

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

The type of this research is normative and empirical legal research. Normative legal research is related to the principle of law, comparison of law, systematic of law, historical of law, treaties, doctrine, and norm. Empirical legal research includes research on legal identification (unwritten), as well as the process of “symbolic interactionism” that occurs in society and interview public officials.²⁵

B. Type of Data

The data used in this research belong to Primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained by conducting field research through interview and observation. Secondary data were collected through library research on related reading materials. The secondary data were classified into three legal materials, they are:

1. The primary legal material is library material which included legislation such as:
 - a. 1945 Constitutions of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. Law No. 13 of 2003 on the Manpower;

²⁵Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004, *Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum*, Bandung, Citra Aditya Bakti, p.40

- c. The Government Regulation No. 3 of 2013 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad
 - d. The Government Regulation No. 4 of 2013 on the Placement procedures of Indonesian Migrant Workers in broad by Government
 - e. Presidential Regulation No. 81 of 2006 on the National Authority for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI)
 - f. The Ministerial Regulation No. 22 of 2014 on the Implementing Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad
 - g. The Ministerial Decree of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 104A/2002 on the the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers Overseas
2. The secondary legal material is legal materials that explain the primary legal materials. Secondary legal materials consist of:
- a. Books;
 - b. Scientific journals;
 - c. Paper; and
 - d. Other legal documents related to the issue.
3. The tertiary legal material is legal material that explain both primary legal materials and also secondary legal materials, like:
- a. Indonesian Dictionary;
 - b. English Dictionary;

c. Black Law Dictionary.²⁶

C. Method of Collecting Data

The data were collected from the sources by two categories:

1. Field research

Data were collected from the field by interviewing several informants or respondents regarding the problems of research.

2. Library research

In this research, the data were collected through library research which is conducted by reading, listening, observing, or searching through the internet, journal, book, and interviewed.²⁷

D. Research Location

The research was conducted in the Department of Manpower and Transmigration of Bantul Regency, the office of Center for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BP3TKI) of Yogyakarta, PT. Dian Yogya Perdana as the Private Worker Placement Agency (PPTKIS) of Bantul Regency.

²⁶*Ibid.*, p.93

²⁷Muhammad Endrio Susila et al, 2017, *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Hukum*, Yogyakarta, Laboratorium Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, p. 36

E. Respondent and Informant

A respondent is a person who responds directly related to the data needed. Meanwhile, the informant is a person who gives an opinion based on the objectives of the research.

The respondents are Mr. A. Habib Ma'sum (Head of Administration and Finances) in PT. Dian Yogya Perdana, Mrs. Desliana Kumala Sulistyan as the candidate of TKI, Mrs. Pariah as the ex TKI, Mrs. Mei Sarani as the candidate of TKI.

The informant is Mr. Budi Wantara (Pengantar kerja Penyelia) in the Department of Manpower and Transmigration (DISNAKERTRANS) of Bantul Regency, Mrs. Ari Soemarni (Pengantar kerja Ahli Madya) in the Office of Center for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BP3TKI) of Yogyakarta.

F. Data Analysis

This research used qualitative descriptive analysis that is classified and sorted the data based on the research problem.