Professional Competency of PPKN Students in Research Steps on Teaching Seminar Problems

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Abstract

Research or research is an activity to investigate to find by answering a problem formulation through the scientific method systematically. The purpose of this study is to describe how students' professional competence in research steps and critical studies in teaching seminars on educational problems in schools, research methods used to use descriptive qualitative, data collection techniques using interviews, observation, documentation and FGD. The data analysis technique used Miles and Hubeman in the form of data reduction, display and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the professional competence of students in research steps and critical studies in teaching seminars on educational problems in schools was divided into 3, namely before research, during the research process and after the research process. The ability to study critically in deepening the material in the field of study is related to how students construct their knowledge in supporting the professionalism. One indicator of teacher professionalism is self-development through research. Professional competence for a teacher is an importantThe teacher as a scientist has a responsibility to advance science, especially the science that is the specialist. The form of responsibility is to conduct research according to the scientific field.

I. Introduction

Research skills are a series of scientific truth searches with scientific methods according to tested reasoning standards (Assembly of Research Professors of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, 2007). Research skills help graduates to critically investigate problems and, where appropriate, generate and evaluate relevant data, test ideas, theories and hypotheses, and successfully guide the way for them to navigate the sea of information that characterizes the information age. (Webb, F., Smith, C., & Worsfold, 2011). For students who have research skills it will be easier to conduct research.

Research or research is an activity to investigate to find by answering a problem formulation through the scientific method systematically. Research has scientific characteristics, namely rational, empirical and systematic. The parts in research include background, procedures, implementation, research results and discussion, as well as publication of research results (Prahmana, 2015). It is important for students to be critical in reviewing various problems, especially problems that exist in elementary schools. Then look for solutions to problems and communicate the results of the research. The usefulness of the research results can improve the quality of education, especially for Civics students. Education is a very important human need because education has a duty to prepare Human Resources (HR) for the development of the nation and state (Pradana et

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al, 2020). According to Astuti et al (2019) Education is an obligation of every human being that must be pursued to hold responsibilities and try to produce progress in knowledge and experience for the lives of every individual. Education is one of the efforts to improve the ability of human intelligence, thus he is able to improve the quality of his life (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Education is expected to be able to answer all the challenges of the times and be able to foster national generations, so that people become reliable and of high quality, with strong characteristics, clear identities and able to deal with current and future problems (Azhar, 2018). Education and skills are the main keys in gaining social status in community life (Lubis et al, 2019).

However, in reality, students still have difficulty in determining the content of the problem and the weak research methodology they master. In addition, students also have difficulty compiling a research proposal in accordance with appropriate linguistic rules. Another factor is the lack of student contributions in the involvement of lecturers' research. Based on the conditions in the field, it is deemed necessary to describe the professional competence of students in the steps of research and critical studies in teaching seminars on educational problems in schools.

Based on supporting facts from previous studiesIn research steps and critical studies on students, content knowledge (CK) which is related to academic ability and material mastery of prospective Mathematics teachers in general can be concluded that CK in students is at levels 2 and 2. Content knowledge (CK) which aims to provide understanding to students is important to know about the subject matter. Lack of student knowledge about CK, the learning process will not take place optimally(Purwoko Yudi, 2017)Furthermore, in teaching the research steps, the use of problem-based learning modules for students of Accounting Education S1 FE Unnes that has been tested shows a positive response.(Thomas, Patono and Nurkhim, 2016), while in terms of literacymathematics teacher candidates, the literacy ability of high-skilled students is at level 4, moderately capable students are at level 3, low-skilled students are at level 2. Based on the findings of this study, the literacy skills of prospective Mathematics teachers need to be improved. (Prabawati, 2018)

Several gaps in previous research that underlie this research, among others, teachers must try to improve their professional competence so that thematic learning is not hampered (Alnasr, 2018). Regarding the factors that influence the mastery of teacher professional competence, there are at least two influencing factors, namely internal in the form of teacher flight hours, welfare, teacher health, external factors in the form of educational facilities, supervision of the principal. (Asmarani, 2014). In terms of mastery of the material, in mathematics, it was found that mastery of elementary school material was not good for PGSD students, this needs an emphasis to continue to encourage students to master elementary mathematics material, especially on fractions, geometry and story problems. from high school also need to be considered in mastering elementary mathematics material. (Sarjiman, 2002). Furthermore, in the first semester of PGSD students in solving the questions of the basic concepts of Science I, the subject of the respiratory system there are two factors, namely internal in the form of general physical conditions and external in the form of the environment. (Jusuf, 2015). In writing the introduction, it is known that only 20 people (46.51%) are able to write the background depending on the assignment given (Ernawati, 2011).

The status of this research onprevious research is support to strengthen the idea of the need for efforts to improve the professional competence of prospective Civics teachers. In the learning process, teachers should create a conducive and effective learning atmosphere (Nurhayati, 2018). Based on the existing problems, the researcher feels the

need to conduct this research, there are 3 underlying reasons, firstly in the seminar course, educational problems in schools are a bridge to the final project (thesis), secondly, it is necessary to conduct a study on the skills of Civics students in terms of steps research and critical studies in order to harmonize with the demands of a teacher's professionalism. Third, as an evaluation that can be used to recommend the achievement of the objectives of the seminar course on educational issues in schools. Thus, the research objective of this study is to describe how students' professional competence in research steps and critical studies in teaching seminars on educational problems in schools.

II. Research Method

This research is a field research (Field Research) which was carried out with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is carried out in natural conditions with the researcher as an instrument with the emphasis on the results being meaning(Sugiyono, 2009). The phenomenon studied is the professional competence of students in research steps and critical studies in teaching seminars on educational issues at the School, STKIP Pasundan, Cimahi. The research time is divided into five stages for six months (Odd semester 2021/2022) for classes A1, and A2 for the Seminar on Problems in School courses, starting with the planning stage, the instrument preparation stage, the stage of collecting data through interviews conducted to students in class A1 and A2 as research subjects. The research subjects are spread out as follows:

Table 1. Research subjects

No	Class	Amount
1	A1	21
2	A2	21
Total number		42

Next are observations before and after lectures on School Problems Seminars, documentation in the form of collecting supporting data in the form of documents that support problems, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) for A1 and A2 class students which aims to get depth of information in addressing certain aspects.(Afiyanti, 2008). Next, the data processing stage is data analysis using Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal(Miles, MB and Huberman, 1992). The Miles and Huberman data analysis can be described as follows:
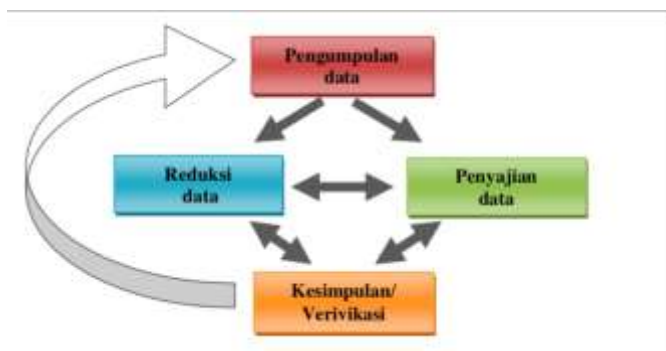
Source :(Lay Bara, John RB and Wahyono, 2018)
***Figure 1**. Stages of the Huberman miles model, redrawn from Miles and Huberman, 1992*

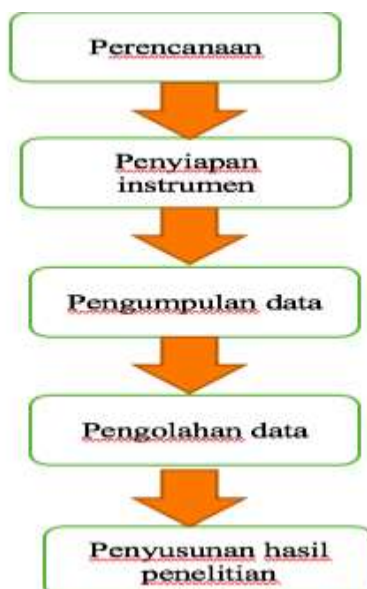The last is the stage of compiling research results. The stages of the research can be described as follows.

Figure 2

III. Result and Discussion

The research results that the researchers present in the results and discussion chapters are in the form of sub-topics of data from research findings obtained from the results of data collection and processing in the field. Professional competence examined in this study includes three aspects, namely 1) the ability to master the steps in research 2) the ability to critically review in deepening the material in the field of study 3) the ability to master scientific substances related to the field of study.

3.1 Ability to Master the Steps in Research

There are three (3) meanings contained in identifying research, 1) an investigation carried out systematically, 2) intended to increase knowledge and help understanding of complex issues, 3) Research is a process that is carried out in stages(Arthur & Hancock, 2009)based on the urgency of a study, the ability to master the steps in research is something that must be mastered. The ideal process of a research is described as follows:

Source:(Arthur & Hancock, 2009)
Figure 3

In the research steps, a researcher at least has the ability before the research, during the research process and after the research. Based on interviews with students who took seminars on educational issues in schools, it was found that in this course students in mastering the research steps were divided into several supporting aspects, including learning resources, guidance from academic supervisors and problems raised in their research. in the end it was used as a "goal" in the seminar course on educational problems in schools.

3.2 Before Research

The steps in the first research are before research or pre-research. Based on the ideal research steps described by Arthur and Hancook, the initial activities consist of identifying problems, finding relevant research, formulating research questions. At the stage of identifying the problem, the researcher tries to identify the problem according to the problem that the researcher will raise. In the seminar course on educational problems in schools, students try to explore the stages before research in the form of selecting problems that match their interests or the problems they get when doing internships at school. In this initial process, students try to collect background problems, identify problems and focus on research.

An important step before research is carried out by prospective researchers in an effort to collect information on related topics. Field verification and based on observation are 2 requirements of the research problem(Wekke, 2018)Thus, the activities before the field are activities that are urgent in determining the direction of research. Mastery of research steps in this course is the initial learning for students to become professional researchers. For researchers who are professional, identifying problems is a relatively easy thing to do, this is different from those who are still beginners who still do a lot of adaptation.(Pardede, 2018)

3.3 Research Process

Source:(Southern Afican Association for Institutional Research (saair), 2015)
Figure 4

During the research process, researchers went into the field to collect data using predetermined instruments. During the research process, the researcher's ability to collect data that is in accordance with the research theme raised is important. The researcher's ability to adapt to the subject and object of research begins with understanding the research background and self-preparation. The presence of researchers needs to be considered whether to be known or not, because this is related to active and passive involvement(Wahidpure, 2017). Steps in research in the research process need careful calculations in terms of time, effort and material. In social research, The Economic and Social Research Council (the ESRC) provides 6 guidelines in the research process as a form of prevention of bad things that can happen in research due to the participation of researchers, namely, research design to ensure research integrity, clarity of objectives, methods of research. research, confidentiality of information provided, volunteering of research subjects, minimizing things that can endanger research subjects, research independence(The Scottish Center for Crime & Justice Research (SCCJR), nd)

3.4 After Research

After the research process is completed in the field, data analysis and publication is the next thing to do. The ability to write reports is something that needs to be considered at this stage. In writing, the ability to read is also a skill that cannot be separated. In starting to write, there are obstacles that arise, including material difficulties, determining the starting point, ending point and topic selection(Kristian, Nova, Suyono, 2016). In writing a report, there are 6 points that must be considered by the author, namely to whom the report is addressed, the clarity of the method, the position of the research results, the clarity of the conclusions, the clarity of the problem, the clarity of the data reported.(Hermayulis, 2011). Publishing research results is an integral part of a professional researcher(Derntl, 2014). As a vehicle for delivering information for the development of positive insights, this is what is expected from publications(Nugrohoadi, 2017). Research ethics should be the main principle of a researcher. Plagiarism is one type of publication violation, namely in the form of data, sentences, concepts and ideas(Elsevier, 2017).

3.5 The ability to study critically in deepening the material in the field of study

Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2007 concerning Academic Qualification Standards and Teacher Competencies, there are 4 competencies that must be possessed by a teacher, namely personality, pedagogic, social, and professional competencies. Each of these competencies

is interrelated in order to deliver teachers as professionals. However, "there is a socio-political construct between the policy-making bureaucratic elites and educational experts"(Damsar, 2011). The professional function of a teacher other than in the learning process is to be able to teach the experience he has(Hasyim, 2004)in professional competence, the ability to critically study in deepening the material in the field of study is important.

The ability to study critically in deepening the material in the field of study is important. This supports one of the predicates as a professional teacher. Professional teachers are teachers who master the competence as a teacher(Zulfiati, 2005). In the learning process in the classroom, the teacher has the responsibility for learning to achieve maximum results. The teacher as the spearhead in the process of achieving learning objectives(Fahmi, 2013)has a strategic role in the implementation of the teaching and learning process. On the other hand, lately the function of the teacher has developed, namely fostering educational attainment(Khairunnisa, 2017). In addition, the teacher also has a role as an organizer in learning(Zein, 2016),(Xhemajli, 2016).

The ability to study critically in deepening the material in the field of study is related to how to think critically. Critical thinking is a search for the ability to know the truth, take action in certain conditions(Sariyem, 2016). Based on the results of the research that has been analyzed, it is found that the ability to critically study in deepening the material in the field of study of students who take the problem seminar course at the school is integrated inside and outside the process of this course. The results of interviews from students showed that in constructing knowledge related to the field of study, students had linked the knowledge they had previously acquired. In order to obtain learning outcomes, individuals are required to be able to construct independently about their knowledge(Hendrowati, 2015).

Studying critically in deepening the material in the field of study is related to the urgency of a student to construct his knowledge, because in one of the principles of educational psychology a teacher is not enough to just provide his knowledge. Like a ladder, the teacher gives a ladder to a higher understanding but the students themselves climb the ladder(Suyanto, Jihad, 2013). The qualitative research conducted by Munasik (2014) regarding the ability of teachers to apply thematic learning concluded that although thematic learning has advantages, on the other hand there are also weaknesses, namely, the selection of media, the right method, the teacher is able to combine different concepts, foster learning concepts. mean(Munasik, 2014).

3.6 Professional Competence

Broke and Stone suggested that teacher competence as a descriptive of qualitative nature of teacher behavior appears to be entirely meaningfull(Mulyasa, 2011)Competence can be defined as knowledge, skills and basic values in thinking and acting. The specification of a person's knowledge, attitudes and skills and how they are applied in field studies are also competencies. Professional teachers are teachers who carry out teacher duties with high abilities.

This means that professional teachers are people who have expertise in the field of teaching, so they are able to carry out their duties to the fullest. In other words, professional teachers are people who are educated and have experience in their fields. Students as prospective teachers must have professionalism. The criteria for professional teachers include: containing elements of devotion, containing elements of idealism, and containing elements of development(Nata, 2001). The new paradigm in the 21st century must produce teachers who are competent in mastering the structure and scientific

methodology.

The development of improving teacher professionalism is very important, teachers do not only master the material. However, teachers must carry out scientific activities in the form of research. The ability to master the substance according to the field of study becomes a strength in developing professionalism, especially in the field of research. Improving the quality of professionalism can be done through developing oneself in science by means of research and development, updating knowledge in scientific meetings both nationally and internationally.(Guidance, 2017). The teacher as a scientist has a responsibility to advance science, especially the science that is the specialist. The form of responsibility is to conduct research according to the field of science. PGSD students in teaching problem seminars in elementary schools are the foundation for enriching studies or issues of elementary school problems which will later be used as research material.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the ability to master the steps in student research is divided into 3, namely before research, during the research process and after the research process. The ability to master scientific substances is very important. Because PPKn students are required to become professional teachers. One indicator of teacher professionalism is self-development through research. Professional competence for a teacher is an importantThe teacher as a scientist has a responsibility to advance science, especially the science that is the specialist. The form of responsibility is to conduct research according to the scientific field. Based on the conclusion of this study, the researcher also recommends that researchers who will conduct research with the same theme can examine what the researchers have not had time to reveal in this article. Due to the limited time, energy and thoughts, the researcher apologizes if this article is still not studied in depth. May be useful.

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