



Workshop  
Persiapan Prelim Lisan dan Kolokium Mahasiswa Pascasarjana  
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# Konsep Dasar Disertasi

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# Pendahuluan

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- Gelar akademik terdiri atas Sarjana, Magister dan Doktor (ekuivalen Ph.D)
- Doktor adalah gelar akademik tertinggi
- Untuk mendapatkan gelar Doktor, Saudara harus menyelesaikan studi S3 (Program Doktor), melalui serangkaian urutan tahapan penting berikut:
  - Mendaftar dan Seleksi Masuk
  - Mengikuti perkuliahan
  - Prelim tertulis
  - Prelim Lisan
  - Kolokium ← Proposal Peneliti
  - Penelitian ←
  - Seminar →
    - Publikasi ilmiah (nasional, internasional)
    - Disertasi
  - Ujian Tertutup
  - Ujian Terbuka

# Sekuensi Events Penting

## Tahap Start-up



## Tahap Finishing



# Definisi Desertasi

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## Definisi Disertasi

- Formal written treatise that cover a subject in great detail, and is submitted usually in the course of qualifying for a doctor of philosophy (PhD) degree. Also called doctoral thesis (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/dissertation.html>)
- A treatise advancing a new point of view resulting from research; usually a requirement for an advanced academic degree (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/dissertation>)

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- Disertasi pada dasarnya adalah proyek penelitian (*research project*), dan merupakan tugas paling penting selama Saudara studi di Perguruan Tinggi (Universitas)

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- Disertasi merupakan indikator sebenarnya (*true indicator*) kemampuan Saudara sebagai seorang mahasiswa pascasarjana dan peneliti.

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- Disertasi adalah sebuah karya tulis terstruktur yang mengembangkan alur pemikiran yang jelas (sebuah 'argumen' disertai data akurat) dalam menanggapi suatu pertanyaan sentral atau proposisi ('tesis').

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- Saudara memiliki tanggung jawab dalam memilih topik penelitian disertasi (dg arahan komisi pembimbing), dan disertasi tersebut akan memberi bukti tentang kemampuan Saudara dalam melakukan studi dan riset secara independen.



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- Saudara dituntut untuk mengetahui secara jelas tentang metodologi (prosedur dan aturan investigatif) yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan dan mengevaluasi data yang digunakan sebagai bukti-bukti dalam disertasi.
  - Dalam penyusunan disertasi, aspek kelengkapan dan akurasi data mendapat penekanan sangat besar.

# Proposal Disertasi

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Empat prinsip MORI (Manageable-Original-Relevant- Interesting), dalam menyiapkan proposal disertasi:



- 
- **Manageable**: Topik disertasi harus fokus sehingga memungkinkan Saudara untuk melakukan elaborasinya secara detail dengan “jumlah data dan kata yang tersedia”.

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- **Asli (Original): Topik yang fokus dan manageable lebih memungkinkan untuk kontribusi orisinal disertasi Saudara.**

Idealnya, Saudara dapat menemukan topik yang menarik dan well-choosen (orisinal) yang dapat memberi impresi/kesan pada pekerjaan disertasi Saudara.

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- **Relevan (Relevant):** Penelitian disertasi Saudara harus jelas relevan:
    - Relevan dengan aspek program studi
    - Relevan dengan keinginan, misalnya karier atau bidang penugasan professorship.
    - Relevan juga dapat berarti bahwa topik tersebut telah berperan dalam pengembangan diri Saudara, misalnya telah digeluti dan telah dikerjakan dengan baik (*enjoyed, well done*).
    - Relevan dengan masalah aktual

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- **Menarik (Interesting):**

- Jelas akan lebih menyenangkan dan lebih berpeluang sukses jika topik disertasi Saudara menarik dan dapat menunjukkan eksistensi Saudara.
- Tanyakan pada diri sendiri apakah Saudara cukup berkomitmen pada ide Saudara untuk dapat memberikan kontribusi terbaik melalui disertasi Saudara
- Saudara juga harus memastikan bahwa Komisi Pembimbing berpendapat bahwa ide disertasi Saudara menarik

# Magna Disertasi bagi Saudara?

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- Disertasi adalah proyek dan proses yang menandai transisi Saudara dari seorang mahasiswa ke seorang ahli (*scholar*)

→ *Saudara akan menjadi (disebut?) ahli di bidang kajian disertasi Saudara.*

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- Disertasi bukan sekedar melakukan pekerjaan sedikit mungkin (minimalis) untuk mendapatkan gelar Doktor, dan juga bukan sekedar mendapatkan persetujuan komisi pembimbing.
  - Tetapi, disertasi merupakan usaha untuk mencoba menulis sesuatu yang dapat membuat Saudara bangga dengannya, dan bangga mengatakan: "Ini adalah pekerjaanku. Ini siapa aku."



- Ada perbedaan besar antara kriteria untuk penerimaan calon mahasiswa program doktor dan kriteria untuk memperoleh gelar Doktor. Untuk menjadi mahasiswa di program doktor, Anda harus lulus matakuliah wajib dan pilihan, serta prelim tertulis dan lisan, tetapi untuk mendapatkan gelar Doktor, Anda harus berdiri di atas kaki sendiri sebagai seorang peneliti independen dan membuat kontribusi asli dan signifikan terhadap ilmu pengetahuan.
- Dengan demikian, begitu Anda berada di program doktor, Anda akan diminta dan diharapkan untuk melakukan hal-hal belum pernah dilakukan sebelumnya.

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## Syarat Program Doktor

- Lulus matakuliah wajib dan pilihan, serta prelim tertulis dan lisan

## Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Dokter

- Anda harus berdiri di atas kaki sendiri sebagai seorang peneliti independen dan membuat kontribusi orisinal dan signifikan terhadap ilmu pengetahuan.

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- Sebagai kandidat Doktor, Saudara akan diminta dan diharapkan untuk melakukan hal-hal belum pernah dilakukan sebelumnya.

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- Banyak mahasiswa berpikir mereka harus melakukan sesuatu terobosan yang revolusioner untuk disertasinya. Sebenarnya tidak demikian, saudara hanya diharapkan berkontribusi secara orisinal dan signifikan untuk ilmu pengetahuan (literatur)

# Originality and significance

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## *Originality*

- Suatu kontribusi original menawarkan novelty atau perspektif baru.
- Kontribusi original adalah 'sesuatu yang belum pernah dilakukan, ditemukan, terbukti, atau terlihat sebelumnya.
- Hal ini dapat dipublikasikan karena akan menambah pengetahuan, mengubah cara orang berpikir, menginformasikan kebijakan, berkontribusi pada kemajuan bidang kajian atau 'state of the art'

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## *Significance*

Kontribusi signifikan umumnya dipahami sebagai sesuatu yang berguna dan akan memiliki dampak, dan karena itu berpotensi dapat diterbitkan di jurnal papan atas karena:

- menawarkan terobosan yang ‘tidak sepele’ di tataran empiris, konseptual, teoritis, atau kebijakan;
- berguna dan akan memiliki dampak;
- Menawarkan sisi pandang yang berbeda;
- mempengaruhi percakapan, penelitian, dan pengajaran;
- memiliki implikasi untuk kemajuan di dalam bidang, disiplin terkait, disiplin lain, atau masyarakat.

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- Signifikansi terkait dengan:
    - Tingkat manfaat
    - Tingkat kesulitan dalam pemecahan masalah,
    - pengaruh hasil pada perkembangan lebih lanjut di lapangan,
    - Tingkat pengaruhnya pada bidang kajian, bidang lain terkait, disiplin, dan pengaruh bahkan masyarakat

# Isi Proposal Disertasi (*Tipikal*)

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## I. Pendahuluan

- Summary of the larger puzzles and issues
- Locating your work in a larger issue
- Main research question



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## II. Problem Statement

- What is the issue?
- What are the specific questions?
- What is the context and background?
- Why does this matter?

*→ Write your question here (This is the question that your experiment or observation answers)*

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### III. Purposes

- What do you want to achieve?

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## IV. Conceptual Framework

- How do you look at this puzzle?
- What is the theoretical framework (what is this a case of)?
- What are the key constructs?
- What are specific terms you are using and how do you define them?
- Model of what you think is going on

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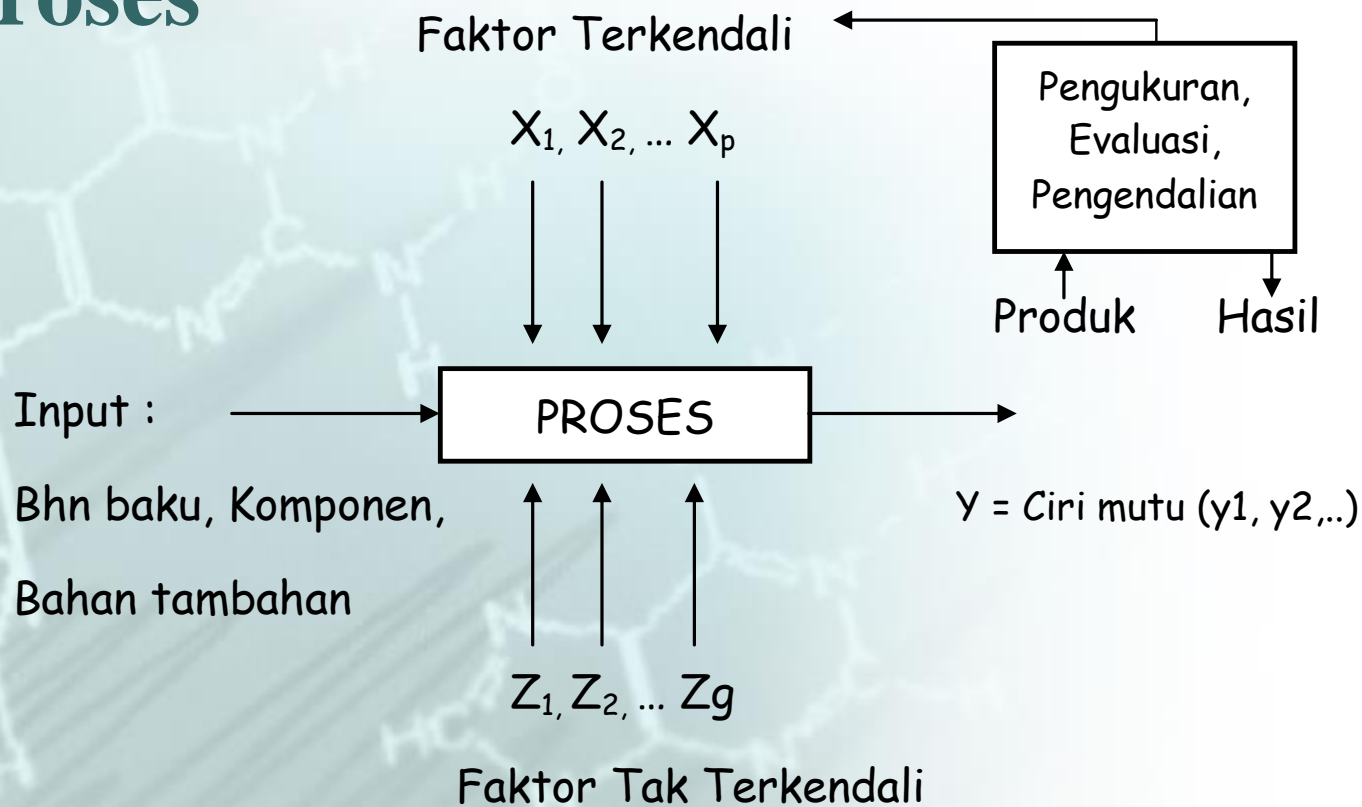
## V. Methods

- What do you plan to do, how and why?
- How do these link to the questions and the Conceptual Framework?

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- Bibliographies
  - Appendices
    - Survey drafts
    - Data collection (Experimental Design)
    - Timeline & schedule

# Beberapa Terminologi Penting

## Proses



# Variables

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- **Controlled variables:** These are the things that are kept the same throughout your experiments.
- **Independent variable:** The variable that you purposely change and test.
- **Dependent variable:** The measure of change observed because of the independent variable. It is important to decide how you are going to measure the change.

# Hypothesis

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Based on the research you have done, you will be writing an answer or solution – your best educated guess – to your question. Make sure you write down your hypothesis before you begin your experiment.



# Hypothesis...

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- Kata hipotesis berasal dari kata:
  - *hypo* = sebelum
  - *thesis* = pernyataan atau pendapat
- **Hipotesis**: suatu pernyataan yang pada saat diungkapkan **belum terbukti kebenarannya**, tetapi memungkinkan **untuk dilakukan pengujian**.
- **Hipotesis** merupakan **jawaban sementara (*tentative*) terhadap rumusan masalah**, dan mengemukakan pernyataan tentang harapan peneliti mengenai variabel atau hubungan antara variabel-variabel dalam suatu persoalan.
- **Pengujian Hipotesis**: Perumusan sekumpulan kaidah untuk menyimpulkan menerima atau menolak suatu pernyataan atau hipotesis mengenai populasi

# Procedure

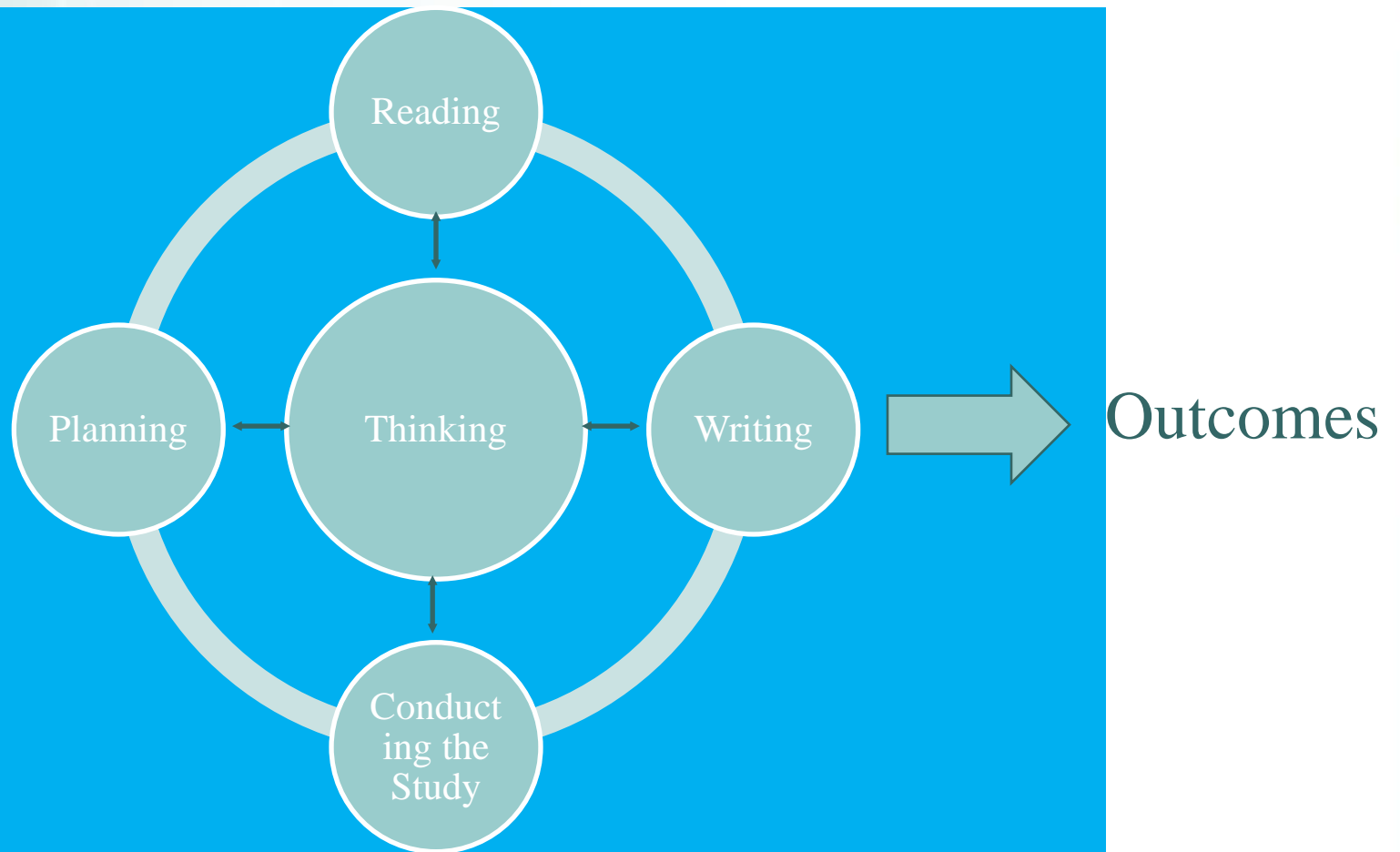
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- List all of the steps used in completing your experiment.
- Remember to number your steps.
- Add photos of your experiments.

# Your Dissertation Work

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- Pekerjaan Saudara bersifat multidimensi, mencakup melakukan penelitian juga harus memenuhi tanggungjawab pekerjaan lainnya
- Sebagai mahasiswa S3, aktivitas utama Saudara adalah membaca (*reading*), merencanakan (*planning*), melakukan penelitian, dan menuliskan hasilnya. Sentral dari semua aktivitas Saudara adalah berpikir (*thinking*)



# Tipikal Pertanyaan Dalam Ujian Disertasi

*(Answers of the questions need to be prepared)*

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- What were your findings?
- What surprised you?
- What would you do differently?
- Why did you do A instead B?
- What motivated you to do this study?
- Who are the major theorists who influenced your thinking?
- What studies most contributed to your understanding of the issues?
- In what ways will your work contribute to knowledge in your specialization?
- In what ways will your work contribute to clarifying the conflicts in your field?
- Please explain Figure X
- Are you familiar with X's work at Y University on this very similar topic?
- Where do you think your specialization is going now?
- If you were starting today to create a research project, what might it be? Might it build on your own study?
- If you were asked to participate in re-conceptualizing our doctoral program, what might you suggest we consider?
- How were your findings verified?
- Explain the underlying mechanism of the process that you develop?

# An example of a journal article evaluation form (Dunleavy, 2003)

Please circle a score for the paper you have evaluated on each of the criteria below.  
You may find it helpful to refer to these criteria also in commenting on the paper.

Criteria	Poor	Below Average,	Average, competent	Good, above average	Excellent, average outstanding
<i>Originality or novelty of approach</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Scholarship and accuracy</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Quality of writing</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Research methods used</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Theoretical interest</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Interest and importance to a professional readership</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Relevance for the journal's mission</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Interest for a wider audience</i>	1	2	3	4	5

What is your overall judgment of the paper?

- Accept  Accept subject to minor revisions  Revise and resubmit  
 Reject but suggest major revisions and journal reconsider  Reject

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- Getting agreement on this from four, three or even two referees is often a challenge.

## The most-used criteria are:

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- ***Originality or novelty of approach.*** Any material submitted to a journal should be original and not have been published in a journal before. A paper that just replicates many previous papers is less likely to secure acceptance.
- ***Scholarship and accuracy.*** A paper should accurately and comprehensively summarize the current research literature bearing directly upon its central questions. Incomplete coverage of key material, or partial referencing, or misrepresentations of previous literature, are likely to attract criticisms from referees and to be seen by them as warning signs of deeper intellectual failings.
- ***Quality of writing.*** Journals want to publish readable material, if they can get any which meets their many other requirements. Obvious grammatical infelicities and a dull overall expository style will often push referees towards rejection.
- ***Research methods used.*** Journals place a lot of emphasis upon publishing work that uses a self-conscious methodological approach, preferably advancing it in certain respects. A paper which simply expresses your intellectual standpoint in an assertive way, without generating substantial supporting evidence, is unlikely to seem professionally competent. There are some exceptions in parts of the humanities, a few solely theoretical areas that may place a premium on *not* having an empirical base, such as philosophy, and some modern literary theory and cultural theory.



- ***Theoretical interest.*** Of the one in ten articles which make genuine advances, quite a few are purely theoretical pieces, calling for a reconceptualization of a particular topic, or advancing propositions which might (several years from now) inspire an empirical research agenda. But genuine theoretical advances in the humanities, arts and social sciences are harder to achieve than it might appear from the outside. When acting as journal referees, senior people are notoriously hostile to specious theoretical advances, especially those which rest on nothing more than neologisms (inventing a new word to label an already known phenomenon or point of view). In empirically orientated disciplines, referees and editors may be sceptical that innovations which are purely theoretical and unaccompanied by evidence will have any application in practice.
- ***Interest and importance to a professional readership.*** Material can be original and novel, but still be boring or of only minor interest to most people in a discipline if the topic covered is not seen as important. This criterion is especially relevant for ‘omnibus’ journals that aspire to carry material from right across a discipline. Their editors will be especially resistant to publishing papers which may meet most of the other criteria in this list, but are unlikely to be widely read or seen as significant or interesting across a substantial section of their discipline.

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- ***Relevance for the journal's mission.*** The editors of specialist journals, which aim only to tap a readership within a particular subfield of a discipline, will resist publishing material that is 'non-core' for them or even lies close to the boundaries of their field. They may fear that such material could blur the identity of their journal.
  - ***Interest for a wider audience.*** Across the humanities and social sciences some of the biggest-selling journals are long-established titles which manage to bridge across between a purely academic readership and a more general readership in professionally related fields. Editors of this kind of journal will not want to run material that only people with PhDs in the discipline care about or can understand.

# Works Cited

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Be sure to include print and electronic sources and put them in alphabetical order.

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*Try to be able to say proudly:  
“This is my work. This who I am.  
This is the very best I can do.”  
(Karp, 2009)*

# Referensi

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