

Characteristics of Quality Research

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ABSTRACT

Research is not a strange thing anymore for students who are taking the final semester, where one of the requirements for them to graduate is to complete a final project in the form of a research, as well as lecturers in the tridharma of higher education besides teaching is research, so this research has become a habit. However, many of the research results are not qualified, they only fulfill an obligation, so the purpose of this research is how to make quality research so that it is useful for many people. The method used in this study is a qualitative method using a literature study approach where the authors collect data, study, and analyze the literature published by books, journals, and magazine articles so as to obtain accurate and in-depth data about the characteristics of quality research. The results of this research are the characteristics of quality research, first of all, the problem must be clear and it really becomes a problem and needs an immediate solution or solution and Focus so that in collecting data it is true that the data can later be used in solving the problems that we examine, with The formulation of the problem and research objectives are correct and clear, so that the researcher will be more focused, efficient and effective. Second, the research objectives are related to things that are expected to be achieved through conducting research or presenting the results to be achieved after the research is completed. by kar Therefore, the formulation of research objectives must be consistent with the formulation of the problem and must reflect the research process. Third, it must be careful, so that later the research is truly valid according to the data and facts in the field. Fourth, the report is complete and systematic. In making the report, it must be complete with supporting data, namely: both primary data and secondary data, supporting theories must be clearly stated, and reports must be systematically arranged from the beginning to the end of the fifth must be precise in analyzing the data and the tools used must be in accordance with the data we will analyze the six conclusions and Suggestions must come from sources, namely the data we find in the field, not from personal opinions. The seven researchers must have integrity, namely a combination of all points one to six so as to produce quality research.

Keyword : characteristics, research, quality

INTRODUCTION

Writing a paper or scientific work is not a new thing among students and lecturers where all students when going through lectures have started to make a paper that was given an assignment by their lecturers, and when students take final studies they are required to write scientific papers. who knows theses for undergraduate students, theses for masters students and dissertations for doctoral students and is a requirement for a graduation if the student cannot complete his scientific paper even though the student in question has completed all the courses but still cannot graduate and get a bachelor's degree. The final project (thesis) is one of the responsibilities and final assignments of students to earn a bachelor's degree. To complete this task, it takes the ability to take the initiative in self-direction which is known as Self-directed learning (Akbar and Anggraeni 2017). Likewise with a lecturer and lecturer, they are obliged to make a scientific paper or scientific article every semester because all of them have listed a lecturer's obligation, namely the Tridharma of Higher Education, in addition to education there is research and service, the three dharmas are interrelated, including the first dharma (education: theoretical) and second (research: innovation) must concretely support the third dharma (devotion: transformation). In carrying out research there is an important mission, namely for the benefit of society. This means that society remains the focus, especially in social research. So, the results and research findings must have feedback to the community. This research must be followed up with appropriate community service for the benefit of the community (Hidayat and Sobri 2021). So, as lecturers, we are obliged to conduct research, both individually and in groups, both among fellow lecturers or involving students.

However, where writing scientific papers is a routine and an obligation, many students and lecturers in writing their papers do not meet the criteria, so that many of their scientific papers are not of high quality. Quality research begins with making detailed, clear, protocols. and complete (Widiasih et al. 2020). because most of them have not paid attention to the correct rules of scientific writing, the rules of writing scientific papers must be logical, objective, systematic, reliable, design and accumulative (Indonesia 2012). so that the author is interested in writing about the characteristics of a quality scientific research

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Research

Research or research is a translation of English research which is a combination of the words re (return) and to search (search). So 'research' is defined as looking for answers to a problem (Tanjung. H and Devi. A: 2013). In essence, the essence of research is to seek back. Some other sources say that reseach comes from the French recherche. Research can be interpreted as an effort or activity that aims to find the

true answer to a reality or reality that is thought about or a problem and obtain certain scientific knowledge that is useful for both scientific aspects and practical aspects by using certain methods or systematic procedures.

In a study we use research methods, research methods are basically a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses, there are at least four classifications of the development of research methods, (Rummel: 1958 in Tanjung. H and Devi. A: 2013), first Trial and Error in this period, a researcher finds answers to the problems he is researching by trial and error, both Authority and tradition are defined as doctrines or opinions of leaders without criticism, Speculation and argumentation this research is carried out because of a doubt about a doctrine or without empirical evidence, Hypothesis and experimentation This research begins with a conjecture or hypothesis and is proven empirically with a deductive and inductive mindset. Based on this, there are four keywords that need to be considered, namely the scientific method, data, objectives, and the use of the scientific method, meaning that research activities are based on scientific characteristics, namely empirical and systematic rationale, rational means that research activities are carried out by means of events that enter reason so that it is affordable by human reasoning. Empirical means that the way the program is carried out can be understood by the human senses so that other people can observe and know the way the program is used systematically, meaning that the process used in the research uses certain logical steps.

In general, there are 3 types of research objectives, namely discovery, evidence and development. Discovery means that the data obtained from the research is completely new data that has never been known before. Evidence means the data obtained from the research. The acquisition is used to prove the existence of doubts about certain information or knowledge and development means deepening and expanding existing knowledge. Discovery research, for example, finding the most effective way to control the spread of covid 19, research that proves, for example, is it true that drinking honey can increase immunity, then developmental research, for example a system for developing more effective online learning methods.

B. Quality

The definition of quality has a very broad scope, is relative and constantly changing. for each person quality can have different meanings, depending on how one sees the context, the understanding of quality from several experts. Quality is the ability of a product (including service) to meet or exceed customer expectations Stair & Reynolds in (Mutiarasani and Suratman 2021). Quality is often confused with quality. Quality is actually a part of everyday life (Firmansyah 2019). Kotler & Keller (2009), Quality is the totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that has the ability to satisfy needs (Suhermin and Hermawati 2021). Quality is an

elusive goal (elesive goal), because the expectations of consumers will always change, every time there is a new good standard that will be found, the consumer will demand again to obtain a new, better standard, Kadir Dalam (LULUK RAUDATUL 2021).

It can be concluded from some of the definitions above that quality is the ability of a product or service to meet human needs and satisfaction, but quality will always change as a person views that quality.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method using a literature study approach where the authors collect data, study, and analyze the literature published by books, journals, and magazine. (Norman, Supriyatna, and Junaedi 2021) articles so as to obtain accurate and in-depth data about the characteristics of quality research.

RESULTS

The characteristics of quality research include:

The research problem must be clear

The problem is a condition or situation that is faced, which is caused by a gap between something that should be done and the reality that occurs, thus the research problem is a problem that a researcher wants to examine in relation to the conditions or circumstances faced by a person. or groups of people or organizations that are deemed not in accordance with the norms or rules that should be carried out. Research problems are very important because when someone wants to carry out research activities, the first step that must be done is to look for research problems that match their interests. Sources of research problems include:

1. Experience
2. deduction / drawing conclusions from theory
3. relevant literature

The many research problems that are often found in everyday life make researchers have to choose the most feasible research problem. Before the researcher chooses the problem, the researcher must determine the research topic by considering:

1. mastery of research topics because it will have an impact on the level of depth of study and research results
2. the availability of materials or data because one of the success factors of a person in carrying out research is the availability of materials or data, the more materials or data available, the easier it is for a researcher to complete his work.
3. the level of urgency of the topic to be studied.
4. whether the topic is interesting or not, researched and studied.

So that the selected problem is feasible and relevant to be examined in determining the research problem, the following must be considered:

1. The problem must be new, meaning that the problem has never been revealed or researched by others before.
2. The problem must be actual, meaning that the problem really occurs in society
3. The problem must be practical, meaning that the problem being studied has practical value or the research results are useful for meaningful practical activities
4. The problem must be clear, meaning that the problem is not too broad but also not too narrow. A problem that is too broad will give unclear results, whereas a problem that is too narrow will give results that are less weighty.
5. The problem chosen must be in accordance with the ability of the researcher, otherwise the results of the research are less meaningful because they cannot be justified from a scientific and practical point of view.

The research objective must be to find answers to the research problems.

Research objectives relate to things that are expected to be achieved through conducting research or presenting the results to be achieved after the research is completed. Therefore, the formulation of research objectives must be consistent with the formulation of the problem and must reflect the research process.

Be careful, so that later the research is truly valid according to the data and facts in the field

Complete and systematic report.

In making a report, it must be complete with supporting data, namely both primary data and secondary data, supporting theories must be clearly stated, and reports must be systematically arranged from beginning to end.

The accuracy in analyzing the data and the tools used must be in accordance with the data that we will analyze.

Data analysis is defined as an effort to process data into information, so that the characteristics or properties of the data can be easily understood and useful for answering problems related to research activities so that in analyzing the data there are several steps that will be passed, namely:

1. The data collection stage is carried out through data collection instruments.
2. The editing stage is checking the clarity and completeness of filling out the data collection instrument.
3. The coding stage is the identification and classification process of each

question contained in the data collection instrument according to the variables studied.

4. Data tabulation stage, namely recording or data entry into the main research table.
5. The stage of describing the data is a frequency table or diagram as well as various measures of central tendency and size of dispersion. The aim is to understand the characteristics of the research sample data.
6. The hypothesis testing stage, namely the testing stage of the propositions made whether the proposition is rejected or accepted and meaningful or not on the basis of this hypothesis testing is made a decision.

Conclusions and suggestions must come from sources, namely the data we find in the field, not from personal opinions.

In a general scientific paper contains conclusions and suggestions, conclusions are derived from the discussion of research results which are answers to research problems that have been formulated. As for suggestions are solutions to problems found during research. Suggestions are made based on indicators that are found to have the lowest level when compared to other indicators, therefore each variable will produce at least one suggestion.

The thing that needs to be considered in making conclusions is that there are two conclusions that must be made by a researcher, namely statistical conclusions and research conclusions. Statistical conclusions are conclusions drawn related to data processing, especially when data analysis is carried out to test hypotheses. The characteristic of statistical conclusions is the appearance of numbers that accompany the conclusions made. This statistical conclusion is usually found in chapter 4 which makes the results of research and discussion while research conclusions are conclusions drawn when it comes to the whole research which is the answer to the research problem that has been formulated, therefore in the conclusion of the study there is no need for numbers anymore. that accompanies the conclusions made, conclusions like this are usually included in chapter 5.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results of this study show that the characteristics of quality research are that first the problem must be clear and it really becomes a problem and needs an immediate and focused solution or solution so that in collecting data it is true that the data can later be used in solving the problems that we examine, with the formulation problems and research objectives that are correct and clear, so that researchers will be more focused, efficient and effective. Second, research objectives are related to things that are expected to be achieved through conducting research or presenting the results to be achieved after

the research is completed. Therefore the formulation of research objectives must be consistent with the formulation of the problem and must reflect the research process. Third, it must be careful, so that later the research is truly valid according to the data and facts in the field. Fourth, the report is complete and systematic. In making the report, it must be complete with supporting data, namely: good d or primary or secondary data, supporting theories must be stated clearly, and reports must be systematically arranged from beginning to end. The fifth must be precise in analyzing the data and the tools used must be in accordance with the data we will analyze. The six conclusions and suggestions must come from sources, namely the data we find in the field, not from personal opinions. The seven researchers must have integrity, namely a combination of all points one to six so as to produce quality research.

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