

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of the research design, subject of the research, technique of Data Collection, tool data collection, technic of data analysis, and research procedure.

A. Research Design

Research design is a design followed by researchers to collect, analyze, and interpret data (Creswell, 2012). Therefore, this research will use qualitative research with the type of case study research. Research design is a design followed by researchers to collect, analyze, and interpret data (Creswell, 2012). Therefore, this research will use qualitative research with the type of case study research. According to Van Wynsberghe & Khan (2007), the case study is a research method that aims to present a report to the reader about how it feels to be involved in an event and be a part of it with the results of a detailed and in-depth analysis of a case or event being studied. For this reason, the two experts added that in case studies it is very necessary to extract detailed information and analysis and of course be careful in describing the events that will be poured as a form of description of the reality and existing social phenomena.

The strength of a case study is that it provides detail (rich qualitative information and provides insight. The subject of research can be an individual, group, institution, or institution. The purpose is to provide a detailed description of the background, characteristics and characteristics of the case, or the status of the individual, which then from the above characteristics will be made a common thing.

B. Research Subject

In this study, the research subjects involved only two schools in Semangut Village, Kapuas Hulu Regency. To streamline the data in terms of time and cost, this study uses purposive sampling. Purposive selection is used if the target sample being studied already has certain characteristics so that it is

impossible to take other samples that do not meet the predetermined characteristics (Mulyatiningsih. E, 2012). This research was carried out in Semangut Village, Kapuas Hulu Regency, involving two selected schools, namely MIs and SMP.

Table 3.1 School Selected.

No	Schools	Location	Learning Facilities	Classification
				Classrooms, Didactic Materials, Toilets, Sports Infrastructure, School Libraries, Laboratories, Internet Connection.
1	School U1	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes
2	School U2	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Well-adequate	Yes

Source: (Ndjebakal Souck & Nji, 2017)

The subjects selected in this study are :

Table 3.2 Subjects Selected.

No	School	Total		Location	Classification (student achievement based on the highest, medium and low scores taken from student learning outcomes reports)
		Student	Parent		
1.	MIs Sabilal Muhtadin	3	3	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Yes
2.	SMPN 02 Bunut Hulu	3	3	Kapuas Hulu(Rural)	Yes

C. Techique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of this research is to obtain data. According to Arikunto (2014: 266) states that data collection techniques are an important job in researching without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher cannot get data that meets the data standards set. The data used by the author in this study are:

1. Direct communication

Direct communication is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face, both between individuals and individuals, individuals with groups, groups with groups, or individuals or groups with society. In direct communication, the influence of interpersonal relationships plays a very large role. based on the description, the author uses direct communication as a research technique withThe reason for making it easier for researchers to collect data related to the parental intervention model.

2. Interview

In this study, interviews was conducted in the data collection process. An interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the source and the interviewer. Interview refers to the collection of information carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the resource person who provides answers to the questions asked (Libakova &sertakova, 2015). Interviews have the main characteristics of being direct and face-to-face between information seekers and sources of information (informants) and with specific goals (Zuldafrial. 2012). Interviews were conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the resource person who provided the answer to the question..

Based on the description above, the authors are interested and choose interview techniques in research. The reason the author uses the interview technique is to obtain clear and concrete data about the parents' intervention model and this information is needed to avoid misunderstandings from the research to be carried out.

D. Tools of Collecting Data

In the research process, of course, researchers need tools to support a research to be carried out. The data collection tools used by the author in this study include.

1. Interview Guidance

The true interview is a communication process carried out in pairs with the aim of obtaining research results or others. So in this condition it is important for the researcher to previously design an interview guide or known as an interview guide. In making an interview guide, it is necessary to pay attention to the research topic and the research method used. Even specifically for qualitative research, making an interview guide is mandatory, considering that the interview itself is part of the research instrument. According to Sugiyono (2016:317) interviews are used as a data collection technique to find problems that must be investigated and also if researchers want to know things from respondents more deeply. about behavior, and the meaning of that behavior.

2. Ducomentation

Data collection tools in this research are in the form of documents used by the author in collecting data. The documents used by researchers in data collection are reports on student learning outcomes, photos of interview activities and other sources of information that make it easier for researchers to collect data. Documentation is an activity that aims to capture certain moments in the form of images or videos and Documentation is a technique of collecting data by studying or recording archives or documents, activity reports, monographs or lists of statistical tables and so on related to the research topic to be used as problem analysis material.. Documentation refers to related topics that are arranged so that certain materials can be communicated (such as text, objectives, and presented as a unit) in the form of videos, narratives, images, audio, and certain texts (Wietse, 2018). . Thus, researchers used documentation techniques to obtain data in the field, in addition to using interview guidance. Documentation used to take pictures during the interview process with respondents in the field. This was done as evidence that the researcher was really involved in collecting the data and without manipulating.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Techniques of Data Analysis is one of the processes to find and compile a data that has been obtained. According to Sugiyono (2017. 244) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, synthesizing, compiling patterns, selecting what is important and what will be studied, and draw conclusion so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. Meanwhile, according to Moleng (2017. 280) states that data analysis is the process of arranging the order of data, organizing it into a pattern, category and basic unit of description. The purpose of analyzing and interpreting data in a study is to answer the problems that have been formulated.

The researcher uses qualitative data analysis to measure the data. Qualitative data analysis technique is an analytical technique that focuses on qualitative data. Qualitative data analysis techniques analyze or discuss the concepts of a problem and are not accompanied by data in the form of numbers.

Based on the opinions of the two expert above, it can be concluded that data analysis is critical in the research process, data analysis is used to understand relationship and concepts in the data so that hypotheses can be developed and evaluated. The data analysis technique used in this study is the interactive model technique. Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2018:134) states that activities in analysis qualitative data are carried out interactively and continuously at each stage of the research so that It is complete. The analysis steps are as follows:

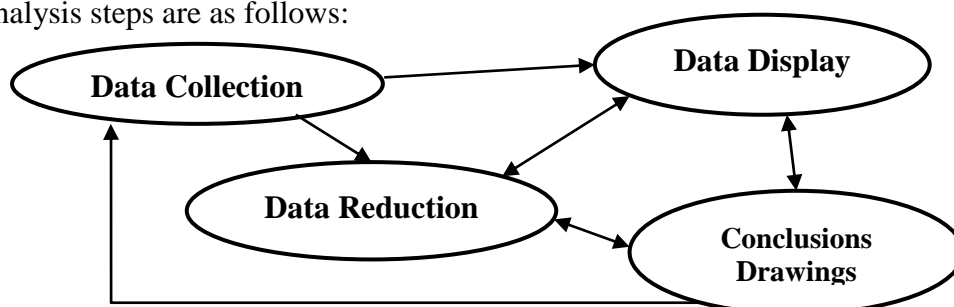


Table 3.3 Technique of Data Analysis Milles and Huberman.
(Sugiyono, 2015: 43)

F. Research Procedure

In order to achieve the research objectives, researchers are required to follow procedures which are divided into four, namely planning, processing, data processing and data reporting, as add by Brancato (2015).

1. Planning

Research contains a plan that formulates questions and research objectives. Furthermore, what must be done is to build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants in the research. The data collection instruments included validity and reliability tests (Gentry & Gable, 2001). And finally take care of access to permission to do research.

2. Data Processing

In data processing, there is analysis and interpretation to collect data. Researchers will use personal interviews and conduct analysis in each school involving 6 people consisting of the 3 Parents, and 3 students. Then the questions was asked on the report of the needs of the researcher using voice recordings.

Data Reporting

In reporting data, researchers convey the results of data that are in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data at all. *“Data reporting involves a number of different legal and regulatory standards.”*(Experian, 2008 : 1). Then the final stage is the data report submitted in the form of a thesis.

G. Research Schedule

This research schedule was made to facilitate and assist the author in conducting research and Research can be directed with a research schedule.

Tabel 3.4
Research Planing

No	Kegiatan	Tahun 2022-2023																															
		January				February				March				April				May				June				July							
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
1	Pengajuan judul dan Outline		■	■	■																												
2	Penyusunan desain					■	■																										
3	Konsultasi desain							■	■	■	■																						
4	Seminar desain											■	■																				
5	Perbaikan desain													■	■																		
6	Pelaksanaan penelitian															■	■	■	■														
7	Konsultasi skripsi																			■	■	■	■	■	■								
8	Ujian skripsi																													■	■	■	■