

CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Type of Research

This research used qualitative method. Qualitative method requires the researchers to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups regarding either social or human problem (Creswell, 2009).

3.2. Method of Data Collection

Methods of data collection were conducted in two ways: primary data obtained directly through observations and interviews with the selected informants, and also secondary data obtained through the ongoing process of collecting data from books, journals, literature, internet, and other reliable sources. As John W. Creswell (2009) acknowledges, data collection requires observations, interviews, and documentation. The researcher did the method of data collection in this manner.

3.2.1. Participant

The researcher had seven key informants who are considered to be most influential in *Ikat* textile production in East Sumba as the respondents of this research: Mama Nadus (Yuli), Margaretha, Mama Yakub (Detta) and Mama Rizky as female weavers, Kornelis as a male entrepreneur, Titus as a male artisan, and Dominggus as a male indigo dyer. The respondents needed to answer questions prepared by the researcher.

3.2.2. Instrument

3.2.2.1 Observation

Observation on men's and women's roles in the production of the textiles were done during data collection. The focus of the observation was the essential parts of the production process. The understanding of the production process led the researcher to the right informants who could provide data on the men's and women's roles.

3.2.2.2 Interview

Interviews were conducted to collect data on the roles in the production of Sumbanese *Ikat* textile from trustworthy sources. The researcher managed to reach out all the informants by using Snowball Sampling – method of sampling used in qualitative research by reaching informants through the contact information that is provided by the other informants (Noy, 2008). Interviews were conducted with the female weavers who have been in the process of the textile production for a long time, and also some other women and men who take other essential parts of the production other than weaving.

3.2.2.3 Documentation

In this research, data collection were mostly done by doing observations and interviews. However, documentation was also required to make the data more trusted and reliable. Also, the researcher did the recording at the time of data collection. The data obtained from the interviews were transcribed. By combining the steps, the accuracy of the information obtained during the interview were be well-maintained.

3.2.3. Procedure

There were some procedures that the researcher needs to follow in collecting data. First off, the researcher did the preliminary research by doing observations. Later, the researcher interviewed the weavers and other selected informants who were taking parts in the production regardless their gender. The interviews conducted were recorded and transcribed to make the data collection reliable and trusted. In addition, the researcher documented the production process to achieve better visualization that supported the data. Lastly, the researcher did some studies on books, journals, and any other reliable sources to help conclude the data collected.

3.3. Method of Data Analysis

The method used for analysis was qualitative, as Creswell (2009) that analyzing the data comprises gathering data, making interpretations and writing reports. In this research, the researcher analyzed this study, the role of gender in the production of Sumbanese *Ikat* textile by using the theory of gender role (Basow (1980); Allen (2000); Blackstone (2017); Eagly, Wood, & Diekman, (2000); Wood et al. (2010). The researcher transcribed all the recordings then analyzed the data obtained, representing the findings and also interpreting them. Lastly, the researcher wrote the reports of the results.