

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN DALAM PENULISAN ILMIAH

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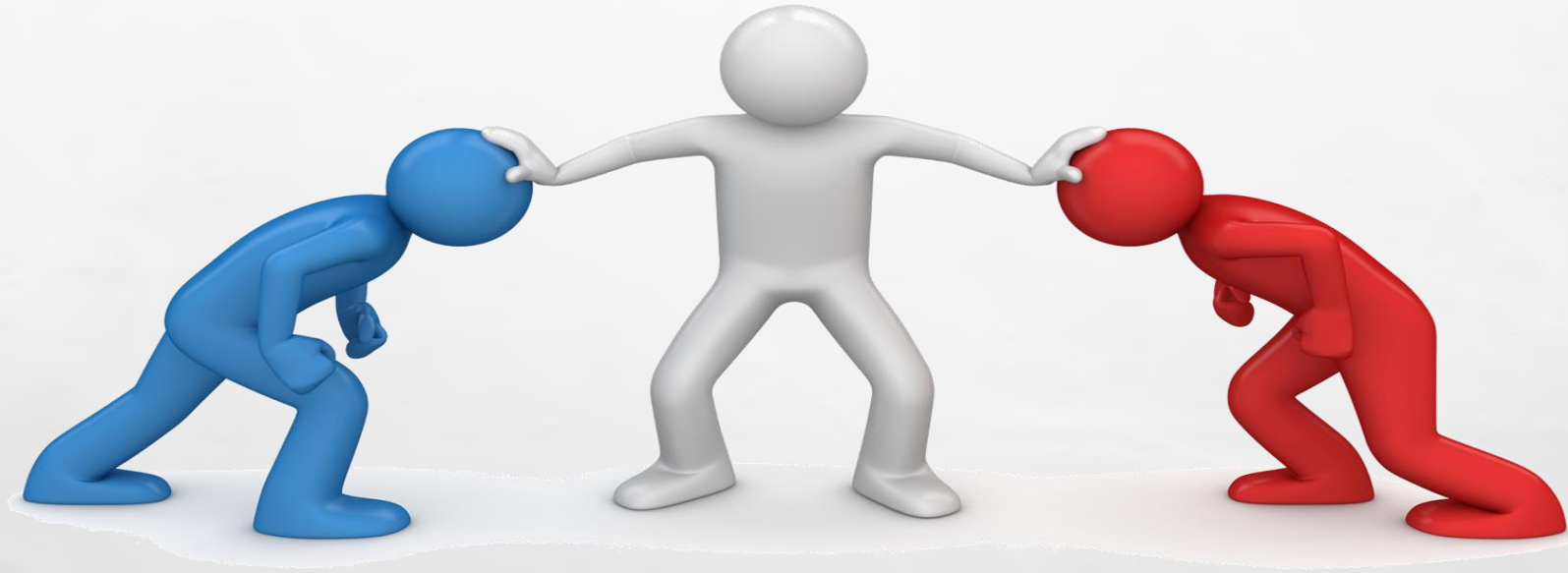


UNIVERSITAS TADULAKO, 20 AGUSTUS 2018

UNTUK SIAPA
UNTUK APA



M E T O D O L O G I
P E N E L I T I A N



P E N E L I T I A N
M E T O D O L O G I

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

- **METHOD**
- **LOGOS**

ILMU TENTANG CARA MEMECAHKAN MASALAH







METODE PENELITIAN

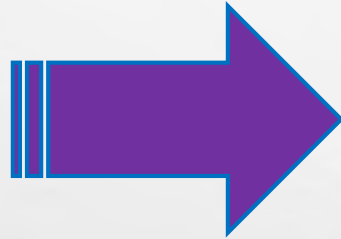
**MERUPAKAN CARA ATAU
PROSEDUR**

 **MERUPAKAN KEGIATAN ILMIAH UNTUK MEMAHAMI
OBJEK PENELITIAN**

 **MERUPAKAN KEGIATAN UNTUK Mencari Jawaban
Secara Ilmiah**

 **MENEMUKAN OBJEK PENELITIAN YANG TEPAT**

**Cara berpikir
secara
keilmuan**



Rasional

Sistematis

Empiris

RASIONAL

😊 **MASUK AKAL**

😊 **TERJANGKAU NALAR MANUSIA**

SISTEMATIS



PROSEDURAL



LOGIS

EMPIRIS



TERAMATI OLEH INDERA MANUSIA



DAPAT DIBUKTIKAN

RAGAM PENELITIAN

- **BERDASARKAN BIDANGNYA: PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN, PENELITIAN SEJARAH, PENELITIAN BAHASA, PENELITIAN ILMU TEKNIK, PENELITIAN BIOLOGI, EKONOMI, DSB**
- **BERDASARKAN TEMPATNYA: PENELITIAN LABORATORIUM, PENELITIAN PERPUSTAKAAN, PENELITIAN KANCAH.**
- **BERDASARKAN PEMAKAIANNYA: PENELITIAN MURNI (PURE RESEARCH) DAN PENELITIAN TERPAKAI (APPLIED RESEARCH)**
- **BERDASARKAN TUJUAN UMUMNYA: PENELITIAN EKSPLOLATIF, PENELITIAN DEVOLPMENTAL, DAN PENELITIAN VERIRIKATIF**
- **BERDASARKAN TARAFNYA: PENELITIAN DESKRIPTIF DAN PENELITIAN INFERENSIAL**
- **BERDASARKAN PENDEKATANNYA (APPROACH): PENELITIAN LONGITUDINAL DAN PENELITIAN CROSS-SECTIONAL**

SUMBER: HADI, SUTRISNO (1987)

PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN

- **METODE KUANTITATIF**
- **METODE KUALITATIF**
- **METODE GABUNGAN**

PENDEKATAN KUANTITATIF

POST-POSITIVISME

- **SEBAB AKIBAT**
- **PEREDUKSIAN KEPADA VARIABEL**
- **MUNCUL HIPOTESIS DAN PERTANYAAN SPESIFIK**
- **MENGGUNAKAN PENGUKURAN DAN OBSERVASI**
- **PENGUJIAN TEORI (VERIFIKASI TEORI)**

PENDEKATAN KUALITATIF

KONSTRUKTIVISME

- **MERUJUK PENGALAMAN INDIVIDU**
- **PENGAMATAN ADVOKASI (ISU PEMBERDAYAAN, POLIITIS)**
- **PENGAMATAN FENOMENA**

PENDEKATAN GABUNGAN

PRAGMATISME

- **FOKUS PADA EFEK TINDAKAN**
- **PLURALISTIK**
- **FOKUS PADA PERMASALAHAN**

POPULASI





Rumus Slovin

$$n = N / 1 + N(d^2)$$



TEKNIK SAMPLING

PROBABILITAS SAMPLING

- # **SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING**
- # **STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING**
- # **SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING**
- # **CLUSTER SAMPLING**

NON PROBABILITY

- ▶ **POPULASI BERSTRATA**
- ▶ **POPULASI AREA**
- ▶ **POPULASI CLUSTER**

PROPOSIONAL SAMPLING

- ✓ **PURPOSIVE SAMPLING**
- ✓ **QUATO SAMPLING**
- ✓ **INCIDENTAL SAMPLING**
- ✓ **DOUBLE SAMPLING**
- ✓ **MULTIFARIOUS SAMPLING**



UNTUK APA

- **PENULISAN ILMIAH (SKRIPSI, TESIS, DISERTASI)**
- **MAKALAH, LAPORAN HASIL PENELITIAN**

ARTIKEL

- **ARTIKEL JURNAL (UNTUK DI PUBLIS BERBASIS PENELITIAN)**
- **MAKALAH (TUGAS MK DAN PUBLIS)**

THE EFFECT OF SELF ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND FRAUD DETECTION POSSIBILITY TOWARD TAX EVASION BEHAVIOR

Ni Made Suwitri Parwati, Femilia Zahra

Department Accounting, Faculty Economics, Universitas Tadulako, Palu, Indonesia

- **JUDUL MAX 15 KATA**
- **IDENTITAS PENULIS**

ARTIKEL ILMIAH

Environmental Responsibility of Indonesia University Students to Consume Products

Abdul Kahar¹, Rahayu Indriasari¹ and Jurana¹

¹*Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, Tadulako University, Jl. Soekarno Hatta Km. 9 Palu, Central Sulawesi.*

Analisis Of Competencies of Accounting Department Graduates Based On Stakeholder Perspective In Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia
(Ridwan, 2018)

● **ABSTRACT**

● **KATA KUNCI**

Does E-Procurement Solve Indonesia Local Government Budgetary Slack Throught It Adaptive Culture?
(Femilia Zahra, Abdul Rohman, Anis Chariri, Fikry Karim 2018)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the competencies expected of graduates of department of accounting from the perspective of stakeholders in the province of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The number of samples was set at 300. The data analysis method used is descriptive analysis and test an average difference of two paired samples. The results showed that there are still gaps between the competence of the resulting accounting graduate from accounting education institutions with the competencies required by the users or stakeholders. The results of this study show that the competence of graduates produced by the accounting department of accounting education institutions is still low compared to the competencies required by the stakeholders, especially in terms of the technical ability. On these conclusions, it is advisable in future studies to learn about the factors that can influence and improve the competence of accounting graduates, to reduce the gap and simultaneously produce accounting graduates in accordance with the needs of stakeholders.

Key words: competence, graduates department of accounting, stakeholders, Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analysis the effect of e-procurement capability to budgetary slack in Indonesia local government. It also analyze the moderation effect of IT adaptive culture in e-procurement capability to budgetary relationship. Questionnaires was delivered to a sample of e-procurement service unit (ULP) through electronic mail. ULP is the service unit for Indonesia government procurement implementation. Research finding shows that e-procurement is negatively associated with budgetary slack which was $-0,19$ ($p < 0,01$). Another finding also indicates that for the high adaptive culture, the budgetary slack is negatively associated with e-procurement. It means that there is an interaction between IT adaptive culture and e-Procurement that affects budgetary slack. For users with high IT adaptive culture, increasing e-procurement capability will decrease budgetary slack.

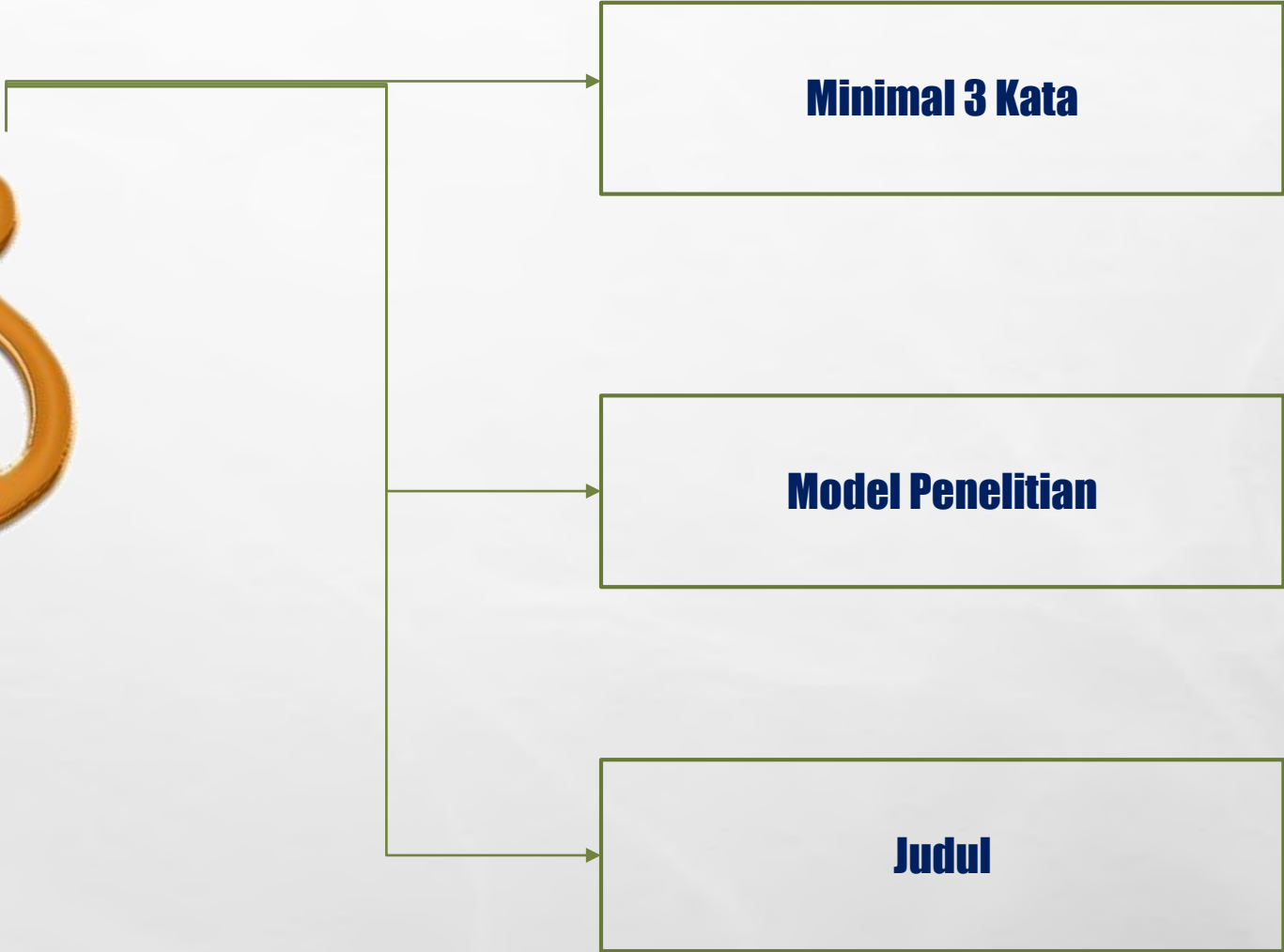
Key words: Budgetary slack, e-Procurement, adaptive culture, Local Government.

ABSTRAK

Pokok Masalah (riset gap)
Tujuan Penelitian
Metode Penelitian
Sumber Data
Variabel
Alat uji
Hasil penelitian
Simpulan

**100
KATA**

**200
KATA**



MANUSCRIPT ARTIKEL/PAPER

- **PENDAHULUAN**
- **LITERATUR REVIEW DAN HIPOTESIS**
- **HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**
- **KESIMPULAN**
- **REFERENCES**

- **PENDAHULUAN**
- **PEMBAHASAN**
- **KESIMPULAN**
- **REFERENCES**

ARTIKEL NON ILMIAH

- **ARTIKEL PRAKTIS (PETUNJUK MENGGUNAKAN, MEMBUAT KUE ATAU MINUMAN)**
- **ARTIKEL RINGAN (DIKEMAS DALAM BAHASA YANG RINGAN: INFORMASI ATAU HIBURAN)**
- **ARTIKEL OPINI (MENGUPAS ATAU MENGULAS SUATU ISU TERKINI)**

RUMUS MENULIS

- WHAT (APA YANG TERJADI)
- WHEN (KAPAN TERJADI)
- WHERE (DIMANA TERJADI)
- WHY (MENGAPA TERJADI)
- WAY (CARA/JALANNYA PERISTIWA)
- HOW (BAGAIMANA PERISTIWA ITU TERJADI)

6 W + 1 H

Sumber : Andriyansah, 2014

dEMiKiAN

Dan

Terlma kASih