

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Types and Approach

1. Types of research

This research is field research using a qualitative method. A qualitative method is a method whose findings are not obtained through statistics or other forms of calculation but are obtained by directly observing humans (behavior, organizational roles, social movements, or reciprocal relationships) in their own area (environment).¹ Qualitative research is research whose mechanism of action refers to subjective assessment, not statistics, which means that the benchmark of this research is the categorization of value or quality.²

2. Research Approach

Research conducted by researchers using several research approaches so that research results can achieve maximum results:

a. Sociological Approach

A sociological approach is an approach whose focus is the order of people's lives with one another.³ This type of approach is used to examine how social interactions occur between Muslims and non-Muslims in a

¹Basrowi & Suwandi, *Qualitative Research*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2008), 21

²Ibrahim, *Qualitative Research Methodology: Research Guide and Examples of Qualitative Proposals*, (Pontianak: National Library, 2015), 55.

³Abuddin Nata, *Methodology of Islamic Studies*, Cet. XXI, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers 2014), p. 392.

village in Upau District, Tabalong Regency, South Kalimantan Province, namely Pangelak Village.

B. Research Sites

Pangelak Village, Upau District, Tabalong Regency is the village of choice for researchers to conduct a study. There are many reasons why the researcher chose Pangelak Village as the research site because the village is inhabited by various religions, namely Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Catholicism. Islam itself is the second most widely practiced religion by the population. With this interfaith diversity, the village was chosen to be studied about aspects of social interaction between Muslims and non-Muslims.

C. Research Subjects and Objects

1. Subject

The community of Pangelak Village, Upau District, Tabalong Regency is the subject of this study. The subjects selected are natives or immigrants, and Muslim or non-Muslim communities. The subjects of this study were determined through a subject selection method, namely Purposive Sampling and Snowball Sampling. While the criteria for selecting research subjects, the researchers divided into four. First, the setting is the state of the place where data is collected (the activities of Pangelak Village residents). Second, the perpetrators are Muslims and non-Muslims in Pangelak Village who have social interactions with each other. Third, the incident is how the social

interactions that occur between Muslims and non-Muslims in Pangelak Village. Fourth, the process is interviews or observations made by researchers on the subject under study.

2. Object

The object of this research is the social interaction between Muslims and non-Muslims and the factors that influence it in Pangelak Village, Upau District, Tabalong Regency.

D. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

The research data conducted by this researcher is divided into two. First, primary data as the main data or basic data obtained from the main data source (research subjects) namely interfaith communities (Muslims and non-Muslims) in Pangelak Village related to their social interactions. Second, secondary data is additional data to support the completeness of primary data obtained from the second source. Secondary data relates to the profile of Pangelak Village which is the location of this research and such as data on the number of residents, religious adherents, geographical conditions of the village, and others that are relevant.

2. Data source

Sources of data in this study were obtained from:

a. Respondent

The community of Pangelak Village, Upau District, Tabalong Regency, both Muslim and non-Muslim, became respondents in this study.

b. Informant

The head of Pangelak Village, religious leaders, and community leaders such as the head of the RT in each RT in Pangelak Village, Upau District, Tabalong Regency became informants in this study.

E. Data collection technique

Researchers used various techniques to collect the data needed in this study.

1. Interview

The interview is a method of collecting data by asking questions directly or by using communication technology such as cell phones from respondents and information providers to obtain data for research purposes.⁴The author conducted interviews face to face or directly through communication media with the people of Pangerak Village who were respondents and informants of this research. Meanwhile, semi-structured interviews become a technique for obtaining data.

2. Observation

Observation is a technique of collecting data by observing or seeing directly a subject.⁵The observation technique used is a passive participant observation technique. The author came to the research location, namely

⁴Rahmadi, *Introduction to Research Methodology*, (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press, 2011), 75

⁵Rahmadi, *Introduction to Research Methodology*, 80

Pangelak Village, Upau District to make full observations of social interactions in the interfaith community without being involved in the activities they do.

3. Documentary

The Documentary technique is a technique of collecting data by collecting information that has been documented in both written and recorded form.⁶The author collects the necessary data through documents owned by the community and village officials.

⁶Rahmadi, *Introduction to Research Methodology*, 85

F. Data analysis technique

Researchers use several techniques for processing a data:

1. Data collection, namely collecting all the results of field notes from interviews, observations and documents to be arranged thematically and systematically.
2. Data reduction and editing, namely data that has been collected is selected to select relevant data and separate data that is not suitable for a study. Then check the clarity of the data and completeness of the data.
3. Data categorization is grouping the data found so that they are arranged according to type and theme, and presented in a systematic and thematic manner.