

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODE

A. Types of Research

This type of research is a normative legal (library) and empirical (field) research.⁴⁰ It means that the author conducted research or extracting data through library for the discussion of discourses related to legal regulations as well as conducted on-field observation and interviews to the respondents.

B. Legal Materials

This study uses these legal materials:

- a. Primary legal material, that is any various law related to the institutional of alternative medical clinic. Such as:
 - 1) Law on Health no 36 of 2009
 - 2) The Health Ministry Regulation no 28 of 2011
 - 3) The Health Ministry Regulation no 71 of 2013
- b. Secondary legal material, the study went through books, journals, researches related to the institutional of alternative medical clinic.

⁴⁰Mukti Fajar and Yulianto Achmad, 2010, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, p. 34 and 47.

C. Location and Respondents of Research

The research location was the clinics and hospitals around Yogyakarta such as: Natasha, Adem-Panas clinic alternative and Syaifullah Tabib. It is expected that the differences existing between them will be revealed.

People who often seek treatment or use the services of clinics or hospitals were involved as the respondents .

D. Population and Sampling Method

Interview was used to decide the population and sample associated with the relevant parties in the establishment of a medical clinic. They are namely:

- a. The Chief of Medical Officer of Yogyakarta.
- b. The owner or legal of corporation of Alternative Medical Clinic in Yogyakarta.

E. Informants and Sources

Indicators of the study sample are as follows;

- a. Medical experts on their view of the clinics and hospitals development that theyboth can be compared.
- b. The owners or managers of alternative medical clinics.

- c. Agencies of integrated license services, city authority of Yogyakarta.

F. Research Method and Data Collection

In this study the researcher divided the data into two types:

1. Primary Data

Primary data were collected by direct interview to the informants based on the interview guidelines which had been prepared.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data were obtained through literary study such as literature, scientific journals and the valid legislation relating to the studied issue.

G. Data Analysis Method

Qualitative data analysis was done descriptively. The data related to the issue being studied was taken to be described descriptively, qualitatively, and comprehensively by illustrating the real condition related to the valid aspects of the law.

In a normative legal research, the material processing is in the form of events to hold systematization of written materials. In this case the material processing was done by selecting secondary data or

the law material then classifying them based on classification of the materials and ordering systematically as well as logically the result of the study. It means that there is a relationship and relevance between the social reality and the law material to obtain an overview of the research results.⁴¹

H. Thesis Framework

In the first chapter, the author explains the background of the thesis. This chapter explains how the status and licensing of alternative medical clinics are viewed in the perspective of Indonesian law.

In Chapter II, the author explains the definition of the institutional legal status and alternative medical clinic in the Indonesia's law perspective. In addition, this chapter also clarifies that license of a health clinic and the prerequisites which must be met by an institution in order to obtain a status and license for a health clinic. The study of alternative medical treatment is also described in this chapter.

In Chapter III, the authors describes the research methods used for conducting this study. This chapter consists of several sub-topics, namely; type of research, site of the study, legal materials, research methods, and also the systematic paper.

⁴¹Lexy J. Moleong, 2013, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung, p. 5.

In Chapter IV, the author presents a discussion of the position of the clinic in Indonesia as well as the differences comparing to hospitals in terms of licensing, establishment and data requirements and procedures associated with this study. Hence, the legal status of the institutional of an alternative medical clinic will be clearer. The author also uses the basic research based on Indonesia's laws references.

In Chapter V, the author presents the conclusions obtained from the research result, which is based on observation and field research as well as library research. The author also gives some advices based on what the researcher expects.