A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF CONCEPTUAL METHODS USED IN RESEARCH ON EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract

The changing world requires new knowledge to support our society, the previous research reports drive the academic atmosphere. This research was intended to synthesize 69 educational administration research articles between 2016 and 2020. It found that the method of selecting the population and samples used in the research was mainly based on purposive sampling and most research types used action research. Research tools, and its quality of research instruments were employed, descriptive statistics used to analyze data can be reported and tested hypothesis. Most of research can be summarize and utilized in to practical contexts. Research in educational administration is required new paradigm to shift the leadership in modern schools and learning organization.

Keywords: educational administration, methodology, research article

Introduction

Academic writing in educational research can be found in the format of journal publication and proceedings which need to be clearly explained. Inquiry method and scientific writing are summarized publicity in terms of research articles according to the principles (Freire, 2018). It may be the use of knowledge from various sources, composed for systematic analysis where the author clearly expresses his academic views. The academic article format is a very long article, contains body text that shows the reason or origin of the issue to be described or analyzed in the process. It summarizes the research process in the findings to be concise and short for presentations at academic conferences or in academic journals (Mason & Merga, 2018; Nasution, 2018).

Although the different meanings, the terms research synthesis, research review, and systematic review are frequently used synonymously in the social science literature. Unfortunately, there is disagreement over the significance of these variances. As a result, we'll refer to research synthesis most often in this text. This decision was made for a clear purpose. The research review is used to describe the processes of assessing the caliber of research in addition to its application in the context of research synthesis. If a journal editor is contemplating whether to publish an article, for instance, they will get research reviews. Despite the recent substantial growth in the amount of organization and management research published, this large body of knowledge has generally been perceived as being

relatively fragmented (). Additionally, some people have questioned whether this research can be applied to practice (Hammad & Alazmi, 2022), while others have attributed this problem to inefficient communication, the problem on the material being highly analytical, descriptive, and concerned in theoretical knowledge instead of fixing real-world issues (Cimen et.al., 2020).

Research synthesis is the interconnection of new information with previously conducted research that is relevant to a problem. By trying to integrate those findings, synthesis aims to make them more general and applicable whilst still generating new knowledge (Picciano, 2021). Synthesis is marketed as a strategy for overcoming the problem of information overload, producing outcomes that deepen our comprehension of issues and condense essential data for making decisions (Wyborn et.al., 2018). A primitive article is a review of the progress of a particular subject. By processing and researching the findings in several research papers to be synthesized to present new ideas or new knowledge, or to find arguments on a particular subject. Research findings can encourage criticism of a particular subject, which is necessary to compare it.

It's important to emphasize that the authors' individual experiences and perceptions as participants in the synthesis process served as the foundation for the claimed impacts (Singporn & Nuangchalerm, 2021). Because of this, we are unable to be crystal explicit about the nature of these impacts on policy and practice or how they were particularly brought about. These ideas intended to be seen as exploratory possibilities that might be explored or put to the test in future research (Uppamaiathichai & Roueangrong, 2021). The contribution therein consists of the examination of a huge assortment of examples and the validation of analogies and geographical variations between these cases and the literature. To clarify that educational research in field of educational administration (Daniëls et.al., 2019). It can be presented through publication as an academic article in an academic journal.

The results of scientific writing that scholars should not avoid, in order to develop their qualifications to be accepted in the same professional field or more broadly, and also to spread their findings to society that will benefit the masses. Presenting research articles and academic articles through publishing channels in national or international academic journals is considered the most widespread channel of cognitive dissemination. It may be published as a printed booklet or as an electronic medium with a clear schedule of publication, with editors evaluating and reviewing the quality of the article. The research aims to explore systematic review of conceptual methods used in research on educational administration. The useful of this finding would be helped educational research to conceptualize methods.

Methods

This research is a synthesis of research from research articles that aims to use the results of the studies to collect the results as knowledge derived from the findings and to use the results as a guide or as information to document the teachings in the subjects related to the management of

the study, the research methodology is quantitatively synthesized to reflect the information on research features and qualitative synthesis by lecturing and distinguishing the findings into categories in conjunction with content synthesis. Research articles based on research related to the field of educational administration which considered by qualified persons prior to publication. The 69 research articles in field of educational administration published between 2016 and 2020.

Research instrument

The research instrument is a research article feature created by the researchers to record the details of academic articles published in academic journal for use as synthesis information. The year of the research, the year it was published, the nature of the research. Characteristics of the researchers, types of research, research objectives, research hypotheses, research assumptions. Conceptual framework for population/sample research that studies sampling methods A tool used to collect statistical data collection methods used for research. Findings and its discussion were investigated through the time of study.

Procedure

The method of conducting research is quantitative and qualitative research based on documents to synthesize research articles and academic articles in the field of educational administration. The process of synthesis can be divided into 3 stages: Identifying the quality and essence of each research article, synthesis of the essence of the entire research article to reflect the overall of research in the field of educational administration, and discussing the results, synthesizing research articles and providing feedback.

Data collection and analysis

A quality assessment form of research articles, is an assessment of 5 levels of estimation scale from by mean of 1-low quality of research articles to 5-highest quality research paper with 15 questions and criteria for assessing the quality of research articles. Data were gathered and interpreted by rating the quality of all research articles and take the scores obtained from all assessments to sum them up and find the average, mean score the quality of each research article can be analyzed. Mean score range 4.51-5.00 referred highest level of quality, 3.51-4.50 referred high level of quality, 2.51-3.50 referred moderate level of quality, 1.51-2.50 referred low level of quality, and 1.00-1.50 referred lowest level of quality.

Result and Discussion

General information of articles in the field of educational administration articles that appear and published. The research methodology consisted of 10 areas: 1) how populations and samples were selected in most researches, opting for specific randomizations, 2) most research types of research, 3) conceptual frameworks in research, most do not frame the concept in the research, 4) the research involved in the article, most of them are domestic research references, 5) research tools used in research, 6) determining the quality of most tools for certainty and determining the classification power values, 7) statistics used to analyze data in research articles mainly for frequency, percentage, average, and standard deviation, 8) area of study presented in most research articles is educational institutions, 9) testing hypothesis in research, most of them are hypotheses tested, and 10) most of the

hypothesis test results are based on educational research defined.

The synthesis of knowledge derived from research articles is knowledge about educational management: academic management, funding and subsidizing, personel management, and general administration. Utilization of the findings can be used to benefit the agency by schools used for planning academic management, personnel management, approximate management, as well as general administration in educational institutions in the manner of improving the quality of education. Organizations take its advantage of policy making, planning, and vision. The goal of the organization in order for the organization to achieve the goals set by which education management is a process or activity that many individuals collaborate with. Utilization in building relationships with communities is the operation of groups of individuals in schools to build relationships with communities such as families, community organizations, professional organizations, religious institutions, establishments, government offices, nongovernmental organizations, and other social institutions.

Published research papers summarized the findings that most of the population and sample selection methods used in the research opted for specific randomization, since storing data with all units of the population can be a waste of time and a very high cost and sometimes a matter of time-consuming decisions. Selectively, it is necessary for a select group of members of the population to study. In different ways, the results can be summarized to refer to the population. The sample assignment techniques in most research articles use specific randomization. Most did not frame the concept in the research, which the researchers deemed to be presented with a collective idea of the research. Most of research instruments employed questionnaires and interviews which is widely used for measuring feeling. Questionnaires are one of the research tools used to collect data in research. The most research tools can be validated and seek its quality through process of pilot study. Statistics used to analyze data in research articles mainly find standard frequencies, percentages, mean, and standard deviation. The area of study presented in most research articles is educational institutions.

The synthesis of knowledge derived from research articles is knowledge about the management of education, which consists of 4 areas: *Academic management* is an important task for school administrators. In particular, it is a task to improve the quality of teaching and learning, which is the main aim of the school and is a testament to the success and competence of the administrators. Educational programs depend on a number of factors, such as: Personnel, budgets, supplies, and learners. *Budget management* is the control of budget spending accordingly. Planning, work and budget approved projects to prevent leakage by controlling disbursements, audits, according to regulations prescribed by the agency, by the school's budget management focused on independence in managerial agility. *Personnel management* is an important mission aimed at encouraging schools to work in response to the school's mission. To carry out personnel management to streamline. Independently, under the law and regulations, in accordance with the

principles of good governance, civil servants, teachers and employees are developed. Knowledgeable, talented, honourable, honored. This will significantly affect the quality of education of the learner. *General administration* is a task related to the organizational management system, other management, achieving the results in accordance with the specified quality standards and goals, with a central role in coordinating, promoting, supporting and supervising. The convenience of providing all forms of education is aimed at developing schools to use innovation and technology appropriately (Akarawang et.al., 2016; Güldüren, 2020; Nuangchalerm, 2020; Sirisuthi & Chantarasombat, 2021). Promote the management and management of education of the school in accordance with the principles of management that focus on the achievement of the work. It is primarily focused on transparency, verifiable accountability, as well as individual engagement.

Knowledge from research can be used to benefit the agency, including academic knowledge can be applied in the manner of improving the quality of education (Jain et.al., 2020; Ayanoğlu, 2022). Curriculum development, teaching process. Improving student achievement, providing satisfactory services by promoting the development of knowledge for people and increasing productivity (Bertrand, 2018; Onsee & Nuangchalerm, 2019). Educational management in modern world raised awareness about the development of modern innovations in line with school policies (Martinez et.al., 2018). Knowledge can be used to define policies, plan a mission, and the goal of the organization in order for the management of the organization to achieve the specified

goals. In addition, knowledge can be used to build relationships with communities (Connolly et.al., 2019). It is the operation of a group of individuals in schools to build relationships with communities such as families, community organizations, professional organizations, religious institutions, and establishments (Stravakou et.al., 2018). The important role of schools to the community is the role of providing education to community personnel, while the important role of the community to the school is the role of participating in determining the direction of education management (Okumbe, 1998; Bush & Bell, 2002; Balikci, 2021).

The results indicate that research synthesis is having a variety of effects on research, policy, and practice, including new problem understandings, the development of new networks, and changes in policy and practice. These effects appeared in numerous of contexts, synthesis techniques, foundational presumptions, and operational strategies. This suggests that there's not a single best technique to design research synthesizing for effect, but rather that the strategy must be customized for the intended application environment (Wyborn et.al., 2018). Cooperating and supporting educational management and role in directing, monitoring and evaluating school performance (Lakomski & Evers, 2020; Lunenburg & Ornstein, 2021).

Depending on the processes of the policy-making which it is meant to inform, the nature of the influence in government will change. Although non-linear and complicated policy processes are commonly acknowledged, it can be helpful to determine the many stages, from agenda setting throughout policy formulation, institutionalization, execution,

and evaluation, as well as policy maintenance, succession, or discontinuation (Cairney, 2016). The role of research varies across one of these several stages. For instance, at the agenda-setting stage, research seems to be more likely to support on discovery or awareness. There are two ways to build relationships between schools and communities. Establishing direct relationships consists of two main methods: bringing schools into the community and bringing communities into schools, and building indirect relationships by developing good human relations (Bennett et.al., 1994).

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