CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS OF THE STUDY

1. Research Design of the Study

This study employed Qualitative Research Design. Kothari C.R. (2004) stated that Qualitative approach to research concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior, and generally, the techniques of focus group interviews, projective techniques and depth interviews are used in this research design. Narrated by Lodico M.G., et.al (2006), “Qualitative researchers focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study. This is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge is a legitimate scientific process.” This research design helps the researcher to discover what the perspectives of the informants toward contribution of social media in the learning process.

2. Locale of the Study

This study was conducted at Tawi-Tawi, Philippines. Tawi-Tawi is an island province located in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The caoital of Tawi-Tawi is Bongao. The province is the southernmost of the country sharing sea borders with the Malaysia state of Sabah and the Indonesian East of Kalimantan Province. To the northern lies the province of Sulu and to the west is Sabah Malaysia. Tawi-Tawi is also cover some islands in Sulu Sea to the northwest, the Cagayan de
Tawi-Tawi Island and the Turtle Island are just 20 kilometers away from Sabah. Tawi-Taewi was previously part of the province of Sulu. On September 11, 1973, pursuant to Presidential Decree no. 302, the new province of Tawi-Tawi was officially created, separated from Sulu. The seat of provincial government was established in Bongao.

3. Population of the Study

The informants of this study were the administrators and teachers. I chose them because they are the people whom I thought that could give me first hand information. The information I had gathered from them served as the bases in the realization of the study. It also enabled me to know and understand further about the different conditions and situations existing in the madrasahs. The kind of madrasahs in Tawi-Tawi need help in terms financial and upliftment of the educational qualification of the teachers especially in the teaching approaches, techniques, and teaching styles to cater to the different learning needs and capabilities of the students.

The informants consist of twenty (20) who shared common views and ideas about madrasahs in Tawi-Tawi. They also mentioned that the madrasah in Tawi-Tawi needs to be updated and upgraded but it is impossible to happen because there is no financial assistance coming from the government or political leaders but rather it is operated on the principle of volunteerism.
4. Sample Design of the Study

Non-probability sampling was used as the sample design of the study. Specifically, the sample design was purposive sampling; one type of Non-probability sampling. According to Kothari C.R. (2004), Non-probability sampling is that sampling procedure which does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample. Cohen L. et.al (2007) a non-probability sample derives from the researcher targeting a particular group, in the full knowledge that it does not represent the wider population; it simply represents itself.

In Purposive sampling, as one type of Non-probability sampling is a feature of qualitative research where the researcher selects the cases to be included in the sample on the basis of their judgment of their typicality or possession of the particular characteristics being sought. Purposive sampling builds up a sample that is satisfactory to the needs of the researcher, Cohen L. et.al (2007).

5. Method of Data Collection

Interview, observation, and secondary data were used as method of data collection. The interview method is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channels to be used: verbal, non-verbal, spoken, and heard and the interviewer can press not only for complete answer but also for responses about complex and deep issue, Cohen L. et.al (2007). The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses, Kothari C.R. (2004). For Jonker J. & Pennink B (2010), they used ‘Conversation’ for
interview process. For them, Conversation (in different forms) is the most frequent ‘instrument’ to generatedata, followed by observations by the researcher and usually it involves being recorded, Jonker J. & Pennink B (2010).

Personal Interview, one type of Interview method will be used specifically. Personal interview method requires a person known as the interviewer asking questions generally in a face-to-face contact to the other person or persons. Structured interviews will be employed. The method of collecting information through personal interviews is usually carried out in a structured way which involve the use of a set of predetermined questions and of highly standardised techniques of recording, Kothari C.R. (2004).

6. Validity and Reliability of the Study

For the Validity of the study, the researcher employed Methodological triangulation; *this type of triangulation uses either the same method on different occasions or different methods on the same object of study*, Cohen L., et al (2007). With this type of triangulation, the researcher used observation method, interview method, and secondary data.