

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type

Problems which examined by the researcher was a problem that is both social and dynamic. Therefore, the type of research used in this research was descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Faisal (2003: 20) mentioned that descriptive research is a study that is intended for exploration and clarification on regarding anything phenomena or social reality, to describe the way a number of variables relating to the problem and the unit is being investigated. Furthermore, Sugiyono (2014: 1) mentioned that the qualitative approach is the research methods used to examine the condition of natural object (as opposed to the experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques as triangulation (combined), the analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results further emphasize the significance on generalization.

The research method used in this study was a qualitative research method that other terms are naturalistic or scientific research. Bogdan and Taylor (1975) (in Moleong, 2014: 4) defined the method of qualitative research as research that produces descriptive data in the form of written words or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed. Similar to the definition above, Kirk and Miller (1986) (In Moleong, 2014) defined that qualitative research method is certain traditions in social science that is fundamentally depends on the observations in humans both in the region and in their terminologies.

Nazir (2014: 43) explained the purpose of the research was to examine the status of human groups, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of thought at the present time with the aim to describe, illustrate or describe a systematic, factual, and accurate information about the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomenon investigated. Therefore, in this descriptive research qualitative approach researcher has presented and described the characteristics of objects and phenomena that already examined in order to be obtained a clear and systematic that easy to be understood and concluded.

B. Research Focus

The focus of research was an object that is the main purpose for examining social phenomena which occur or capture data that will be collected and then analyze it. According to Moleong (2014: 94) the focus of the research was a limitation on the issues that will be discussed in qualitative research method that works for:

1. Limiting the study or research focus, in other words may limit the research focus areas of inquiry (feedback). For example when researchers restricted their efforts on finding the basic theories, then other research field is not used again.
2. Fulfilling the criteria for inclusion-exclusion (input and output) the information obtained in the field. With the focus of the research, the researcher knows which data will be taken from the data that is being collected.

So the goal or focus that became the starting point of this research is to discuss about Synergy between Local Government and Private Sector in the Construction of Urban Green Space in Malang City (Study about Revitalization of Malabar Forest in Malang City). As for the focus of this research is:

1. Synergy between local government and private sector in the revitalization of Malabar Forest in Malang city
 - a. The role of each stakeholder in Partnership
 - b. Model of partnership
 - c. Result of synergy in Partnership
2. Supporting and inhibiting factors in synergy between local government and private sector in the revitalization of Malabar Forest in Malang city which includes:
 - a. Supporting factor
 - b. Inhibiting factor

C. Research Location and Site

The research location is a place or location where researcher obtains data and information relating to the theme of the problem as well as the focus of the research that has been set. This research took place in the city of Malang, East Java Province.

The research site is a place where researcher can capture and determine actual state of object observed, so that the data obtained are really relevant and accurate. The research sites chosen by the researcher are Housing and Settlement

Area Agency of Malang City (DISPERKIM), PT Amerta Indah Otsuka Pasuruan, and Malabar Forest.

1. Housing and Settlement Area Agency of Malang City (DISPERKIM) is located at Bingkil Street No. 1 Malang City - 65145, telp (0341) 359377. It is a government institution in Malang City appointed by Malang mayor and has authority in applying cooperation with private sector to construct and develop (executor) Open Green Space (RTH) as an effort to fulfill public service in need of infrastructure. One of the main tasks is to arrange or implement policies and organizing local government affairs in the field of cleanliness and landscaping (gardening).
2. PT Amerta Indah Otsuka (Pocari Sweat) located at Raya Pasuruan- Malang Road KM 11, Pacarkeling Village, sub-districts Kejayan, districts Pasuruan – 67172, telp (0343) 414200. PT Otsuka is an institution that runs Corporate Social Responsibility in Malabar City Forest.
3. Hutan Kota Malabar is located at di Malabar street, Oro-oro Dowo, Klojen, Malang City, East Java – 651119. Malabar City Forest is Open Green Space as the fulfillment of public services in infrastructure needs.

D. Type and Source of Data

In the process of data collection in the field, the researcher tried to obtain actual data from appropriate informants and can be held for accuracy and the research results later. As for the type of data in this study is:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is obtained directly from the source or informants, observed and recorded for the first time by researcher. Primary data is also called the original data or new data. So to obtain data or information in accordance with the focus of the research, it can be done by direct interviews with related parties. As for the people who were targeted are:

- a. Mr. Slamet Husnan Hariadi, SP. As Head Division of Gardening of Housing and Settlement Area Agency of Malang City (DISPERKIM)
- b. Mrs. Diana Prabaningtyas, S.Sos, MM. as Section Head of Development and Maintenance of City Park Housing and Settlement Area Agency of Malang City (DISPERKIM)
- c. Mr. Sugiarto Prakasa Dewanto Adji, SH. as General Affair Section Head PT Amerta Indah Otsuka Pasuruan
- d. Mr. Agus Suyanto as City Forest and Merbabu Supervision and Control Team, Housing and Settlement Area Agency of Malang City
- e. Novada Maula Purwadi as member of the Malabar City Forest Alliance
- f. Mr. Sutadji as Coordinator of Malabar City Forest

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data was obtained indirectly from the object of study which is examined but attempted by others by collecting archives and records relating to the discussion of the problem and the focus being studied.

Source of data referred to in this study is in the form of observation of events, secondary data in the form of documents both in the form of archives and soft files, and the results of interviews for someone to obtain data and information required in accordance with the focus of research has been established. Sources of data in this study were:

1. Events that occur in the process of partnership between the Local Government and Private Sector in the construction of urban open space city Malang city
2. Documents in the form of archives and soft files in the form of data required during the course of research residing in Gardening Field, Housing and Settlement Area Agency of Malang City (DISPERKIM), PT Amerta Indah Otsuka Pasuruan and Malabar City Forest.

E. Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data in field, techniques or methods of data collection can make it easier to collect as much information related to the focus of observation. Data collection techniques used in this study:

1. Observation

Observation is systematically observation and recording of the elements that appear in an object of symptoms in the object of research. This technique is done by field observations directly about the problems related with research variable and keeping over records of the results of observation. According to the type, researcher choose a passive observation or commonly

known as limited participation of observation, i.e. the researchers involved is limited to the objects activity that support the research data.

2. Interview

The use of this method is shown to dig deeper information (in-depth interviews) related research problems. This interview was conducted in a structured where researchers and informants facing directly (face to face). This interview was conducted as directed by referring to the interview guide that was prepared with the purpose of obtaining data that can explain verbally of research problems.

3. Documentation

Documentation is complementary to the use of the method of observation and interviews in qualitative research. Documentation used to know all the events that occurred in the research location. Documentation is one of the method to gather information and obtain secondary data research in the form of written data, such as documents, regulatory agencies, organizational structure, history of the agencies and other data related to the research.

F. Research Instruments

In this study requires instruments in the implementation. Moleong (2014: 168) mentioned that in qualitative research, human (researcher itself) as well as a planner, executor, data collector, analys, interpretator of data and finally the researcher itself becomes a reporting research results. So in this case the instruments used by researcher are:

1. Researcher itself which is the main data-collecting instrument, where the data collection depends on the researcher itself with all the activity in absorbing and retrieving data in the field, especially in the interview process and data analysis. Researcher as the main instrument (Instrument guide) by using the five senses to make direct observations of the phenomena that occur in the field.
2. Interview Guide in conducting interviews of researcher using interview guide to steer research in order to find the desired data. Interview guide in the form of a set list of questions to be asked on the informants. It was used as a guide when doing interviews.
3. Field note, This field note is the result of research that is heard, seen and considered in the context of data collection and reflection data in qualitative research.
4. Supporting Devices (Tape, recorder, dan kamera). It is necessary to help the research documentation in the form of visual and nonvisual.

G. Data Analysis

A research in order to make the generated data that can be read, it is necessary to use a method of data analysis. Analysis of the data used to be able to provide useful meaning, in achieving a conclusion to solve research problems. Bogdan dan Biklen (2007) in Gunawan (2013: 210) states that data analysis is the process of systematically finding and setting up of interviews, notes and materials that were collected to improve the understanding of all the things that collects and

allows presenting what is found. In accordance with this research, then the data analysis technique used was the technique of data analysis by Miles, Huberman dan Saldana (2014:14). Miles, Huberman dan saldana (2014:14) explained that three flows of following data analysis activities:

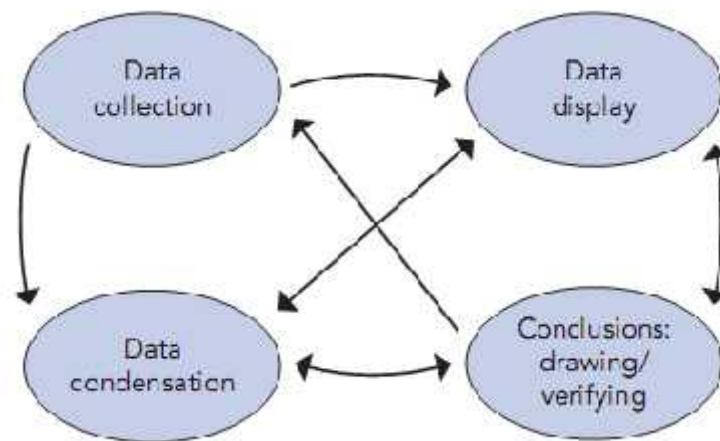


Figure 4. Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014)

Source: Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014: 14)

1. Data collection

Data collection is the first step in doing a research. Collecting data in this study were obtained from the results of the data collection techniques such as interviews, observation and documentation. Interview results data from several informant will be collected and collated. Observation results data in the form of notes and photographs of observations about the situation and conditions in the field.

2. Data condensation

Condensation of data can be defined as the process of selection, simplification and transformation of raw data obtained from the field.

Condensation of data takes place continuously throughout the research in fact condensation of data can be done before the data is collected as a whole. Data condensation is done by the data obtained in the research site or location stated in the description or the full, completed, and detailed report. Furthermore, the report is simplified, summarized, selected key issues, focused on the important things and then look for the theme or pattern. This is carried out continuously, both during the process of research and in the subsequent data analysis stage, is a data presentation and conclusion / verification. It aims to strengthen the data to a different concept with data reduction which more impressed data be weaken by removing the data obtained in the field.

3. Data display

Data display is a collection of structured information that enables pulling out the conclusion. By looking at the representations can be understood what is happening and what should be done, further to analyze and then arranged systematically so that the data obtained can explain the issues raised. Forms of presenting of data in very diverse qualitative methods such as narrative text, graphs, matrices, network and charts, but that is widely used is the narrative text descriptions.

4. Conclusion/Verification

The last stage in an research is conclusion. From the earliest process that is the data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion / verification in accordance with the data obtained during the research.

H. Data Validity

Checking techniques the validity of the data used in this research was based on Lincoln dan Guba (in Moleong 2014:3249) as follows:

1. **Credibility.** To determine the degree of credibility basically replaces the internal validity of the concept of non-qualitative. Researcher use checking techniques; (1) The extension of participation, (2) Persistence observation, (3) Triangulation, (4) Checking peers, (5) adequacy referential, (6) The negative case study, and (7) Checking member.
2. **Tranferability.** This concept states that an invention of generalization can apply or applied at all in the context of the same population on the basis of findings obtained on the sample that is representative of the population it represents.
3. **Dependability.** To determine the dependability of data researcher using a audit dependability techniques by checking how far the data used in the analysis.
4. **Confirmability.** To determine the confirmability of the data, the researchers using a technique of confirmability audit to retrace the footsteps of research ranging from interview notes, documents up to the data analysis.