

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The design of this research is survey research with a quantitative approach. Survey research is defined as the collection of information from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions (Check & Schutt, 2012, p. 160). Accordingg to (Creswell, 2014), quantitative research is the collection of numerical data in order to explain, predict, and/or control phenomena of interest. This study employs the Survey Research Design, which involves gathering information or data from a sample of individuals by having them respond to specific questions. This type of research is commonly employed in studies seeking to understand and describe human behavior, particularly in social and psychological research. When following the Quantitative Approach, the survey research method utilizes questionnaires with questions that can be interpreted numerically to collect data from the sampled individuals (Ponto, 2015).

B. Subject of the research

In this study, researcher took 26 schools in West Kalimantan as research subjects. The research respondents consisted of teachers, principals and staff from 26 schools in 8 districts in West Kalimantan, in this research, the researchers focused on 2 schools in Kubu raya Regency, namely the public elementary school 08 Sungai Kakap and the public junior high school 01 Sungai Kakap. the researcher took these 2 schools based on the results of a joint decision that had been determined in the division of schools that had been approved by the research team. Data collection was carried out in groups by dividing researchers into 26 target schools to distribute questionnaires and collect data, in the first school in public elementary school 08 the number of respondents who filled out the questionnaire was 20 people, in the second school in junior high school 01 Sungai Kakap the number of respondents who filled in questionnaire of 10 people, the number of respondents in each school

is determined based on the willingness of respondents to fill out the questionnaire, the number of questionnaires is 41 questions. After all questionnaires from 26 schools have been collected, the data will be collected as the final result of data collection.

Table 3. 1: Subject and Respondents of Study

No	Region	Schools	Respondents
1	Kab. Sambas	SDN 28 Perum Mutiara Indah	9
		SMPN 3 Sambas	21
		SMP Muhammadiyah Simpang Empat	20
		SMAN 1 Teluk Keramat	30
		SMAN 1 Semparuk	29
		SMKN 1 Tebas	15
2	Kota Pontianak	MTSs Darul Amin	8
		SMA Darul Amin	5
3	Kab. Kubu Raya	SDN 09 Sungai Kakap	21
		SMAN 1 Sungai Kakap	9
		SDN 08 Sungai Kakap	20
		SMPN 1 Sungai Kakap	10
		SMPN 1 Kubu	13
		SMA Muhammadiyah Air Putih	15
4	Kab. Landak	SMPN 2 Mempawah Hulu	15
		SMKN 1 Mempawah Hulu	15
5	Kab. Melawi	SMPN 1 Tanah Pinoh	20
		MTSN 1 Tanah Pinoh	10
		SMAN 1 Tanah Pinoh	15
		SDN 1 Tanah Pinoh	15
6	Kab. Sanggau	SMAN 1 Jangkang	25
		SDN 09 Perintis	5
7	Kab. Kapuas Hulu	SMAN 1 Semitau	27
		SMPN 2 Semitau	13
8	Kab. Mempawah	SMPN 1 Anjongan	20
		SMAN 1 Mempawah Hilir	30
TOTAL			435

In this research, we used multistage random sampling as the sampling method. Stratified random sampling, also known as cluster sampling, is a sampling technique and a complex form of cluster sampling. Multilevel random sampling is cluster sampling where steps are taken in the sample selection process to reduce data bandwidth. This type of method is often chosen when the samples are geographically distant (Chauvet, 2015).

C. Data Collection Techniques and Tools

The technique used in data collection in this research was questionnaires. According to (Rukminingsih et al., 2020), data collection on quantitative can be done with questionnaires. This research used questionnaires in tool of data collection, as technique data collection tool used for data collection was a questionnaire. Questionnaires are the most common method of collecting data in quantitative research. A questionnaire was a list of questions used by researchers to gather or gather data from respondents related to a question posed (Rathi & Ronald, 2022). Data collection was carried out in groups by dividing the researchers into 26 target schools to distribute questionnaires and collect data, the researcher got 2 target schools in collecting data and the researchers were assigned to state elementary school 08 Sungai Kakap and junior high school 01 Sungai Kakap, after the data was collected the data would be aggregated as the final result of data collection.

The approach used in this research data analysis is a quantitative data analysis approach with an instrument in the form of a closed ended questionnaire. Closed questionnaire, namely a questionnaire made based on the available alternative answers. Respondents only need to choose answers that are in accordance with the circumstances of the respondent himself. According to (Sugiyono, 2013), quantitative data is data in the form of numbers. This means that quantitative research uses more numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, as well as the appearance and results. After the data is obtained, it will then be described with conclusions based on numbers processed by statistical methods.

The characteristics of the implementation of progress monitoring and learning expectations in schools are the independent variables and the achievement of effective schools is used as the dependent variable. The design guidelines of the questionnaire to be used were made based on these research variables so that the purpose of data collection can be in accordance with the expected objectives of the study. The questionnaire created has a 4-point Likert Scale to mark each statement on the questionnaire. Respondents can provide

answers to each statement by placing a check mark in the point selection column provided. The Likert scale used for part of the questionnaire is 4 = Very Frequently / Sangat, 3 = Frequently / Sering, 2 = Less Frequently / Jarang, and 1 = Rarely / Sangat Jarang.

Instrument indicators on the questionnaire using statements contained in the dissertation by (Irwan, 2019). Instrument indicators contained in the questionnaire have been analyzed and grouped by the team of researchers' team/researchers-related according to the variables contained in the effective indicator of schools by (Sammons et al., 1995). In this study the instrument indicators statement that will be used in the number: 27 (in the appendix I). Instrument indicator statements Number 27, will be used to collect data related to variable pupils' right and responsibilities in school. Meanwhile, to collect data related to pupils' right and responsibilities in school variables on learning will be done by using the instrument indicator statement Number 27 on the questionnaire.

D. Research Procedure

The researcher do the research and collect the data start from August 2022 until November 2022 and continuing with data integration and analysis. The planning of this study implemented as served on the Research Plan and Procedures Table below:

Table 3. 2: Research Plan and Procedures

Date	Activity
Monday/01/August/2022	Determine each research variable, via zoom. Discusses what must be seen, assessed and monitored when plunging into the field.
Monday/01/August /2022	Perseption equalization, via zoom. Equate the perception of each observer. And determine various indicators of variables.
Tuesday, 9 August – Wednesday, 9 November/2022	Collecting data, at this stage the researcher spread the questionnaire into 26 schools that separated into 8 regencies on West Kalimantan in order to collect quantitative data.
Saturday, 25 - Friday, 31/March/2023	Data integration, where activities are carried out with other researchers who research other schools. Personal interviews were conducted with each researcher, and group meetings were held to ask about the results obtained at the schools they studied.

Sunday, 02 – Wednesday, 5/April/2023	After obtaining the data then analyzing the data, where the data that has been obtained will be understood. We need to understand this data analysis activity so that we can easily interpret it clearly and precisely.
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E. Technique of Data Analysis

This research will use descriptive quantitative and inferential statistics as a data analysis technique, the reasons to use of both data analysis techniques aims to answer each problem in this research, where descriptive quantitative to answer research problem number 1, and inferential statistics to answer research problem number 2. Quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to create an image or descriptive of a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as appearance and results (Arikunto, 2010) Quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to make a picture or descriptive of a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as the appearance and results (Arikunto, 2010).

Inferential statistics is one of the commonly used techniques when analyzing quantitative data. Inferential statistics is a data analysis technique in quantitative research in which a researcher makes inferences from a sample and establishes inferred relationships between a sample and a population in order to generalize as representative of the population. is needed. This is so difficult that it is widely used. Large populations are reached by selecting representative samples of the population using an appropriate method (Marshall & Jonker, 2010). When estimating a sample value, a variable is selected prior to data collection, the data is generated using an estimator, and the variable is used as an estimator to generate parameters that represent the value of the sample under consideration. It is important to specify parameters. Population (Farren, 2015).