



Politeknik Keuangan Negara

STAN

WEBINAR

penelitian [Akuntansi]

KUALITATIF

#ResiAriyasaQadri
#29Mei2020



“Penelitian ini Menggunakan Metode Kualitatif Deskriptif”





Emang
kenapa?

Salah?

“Salah satu bentuk strategi untuk menjamin validitas penelitian kualitatif adalah rich and thick description”

(Creswell, 2014)





Bagaimana cara
melakukan riset kualitatif?

“Semua harus diawali oleh NIAT”

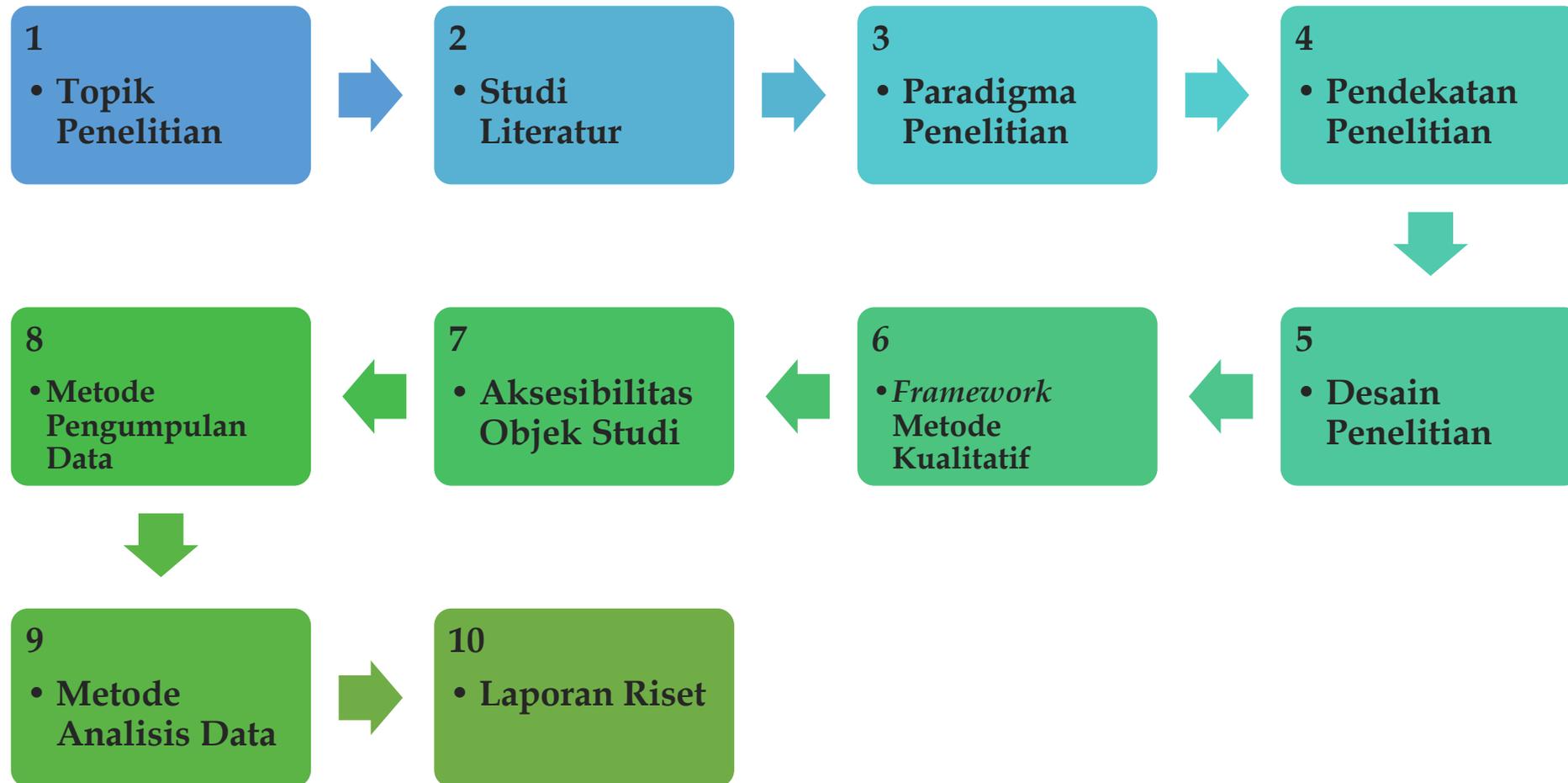
(Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016)





Selanjutnya?

Proses Penelitian Kualitatif



Creswell (2014); Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill (2016); Denzin & Lincoln (2017)





1 Topik Penelitian



Kapabilitas

- Sesuai dengan passion?
- Bisa selesai?
- Bisa "menjual"?



Kelayakan

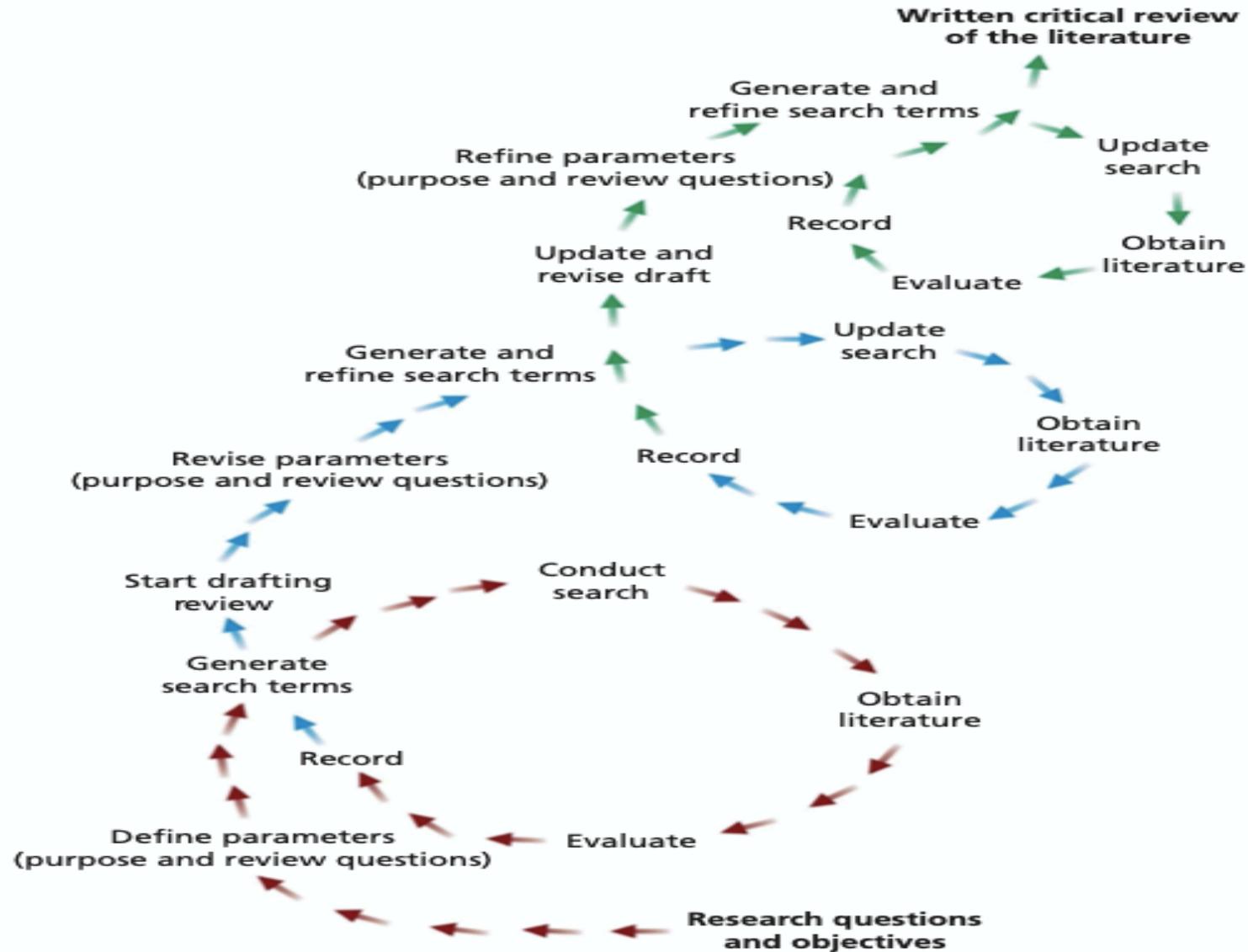
- Ada novelty?
- Mendongkrak karir?
- Sesuai standar jurnal?

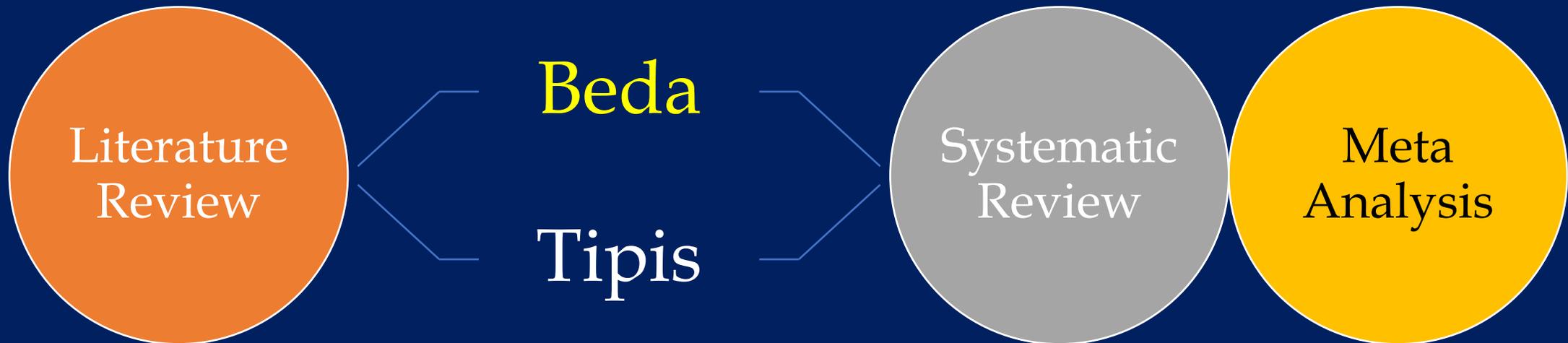


2

Studi Literatur

Literature Review Process







3

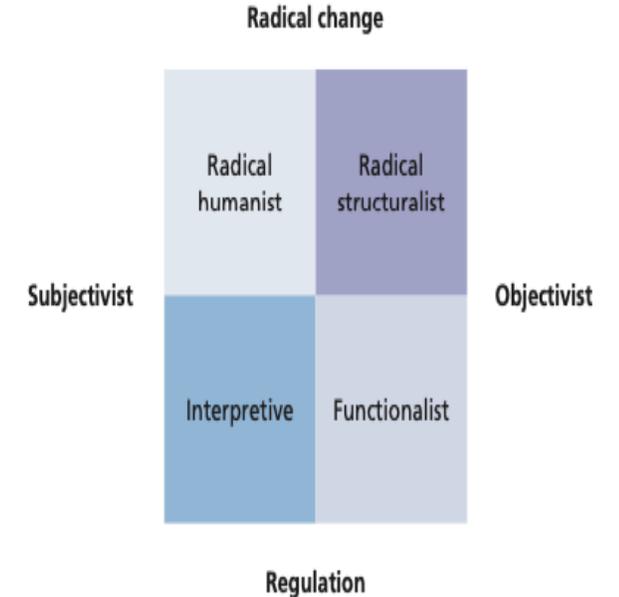
Paradigma Riset



The Paradigms Philosophy

Assumption type	Questions	Continua with two sets of extremes		
		Objectivism	↔	Subjectivism
Ontology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the nature of reality? • What is the world like? • For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – What are organisations like? – What is it like being in organisations? – What is it like being a manager or being managed? 	Real	↔	Nominal/decided by convention
		External	↔	Socially constructed
		One true reality (universalism)	↔	Multiple realities (relativism)
		Granular (things)	↔	Flowing (processes)
		Order	↔	Chaos
Epistemology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we know what we know? • What is considered acceptable knowledge? • What constitutes good-quality data? • What kinds of contribution to knowledge can be made? 	Adopt assumptions of the natural scientist	↔	Adopt the assumptions of the arts and humanities
		Facts	↔	Opinions
		Numbers	↔	Narratives
		Observable phenomena	↔	Attributed meanings
		Law-like generalisations	↔	Individuals and contexts, specifics
Axiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the role of values in research? How should we treat our own values when we do research? • How should we deal with the values of research participants? 	Value-free	↔	Value-bound
		Detachment	↔	Integral and reflexive

Burrell & Morgan (1979)





4

Pendekatan Riset

Induksi

- Tidak menggunakan teori
- Generalisasi khusus ke umum
- Data digunakan untuk merumuskan teori
- *Theory Building*



Abduksi

- Menggunakan teori sebagai lensa
- Interaksi antara khusus dan umum
- Data digunakan untuk memperkuat atau memperlemah teori
- *Theory Modification*

5

Desain Riset

Ekploratoris

- Menggali lebih dalam suatu fenomena
- *What or How*

Eksplanatoris

- Menjelaskan hubungan antar fenomena
- *Why or How*

Evaluatif

- Mencari tahu seberapa bagus fenomena itu bekerja
- *How or To What Extent*



6

Qualitative Framework



The Strategies

Case Study

*Archival
Research*

*Grounded
Theory*

Phenomenology

Ethnotheatre

*Performance
Ethnography*

*Participatory
Action
Research*



6

Qualitative Framework



The Strategies

Case Study

*Archival
Research*

*Grounded
Theory*

Phenomenology

Ethnotheatre

*Performance
Ethnography*

*Participatory
Action
Research*



7

Aksesibilitas



Ensuring familiarity with the organisation or group

Allowing yourself sufficient time

Using existing contacts and developing new ones

Providing a clear account of the purpose and type of access required

Using suitable language



8

Data Collection Method



Observation

Interview

Documentary

*Focus Group
Discussion*

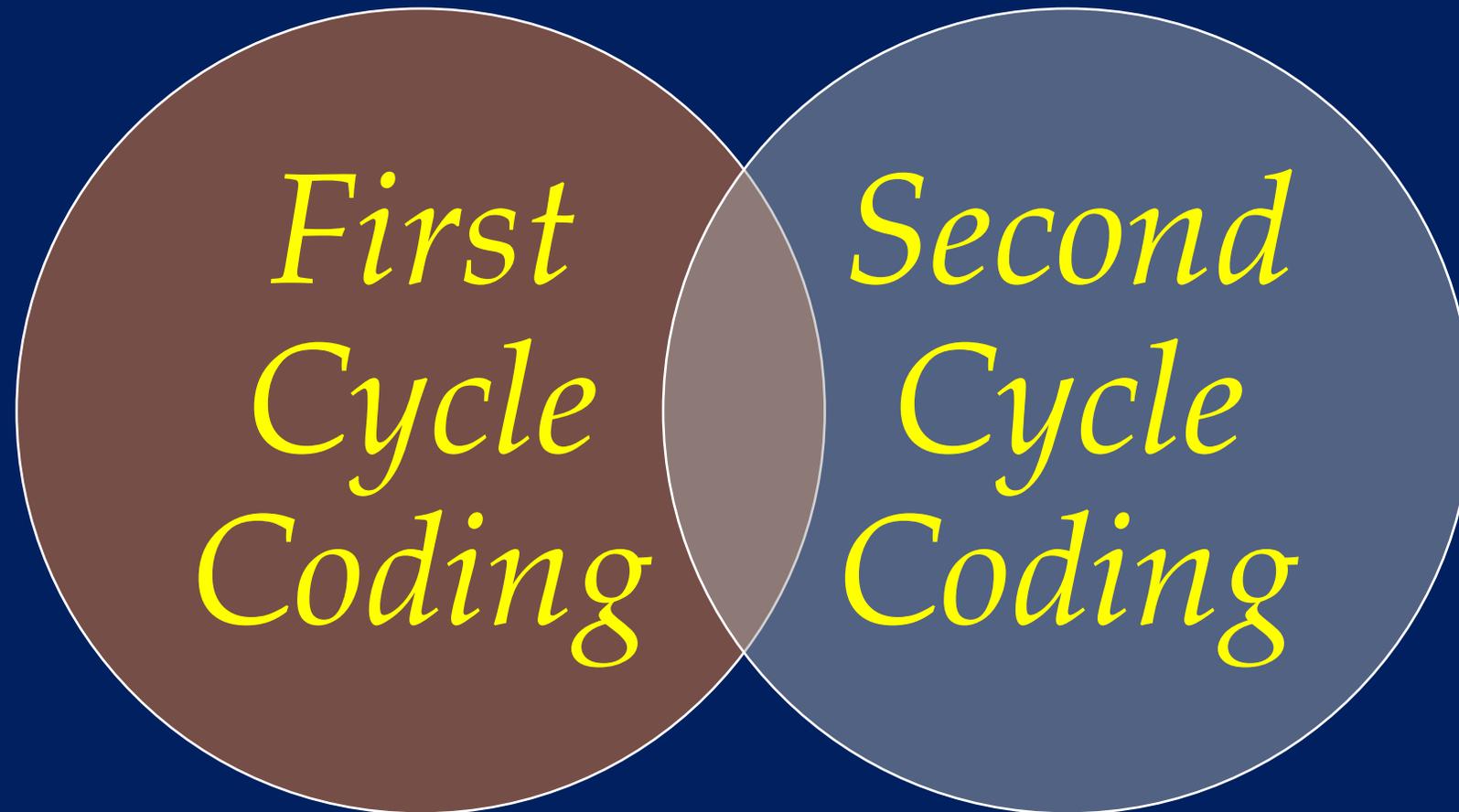
Visual Research

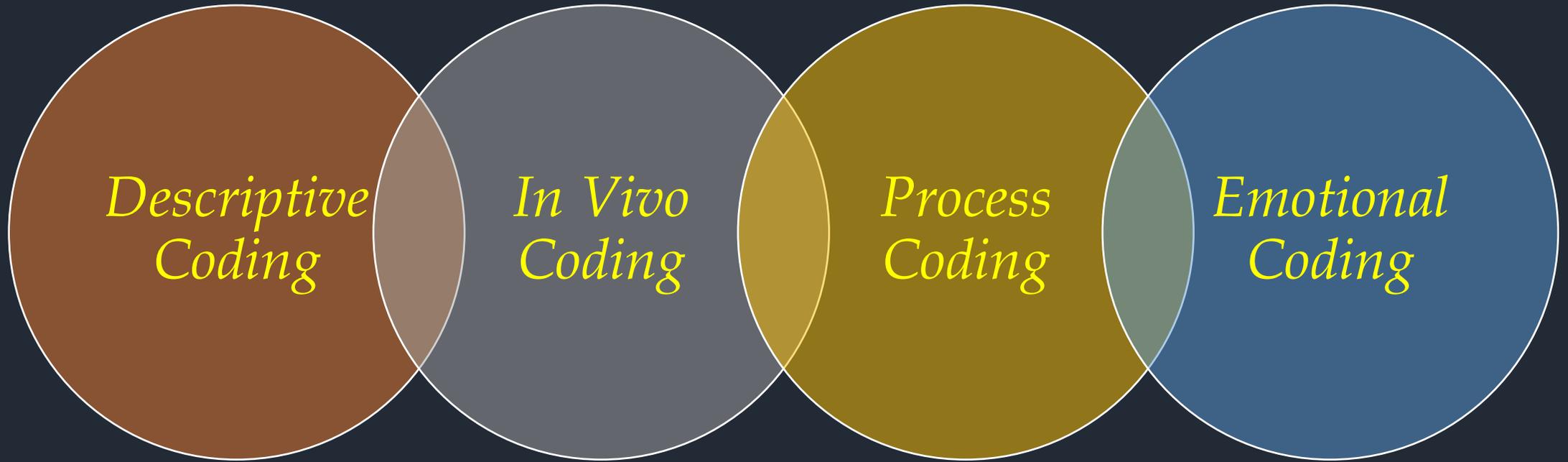
Autoethnography

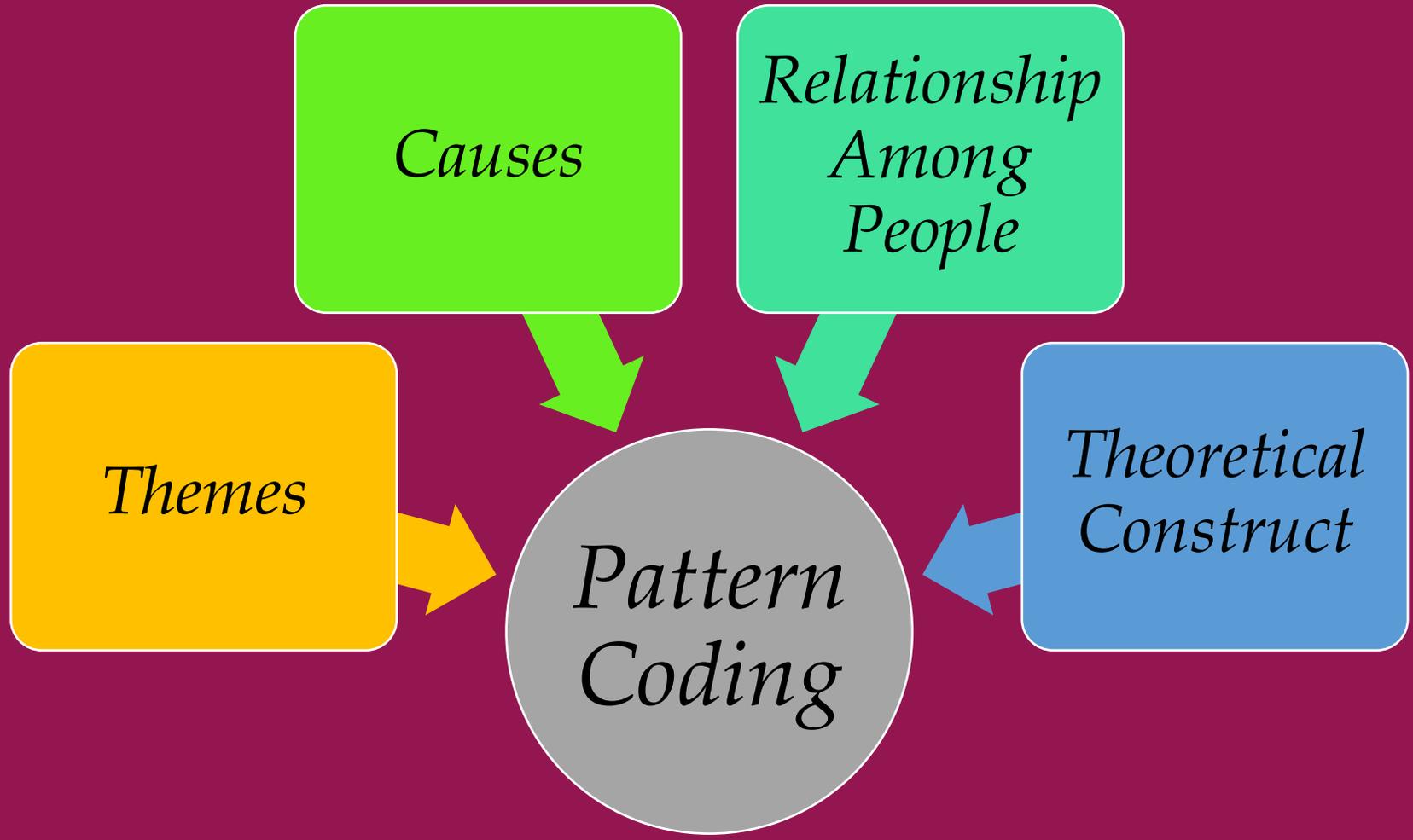


9

Data Analysis Method









Hatur Nuhun