



Research Roadmap and Community Service in The Field of Cosmetology Education Universitas Negeri Surabaya

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Abstract. There are three essential parts to a research road map and community service (PKM) that must all work together. The road plan will illustrate the connection between past, present, and future research endeavors and volunteer efforts. Institutional support for research roadmap creation and outreach is essential. The art and science of applying cosmetics and other forms of personal grooming is essential to human comfort and well-being. This research intended to investigate: The Cosmetology Education Research Roadmap at Universitas Negeri Surabaya (Unesa) and the Cosmetology Education Faculty Research Group at Unesa. Observation, in-depth interviews, and written records are the methods used in this study. The data is presented in a narrative format, like a blueprint. Based on the data, we know that 1) Unesa Cosmetology Education faculty members come from a variety of scientific backgrounds, covering topics including Spa and Body Care, Skin and Hair Health Sciences, Bridal Makeup, and Fantasy Makeup. The following is a list of examples of community service and research roadmaps in the area of cosmetology: Studies have been conducted in a variety of areas, including as role models, media, and the effectiveness of Cosmetology education. Makeup for special occasions, like a wedding, is considered part of skin and hair maintenance. Research is now being used in the fields of modeling, media, learning assessment, hair and scalp cosmetics, and personal care. The topic of the study is the promotion of educational and cosmetic goods.

Keywords: Research Roadmap, Community Service, Cosmetology Education.

1 Introduction

Developing research projects that provide practical and significant outcomes needs a long-term strategy that accounts for advancements in research, technology, and community building. Quality and amount of research are two metrics used to evaluate study outcomes [1]. Community service [2] training and education on helpful coping mechanisms. Placement of policies and strategic programs targeted at sharpening superior topics and themes formulated based on the vision and mission of the University, as well as tracking the results of research carried out by lecturers or researchers at the Faculty of Engineering and Cosmetology Education Study Program, by placing elements of the novelty of science and technology, can lead to an investigation of exceptional quality. The best possible circumstances for global

competitiveness and development. Modern Indonesians have no choice but to embrace science and technology. Therefore, a unique strategy is required so that Indonesians may effectively and harmoniously respond to these challenges and competition by using their abundant human and material resources [3].

The Faculty of Engineering, Unesa, needs to compile and determine the leading research themes required by Indonesia as a nation by considering the uniqueness and privileges of Indonesia. Of course, the Faculty of Engineering Unesa must be able to see opportunities for conducting research by looking at the resources and sources of funds they have. Determination of the research basis following the expertise of researchers owned by the Faculty of Engineering Unesa. This is important to achieve excellence which is not just a dream but a view that must be realized to utilize and disseminate knowledge based on local wisdom to achieve community welfare. In other words, superior research must be able to provide solutions to problems that occur in real terms.

The short-term program for achieving research excellence is to conduct cross-disciplinary research by examining themes needed by the nation and the world, especially for human civilization. Multi-disciplinary research activities are carried out through collaboration between fields of science, superior research, scientific groups, study center, study programs, and others. Strategic steps must be prepared in concepts, policies, and directed mechanisms [4]. In conducting research planning, it is common for a researcher or lecturer to have a research road map and chart. However, it is often still difficult to distinguish the two things, even though, in essence, they are different but still have a relationship.

There are three essential parts to the research plan, all of which must work together. There are three parts to each research endeavor: 1) the work already done, 2) the work to be done in the current time period, and 3) the work to be done in the subsequent time period that will ultimately lead to the researcher's ultimate aim [5]. Thus, it is clear that the road map will show the relationship between research activities that have been, are being, and will be carried out by a researcher. One common mistake is that when a researcher builds a research road map, what is often placed in the previous research section belongs to another researcher. This is incorrect because the research road map should describe the individual activities of a researcher. Research road maps can be made in various forms of diagrams, such as fishbone diagrams or diagrams in other formats, as long as the substance is conveyed. A road map and a research chart are important components when a researcher develops a proposal to submit a research grant to either the Ministry of Education and Culture or other research grant-providing institutions. Therefore, a researcher or lecturer needs to continue to manage [6].

Cosmetology Education Study Program, Department of Family Welfare Education, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, has a special character, namely developing science and technology learning in the fields of cosmetology, skincare and make-up, hair care and make-up, Spa and body care, as well as traditional bridal make-up nor modern. Expectations of professional nurses created misperceptions regarding community service objectives [7]. Focusing on the average relatedness of knowledge of single dominant entrepreneurial organizations [8].

A research roadmap is not only needed by a researcher, but an institution should have a roadmap to know where this research is going, whether it has been carried out, is currently, or will be implemented [9]. Therefore, in this study, we will examine the

development of research groups in cosmetology education. The purpose of this research is to investigate 1) the vision, mission, and objectives of the study program and 2) the scientific group of cosmetology education lecturers.

2 Method

Qualitative or naturalistic approaches conducted in their natural settings are at the heart of this research strategy. The researcher himself constitutes the research equipment or tool in this investigation. The researcher becomes a tool that is used to choose a topic, recruit participants, conduct experiments, evaluate results, and make conclusions. The degree to which researchers are ready to enter the field and undertake study must be verified. Techniques The major data source is collected in natural settings (natural circumstances). Methods of data gathering included FGDs, POVs, IIDs, and records of what happened during and after the conversations.

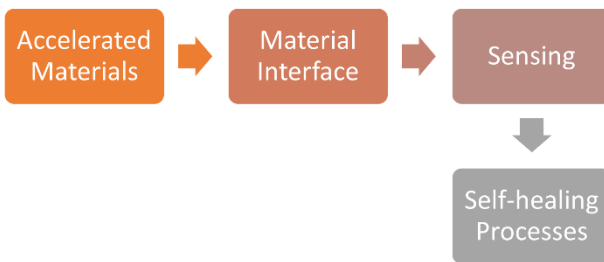


Fig. 1. Centered Roadmap [10].

The roadmap is centered around six themes (see figure 1): 1) accelerated materials, 2) material interface, 3) sensing, and 4) self-healing processes[10]. Four themes emerged in community service (see figure 2): facilitative experiences, non-facilitative experiences, challenges confronted, and suggestions to improve clinical competence [11].



Fig. 2. Community Service Themes.

The data analysis techniques used in the study are as follows: 1) First, describe personal experience of the phenomenon under study. 2) Develop a list of key statements on the subject. The researcher then finds statements from FGD data, interviews, or other data sources about how the subject experiences a topic and lists these important statements. 3) Take important statements from the horizontalizing process and then combine these statements into meaningful units. 4) The researcher then writes a description of the biological research subject of the phenomenon. 5) the researcher describes how the experience can occur. 6) The researcher reflects on the background and circumstances in which the subject experiences the phenomenon.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Vision, Mission, and Goals of the Cosmetology Education Study Program

Universitas Negeri Surabaya's vision is Excellence in Education Strong in Science. Faculty of Engineering's vision: To become an educational institution that excels in technology and vocational education. The Vision of the Study Program refers to the University's and the faculty's vision. Based on the University's concept and the faculty's goal, the Bachelor of Cosmetology Education study program aims to produce cosmetology educators who excel in education and science and have national competitiveness in 2021.

Referring to the vision that has been set, the mission of the Bachelor of Cosmetology Education Study Program is to 1) Develop quality education in the field of cosmetology that is relevant to the needs of the global job market and the development of science and technology. 2) Prepare competent educators, professional, religious, creative, independent, and have the spirit of a leader, have an entrepreneurial spirit and ability. 3) Develop research in the field of cosmetology based on professionalism to be applied in society, education, business, and industry. 4) Build and develop synergistic partnerships with various universities, schools, government agencies, businesses, industry, community organizations, professional and industrial associations, and professional certificate institutions for competence in the field of cosmetology. The development is classified into three main phases: (1) planning, (2) implementing, and (3) adopting, monitoring, and evaluating [12]. The people's traumatic experiences include healthcare, emergency, and community service workers[13].

Based on the mission of the study program and the results of stakeholder reviews on the formulation of educational goals, the objectives of the study program are defined as follows: 1) Produce graduates as make-up educators with strong and professional personalities in the field of cosmetology education so that they can compete and collaborate in meeting the needs Public. 2) Produce cosmetology education research based on professionalism and competence to improve quality. 3) Carry out community service in the field of research-based cosmetology. 4) Establish cooperation and partnerships from various institutions/agencies to increase relevance and improve graduates' quality following stakeholder needs. Better alignment and focus of global resources on high-priority research questions are also recommended[14]. Implementation challenges include student planning, test deception, and the lack of a set time to review the curriculum [15].

3.2 Scientific Group Cosmetology Education Study Program

Educational evaluation is one of the supporting factors for the quality of education itself [16]. The results showed that the Cosmetology Education study program's scientific group was 1) the educational, scientific group covering models, media, and learning evaluation. 2) The beauty care scientific group includes facial skin, hair care, hand, foot care, body care, and Spa. 3) Cosmetology Science Group, covering facial make-up, hair make-up, traditional bridal make-up, and international bridal make-up. 4) Cosmetology business scientific group. The Roadmap results show a mix of some advantages and disadvantages [17].

Roadmap Research in the field of Cosmetology, namely, *ema*. The research that has been carried out includes the development of learning models, the development of learning media, and the evaluation of learning. The bridal make-up study, Research themes being carried out: application of learning, skin and hair care cosmetics. Developing a brief curriculum can equip hair stylists with useful information [18]. The themes will be carried out: Skin and hair make-up, beauty business, products, and marketing of beauty and cosmetics. The roadmap can be described in the figure 3:

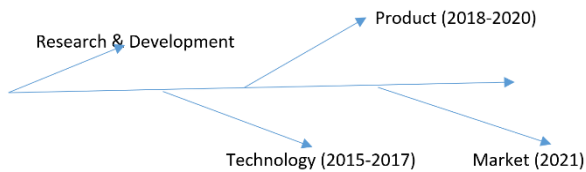


Fig. 3. Research Roadmap According to the Theme

Developing the curriculum on an ongoing basis according to work needs is recommended in Cosmetology Education Unesa[19]. Professional ability should be the core in the training of medical beauty [20]. The legal guarantee is the root cause influencing the smart community service quality [21].

4 Conclusion

Compiling the research roadmap begins by collecting the study program's vision, mission, and objectives. Develop scientific groups and map scientific fields for lecturers. The scientific fields are mapped following the roadmap covering research and development, namely research and development activities and commercial interests concerning pure scientific research and applicative development in the technology field. Technological research is concerned with the overall means or supply of goods needed for the survival and comfort of human life. Product research is applied research and production, and the market is a product downstream.

Authors' Contributions

The head of the research team, as the first author, must arrange the overall research timeline. The second author is responsible for collecting the data, while the third and the fourth author is needed to write the article.

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