RISET UNTUK MEMBANGUN MODEL

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MODEL IS…

• a set of propositions or equations describing in simplified form

• based upon a theory, but the theory may not be stated in concise form

• a device, scheme, or procedure typically used in systems analysis to predict the consequences of a course of action

• usually aspires to represent the real world (to the degree needed in analysis)

A MODEL CAN BE …

• FORMAL (e.g., a mathematical expression, a diagram, a table)

•JUDGMENTAL (e.g., as formed by the deductions and assessments contained in the mind of an expert)

• CAUSAL -- i.e., they reflect cause-effect relationships

•CORRELATIONAL which do not necessarily reveal whether some of the observed phenomena are the cause of the others

•DETERMINISTIC generates the response to a given input by one fixed law

•STOCHASTIC picks up the response from a set of possible responses according to a fixed probability distribution (stochastic models are used to simulate the behavior of real systems under random conditions).

- A DYNAMIC MODEL can describe the time-spread phenomena (dynamic processes) in a system

- A STATIC MODEL describes the system at a given instant of time and in an assumed state of equilibrium

- ANALYTIC MODEL is formed by explicit equations, numerical solution
  - linear if all equations in the model are linear
  - simulation model if the solution, i.e., the answer to the question which the analyst has posed, is obtained by experiments on the model
  - stochastic simulation, where one wants to obtain probabilistic properties of a system's response by evaluating the results of a large number of simulation

- ROLE-PLAYING MODELS those decision makers (and perhaps some other elements of the system as well) are simulated by human actors.

PERKEMBANGN MODEL RISET DISERTASI …

1978 -1988	1988 - 1998	1998 -2008
Menekankan analisis statistik, korelasi, regresi, analisis varians, kovarians	Analisis statistik, korelasi, regresi, analisis varians, kovarians	Analisis statistik bukan teknik utama. Pencatatan atas natural setting sebagai teknik utama
Menguji model teoretik hubungan variabel vs. empirik (good fitness)	Hubungan antar variabel melahirkan paradigma, teori menjadi tidak statik	Hubungan antar variabel tidak menjadi kekuatan dlm kerangka teori
Inferensi ditarik dari pemaknaan evidensi statistik dengan menggunakan kerangka teori dan logik	Pemaknaan evidensi statistik menggunakan logical inference, heurmenetics, veersthen (depth understanding)	Menguji model hipotetik (yang dibangun atas dasar judgment) atas dasar perbandingan perilaku (analisis statistik…??)
Positivisme	Bergerak ke arah paska positivisme	Paska positivisme lebih dominan, tapi lemah dalam grand theory dan metode

ARAH KE DEPAN....

| KEKUATAN DAN PENEGASAN	ALTERNATIF KERANGKA PENGEMBANGAN
Teknik analisis statistik sebagai evidensi empirik model hubungan/interaksi antar variabel Pemaknaan hubungan/interaksi menggunakan penedakatan hermeneutik Membangun model atas dasar kondisi objektif dan model teoretik. Validasi dilakukan melalui judgmen pakar dan uji lapangan. Analisis statistik digunakan Positivsm dilanjutkan dengan postpositivism	Analisis statistik digunakan untuk menguji model hubungan/interaksi variabel, menggambarkan kondisi objektif, uji "faktor penentu" (determinan) perilaku Pemaknaan model hubungan, kondisi objektif, kembangkan menjadi blue print model (tretmen) Pengembangan model (tretmen) melalui telaah model teoretik/relevan, penstrukturan model, validasi rasional/judgment Uji lapangan model (multi approach)➔ TESTED AND RECOMMENDED MODEL

DEFINSI MODEL

MODEL

Perangkat asumsi, proposisi, atau prinsip yang terverifikasi secara empirik, diorganisasikan ke dalam sebuah struktur (kerja) untuk menjelaskan, memprediksi, dan mengendalikan perilaku atau arah tindakan

MODEL KONSTRUK ITP
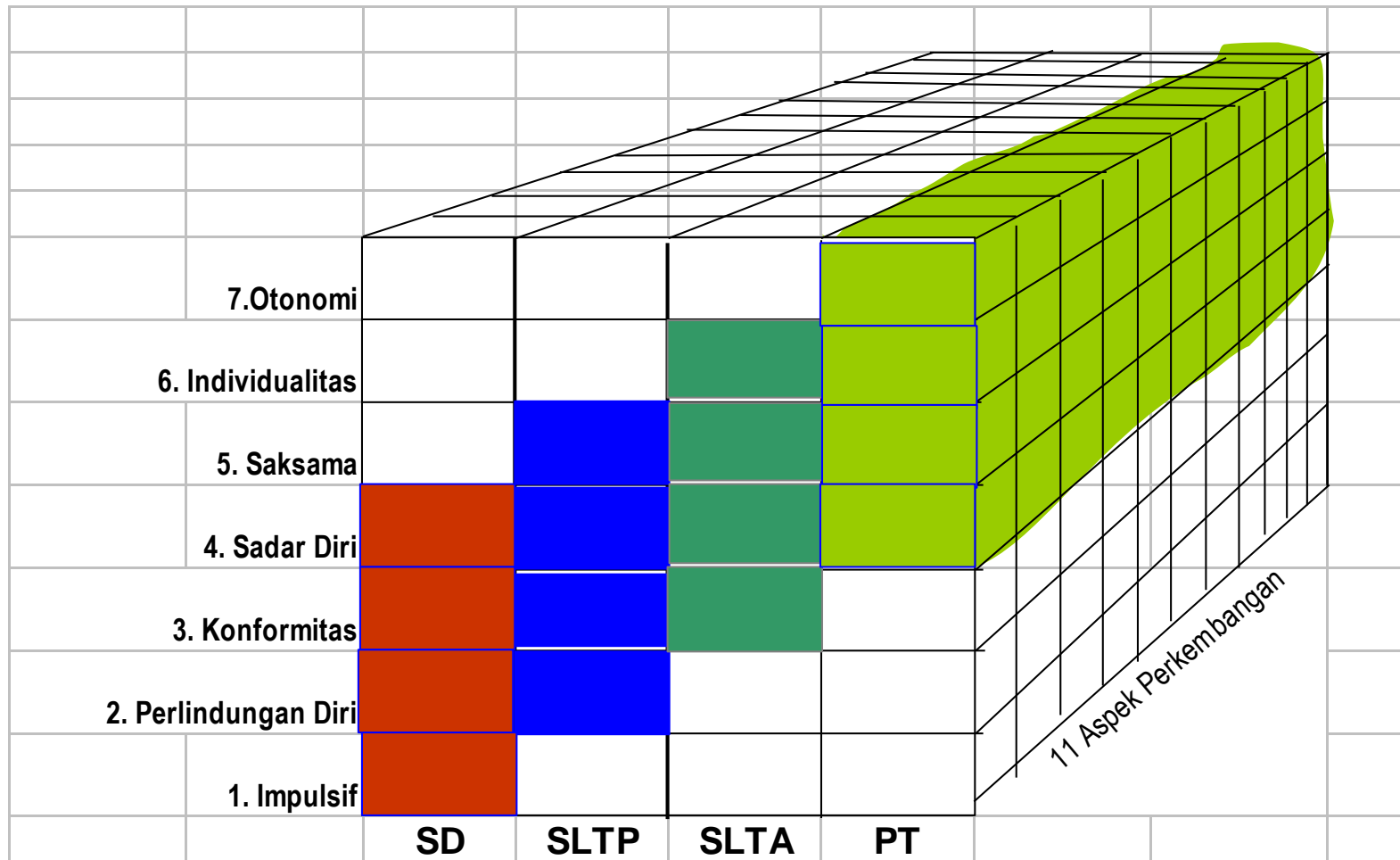
MODEL KONSTRUK TUGAS PERKEMBANGAN (Sunaryo Katadinata, dkk. 2003)