CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Types of the Research

This research is field research using quantitative approach. In this study, the discussion will focus on How is the Effect of Productive Zakah Empowerment towards Mustahiq Development in KSPPS Fastabiq Khoiro Ummah Pati. The research is a research report. The field observation is the study of primier data are obtained through interviews and the secondary data are obtained through various sources directly or indirectly.

B. Research Object

The object of research is basicallya research that will be subjected to the conclusion of research entitled "Distribution and Production of Productive Zakat as an alternative to increase the revenue of SMEs". The objects of the research are all mustahiq or SMEs given productive zakat funds in KSPPS Fastabiq Khoiro Ummah Pati.

In this section, the researcher will determine the number of all objects examined which is called the population. Population is the whole object of research if one wants to examine all the elements that exist in the area of research, then research is a population study (Arikunto, 1998) . Based on secondary data and interviews with the management of the number of mustahiq using the productive zakat funding program and based on the selection of executives, there has been recorded 50 as mustahiq or SME earning productive Zakah in KSPPS Fastabiq khoiro Ummah and regarded as population.

It will be better to take all of the population if the population is less than 100. If the population number is more than 100, the population can be taken between 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% or greater than tha. (Arikunto, 1998)

C. The Technique of Data Collection

In this study, researcher uses data collection methods as follows:

1. Observation Method

    Methods of observation are efforts to collect data with observation and recording systematically phenomena studied. (Marzuki, 2000)

    The method is done by observing and recording the symptoms studied to the target object. The writer uses this method to see the implementation of productive utilization of zakat in KSPPS Fastabiq Khoiro Ummah Pati

2. Interview Method

    The research conducts interviews with the institution or on functionaries, especially the management of productive zakat utilization which is considered to be competent and representative with the issues discussed to obtain information about the utilization of productive zakat. (Mardalis, 1999)

3. Questionnaire

    Questionnaire method can be done by giving a questionnaire containing a set of questions or questions written that are open or closed to respondents to be answered. (Suryabrata, 2003)

Questionnaire is a list of open and closed questions that are given to the respondents to be filled so the results of the respondents are the answer or response to the question. The research questionnaire is distributed to the mustahiq who receive productive zakat funds.

4. Documentation Method

Documentation method is to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books and newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, lengger, agenda and so on. (Arikunto, 1998)

This researcher uses this method to obtain data in the form of reports of management results and data in the form of important writings such as the structure of the organization, the existence of mustahiq and amill.

D. The Technique of the Data Analysis

Research data will be analyzed by using three analysis, they are :

1. Validity Test and Reability Test

To get the quality of research results of good quality, it should be if the series of research conducted should be good too. Therefore, before the research is done, the tools used in the first test so that the data obtained will be accurate and reliable

2. The Classical Assumption Test

   To obtain a good regersion model, the result should be free from data deviation consisting of multicolonierity, heteroscedessity, autocorrelation and normality. The ways used to test the storage of classical assumptions are:

   a. Multicollinearity Test

      This multicoleniarity test is done by looking at the value of variance inflation factor (VIF). The test is aimed to test whether in the regression model found the correlation between free variables. In this model a good regression, there should be no correlation between independent variables.

   b. Heteroskedastisitas Test

      The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regersion model there is a variance inequality of the residual data available. A good regression model is one that does not experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The way used in this test is by plot chart analysis between predictor value of the dependent variable with the residual. The detection of whether or not heteroscedasticity can be carried out is the presence of a particular pattern on the scatter plot chart between SRESID and ZPRED where the Y axis is Y predicted, and the X axis is the residual (Yed-Predicted – Yed) that has been studentuzed. Basic analysis are:

1) If a particular pattern, as well as the existing point form a certain pattern of regular (wavy, widened later, narrowed) then indicate there has been heteroscedasticity.

2) If there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below the number O on the Y axis, there is no heteroscedasticity.

c. Normality Test

Normality test aims to test whether in the regression capital, the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. A good regenerative model has normal or near-normal data distribution. One of the easiest ways to look at normality is to look at the histogram that compares the observed data with a distribution closer to the normal distribution. A good regeneration model is to have normal or near-normal data distribution. This means that the criteria are normally distributed when the graphical display shows the pattern of dispersion around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line. (Ghozali, 2003)

3. Path Analysis

The analytical method used is path analysis method. Path analysis used to analyze patterns of relationships among variables. This model is to know the direct or indirect effect of a set of independent variables to the dependent variable.

Stages in conducting analysis using path analysis, according to solimun (2002) in sani and maharani (2013), are as follows:

1. Designing models based on concept and theory on the path diagram used two kinds of arrows that is:

   a. One-way arrows that express the direct effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

   b. The arrows stating the indirect influence of the independent variable to the dependent variable through the intervening variable

   $$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + U$$

   Multiple regression cases in the equation above see the single response variable as a function of some kuasal variables premises assumption that the value of random variable, normal distributed and that kuasal variables independently berkrobusi response variable.

   $$P_{01} X_1 + P_{02} X_2 + U = Y$$

   Path analysis on the other hand examines some explanatory variables as a function of this variable response assuming that kuasal factors are correlated to contribute to the response variable in other words the causative factor does not act independently

2. An examination on the assumptions underlying. The underlying assumptions of a path are as follows :

   a. The relationship between variables are linear and adaptive.

   b. Only the recursid model that can be considered is only the kuasal flow system. While on the model containing the reciprocal causal can not be done path analysis.

   c. Endogenous variables at least in size intervals

   d. Observed variables are measured without errors

   e. The model analyzed is correctly specified based on relevant theories and concepts

3. Interpretation of the results of the analysis can be done by two ways, they are:

   a. Considering the validity of the model

   b. Calculating the total influence of each variable that has a causal influence to the endogenous variable

E. The Definition of Variable Operations and the Measurement of the Research

Based on the object of research and research method used, then below are expressed operationalization of research variables as follows:

a) Variable X *(Indepandent Variabel)*

That is a variable that can affect other variables that are not free (dependent variable or bound). Free variable referred to in this research is Zakat Productive.

b) Variabel Y (Depandent Variable)

That is a variable that can be influenced by other variables (independent variable or free). The dependent variable in the study is Community Welfare.

c) Variable Intervening or Z

That is a variable that can affect the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable into an indirect relationship. Variable intervening in this research is Micro Business Development.