

Materi 5

Struktur Riset



Program Studi S1 Informatika
Fakultas Ilmu Komputer UPN “Veteran” Jawa Timur
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Typical structure of a research

Chapter/section	Description
Introduction	A precise explanation of what research is about, why it is important and interesting. The research questions or hypotheses should also be stated.
Literature review	A critical analysis of what other researchers have said on the subject and where your project fits in.
Methodology	An explanation of why you collect certain data, what data you collected, from where you collected them, when you collected them, how you collected them, and how you analyze them.
Results	A presentation of your research results.
Analysis & Discussion	An analysis of your results showing contribution to knowledge and pointing out any weaknesses/limitations.
References	A detailed, alphabetical list of the sources from which information has been obtained and which have been cited in the text.
Appendices	Detailed data referred to but not shown elsewhere.

Characteristics of good and poor research

Good project	Poor project
Good literature review	Poor/uncritical literature survey
Sound primary research	Poor/little primary research
Logical structure	Disorganized structure
Analytical	Descriptive
Theory integrated	Theory tacked on
Underpinned by conceptual framework	Little/no conceptual framework
Integration between methodology, literature, analysis, conclusions. Etc.	Little/no integration between elements

Approximate time allowances for main stages of research

Stage in research process	Approx. Time required (%)
Identifying research topic	15
Identifying research problem	10
Determining how to conduct research	10
Collecting research data	20
Analyzing and interpreting research data	20
Writing thesis	25
Total	100

Reasons for long completion times

- You may often overlook the importance of planning
 - The result is slow start and this is a very common reason for late completion
- Perfectionism
 - Never satisfied with the results and are always thinking of ways in which to improve them, even before they have written them up
 - The writing-up stage is always postponed
 - Students may find it hard to see whether improvement really is necessary and whether it is desirable to spend so much time on that stage of the research
- Student becomes distracted from the main research problem
 - Meeting the deadline is jeopardized
 - Data is over-analyzed or too much time spent on presentation of the results
 - There has been insufficient collation and analysis of the data (student does not realize the inadequacy until he/she begins to write up and has to break off to complete this earlier stage)

Organizing materials & keeping records

- It is important to realize that a large part of research is concerned with organizing materials
 - These may range from articles copied from journals, questionnaires returned, newspaper cuttings, transcripts of interviews or odd notes you have made
- Copies of articles and conference paper can be kept in a file alphabetically under the name of the author
 - No matter how many you collect, it is important that they are stored systematically so that you can easily find them
- Primary materials such as questionnaires, transcripts of interviews, etc., should be numbered and dated and then filed in numerical order
 - You may find it useful to draw up an index for each set of files
- Keeping records is a very important component in the management of your research
 - It is essential that you keep a record of every article and book you read that might be useful in your own research (i.e., a full reference)
 - The references for articles and books can be kept on a computer



Thank You!
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