

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Types of Research

This research is a type of qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2017: 2) that qualitative research methods are research methods basically are scientific ways to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. In this study, the author uses a quantitative method with a descriptive research approach and associative analysis, because of the variables that will be examined the relationship and the purpose of presenting.

This research attempts to solve the problem by describing the problems that occur. This is based on the consideration that researchers want to understand, examine in depth and explain it in this thesis about performance of the Department of Womens, Empowerment, and Childs Protections and the problems found and solutions in daealing with violence againts children in Mataram City.

B. Informan and Location

Research informants are people who are used to provide information about the situation and background conditions of the study (Moleong 2000: 97). Informants are people who really know the problems to be studied. In this study there were two informa including:

First, Key informants, namely people who really understand the problems being investigated. The key informants in this study are Dra. HJ. Dewi Mardiana

Ariyanti, MM as the Head of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Mataram City and Hj. Erni Suryani, S.Sos., MM as Section Head of Protection for Violence Againsts Women and Children.

Second, Non-key informants, namely people who are considered to know the problem under study, namely Non Governmental Organization or Childs Protection Institutions (Lembaga Perlindungan Anak) of Mataram City.

The location of this research is the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Pejanggik Sreet, No. 16 3rd Floor in the Office of the Mayor of Mataram City.

C. Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data needed in this study, data collection techniques are used as follows:

1. Interview

In collecting data on Performance of the Department of Womens Empowerment and Childs Protection in Mataram City, interviews were conducted with relevant resource persons namely the Department of Womens Empowerment and Childs Protection (Dra. Hj. Mardiana Ariyanti, MM), Section Head of Protection for Violence Againsts Women and Children (Hj. Erni Suryani, S.Soss., MM) as well as the Director of Childs Protection Institution of Mataram City (Nyayu Harnawati, S.Sos)

2. Documentation

In this case, the writer seeks and studies documents relating to the focus of the problems studied, namely official policy/rules documents applied by the Department of Womens Empowerment and Childs Protection in Mataram City related to the Law, regulations and policy agenda, books and journal article.

D. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of finding and arranging interviews and records obtained in the field and other materials that have been collected so that they can formulate the results of what has been found. Relevant to the type of research that is qualitative research with descriptive methods, the analytical techniques used are qualitative analysis techniques. The collected data in the form of words from various sources is analyzed intensively.

Data analysis techniques are carried out using qualitative data analysis techniques, by conducting intensive analysis of data that has been obtained in the field in the form of words. The steps that researchers use in analyzing data in accordance with the opinions developed by Miles and Huberman (Sugiono, 2005): Analysis is carried out through the following procedures and stages:

1. Data collection.

In qualitative research, the process of collecting data moves from the field / empirical domain in an effort to build theory from the data. The process of data collection begins with entering the research location. In this case the researcher came to the research site, namely the office of the Tabing Padang Meteorological Station with a formal permit for research. Then proceed with meeting people who

are targeted as research informants. In the next process, data collection has only been carried out with interview techniques and documentation studies to obtain the required information completely obtained in the field.

2. Data reduction

Data reduction is the selection of data and concentration of attention to data that is really needed as the main data and also data that is only complementary in nature. Data obtained from the research location or field data is contained in a complete and detailed report or report. Reduced field reports, summarized, selected key points, focused on important matters.

3. Data classification

Data that has been collected during the research are then grouped according to the research objectives, which are included in the forms of guidance, obstacles and also efforts made to overcome obstacles in the Performance of The Department of Womens Empowerment and Childs Protection in Mataram City.

4. Presentation of data

Presentation of data is intended to make it easier for researchers to see the overall picture or certain parts of the study.

5. Drawing conclusions

After presenting the data, an initial conclusion can be made. Withdrawing these conclusions was also carried out during the study. Since the beginning of spaciousness and in the data collection process researchers try to do analysis and find meaning from what has been collected.