LAPORAN PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN
KULIAH UMUM PRODI EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
TRIWULAN II BULAN JUNI

FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS
UNIVERSITAS WARMADEWA
DENPASAR
2024

LAPORAN KEGIATAN
KULIAH UMUM PRODI EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
TRIWULAN II BULAN APRIL

PENYUSUN	PEMERIKSA	PERSETUJUAN	PENGESAHAN
KETUA LAB	GKM	KAPRODI	DEKAN FEB
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NIK: 230 34 0475	NIK: 230 34 0550	NIK: 230 34 0064	NIP. 196307101992031003

LAPORAN KEGIATAN KULIAH UMUM

NAMA KEGIATAN	: KULIAH UMUM
MATA ANGGARAN	: B11.13.6.9.1.1
KRITERIA	: SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA
PROGRAM	: PELAKSANAAN KRITERIA SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA
AKTIVITAS	: PENINGKATAN KOMPETENSI TENAGA PENDIDIK DALAM TRI DHARMA
RENCANA AKSI	: MENGIKUTSERTAKAN DOSEN MENGIKUTI KEGIATAN ILMIAH
KELUARAN	: DOKUMEN KEIKUTSERTAAN DALAM KEGIATAN ILMIAH
HASIL	: PENGETAHUAN DAN WAWASAN DOSEN PRODI EP MENINGKAT.

1. PENDAHULUAN.

a. Latar Belakang.

Peningkatan kompetensi tenaga pendidik merupakan kunci utama dalam mencetak lulusan berkualitas. Salah satu kegiatan yang dapat meningkatkan kompetensi tenaga pendidik khususnya menambah wawasan dan pengetahuan adalah mengikuti seminar. Kegiatan mengikutsertakan dosen dalam seminar adalah salah satu indikator reflektif dari peningkatan kualitas SDM (kriteria 4 borang 9 kriteria). Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan dengan mengirim 3 orang dosen untuk mengikuti seminar.

b. Maksud danTujuan

1. Memberikan kesempatan bagi para dosen Prodi EP FEB Unwar untuk meningkatkan dan menambah pengetahuan serta wawasan mengenai perkembangan perekonomian baik lokal, nasional, maupun internasional.
2. Meningkatkan kualitas dosen (tenaga pendidik) dalam melaksanakan tri dharma

2. LAPORAN KEGIATAN

a. Tempat dan waktu

Kegiatan kuliah umum dilakukan di ruang lab FEB Unwar. Adapun kuliah umum yang dilaksanakan adalah memberikan pemahaman tentang cara membuat dan mempublikasi tulisan ilmiah kepada mahasiswa Prodi Ekonomi Pembangunan , sehingga mereka memiliki bekal untuk menulis skripsi sebagai tugas akhir mereka.

b. Peserta kegiatan

Kegiatan kuliah umum ini melibatkan 2 orang dosen Prodi Ekonomi Pembangunan sebagai narasumber.

c. Kesulitan dan Hambatan

Kegiatan ini tidak ada hambatan.

d. Hasil kegiatan

Dari kegiatan ini diperoleh bahwa peserta kuliah umum memperoleh tambahan ilmu serta wawasannya meningkat.

e. Simpulan dan Saran

Kegiatan ini memberikan tambahan wawasan bagi pesertanya sehingga perlu di lanjutkan.

3. PENGUKURAN INDIKATOR KINERJA

Kegiatan ini dapat diukur dengan diperolehnya sertifikat seminar sebagai tanda bukti keikutsertaan peserta yang ditugaskan.

4. LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN :

a. Surat tugas mengikuti seminar

b. Sertifikat Seminar

Denpasar, 30 Juni 2024
Universitas Warmadewa
Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis
Prodi Ekonomi Pembangunan
Ketua

Dr. Drs. I Ketut Darma, M.Si
NIK. 230 34 0064

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 73/UW-FEB/PD-10/EP/VI/2024

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, Ketua Prodi Ekonomi Pembangunan Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Warmadewa:

Nama : Dr. Drs. I Ketut Darma,M.Si
NIK : 230 34 0064
Jabatan : Kaprodi Ekonomi Pembangunan

Menugaskan serta memberi kepercayaan kepada dosen Prodi Ekonomi Pembangunan atas nama:

NO	NAMA	NIK
1	DR. Dewa Putu Yudi Pardita, SE, M.Si	230340475
2	I Gst. Ayu Athina Wulandari, SE, M.Si	230 34 0428

Untuk melaksanakan kegiatan kuliah umum pada Prodi Ekonomi PembangunanFakultasEkonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Warmadewa.

Demikian surat tugas ini dibuat untuk dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Denpasar, 1 Juni 2024
Universitas Warmadewa
Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis
Kaprodi Ekonomi Pembangunan

Dr. Drs. I Ketut Darma, M.Si
NIK. 230 34 0064

Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth:

1. Bapak Dekan FEB unwar sebagai laporan
2. Arsip

DAFTAR HADIR
LABORATORIUM PROGRAM STUDI EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
BIMBINGAN TEKNIS KARYA TULIS ILMIAH DAN ANALISIS DATA

No	NPM	Nama	Tanda Tangan	
1	202131121001	Ni Wayan Mita Diantari	1	
2	202131121002	I Made Verry Martin		2
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4	202131121004	Kadek Ayu Dila Anjani		4
5	202131121005	Winda Prameswari Apriadi	5	
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17	202131121018	I Made Vicky Darma Kusuma	17	
18	202131121019	Angelica Febbryana Loissa		18
19	202131121020	I Gede Leven Hendy Pratama	19	
20	202131121021	I Putu Wahyu Kesuma Yoga		20
21	202131121022	Andersitho Savio Liunome	21	
22	202131121024	Febronia Adolfin Paso		22
23	202131121025	Natasha Angelia	23	
24	202131121026	Hildegardis Ina Esi Koten		24

Denpasar, 6 Juli 2024

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No	NPM	Nama	Tanda Tangan	
1	202231121002	I Gede Made Indra Kusuma	1	
2	202231121003	I Gusti Agung Kencana Dewi		2
3	202231121004	NI MADE DWI PRADNYA PARAMITA	3	
4	202231121005	PUTRI DESIKA AYU		4
5	202231121007	I Made Abdi Nassa Jayantara	5	
6	202231121008	I Komang Dedi Ariawan		6
7	202231121009	Ni Putu Eka Putri Anggraeni	7	
8	202231121011	Ni Nyoman Ratih Cahya Iswari Setiawan		8
9	202231121012	I Kadek Darmawan	9	
10	202231121013	NI GUSTI AGUNG AYU WULAN ANANDA PRATIWI		10
11	202231121014	Egi Jiva Tanaya	11	
12	202231121015	I Gusti Agung Putu Bagus Abinaya Putra Pratama		12
13	202231121017	Erson Wonda	13	
14	202231121018	I Putu Sendy Wiranata		14
15	202231121019	I Made Dedi Pramana	15	

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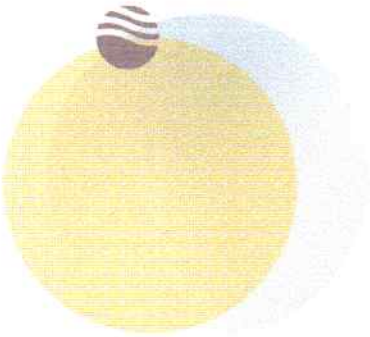


Research Design Overview

Dr. Dewa Putu Yudi Pardita, S.E., M.Si.

Agenda

- Introduction to Research Design
- Definition of Research Design
- Types of Research Designs
- Importance of Research Design
- Key Components of Research Design
- Qualitative vs Quantitative Research Designs
- Examples of Good Research Design
- Validity and Reliability in Research

Overview

Introduction to Research Design

Research design is the blueprint for conducting a study, outlining the procedures for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data. It is crucial because it provides a systematic plan to follow, ensuring that the research question is addressed accurately and efficiently. Good research design enhances the validity and reliability of results, guides researchers in selecting appropriate methods, and helps in minimizing biases. Ultimately, it sets the foundation for credible and reproducible findings that contribute to the body of scientific knowledge.

Overview

Definition of Research Design

What is Research Design?

- A strategic framework for conducting research.
- Guides data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
- Ensures research objectives are met systematically.

Key Definitions

- Creswell & Creswell (2018): Research design is a blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.
- Kerlinger & Lee (2000): Conceptual structure within which research is conducted, ensuring data relevance and accurate interpretation.
- Both emphasize the importance of a clear and structured approach.

Overview

Types of Research Designs

Experimental Design
Used to determine cause-effect relationships by manipulating independent variables and observing the effect on dependent variables. Often involves control groups.

Correlational Design
Examines the relationship between two or more variables without manipulating them. Cannot establish causation but shows the strength and direction of relationships.

Descriptive Design
Aims to describe characteristics of a phenomenon or population without assessing cause-effect relationships. Uses surveys, observations, and case studies.

Qualitative Design
Focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of participants. Uses methods like interviews, focus groups, and content analysis.

Quantitative Design
Involves the collection and analysis of numerical data to test hypotheses. Common methods include surveys, experiments, and secondary data analysis.

Mixed Methods Design
Combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to take advantage of the strengths of both. Provides a comprehensive view by integrating numerical data and detailed narratives.

Overview

Importance of Research Design

Ensuring Validity and Reliability

A well-structured research design ensures that the findings are both valid and reliable. Validity refers to the accuracy of the measurements, while reliability pertains to consistency over time.

Providing Clear Structure

Research design offers a clear blueprint for the entire research process, from data collection to analysis. This helps researchers stay focused and organized, ensuring that all necessary steps are systematically followed.

Facilitating Decision-Making

With a solid research design, researchers can make informed decisions about data collection methods, analytical tools, and interpretation procedures, thereby enhancing the quality of the research outcomes.

Reducing Bias

Carefully planned research design minimizes various biases such as selection bias and measurement bias, ensuring that the results are as objective and generalizable as possible.

Components

Key Components of Research Design

Research Questions

Core of the research design, questions should be clear, specific, and answerable through data collection and analysis.

Hypotheses

Testable statements about the relationship between variables, grounded in existing theory and literature.

Population and Sample

Define the target population and sampling methods to ensure representativeness and generalizability of findings.

Data Collection Methods

Detailed plan for gathering data, specifying instruments (e.g., surveys, interviews) and collection procedures.

Data Analysis Procedures

Outline of statistical techniques or qualitative methods to analyze data, ensuring they align with research questions.

Ethical Considerations

Address ethical issues, including participant consent, data confidentiality, and potential impacts on participants.

Comparison

Qualitative vs Quantitative Research Designs

Qualitative Research Designs

- Focus on understanding phenomena from participants' perspectives.
- Methods include in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis.
- Applications: exploring cultural practices, understanding patient experiences, studying classroom dynamics.

Quantitative Research Designs

- Emphasize measurement and analysis of numerical data.
- Methods include surveys, experiments, and secondary data analysis.
- Applications: testing medical treatments, measuring educational outcomes, analyzing economic trends.

Examples

Examples of Good Research Design

Experimental Psychology

Testing the effect of cognitive-behavioral therapy on anxiety with control and treatment groups.

Correlational Social Science

Analyzing the relationship between education level and income using large-scale surveys.

Descriptive Public Health

Surveying the prevalence of diabetes in adults within a specific region.

Validity and Reliability

Validity and Reliability in Research

Definition of Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument accurately measures what it is intended to measure. It ensures that the results are truthful and can be generalized to real-world scenarios.

Types of Validity

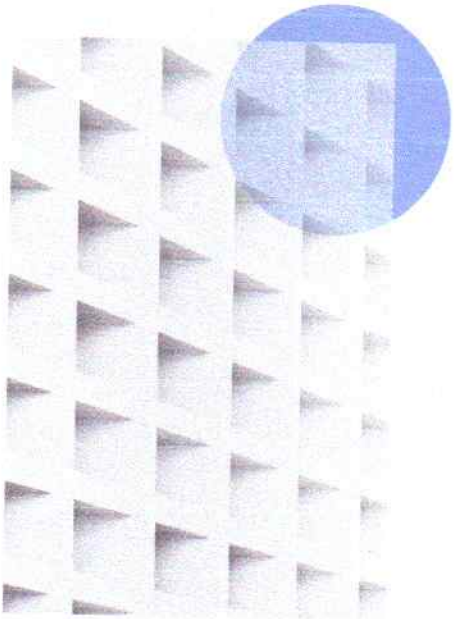
There are several types of validity: content validity (covering all aspects of the concept), construct validity (accurately measuring theoretical constructs), and criterion validity (correlating with an external criterion).

Reliability and Its Importance

Reliability denotes the consistency of an instrument in measuring a concept over time. High reliability means the instrument yields stable and consistent results, which is crucial for trustworthy and replicable research findings.

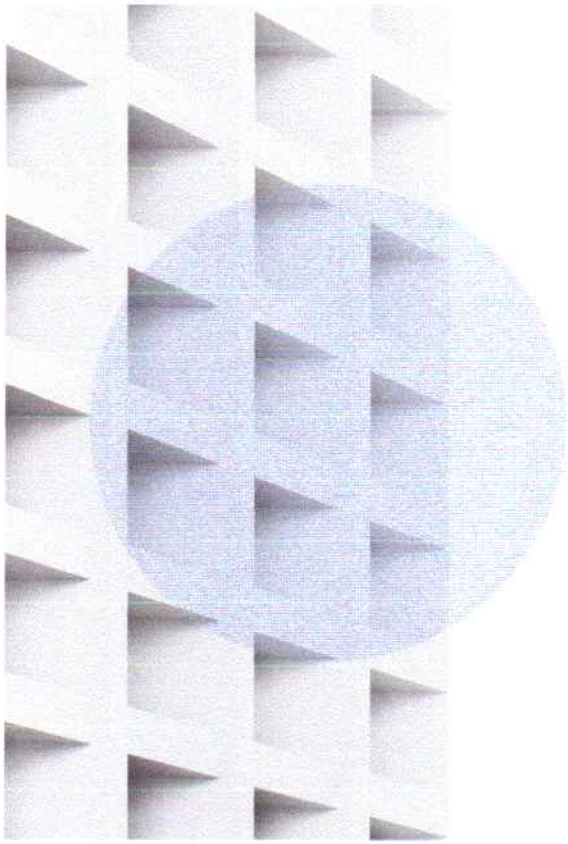
Formulating Research Problems

Dr. Dewa Putu Yudi Pardita, S.E., M.Si.



Agenda

- Understanding Research Problems
- Steps in Identifying Research Problems
- Formulating Research Problems
- Case Studies in Research Problem Identification
- Advanced Techniques in Identifying Problems
- Formulating Complex Research Problems
- Challenges in Formulating Research Questions
- Criteria for Good Research Questions



Introduction

Understanding Research Problems

A research problem is a specific issue, difficulty, contradiction, or gap in knowledge that a researcher aims to address through systematic investigation. It is crucial in scientific research as it sets the foundation and direction for the entire study. By clearly defining the research problem, researchers can develop focused research questions, choose appropriate methodologies, and ensure the relevance and significance of their study. A well-formulated research problem guides the study's objectives and hypotheses, ultimately determining the study's contribution to existing knowledge and its practical implications.

Methodology

Steps in Identifying Research Problems

Literature Review

Conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature to understand the current state of knowledge, identify gaps, and find areas that need further investigation.

Field Observations

Observe the phenomena of interest directly in its natural setting or through preliminary studies to gather initial data and insights.

Interviews and Discussions

Engage with experts, practitioners, and individuals affected by the problem to gain diverse perspectives and uncover issues not evident in literature.

Data Analysis

Analyze existing secondary data, such as government reports and industry statistics, to identify trends or patterns that highlight unexplored areas.

Formulation

Formulating Research Problems

Specifying the Problem

Clearly define the problem by identifying the specific aspects that need investigation. Consider the variables involved and their relationships to ensure the problem is precise and measurable.

Framing Research Questions

Develop clear, focused research questions that reflect the study's objectives. These questions should be specific, relevant, and capable of being addressed through the chosen research methods.

Significance of the Problem

Explain why the problem is important to study. Discuss its practical and theoretical implications, and how addressing it will contribute to existing knowledge and solve real-world issues.

Case Studies

Case Studies in Research Problem Identification

Milgram's Obedience Study

- Stanley Milgram identified the problem of obedience to authority.
- He observed individuals' behavior when ordered to harm others.
- Research question: To what extent will individuals obey authority against their morals?

Tuskegee Syphilis Study

- Identified the lack of knowledge on untreated syphilis in African-American men.
- Used longitudinal data to study disease progression.
- Research question: What is the natural progression of untreated syphilis in African-American men?

Techniques

Advanced Techniques in Identifying Problems

SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis helps researchers identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in existing literature and research context. It highlights underexplored areas with potential for significant contributions.

Delphi Method

The Delphi method gathers expert opinions through multiple survey rounds to reach a consensus on complex research problems. It's useful for technical fields with high uncertainty.

Meta-Analysis

Meta-analysis combines results from multiple studies to identify overall trends and gaps. It provides a comprehensive view of existing research and highlights areas needing further investigation.

Research

Formulating Complex Research Problems

Conceptual Frameworks

Conceptual frameworks provide a visual or verbal representation of the main variables & their relationships. They help clarify the problem by illustrating how different elements interact.

Diagram of variables
Explanatory notes
Identification of relationships

Flow Diagrams

Flow diagrams break down the research problem into sequential steps or stages. They show the process flow, making it easier to understand the structure & progression of the research problem.

Step-by-step flowchart
Process stages
Connections between steps

Theoretical Models

Theoretical models offer a structured way to understand & predict phenomena. They are based on existing theories & help frame the research problem within a broader theoretical context.

Theoretical model diagram
List of assumptions
Theoretical explanations

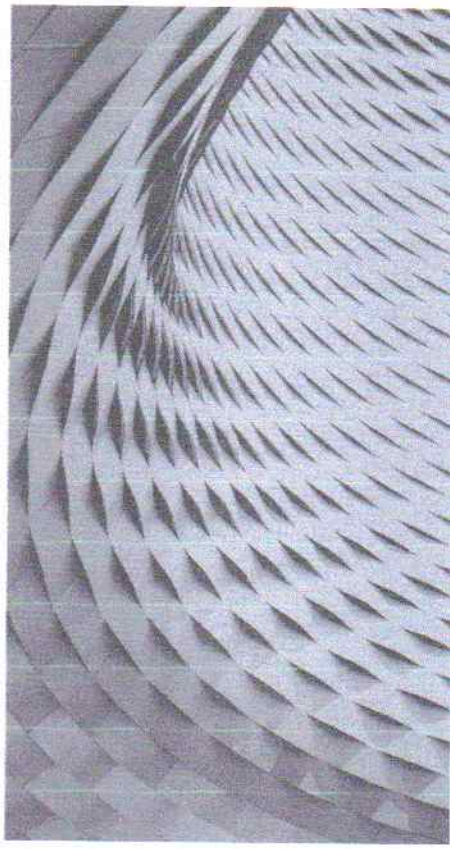
Iterative Refinement

Formulating complex research problems often requires iterative refinement. This involves continuously reviewing & adjusting the research problem as new insights & data are gathered.

Revised problem statements
Updated research questions
Documentation of changes

Challenges

Challenges in Formulating Research Questions



Ambiguity

Research questions that are too broad or vague can lead to confusion and unclear study outcomes. Precision in wording is crucial to avoid misinterpretation.

Resource Limitations

Limited access to data, time constraints, and financial restrictions can hinder the ability to formulate and address comprehensive research questions effectively.

Ethical Issues

Ethical considerations, especially when involving human subjects or sensitive data, can complicate the formulation of research questions and require careful navigation.

Lack of Focus

Without a clear focus, research questions can become overly broad, making it challenging to design a study that can provide meaningful and specific insights.

Guidelines

Criteria for Good Research Questions

Clarity

Research questions must be clear and precise, avoiding vague language to ensure that the focus and objectives are easily understood.

Relevance

They should be significant to the field of study, addressing a gap in existing knowledge or solving a pertinent problem.

Answerability

Questions need to be answerable through the chosen research methods, ensuring that sufficient data can be collected for analysis.

Realism

The scope of the research questions must be realistic, considering available resources, time, and researcher expertise.

Ethical Considerations

Ensure that the questions adhere to ethical standards, protecting participants' rights and maintaining research integrity.

Specificity

Questions should be specific enough to guide the research design and data collection, avoiding overly broad or general inquiries.

Fundamental Concepts of Research Methodology

Dr. Dewa Putu Yudi Pardita, S.E., M.Si.

Agenda

- Introduction to Research Methodology
- Definition of Research Methodology
- Definition of Research Methods
- Differences between Methodology and Methods
- Relevance in Scientific Research
- Qualitative vs Quantitative Research Methodologies
- Mixed Methods Approach
- Ethical Considerations in Research

Overview

Introduction to Research Methodology

- Research methodology encompasses the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It includes the concepts, theories, and principles that underpin the research process. Understanding both 'methodology' and 'methods' is crucial as methodology provides the overarching strategy and rationale of the research project, while methods are the specific techniques and tools used for data collection and analysis. This distinction ensures that research is conducted systematically, rigorously, and validly, leading to reliable and credible outcomes.

Concepts

Definition of Research Methodology

Understanding Research Methodology

- Research methodology refers to the overarching strategy and rationale of research. It includes the principles, procedures, and practices used to systematically collect and analyze data.
- According to Creswell and Creswell (2018), methodology encompasses theoretical frameworks that guide the selection and application of appropriate methods.
- Methodology provides a conceptual blueprint for the research process, helping researchers choose suitable techniques and tools for data collection and analysis.
- It involves understanding the logic behind using specific methods and includes philosophical underpinnings such as positivism or interpretivism.

Methods

Definition of Research Methods

Understanding Research Methods

- Research methods are specific techniques used for data collection and analysis.
- Unlike methodology, methods are practical tools applied during research.
- Examples include surveys, experiments, interviews, and observations.
- Quantitative methods analyze numerical data statistically.
- Qualitative methods explore descriptive data for thematic patterns.

Differences

Differences between Methodology and Methods

Research Methodology

- Framework guiding the overall research process
- Includes principles, procedures, and theoretical approaches
- Example: Choosing between qualitative or quantitative paradigms

Research Methods

- Specific techniques for data collection and analysis
- Practical tools used within the chosen methodology
- Example: Conducting surveys, interviews, or experiments

Importance

Relevance in Scientific Research

Choosing the right methodology and methods is crucial for the success of scientific research. The methodology provides a theoretical framework that guides the overall approach to the study, ensuring that the research is systematic, coherent, and aligned with the research objectives.

Methods, on the other hand, are the specific tools and techniques used for data collection and analysis. Selecting appropriate methods ensures that the data gathered is valid, reliable, and suitable for answering the research questions. A well-chosen methodology and methods enhance the credibility, replicability, and generalizability of the research findings, ultimately contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

Comparison

Qualitative vs Quantitative Research Methodologies

Qualitative Research

- Focuses on understanding phenomena from participants' perspectives
- Data collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis
- Suitable for exploring complex social processes and meanings
- Emphasizes rich, detailed descriptions and thematic analysis

Quantitative Research

- Focuses on measuring variables and testing hypotheses statistically
- Data collected through surveys, experiments, and secondary data analysis
- Suitable for identifying patterns, relationships, and generalizing findings
- Emphasizes numerical data, statistical analysis, and objectivity

Approach

Mixed Methods Approach

Definition

- The mixed methods approach combines qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to leverage the strengths of both. It provides a comprehensive understanding of research problems by integrating diverse data sources.

Benefits

- Mixed methods offer a more complete perspective, enhance the validity of findings through data triangulation, and address research questions more holistically. This approach is particularly useful when exploring complex phenomena.

Integration

- In mixed methods, qualitative data can be used to explain quantitative findings or vice versa. Creswell & Plano Clark (2017) highlight designs like the convergent, explanatory sequential, and exploratory sequential to effectively combine both methodologies.

Ethics

Ethical Considerations in Research

Informed Consent

Participants must be fully informed about the study's purpose, procedures, risks, and benefits to make a voluntary decision to participate.

Confidentiality

Researchers must ensure that participants' data is kept confidential and used only for the purposes outlined in the consent agreement.

Data Management

Proper procedures must be followed for collecting, storing, and analyzing data to maintain its integrity and protect participants' privacy.

Adherence to Guidelines

Researchers must follow ethical guidelines and regulations, such as The Belmont Report and The Declaration of Helsinki, to ensure the ethical conduct of research.