

**AN ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH SYSTEM IN FACULTY  
OF ISLAMIC STUDIES IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
INDONESIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO  
ISLAMIC EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**

**A BACHELOR-THESIS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH SYSTEM IN FACULTY OF ISLAMIC STUDIES OF ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ISLAMIC EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**

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For long researchers have been finding the bridge to gap scientific research and the actual practice in the educational environment. Research has shown tendencies that academic papers are made only to fulfill the requirement of the national curriculum, thus omitting the essence and potential of why the concept of such an educational program is made in the first place. Based on that premise, a question arises: How can we connect research and action more? This study then aims to assist further research that is willing to create practical changes in how the Faculty of Islamic Studies (FIS) may improve its method in acquiring more effective and practical methods through a thorough analysis of its research system and initial hypotheses to facilitate more practical continuing research. In this context, the research system is defined as part of an interconnecting network to achieve the creation of new concepts, methodologies, and understanding.

This research is done qualitatively, in which data is being collected by a form of interviews and data analysis. Respondents were prechosen by the researcher as who may provide the best information concerning the research system of FIS according to the designated key Indicators. The analysis demonstrated the entire flow of the research system that may be used for references of research-based change, as it is indeed positive that the research system flow is bottlenecked an unable to reach the mass public properly.

**Keyword:** Research System, Practical Research

## 1. Background

While the research-practice gap is widely recognized and often regretted, there is unfortunately little debate about how to address it. In this article, we partially address this problem by explaining our institution's research system more. In this research we aim to find the paradoxes that underlie the research-practice interaction which makes it difficult to close this gap, starting from the Faculty of Islamic Studies with specific references to Islamic education study program.

One of the hypotheses for possible solutions is the integration of the national bachelor requirement called 'skripsi' or bachelor-thesis with the research and development department of the universities where the students graduate. In this manner, the thesis written by the graduates no longer serves only as proof of student ability to write academic papers, but also even as a resource to improve the university itself.

Experimental hypotheses, however, need strong foundations or backings of why such changes provided by the study need to manifest. Unfortunately, there are non-sufficient amounts of information available to back any scientific assumptions regarding the overhaul of the research system. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis needs to be made first and foremost in order further hypothetical theses can be performed. Thus, analysis research is chosen as the main concept of this thesis. This analysis research is also hoped to be both guidelines and assistance for further scientific exploration, which the researcher's initial concept wants to accomplish.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

A notable introduction before we analyze a research system is the law made by system theorist John Gall, where the majority of complex systems that work grow from a simple system that works. The vice-versa also appears to be true: a complex system designed from scratches never works and cannot be made to function. Therefore, the hypothecation of the entire brand-new research system is futile<sup>1</sup>. It never works in real word because it has not been subject to environmental selection forces while being invented. Unanticipated uncertainty as a result of interdependencies will be a tremendous factor in deciding the failure of an untested complex system.

The above law then demands a full analysis of the current research system in FIS, so that the current working system may be known, rather than creating a complete overhaul of the research system that relies heavily on hypotheses. It is better to split the research for analysis and the research for hypothecation. In the case of this research, it is focused on analysis as there is a lack of scientific material to do hypothecation, and leave the analysis result open for further research. This analysis research

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<sup>1</sup> Josh Kaufmann, *The Personal MBA: a world class business education in a single volume* (London: Penguin, Ltd., 2012) p.356

then requires varying sources in order to be as reliable as possible that may assist in further research that is meant to improve the current research system.

### **3. Research Method**

The research will be done as Field Research, which means the source of this research is based mainly on how the institution is doing. Field research is appropriate when the research question involves learning about, understanding, or describing a group of interacting people. Field researchers study people in a place or setting. It also has been used to study entire communities.

The approach of the research will be qualitative, which is a scientific method of observation to actually gather non-numerical data.<sup>2</sup> Numerical data would be good for proving validity but do very little in-building solutions, as problem-solving tends to be flexible according to data received, one thing that is not possible in generalized numerical data intake.

### **4. Research Result**

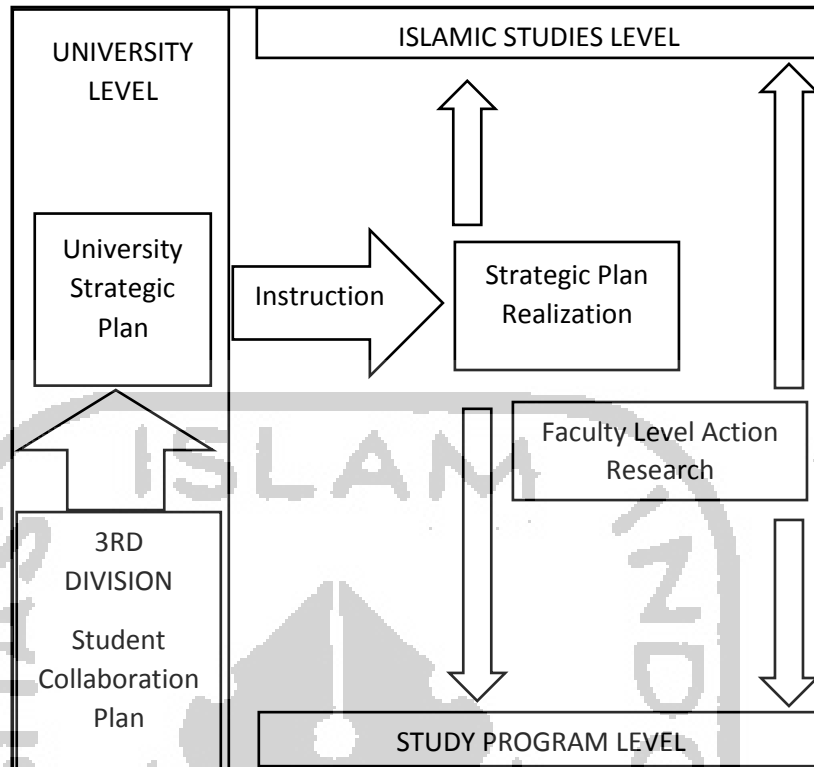
First and foremost, the untangling of the complex system is needed. The deconstruction of FIS in understanding the research system, in respect of interconnectedness creates 5 division of subsystem.

The next thing to do after the creation of categories and data assigning is consideration of ways to refine or focus the analysis. The attention may be shifted from the original data itself to the data as reconceptualized through the results of researcher labor. By this point, the data is reorganized around a category set, which the researcher himself has created, modified, and extended during the preliminary analysis of deconstruction. This way, all data can now be organized and analyzed in terms of categories that are already developed.

#### **Faculty Level Research Flow**

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<sup>2</sup> Babbie, Earl (2014). *The Basics of Social Research (6th ed.)*. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Cengage. pp. 303–04

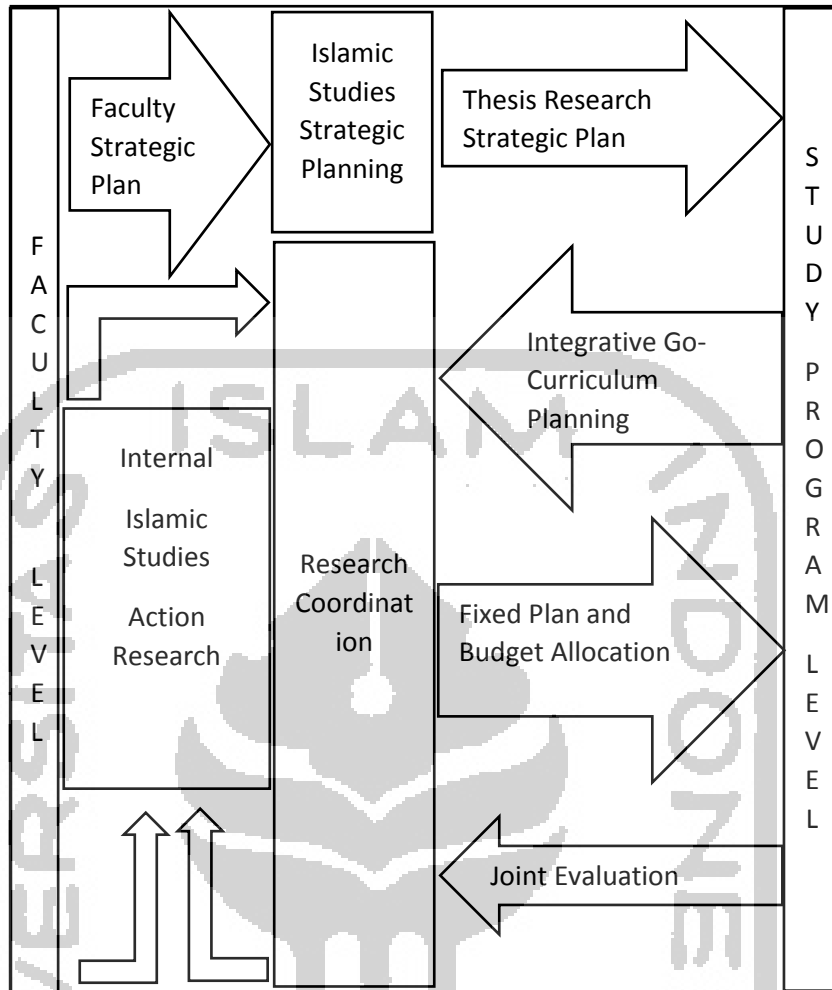


the dean is responsible for both economic and academic activities in the entire system of FIS, and it is can also analogously assessed from the last question that the faculty, in general, is performing really well.

Unfortunately, this also means that the faculty involved in practical research is minimal, as much of the research is decentralized into Islamic Studies and Study Programs as directed by the mandate of the university. Thus, the faculty acts primarily as coordinator and director of the university strategic plan.

كليات الدراسات الإسلامية

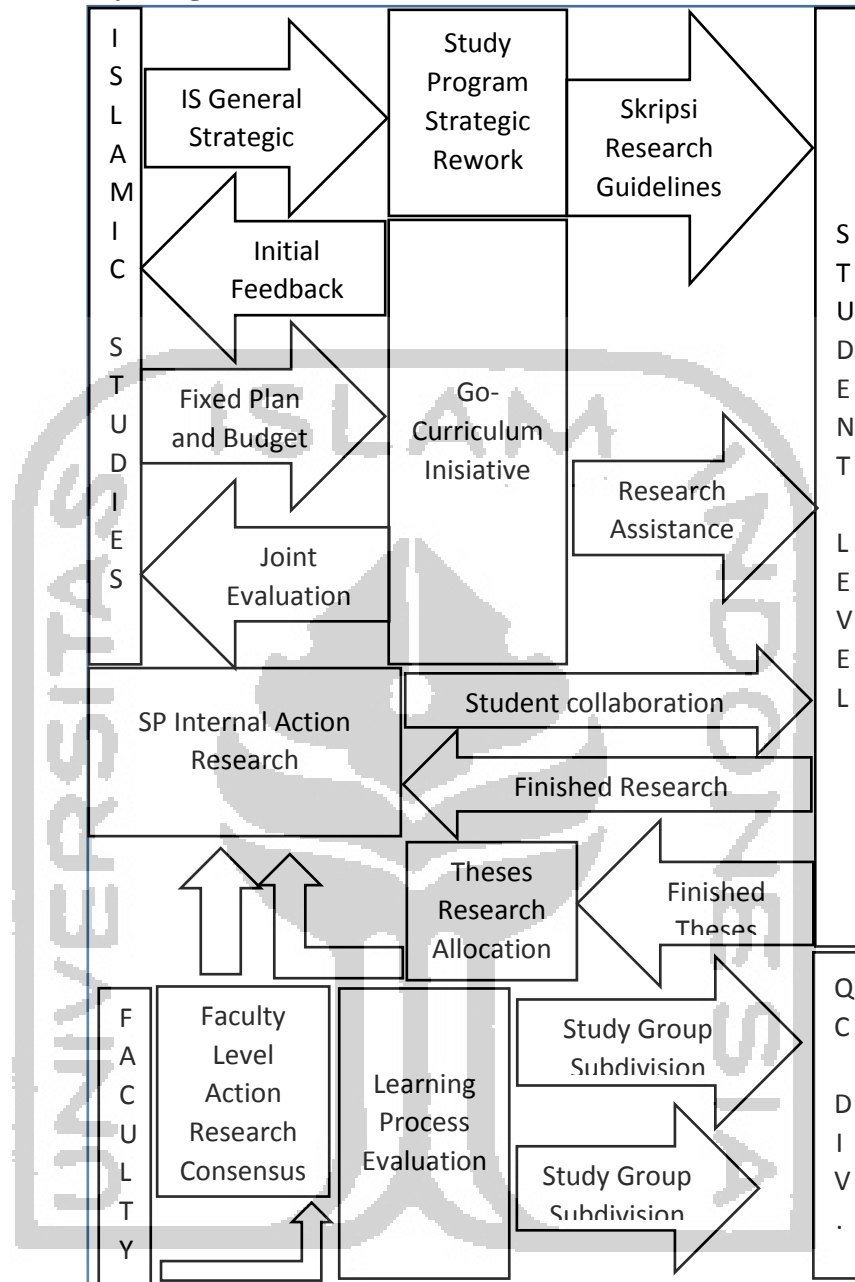
### Islamic Studies Level Research Flow



In research perspective, the Islamic Studies (IS) functions as the primary coordinator and budget planner. Evaluation and concept planning are also the joint-responsibility of IS with the study programs.



### Study Program Research Flow

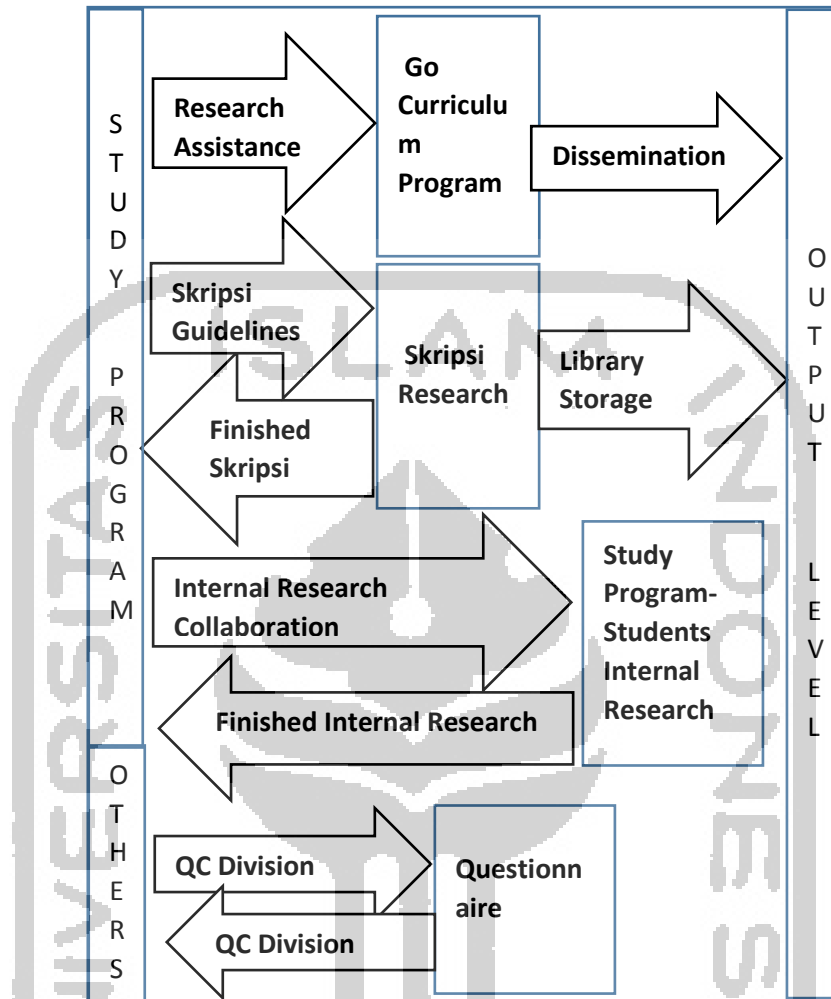


Perhaps at the level of study program, specifically the islamic education, implementative research is able to be done completely in both microsystem and macrosystem sense. This is because the university strategic plan enables such configuration, while still giving the Study Program the freedom to create mini research system of its own. The microsystem research, while taking form in fairly simplified of SWOT analysis, still provide significant improvent for the subsystem because of the magnificent integration with the theses research flow from the university.

Even though that is indeed the case, the study program of Islamic Education still has many rooms for improvement. The creation of new and more structured implementative research within the subsystem such as research-to-action education and

training program may ensure finer balance between theory and practice.

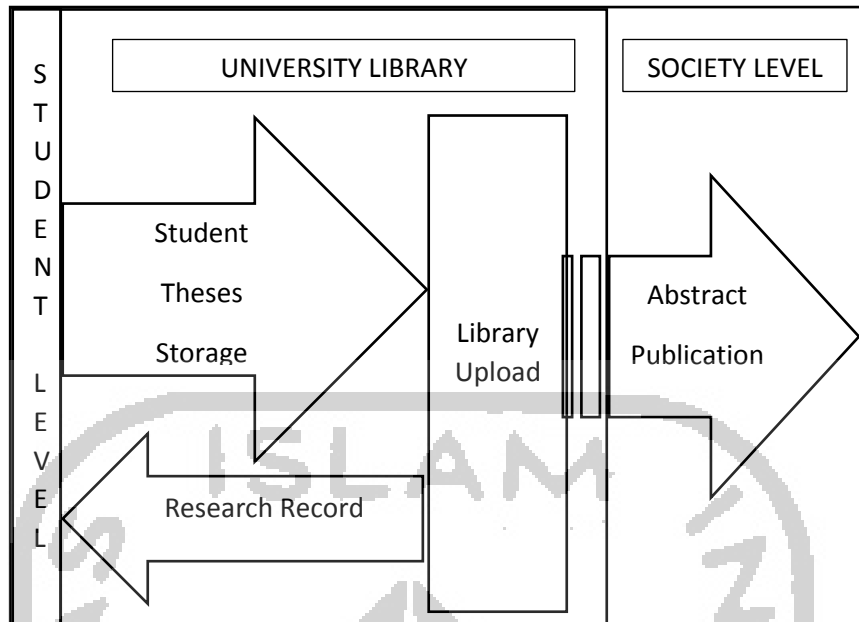
**Student Level Research Flow**



The most interestingly unique thing to note in this research is the students position in this research system flow, because they act in reality not only as important resources for the research flow, yet also as the end product, as the success of academic performance is determined by the quality of the students, thus making one of the goal of the research system itself is to actually to improve the student collectively.

**Output Level Research Flow**





The interview data for this visualization, however, is in contrast with the fact that the intranet itself is available to the public to be accessed, under the website name [DSpace.uii.ac.id](http://DSpace.uii.ac.id), and full publication of all finished theses is actually obtainable.

## 5. Conclusion

In terms of the research system, the analysis has clearly illustrated the flow of the system in FIS, which reveals many opportunities for further research in various sectors, from budget allocation complete analysis to the exploration of possibilities to open the research flow to the public. The delineation of the system also eases future researchers that are willing to invent brand-new, experimental changes within the research system of FIS, which are not pointed out in this research.

In regards to the ultimate implementation of the research system, the final outflow, which take form as online publication under the website name [www.dspace.uii.ac.id](http://www.dspace.uii.ac.id), though enormous in numbers of visitation, is yet still unclear whether the accessed research is used applicatively or not, or only utilized from researcher to researcher, a pattern which has been identified in this research. The question of societal research-to-action still remains and may be explored in further research.

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