 ECTS=		TS=6.7	2	2	Ju	ly 17, 2	2024					
AUTHORIZATION			SP Developer					Course Cluster Coordinator			inator		Study Program Coordinator							
											Ner	Neni Mariana, S.Pd., M.Sc., Ph.D.								
Learning model	Case Studies																			
Program Learning	PLO study prog	ram	tha	t is cha	arged t	the	cour	se												
Outcomes	Program Object	ives	(PC))																
(PLO)	PLO-PO Matrix																			
	P.O																			
	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																			
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		Ρ.	.0					Week												
				1 2	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	LO	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Short Course Description	This course discusses quantitative, qualitative, and mix-method research approaches with their various characteristics, types research, research designs, problems, hypotheses, variables and definitions, measurement, development research, classroo action research, evaluation studies, and research analysis. Lecture activities are directed at producing research proposals ar instruments						room													
References	Main :																			
	 Borg, W. & Gall, M. 2007. Education Research (An Introduction). New York: Longman. Bogdan, Robert C dan Biklen Knopp.1982. Qualitatif Research For Education: An Introduction To Theory and Methods Boston: Allyn & Bacon. Denzim N. & Lincoln, Y. 2009. Handbook of Qualitatif Research . Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. Ernest Stringer. 2006. Action Research: A Hand Book For Practitioners . London: SAGE Publication Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, 2011. Designing and conducting mixed methods research 2nd ed Los Angeles, LA Sage. Fraenkel, J. & Wallen, N. 2011. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education (Eight Edition) . Boston: McGrav Hill. Hopkins, David . 2003. A Teacher Guide To Classroom Research . Buckingham: Open University Press. Miles, Matthew B, dan Michel Huberman. 1992. Analisis Data Kualitatif. Penerjemah Cecep Rohendi. Jakarta: UI Press 9. Moleong, Lexi J. 2008. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Rosdakarya Sugiyono,2012 . Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kualitatif dan Kombinasi. Bandung: Alfabeta. Creswell, John F. 2010. Research Design-Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. Referensi Penelitian Pengembangan (Plomp & Nieven, Tiagharajan dkk, Dick-Carey, Kemp) 						, LA: Graw ress.													
	Supporters:																			
Supporting lecturer	Prof. Dr. Yatim Riyanto, M.Pd. Dr. Heru Subrata, M.Si. Prof. Dr. Mochamad Nursalim, M.Si. Prof. Dr. Suryanti, M.Pd. Dr. Hendratno, M.Hum. Prof. Dr. Budi Purwoko, S.Pd., M.Pd. Neni Mariana, S.Pd., M.Sc., Ph.D. Dr. Hitta Alfi Muhimmah, M.Pd.																			

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage	Evalu	ation	Learn Studen	p Learning, ing methods, t Assignments, imated time]	Learning materials	Assessment Weight (%)	
	(Sub-PO)	Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline(offline)	Online (online)	References	weight (%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Analyze the nature and examples of basic education research	 Describe the philosophical worldview in educational research Describe the paradigm background and general characteristics of quantitative, qualitative and mixed research 	Criteria: Attached	Presentations, discussions, workshops 3 X 50			0%	
2	Describe the research approach	 Describe the philosophical worldview in educational research Describe the paradigm background and general characteristics of quantitative, qualitative and mixed research 	Criteria: Attached	Presentation and discussion 3 X 50			0%	
3	Analyze theories relevant to the problem and formulate hypotheses	 Describe how to carry out theoretical analysis Describe plagiarism and propose techniques to prevent plagiarism Applying quotations, references, and writing bibliography Formulate a hypothesis 	Criteria: Attached	Presentations, discussions, workshops, assignments 3 X 50			0%	
4	Identify variables and formulate operational definitions of variables	1.Identifying research variables 2.Defining research variables operationally	Criteria: Attached	Presentations, discussions, workshops, assignments 3 X 50			0%	
5	Implement the research design	Describe and apply quantitative research designs	Criteria: Attached	Presentations, discussions, assignments 3 X 50			0%	
6	Implement the research design	Describe and apply quantitative research designs	Criteria: Attached	Presentations, discussions, assignments 3 X 50			0%	
7	Implement the research design	Describe and apply quantitative research designs	Criteria: Attached	Presentations, discussions, assignments 3 X 50			0%	
8	UTS	UTS	Criteria: -	UTS 3 X 50			0%	

9	Implement the research design	 Describe and apply quantitative research designs Describe and apply mixed research designs Describe and apply the development research design 	Criteria:	Presentations, discussions, workshops 3 X 50		0%
10	Implement the research design	 Describe and apply quantitative research designs Describe and apply mixed research designs Describe and apply the development research design 	Criteria:	Presentations, discussions, workshops 3 X 50		0%
11	Apply sampling rules	1.Describe the meaning of population and sample 2.Apply sampling rules	Criteria:	Presentations, discussions, assignments 3 X 50		0%
12	Determine data collection techniques and research instruments	Describe data collection techniques Determine relevant data collection techniques Describe data collection instruments Determine relevant data collection instruments	Criteria:	Presentations, discussions, assignments 3 X 50		0%
13	Perform data analysis and interpretation of results	 Describe descriptive analysis Describe inferential analysis Describe analysis in qualitative research Interpret analysis results 	Criteria:	Presentation and discussion, assignment 3 X 50		0%
14	Perform data analysis and interpretation of results	 Describe descriptive analysis Describe inferential analysis Describe analysis in qualitative research Interpret analysis results 	Criteria: -	Presentation and discussion, assignment 3 X 50		0%
15	Make basic education research proposals	Compiling Chapter I Compiling Chapter II Compiling Chapter III	Criteria:	Workshop 3 X 50		0%

16				0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

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.
- 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.
- 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.