CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approach

In Pramuka, the target of the Merit System is youth. This study was to find out what forms of masculinity which can be revealed in the Merit System of the Pramuka Penegak. This study was aimed to capture the way the male members of Pramuka Penegak perceive the points in the Merit System; it was to characterize the masculinity of Pramuka Penegak male members. Therefore, the best method to find out their perceptions toward the Merit System was by asking their opinions as much as possible. The writer asked the informants using questions which are semi structured. It is to draw the data into the necessity of the study. Thus, the study suited to qualitative approach, as Dawson stated that qualitative research is about to explore attitudes, behavior, and experiences from informants (2007, p. 15). It also focused on informants' opinions. Thus, this study is qualitative.

Concerning to the exploration of people's behaviors and experiences, the method such as interview is applicable in qualitative approach (Dawson 2007, p. 15). By doing interview, it makes the researcher possibles to explore

> "responses, motives and feelings and their potential added value is that the recording of nonverbal communications, facial expressions and gestures, for example, can enrich the qualitative aspects of the data" (Jupp 2006, p. 157).

The qualitative research is the effort to present the social world and the perspective in world, from its concept, behavior, perception, and problem about the object of research (Moleong 2012, p. 6).

3.2. Data Source

Data source of this research means the subject from which the data were obtained. The data source of the research based on interview as the data collection is called as respondent. Respondent is the one who respond or answer questions of the researcher. The data source, concerning the amount of the elements used as the research subject, is divided into population and sample. Population, in Encyclopedia of Educational Evaluation is described as a set or collection of all elements possessing one or more attributes of interest (cited in Arikunto 1983, p. 90). Other source defines population as

> "the group of people or other unit of analysis which is the focus of the study. The population as defined will depend upon the research aims and the theoretical context." (Jupp 2006, p. 271)

This type of data source is supposed to be researched for the whole aspects in the population. Because the subject includes all elements in the population, it is necessary to use some of the elements in population, which is known as sample. Sample is a part or the representative of population researched. By this representative, it was aimed to generalize the research result of the population. Jupp has stated that sample is used

> "because it is not usually possible to include whole populations in research, for example as a result of time or financial constraints." (Jupp 2006, p. 271)

In connection to this research, the writer determined the populations which were the male members of Pramuka Penegak in Surabaya. The Merit System of Pramuka Penegak was also examined in order to reveal the forms of masculinity within. Thus, the writer focused mainly on the male members of Pramuka Penegak in Surabaya and the Merit System of Pramuka Penegak. It was due to some considerations.

The reasons of choosing male members of Pramuka penegak are firstly due to the fact that the members of Pramuka Penegak are adolescents with the average ages of 16 to 20 years old, as the Journal of Adolescent Research (cited in Moshman 2005) has interpreted that adolescence includes individuals from ages 11 to 22. In the adolescents, the identity formation starts appearing. It is proven by their attitudes which seem to have realistic and stable views. Marcia stated that the identity formation started here where the forming of the identity is a matter of having strong, self-conscious, and self-chosen commitments in cases like vocation, sexuality, religion, and political ideology (cited in Moshman 2005, p. 83). By paying more attention to the forming of identity in adolescent, the writer assumed that there would be tendency of the male members to constitute their own masculinity. Secondly, the male members of Pramuka Penegak are chosen due to the fact that most members of Pramuka Penegak are male.

The Merit System of Pramuka Penegak is chosen because it is the duties required to accomplish to become Pramuka Penegak. The duties are in the forms of many tasking, both for male and female. Therefore, the writer would like to observe what forms of masculinity being foregrounded in the Merit System of the

Pramuka Penegak and how the male members of Pramuka Penegak perceive the points mentioned in the Merit System.

The writer also determined the place of the study. She found that Surabaya is enough to represent her study. Surabaya was chosen as the place of the study based on some reasons. First, it was chosen since it is the area where the centers of organizations in East Java are mostly placed. The intentions of placing the organizations in urban areas can be seen as the way to place a representative of regencies and cities. Secondly, Surabaya is also the first largest urban area in Indonesia in which according to BPS-Statistics population census 2010, Surabaya was in the first number of the largest city among others with 2,765,487 people. By becoming the largest city in Indonesia in terms of its population, the writer assumed that the number of organization of Pramuka in Surabaya is the highest compared to other cities in East Java. Therefore, as the largest city, it is expected that this study will give contribution to represent the male members of Pramuka Penegak's perception toward the Merit System in Surabaya and Indonesia as well.

Consequently, as the place where the centers of organizations are mostly placed, an institution of Pramuka in Surabaya is chosen in this study. *DKC* (Dewan Kerja Cabang) is taken as population to represent the population of Surabaya. *DKC* is taken because according to the writer's observation, *DKC* is enough to represent the majority of male members of Pramuka Penegak in Surabaya. In addition, *DKC* is the center of Pramuka activities in Surabaya. Therefore, by conducting this study towards the Pramuka Penegak male members

in *DKC,* it is hoped that the population of Surabaya people's perceptions will be represented.

The sample of this research was then determined by choosing some male members of Pramuka Penegak in *DKC.* To obtain the necessary sample supporting the research, the method of sampling technique was needed. It is to make the sample as the representative for the study. Therefore, the writer did purposive sampling in order to limit the population. By purposive sampling, the writer got the sample of the population consisting of 9 male members aged 12-22 years old. This consideration of 9 male members is due to the fact that 9 informants are enough since in the writer's opinion the data obtained from them is already saturated.

3.3. Scope and Limitation

To gain a comprehensive analysis, the writer chose a smaller, more manageable number of people to take part in the research, which is called sampling. In other words, it is a strategy which is used to select elements from a population (Dattalo 2008, p. 3). In this research, the writer used purposive sampling because the elements are selected based on the researcher's judgment that they will provide access to the desired information and it also can be used to select participants based on their willingness to be studied or on their knowledge of a particular topic (Jupp 2006, p. 244).

As the actual organization in Pramuka contains units of degree, this research had to make limitations of its levels to maintain the principals of the

effectiveness and efficiency of the study. The limitation of units in Pramuka produces four degrees that are Pramuka Siaga, Pramuka Penggalang, Pramuka Penegak, and Pramuka Pandega. This research only concerned to male members of Pramuka Penegak including its Merit System because of the time constraint and the restriction of the field of the research to maintain the effective and efficient principal. The writer focused on male members of Pramuka Penegak in DKC Surabaya and also the Merit System for Pramuka Penegak to limit the sources in this research.

The second limitation was the limitation of the variables of gender related. The study of gender related in the handbooks of boys scout and girls scout on the previous study in chapter 2 concerns to the context, content, and approach of the texts. Thereby, the variable of gender messages in the handbooks is considered using textual analysis and the masculinities ideology of the male members of Pramuka Penegak toward the Merit System.

3.4. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer used interviews besides textual analysis. Interview is a conversation with the specific purpose. The conversation is done by two people in which the interviewer gives the questions and the interviewee gives the answers (Moleong 2012, p. 186). Semi-structured interview and in-depth or unstructured interview are used as the method to collect data. Semi-structured interview is the most common type of interview used in qualitative social research (Dawson 2007, p. 29). Through this interview, the writer wanted to know the

specific information which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in other interviews. In doing so, the writer produced an interview schedule, a list of specific questions or a list of topic to be discussed. The same questions then need to be asked in each interview. However, still, the writer also wanted the interview to stay flexible so that other important information can still arise. The writer sometimes improved the questions because sometimes the informants' answers might be out of topic.

In-depth interview is sometimes called life history because it is the favored approach for life history research. By this interview, the researcher attempts to achieve a holistic understanding of the interviewees' point of view (Dawson 2007, p. 28). It is used to find the issue overtly, in which the interviewee is asked the opinion and idea about certain issue (Sugiyono 2008, p.233). The question in this interview is about the perception of the male member about the characteristic of masculinity according to the Merit System. The consideration of questions is according to the result of semi-structured interview. The questions in in-depth interview are the improved one in order to obtain the accurate data necessity. In in-depth interview, the writer enables the participants to talk freely and ask as few questions as possible and with little directional influence from the writer because the writer is unsure of what happened in the participant's life (Dawson 2007, p. 29). Therefore, this interview is called unstructured interview.

The writer used in-depth interview to collect the data. In order to do in-depth interview, the writer felt that it was necessary to do semi-structured interview. The writer did a semi-structured interview as the preliminary interview

which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in deeper interviews (Dawson 2007, p. 30). By doing so, the writer gained the evidence that the informants seemed to be difficult to define the term used in the interview. Thus, the writer decided to improve the questions into the easier term in the following interview that is in-depth interview.

The writer used semi-structured interview which was held on 10th May 2012. The writer interviewed two informants. In this preliminary interview, the questions were asked directly by the writer to the informants. The interview took about less than an hour. It contained 10 questions to indicate how male members perceive the pocket book of Merit System and to know the factors of their perception. The results of the interview show that the informants found difficulties in understanding the definition of masculinity used in the questions.

From the preliminary interview, both respondents said "Yes, it influences me in behaving". But, one of them said that the Merit System still tended to influence him in behaving. The writer indicated that this happened because of their interpretations toward the Merit System. Therefore, to be able to dig the information more, the writer did two procedures to collect the data, which is by conducting interviews and textual analysis twice.

The next step is in-depth interview. The interview was held on 16th June 2012 until 17th June 2012. There were about 7 informants. The writer asked all of the questions in the interview in 2 meetings. There were totally 19 questions asked. In this interview, the writer explained to the informants about the topic or any explanation related to this study beforehand. This is due to the intention of the

writer to obtain the appropriate and direct answers and perceptions of the informants. In this interview, there are 19 questions aimed to decide whether the Merit System influences them or not, how they perceive masculinity in Indonesia, and how they perceive the duties of males and females in the Merit System. The interview was aimed to know their perception towards the duties in the Merit System in relation to which are suitable for males and which are for females. The result of the interview was analyzed using content analysis. It was used to study texts including transcripts of the interview. After the first interview, the writer asked the informants when they were able to meet for the second time. Subsequently, in the second meeting, the writer aimed to understand and to capture the Pramuka Penegak male members' perceptions toward the Merit System. The writer questioned if the points in the Merit System forms masculinity. It was by referring the result of textual analysis of the Merit System to the informants.

It is necessary to do textual analysis toward the Merit System. It concerns to the result of the preliminary interview that the Merit System influenced their behaviors and showed that texts are working with people. Texts represent aspects of the world, enacts social relations between participants in social events and the attitudes, desire, and values of participants, and functions majorly as action, representation, and identification (Fairclough 2003, p. 27). The way we interpret texts in order to obtain how people make sense of the world around them is called textual analysis (McKee 2003, p. 1). In order to obtain text meaning, the textual analysis was done by applying one of the ten questions to analyze texts as

proposed by Fairclough (1989), which is what experiential values do words have. The writer considered to use one of the ten questions in order to obtain the necessary data.

It was conducted by analyzing the data based on the vocabulary, grammatical, and textual structure. The point of experiential value concerning the ideological differences between texts in their representations of the world is coded in their vocabulary. It includes classification schemes in relation to vocabulary organized. Each point in Merit System is analyzed by textual analysis in order to explore the organizations of the texts themselves. It is aimed to capture the masculinity the Merit System bear about. Afterward, the masculinity in this case is analyzed using the theory of masculinity, especially New Man and New Lad masculinity.

In short, the procedures to collect the data are:

1. conducting the semi-structured interview.

2. conducting in-depth interview.

3. doing the textual analysis of Merit System of Pramuka Penegak.

4. conducting interview at the appointed time in order to capture their perception.

5. doing the content analysis of the interview data.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis of the study was applied into steps and a framework of the theory of masculinity, especially the division of New Man and

New Lad masculinity. First of all, the writer gathered the data from the informants with semi-structured interview method. The next step was gathering the data from the informants with in-depth interview. The interview data was then transcribed. After that, the writer grouped the data by content analysis, in which she grouped the most occurrences of the words in the data in order to gain the topic of the data. And then, the writer synthesized the data to the conclusion.

The following step is the textual analysis of the Merit System. Each point in Merit System was analyzed using textual analysis in order to gain what masculinities are advanced in it. The textual analysis was done by using one of ten questions helping to analyze text proposed by Fairclough (1989); the question chosen is what experiential values words have. The analysis using this question was by analyzing the data based on the vocabulary. The point is the ideological difference between texts in their representations of the world which was coded in their vocabulary. It included classification schemes in relation to vocabulary organized. In the textual analysis, the Merit System was analyzed by grouping the overwording words in order to obtain the themes of it. The occurrences of the overwording words were then synthesized to a conclusion. The result of textual analysis was studied using theory of masculinity. It was to gain what type of masculinity put in each point of the Merit System. Thus, the result of textual analysis was the points reflecting certain forms of masculinity. Finally, this study delivered the data analysis into the conclusion of the study that will be used to answer the thesis statements in this study.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS