



Universitas Islam Indonesia

Faculty of Economics INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Syllabus: Research Methods for Economics (3 cps)

Subject Overview

Generally, research has two different purposes. One is to solve a current problem faced by people in the work setting, demanding a timely solution. The other is to generate a body of knowledge by trying to comprehend how certain economic and business problems that occur in organizations can be solved. This course focuses on the analysis of economic and business problems and the use of scientific research as a problem-solving tool. This encompasses the understanding and application of problem formulation, hypotheses development, appropriate research designs, quantitative and qualitative data analyses, and report writing and presentation. The class will also practice an investigation of particular issues, and construct an economic analysis of the problem. Contributing to the class project is a part of the course, and will involve data collecting and analysis. Ultimately, the class will produce a finished short project analysis.

Subject Objectives

The main purpose of this course is to enhance the student knowledge of data analysis techniques. The main objectives of this course are to give students practice in the quantitative and qualitative methods used by empirical researchers, as well as to expose them to statistical packages used in policy analysis. Other objectives in this course include:

- 1) To read and understand a variety of empirical research papers using different techniques, so as to develop awareness of possible solutions to problems (in terms of both literature and statistical packages) that the students may encounter as independent researchers in the future.
- 2) To formulate a research question and translate it into an empirical step-by-step approach for working with data.

- 3) To practice the presentation of the results of statistical work in such a way as to be comprehensible to both those people skilled in statistical techniques and to those that are less versed in quantitative methods.

Assessment

To achieve those objectives some activities are designed and the final grade to be granted to students is based on their performance on each activity. The following shows how the final grade is decomposed.

1. Pre-Midterm Examination	10%
2. Midterm Examination	20%
3. Pre-Final term Examination	10%
4. Final Examination	20%
5. Paper and Presentation	30%
6. Attendance	10%
Total	100%

Lectures are designed for 28 lecturing sessions: 14 sessions before mid-term exam and the 14 sessions after the mid-term exam. Lecturing process will apply a student-centered learning approach.

Grading System

Based on university policy, a pass grade or better will only be given to students who achieve a final grade above 55%.

Total	Grade
86-100	A
83-85	A-
80-82	A/B
76-79	B+
71-75	B
68-70	B-
64-67	B/C

Total	Grade
61-63	C+
56-60	C
53-55	C-
49-52	C/D
45-48	D+
35-44	D
0-34	E

Policy on assessment:

Essays and assignments will not be accepted after the due date unless arrangements for an extension of time have been made prior to the due date. If you do not agree with the result that you achieve for any piece of assessment for this subject please contact the lecturer immediately. You have a right to know the reasons why your work has received a certain grade and to request it be reassessed if you believe it has been unfairly assessed.

Warning Concerning Academic Misconduct:

The International Program expects all students and staff to act with honesty and integrity in all matters. That means being truthful and recognising the intellectual ownership of other people's words, ideas, research findings and information. To not do so is academically dishonest and may incur a range of penalties. Academic misconduct includes plagiarism, collusion, cheating in examinations, misappropriating the research of others and misrepresenting research findings.

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the using of another person's ideas or expressions without appropriate acknowledgment and presenting these ideas or forms of expression as your own. It includes not only written works such as books or journals, but data or images that may be presented in tables, diagrams, designs, plans, photographs, film, music, formulae, web sites and computer programs. Plagiarism includes the use of the work of lecturers or other students as your own without acknowledgment. Self-plagiarism is the reuse of your own work without indicating that you have reused it.

Quoting and Paraphrasing:

A quote occurs when you use 5 or more words from another source exactly as the words appear in the original. You are allowed to incorporate quotes from the work of others into your work. However, only up to 10% of your work can be quoted. A paraphrase is restating what someone else has said or written *using your own words*. A paraphrase is not achieved by simply altering the words from another source slightly. A slight rewording is still effectively a quote. You must either:

- Provide an *exact* quote (and indicate that it is a quote)
- Provide an appropriate paraphrase of the ideas in your words.

An appropriate paraphrase is normally achieved by reading and taking notes, then *closing the book and writing your own words*.

What is collusion?

Collusion involves working with others with the intention of deceiving examiners about who actually completed the work. For example, if a student employs someone else to do their work for them, that would constitute collusion. Or if one student willingly allows another student to copy their work for an individual assessment task, that would constitute collusion. In that case both students may have committed an academic offence. Collusion is not the same as collaboration. Collaboration is working together on a task; collusion is doing so in an unauthorised manner. What is authorised varies from task-to-task. For example, collaboration is allowed or expected on many assignments, but for other tasks such as exams and some in-class or online tests no collaboration is allowed. If you have any doubt about what constitutes authorised and unauthorised collaboration on a particular task you should consult IP management.

Avoiding plagiarism:

Plagiarism is avoided by appropriately acknowledging sources of your ideas or expressions. In this unit this entails:

1. Providing an in-text citation using the APA referencing system at the place where any idea or expression from another source is used, whether directly quoted or paraphrased; and
2. Clearly indicating where material is directly quoted (a direct quote occurs if 5 or more words from another source are used exactly as they are used in the original) by using quotation marks for short quotes or indenting for longer quotes; and
3. Providing a full reference to the source in a list of references at the end of the work, again using the APA referencing system.

Important Note: the *APA Referencing Guide* can be obtained from IP management

Subject Outlines

Se s	Topics	References
1	Science and Research: An Introduction	Neuman Ch. 1
2	Dimensions of Research	Neuman Ch. 2
3	Theory and Research	Neuman Ch. 3
4	Introduction to Research Methods	Tan Ch. 1, Singleton Ch. 1
5	The Meaning of Methodology	Neuman Ch. 4
6	Types of Research approaches	Tan Ch. 1, Singleton Ch. 1
7	Problem Formulation	Tan Ch. 2
8	Pre-Mid Exam	
9	Literature Review	Neuman Ch. 5
10	Hypothesis Formulation	Tan Ch. 2
11	Research Design	Singleton Ch. 4, Tan Ch. 3
12	Qualitative and Quantitative Research Designs	Neuman Ch. 6
13	Measurement in Quantitative Research	Neuman Ch. 7
14	Measurement in Qualitative Research	Neuman Ch. 7
Mid Term Examination		
15	Research Instruments	Singleton Ch. 5
16	Research Variables	Singleton Ch. 5
17	Sampling Methods	Singleton Ch. 6, Tan Ch. 3,
18	Quantitative Data Sampling	Singleton Ch. 6, Tan Ch. 3, Neuman Ch. 8
19	Qualitative Data Sampling	Singleton Ch. 6, Tan Ch. 3, Neuman Ch. 8
20	Experimental Research	Neuman Ch. 9
21	Pre-Final Exam	

22	Survey Research	Singleton Ch. 9 & 10, Tan Ch. 4, Neuman Ch. 10
23	Document and Secondary Analysis	Neuman Ch. 11
24	Quantitative Data Analysis	Neuman Ch. 12
25	Field Research	Neuman Ch. 13
26	Experimental Research	Neuman Ch. 14
27	Qualitative Data Analysis	Singleton Ch. 15, Tan Ch. 5, Neuman Ch. 15
28	Writing the Research Report	Neuman Ch. 16
Final Examination		

References

Neuman, W Lawrence, 2006, *"Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approach"*, Pearson, San Fransisco.

Royce A. Singleton, Jr. and Bruce C. Straits , 2006 *"Approaches to Social Research,"*, Oxford University Press.

Willie Tan, 2002 *"Practical Research Methods"*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.