Latar belakang, Perumusan masalah dan tujuan penelitian

Adi Utarini
Definisi Riset

• Penelitian merupakan penyelidikan sistematis yang bertujuan untuk memahami atau menyelesaikan masalah-masalah
Metode ilmiah

- Masalah didefinisikan dengan jelas
- Prosedur penelitian dirinci
- Desain seobjektif mungkin
- Analisis data memadai
- Kesimpulan dibatasi
Definisi Capstone Project

- A multifaceted assignment that services as a culminating academic and intellectual experience for students, typically during the final year or at the end of an academic program or learning-pathway experience. Source: education glossary-edglossary.org/capstone-project/

- A culminating experience “requires a student to synthesize and integrate knowledge acquired in coursework and other learning experiences and to apply theory and principles in a situation that approximates some aspect of professional practice.” Through the culminating experience the faculty determines whether the student has mastered the body of knowledge required of a master’s degree graduate (CEPH-Cuny School of Public Health)
# Thesis vs Capstone Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thesis</th>
<th>Thesis model Capstone project</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The <strong>thesis</strong> should answer a question which <strong>contributes</strong> to new knowledge and is generalizable beyond a single setting.</td>
<td>The <strong>capstone project</strong> may answer a question of <strong>practical importance</strong>, or develop, test, and evaluate an intervention, curriculum, or protocol for application within a particular agency or community setting.</td>
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### Thesis vs Capstone Project

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<td>• Development of a deliverable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Development and demonstration of an innovative process that addresses a current issue or problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It must add some “new knowledge” (originality)</td>
<td>• The report contains current thinking on the topic in the literature, design, implementation of the development and a critical evaluation of the results</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Accomplished through a determined study design</td>
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Thesis or Capstone? Similarities...

- Both capstone projects and theses should have a clear *statement of the problem* or issue to be addressed;
- *a literature review* which covers the important work related to the problem, with content clearly relating to the statement of problem;
- *a method to be applied*,
- *analysis of results*; and
- *statement of conclusions*. 
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Starting point

- Apa topik penelitiannya?

- Problem kesehatan masyarakat apa yang ingin dipecahkan?

- Apa yang ingin disumbangkan? Apa yang ingin dikembangkan?
Awal Proses Penelitian

**Thesis**
- Research starts with a question and
- Ends with an answer and/or
- A new question

**Capstone project**
- Project starts with a problem to be fixed and
- Ends with a problem solved and/or
- Detailed recommendations for action
Introduction (Bab I)

Thesis

• Statement of study question
• Description of what is known about question/literature review
• Importance of question and rationale for approach

Capstone Project

• Statement of problem to be solved
• Background about the problem and the description of other pertinent information
• Importance of problem and rationale for approach
Bentuk tesis S2 IKM dan Capstone

### Tesis
- Systematic Review atau Meta-analysis
- Research reports
- Evaluasi program
- Analisis kebijakan
- Penguasaan atau penciptaan metodologi
- Special projects
  - Quality improvement projects
  - Produksi bahan ajar
  - Rancang bangun fasilitas
  - Panduan penerapan UU

### Capstone
- Research proposal
- Research report
- Policy analysis and recommendation
- Literature review and policy analysis
- Program planning
- Program evaluation
- System review and method development
Bentuk tesis S2 IKM dan Capstone

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not allowed:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Literature review</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Research proposal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Compiled field reports</td>
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## Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thesis</th>
<th>Capstone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Proposal: 20-30 pages</td>
<td>• Proposal: 3-5 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thesis: 80-120 pages</td>
<td>• Thesis: Ranged from 25-40 pages, 40-60 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thesis: Chapter 1-5</td>
<td>• Thesis: Format adjusted to type of capstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 formats produced:</td>
<td>• 1 format produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Thesis</td>
<td>– Adjusted to journal publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Manuscript to be submitted; format depends on the journal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Thesis summary (English-uploaded to Portal, 1000-1500 words)</td>
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Examples of Titles

**Thesis**
- **Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh** pada pelaksanaan kebijakan strategi cost containment listrik dan air di Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Surabaya
- **Pengaruh** kualitas pelayanan kesehatan dan kepuasan pelanggan terhadap niat membeli ulang pada RSUD Serang
- Respon time penanganan sindroma koroner akut (SKA) di Instalasi Rawat Darurat RSUD Wonosari
- Persepsi pelanggan dalam pengembangan strategi brand positioning studi kasus di RSUD Badung Kabupaten Badung, Provinsi Bali
- Analisis biaya untuk pengambilan keputusan penyelenggaraan makanan di Instalasi Gizi Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

**Capstone**
- “When Displacement Ends: Using the framework of Durable Solutions to Identify Modifiable Risk Factors for Improved Outcomes after Displacement and Disaster” (Prize)
- Salt Iodization in Haiti: Challenges to Improving Salt Production Quality and Recommendations for Pursuing Iodization” (Prize)
- An Analysis of Direct Potable Water Reuse Acceptance in the United States: Obstacles and Opportunities”
- "How Did it Happen? Examining U.S. State Bans of Smoking in Cars with Children using Key Informant Interviews"
- Determinants of Women's Participation in a Cervical Cancer Screening Program in periurban area, India
# Potential for Publications?

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<tr>
<td>• Exceptional if it is published</td>
<td>• Likely to be published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Few national publications</td>
<td>• Give options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rare international publications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Attention paid more to the thesis (not manuscript nor thesis summary)</td>
<td></td>
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**Guidance:**

Students who write an article using data from a faculty member’s research sign a contract form stating the length of time expected (generally 12 months after the manuscript is approved) for submission of the article for publication as 1\textsuperscript{st} authors. After that time has expired, if the article has not been submitted or has been rejected, the faculty member can revise and submit as 1\textsuperscript{st} author and the student will become 2\textsuperscript{nd} author.
“It’s time we face reality, my friend. ... We’re not exactly rocket scientists.”
What is a Research Problem?

• Masalah penelitian dirumuskan dalam suatu kalimat interogratif mengenai hubungan antara 2 fakta (variabel) atau lebih (Kerlinger, 1973)
  – Contoh: komputer rusak, antrean panjang, biaya penelitian besar
  – Ada berapa variabel?
Kriteria untuk menetapkan prioritas masalah penelitian

- Relevansi
- Mencegah duplikasi
- Urgensi
- Akzeptabilitas

- Kelayakan
- Aplikabilitas
- Pertimbangan etik

Ref: (Varkevisser, Pathmanathan, Brownlee, 2003)
Problem analysis for rural transportation problem in Southern Plansilvania

Mengapa?
- Bad vehicles
- Reckless drivers
- Bad roads

Situasi
- Frequent bus accidents

Dampak
- Late arrival at the market
- Passengers injury/death
- Farmers' products not sold
- Productivity loss
- Catastrophic expenditure
- Poverty

Slide: YM
Langkah Mempertajam Permasalahan

(Kumar, 1996)
Pernyataan Tujuan

• Apa hasil akhir yang ingin dicapai dari penelitian ini?
• Aspek dan faktor yang diteliti
• Menggunakan kata kerja spesifik:
  – Mendeskripsikan...
  – Menjelaskan...
  – Mengeksplorasi...
  – Mengidentifikasi...
  – Menguji hipotesis...
  – Mengembangkan...
  – Mengevaluasi...
  – Mengukur dll
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Diskusikan:

• Apa topik penelitiannya?

• Problem apa yang ingin dipecahkan?

• Apa yang dapat diperbaiki?

• Keputusan apa yang harus dibuat?
Mencegah Plagiarisme

Adi Utarini
Perjalanan panjang telah dimulai:
Bismillah...
‘Many people say that it is the intellect which makes a great scientist. They are wrong: it is character’

Albert Einstein
“A naturalist’s life would be a happy one if he had only to observe and never to write”

*Charles Darwin*
Definisi research misconduct
(Office of Research Integrity, US DHHS)

• Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in:
  – proposing,
  – performing, or
  – reviewing research, or
  – in reporting research results.

• Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.
Jenis Academic Misconduct

Plagiarisme

Kecurangan

Kolusi

Falsifikasi/fabrikasi

Deceit

In a time of universal deceit telling the truth is a revolutionary act
Definisi Plagiarisme

- **Taking over** the ideas, methods, or written words of another, **without** acknowledgment and with the intention that they be taken as the work of the deceiver (American Association of University Professors; 1989, cited from Roig M)

- **Appropriating** an idea (e.g., explanation, a theory, a conclusion, a hypothesis, a metaphor) in whole or in part, or with superficial modifications **without** giving credit to its originator
The World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) defines plagiarism as:

• "the use of others' published and unpublished ideas or words (or other intellectual property) without attribution or permission, and presenting them as new and original rather than derived from an existing source."
Definitions of Plagiarism

To ‘**plagiarize**’ means

- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.
Plagiarisme..

"Really? Someone told me it's not plagiarism if they're dead."

If you cut and paste it from the web, he'll say you plagiarized.

I didn't cut and paste it. I printed it and then typed it in. Is that plagiarism? I mean, I typed it.
WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

Deliberate Plagiarism

• Rewriting from books or articles
• Copying & pasting from web pages and online sources to create a *patchwork* writing
• Buying, downloading, or borrowing a paper

Accidental Plagiarism

• Not knowing when & how to cite
• Not knowing how to paraphrase or summarize
• Not knowing what “common knowledge” is
• Recycling an old paper
Perhatian terhadap Misconduct and Plagiarisme

Figure 1. Number of articles published per year containing the words “Misconduct” or “Plagiarism” and are indexed in the PubMed database. The total number of publications is 8,344 articles, but the chart only represents the interval between 1970 and 2013.

Chamon W, 2013, Editorial
Surveyed 4,298 researchers, 2,212 responded (51%), primarily biomedical

- 8.7% observed or had direct evidence of misconduct over the previous 3 years
- 60% fabrication or falsification
- 36% plagiarism
- 37% were not reported

Rank of those suspected

- Professor or senior scientist: 22%
- Associate professor 14%
- Assistant professor 17%
- Graduate student 14%

(Guterman, 2006 – Chronicle of Higher Education)
Types of RM Reported

- **Type of Suspected Misconduct**
  - 35% Plagiarism
  - 61% Fabrication or falsification

- **Was the Misconduct Reported?**
  - 4% Other
  - 26% Yes, reported by survey respondent
  - 34% No, not reported
  - 35% Yes, reported by someone else

*According to a 2008 Gallup poll sent to 2,296 researchers receiving NIH grants*

Who commits Research Misconduct?

Why Does It Occur?

- Poor supervision
- Too much work
- Lack of time
- Lack of training
- Lack of interest

- Incentives
- Fame and fortune
- Prove a held theory
- Cut corners
Permendiknas 17 tahun 2010: Sangsi

- Teguran
- Peringatan tertulis
- Penundaan pemberian sebagian hak mahasiswa
- Pembatalan nilai mata kuliah
- Pemberhentian dengan hormat dari status sbg mahasiswa
- Pemberhentian tidak dengan hormat
- Pembatalan ijazah bila mhs telah lulus
Tanggungjawab Peneliti

• Mencegah research misconduct
• Menjamin integritas penelitian
• Melaporkan research misconduct
• Melaporkan yang bersikap menentang terhadap pelaporan research misconduct
Contoh Plagiarisme

• **Original text:** “Minor league baseball historically is as American as drive-in movies and Fourth of July parades. It is still small-town U.S.A., in feel if not in fact” (Rielly 206).

• **Plagiarized version:** Baseball’s minor leagues are historically as American as drive-in movies and Fourth of July parades seen in small-town USA.

One of the most important issues that remain controversial is whether 6 months of treatment with regiments that include rifampin can effectively and safely treat HIV-related tuberculosis (El-Sadr et al., 2001)
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There remains debate as to where HIV-related tuberculosis can be treated with short course regimens that include rifampicin (El-Sadr et al., 2001).
Contoh plagiarisme:

Original text

• One of the most important issues that remain controversial is whether 6 months of treatment with regimens that include rifampicin can effectively and safety treat HIV-related tuberculosis (El-Sadr et al., 2001)

Parafrase

• One of the most important issues that remain controversial is whether 6 months of treatment with regimens that include rifampicin can effectively treat HIV-related TB
27 Guidelines

- Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing (Roig M)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G 1</strong></td>
<td>Penulis yang etis selalu menyebutkan kontribusi penulis lain dan sumber ide-idenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G 16</strong></td>
<td>Penulis harus berusaha keras untuk memperoleh [membaca langsung] actual published paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G 23</strong></td>
<td>Penetapan tim penulis dibahas sebelum melakukan kolaborasi riset dan mengacu pada panduan misalnya ICMJE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G 26</strong></td>
<td>Ghost author tidak etis, tidak dapat diterima</td>
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Revisi, revisi dan revisi...
Ide brilian vs Ketekunan?