Kajian Kes

- Kajian mendalam terhadap sekumpulan orang, peristiwa atau organisasi
- Data kualitatif, analisis secara kualitatif
- Nota kerja lapangan, video, temubual, dokumen, nota penyelidik

Mewujudkan masalah kajian

- Apa yang perlu dikaji dan mengapa?
- Berasaskan literatur
- Mengapa Kajian diperlukan?
  - Eviden bercanggah (Conflicting evidence)
  - Jurang pengetahuan (A knowledge void)
  - Pengetahuan tidak lengkap (Incomplete knowledge)

Memilih kes

- Unit analisis
  - Individu
  - Kumpulan
  - Organisasi
**Pungutan Data**
- Guna perancangan sebagai panduan
- Sesuatu akan berubah dilapangan
- Close interrelationship between collecting data and analysing it

**Analisis**
- Coding: concepts in the conceptual framework provide initial codes
- ‘any other’ code to include unexpected outcomes
- Ties the data analysis to the research themes

**Refleksi**
- Deliberate and conscious thought about your research
- Apakah makna drp kajian ini?
- Implikasi utk kerangka konseptual?
- Reflection either validates or revises and extends the conceptual framework
- Keeps the researcher honest:
  - Look for disconfirming evidence
  - Look for alternative explanations
  - Review your research methods

**Perancangan**
- Perancangan memungut data:
  - Kes apa?
  - Organisasi apa?
  - Akses?
  - Borang, interview protocol, peralatan, merekod data
- Perancangan analisis
  - Apakah kaedah analisis?
  - Borang, structure, perisian untuk membantu
Memungut data

- **Enam sumber utama of evidence:**
  - Dokumen
  - Archival records
  - Temubual
  - Pemerhatian secara langsung
  - Pemerhatian Peserta
  - Physical artifacts

Pungutan data melalui pemerhatian langsung

- **What to observe**
  - Meetings
  - Factory work
  - Classrooms
  - Conditions of buildings
  - Work space
- **What to think of**
  - Decide on level of formality
  - Observational protocols
  - Direct observations taking notes
  - Less formal observations
- **Why use direct observations**
  - Useful in providing additional information and understanding of the case

Pungutan data melalui temubual

- **What to think of**
  - Two tasks
  - Follow the "line of inquiry" and make sure to capture the response to the questions
  - Ask the actual questions
  - Maintain a friendly and non-threatening climate
  - Ask “how” questions rather than “why”
  - Different types of interviews
    - Open-ended
    - Focused interview
    - Structured questions (compare with surveys)
- **Why use interviews**
  - Captures data not recorded
  - Possibility to capture different views
- **Beware of**
  - Bias, poor recall, poor or inaccurate articulation
  - Recording device or not?

Collecting data through participant-observations

- **What to think of**
  - Decide on what roles to assume (special mode of direct observations)
- **Why use participant-observation**
  - Gives access to events and data otherwise inaccessible
  - Reality is perceived from within
  - Gives the observer ability to manipulate minor events
- **Beware of**
  - Reduces the possibilities to work as an outside observer
  - The observer becomes a supporter
  - The role assumed requires too much and prevents the observation
  - Timing
Pungutan data daripada artifak fizikal

- **Contoh**
  - Peralatan teknologi
  - Alat-alat atau instrumen
  - *A work of art*

- **What to think of**
  - Collected or observed as part of an (direct/participant/historical) observation
  - Plan the collection of data from physical artifacts
  - What is really usefull?

- **Why use physical artifacts**
  - May include data not found in other ways

- **Beware of**
  - Amount of data
  - Need other information to put the artifact in a context

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Kekuatan dan kelemahan

**Kekuatan**
- Guna set data yang kecil
- Kehidupan sebenar (*Real life in the sense that a school have been chosen as a source of data*)
- Generalizes about trends...

**Kelemahan**
- Tidak memastikan kebolehpercayaan dan generalisasi dapatan
- Intense exposure to study of the case biases the findings
- *n kecil*, teknik empirikal tidak boleh digunakan

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Questions?