CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research and Approach

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 main reason thereof is because of the perceived need for research system analysis in a particular location which is FIS, which then would rely heavily on data provided by the experts and everyone involved in the research system. This analytical research is meant to aid such further research that aims to create experimental prototypes or any possible continuing research.

The goals of scientific studies are varying, which are explorative, descriptive, hypothesize analysis, and case study, to mention a few. In this research, exploration is the fitting goal. An exploratory study is done if there is not much that is known regarding the current situation, or there is limited information regarding how the problems are solved. In this case, early extensive study is done in order to familiarize with the situation and to understand what is happening before the creation of an entirely brand-new model. In short, the explorative study is done to understand fully the nature

of a problem because of the lack of information on how to solve it. The explorative study may give insight into the unknown-unknown and known-unknown to further utilized into guiding the direction of further hypothetical research. In contrast, the descriptive model provides only the known-known which may help further research only to some extent.

In explorative studies of business or institution, the majority of data collection is conducted qualitatively, through observations or interviews, which are explorative in nature. Through this method, the collected data can be developed into hypotheses that are able to be tested further[17]. For example, Henry Mintzberg's interviews of some managers to investigate the managerial tendencies. According to his interview data, he can then formulate a theory about managerial role, its characters, etc. All are tested in many contexts through interviews. Yet exploratory rarely yield a definitive answer. The exploratory study may frustrate researchers because it is hard and has only a few guidelines to follow. Everything is potentially important, the steps are not well defined, and the direction changes frequently. There need to be creativity, open-mindedness, flexibility, and thorough exploration of all source of information.

The approach of the research will be qualitative, which is a scientific method of observation to actually gather non-numerical data.[18] Numerical

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[17] Uma Sekaran, *Research Methods for Business* (New York: Wiley and Sons Inc, 2003) p. 155
[18]   Babbie, Earl (2014*). The Basics of Social Research (6th ed.). Belmont, California: Wadsworth Cengage. pp. 303–04*

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.

The word qualitative implies the significance of processor meaning that is unable to be measured in quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency. Researchers of the qualitative press the importance of the nature of reality which is full of quality aspects. It focuses on the "why" rather than "what" of social phenomena and the researchers seek answers for questions about the dynamic of social experience and its value. In contrast, quantitative research focuses heavily on variables, not the process. [19]

B. Research Location

The location of the research will be the division of the Islamic Studies Department which is the Islamic Education (IE) Study Program. The consideration is as follows:

1. The necessary data for research are available in the Islamic Studies Department which is the Islamic Education (IE) Study Program.

2. The location of the Islamic Studies Department which is the Islamic Education (IE) Study Program is accessible and eases researchers of the research process.

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[19] Norman K. Denzin & Yvonna S. Lincoln, *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (New Delhi: Sage Publication. Pvt. Ltd., 1997) p. 2

C. Research Informants

The chosen informants will be the reigning and former executives of Islamic Education because of its familiarity with the system, as well as the students who enroll in the study program. The best candidates for the informant are the ones that have experienced or are still experiencing the system of Islamic Studies Department which is Islamic Education (IE) Study Program, which are the following in this order:

1. Tamyiz Mukarrom, the reigning Head of Faculty of Islamic Studies

2. Muh. Mizan Habibi, M.Pd.I, the reigning Head of Islamic Studies Department which is Islamic Education (IE) Study Program

3. Siti Afifah Adawiyah, S.Pd.I., M.Pd, the secretary of Islamic Education (IE) Study Program

4. Khairul Amri, Experienced Student Researcher of Islamic Education Study Program

5. Alfi Rifatul Mahmudah, Graduate of Islamic Education Study Program

6. Mr. Ismanto, Former Head of Library Division

D. Informant Selection Technique

There are certain techniques that theoretically fit the current situation. The followings are:

Purposive technique, where the informants are chosen based on the topic itself. The credibility of the informant to answer the heart of the problem is very important. The main objective of the research is to actually aid

researches that aim to create a beneficial change in the institution, which requires correct expert data to make correct hypothecation.

The sequential technique is also chosen as there is no pressing urgency to make quota itself to the research. The main purpose of the informant is to provide excellent assistance to perfect the prototype of the grand model.

Using the above technique, we can get the criteria as follows:

1. The informant has or is still working in the executive position of Islamic Studies Department which is Islamic Education (IE) Study Program

2. The informant has made strategic executive decisions for Islamic Studies Department which is Islamic Education (IE) Study Program

3. The students of Islamic Education Department

E. Data Collection Technique

1. Interview

Interview shortly defined is a technique in which information is collected by asking questions verbally and answered also verbally. The reason why the interview is perceived as effective in this case is that its flexibility in which the question itself can rotate around the given answer. That's why the best form of interview is the mix between guided interview where the initial questions are provided, enhanced with laissez-faire type of interview in which spontaneous question may be

asked following an answer to further analyze the research system in FIS correctly.

2. Document Analysis

The analysis of written information is also important in order to improve the prototype, where perhaps its design can be improved or removed accordingly. For example, the analysis of executive orders on institution growth can perhaps provide insight into how it is executed, and how effective it is according to written evaluation data.

F. Data Triangulation

In qualitative research, there are 4 major points for data check` to be considered valid and accurate. They are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability, while still being descriptive, interpretable, and theory-based. A wrong data could lead to wrong hypothecation, which renders the research being effective for further research.

Most researchers have at least a methodological technique that is comfortable to each, which often becomes the only approach to research. Further, many researchers perceive their method of research as an theoretical tool that shapes their research question. Content analysis of important speeches relies heavily on the assumption of the ones who give these speeches write their own words. Analysis of news articles in the study of social events relies on the assumption that those events are represented with descriptive accuracy in the news. Each method, then, reveals different facets of the same source. Every method is a different line of sight toward the same

point. By combining several lines of sight, researchers obtain a better picture of reality; a richer and more complete array of theoretical concepts; and tools of verification of many of these elements. The use of multiple perspective is frequently called triangulation.

Triangulation is a term originally more common inactivity of surveying, map-making, navigation, and military conduct. It commonly means the use of multiple sources of data. In each case, three known points or objects are used to draw lines of sight toward a particular point or object. These three sighting lines will usually intersect, forming a small triangle called the error triangle. Although sightings could be done with two sighting lines that intersect in one point, the third line permits an accurate estimate of unknown points or objects. [20]

Source triangulation is chosen as the best form of data check for the clear reason that correct implementation needs evaluation feedback from the customer, which in this case is the students themselves.

G. Data Analysis Technique

Data Analysis is inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data processes with the objective of useful information discovery, informing conclusions and supporting decision-making. Data analysis has many facets and approaches, encompassing various techniques under a variety of names.

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[20]   Berg, Bruce L. *Qualitative Research Methods for Social Science* (Long Beach: Pearson Education, Inc, 2012) p. 5

To review the results of this study, the author analyzes the data in a descriptive or textual way. The data analysis technique carried out was descriptive qualitative. The stages in qualitative research are the stages of entering the field with a grand tour and mini-tour question. The second is to determine the focus, the technique of collecting data with a minitour question. Furthermore, in the selection stage, the questions asked are structural questions.

In accordance with the type of research above, the researchers used an interactive model from Miles and Huberman to analyze the research data. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so the data is saturated. The interactive models referred to are as follows: