

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, it is discussed about how this research has been conduct. In this chapter include many aspects to discuss about how this research is conduct. This chapter also show how to collect data. The aspects of the study in this chapter cover about research design, location of the study, populations and sampling, data collection and procedure.

3.2 Research Approach and Design

This study used the method of in qualitative approach which Babu (2008) mentioned qualitative data sources include observation and participation observation (fieldwork), interviews and questionnaires, documents and texts, and the researcher's impressions and reactions.

This study used interview, interviewing is one of the techniques that researcher use to collect data in this study. The use of interviewing methods helps researchers to collect perspectives, feelings, views and observations in the form of direct participation by the study participants themselves (Marohaini Yusoff, 2001). An "interview" includes asking questions and getting responses from a study participant. Interviewing has a range of forms, including: face-to-face interviews and face-to-face interviews with groups. Furthermore, according to Mohd Majid Konting (2004), the collection of interview data is useful in collecting more reliable and accurate information from the study group, although the cost may be higher.

Then, the second of methods is library research. Secondary data refers to information that is easily accessible and used by anyone other than academics. Library research also includes information gathered from internet search and it is defined as information obtained through library research because it indicates that secondary data comes from public or unpublished sources rather than being acquired directly (N., 2011). In a similar vein, it entails obtaining information from library resources, such as books and academic publications like journals, conference proceedings, dissertations, and theses, both published and unpublished.

In this research, researcher also use the secondary data which is referring to data gain from authorities for facts and figures like data from the source of the Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) and Sabah Islamic Religious Affairs Department (JHEAINS) to get the actual location, the role of this mosque, the law, *imam* and others information that useable in this study.

The researcher used the sources had been access to for compiling the data for this study. It is then reviewed, analysed, evaluated, and conclusions are made on the issues relating to the subject being addressed. The chapters in this research involve substantial use of this methodology. This method's use serves a crucial purpose in the accomplishment of this research report.

3.3 Location of the study

This study being conducted at Sabah State Mosque (Masjid Negeri Sabah). The location of Sabah State Mosque (Masjid Negeri Sabah) was at Sembulan, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia which is this location very friendly to people while it having government

buildings, educational institutions and Kampung Sembulan surrounded, that is making it a hub for the Muslim community to worship during working hours or public holidays.

This mosque being chosen because it is the mosque that people's priority and it's a state mosque for Sabah. Furthermore, the location of this mosque also strategic to visit. This mosque also the nearest mosque and easy to access by people because Sabah State Mosque have a very strategic location which located on the side of the road and surrounded by government complex like Wisma Kewangan, Wisma Muis, Syariah Court, Public Works Department. It makes researcher easier in collecting data.

3.4 Population and Sampling

In this study, the population were people who came to the mosque and the mosque congregation management committees only. The aim of this interview is to reinforce the results, to strengthen the findings and provide additional opinions on the findings of the survey.

The interview research was conducted directly and a face-to-face conversation with all informants. There were 3 males and 3 females who in the interview session. All of them are visitors that come to the Sabah State Mosque. The interview also made with the committee in the administration of the mosque. The findings of this study were completed with the contribution of them who have an experienced and work in mosque management. There were 1 male work as Imam Rawatib at the Sabah State Mosque (Masjid Negeri Sabah) had been chose to interviewed. The next respondent was one of in mosque administration which work in financial unit, she was a female and work at Sabah State Mosque since 2012.

The sample is regular visitors who often come to the mosque, then the mosque employees who work in the mosque management department for more than 7 years and above. Then, data collected based on the saturation of the data obtained by conducting interviews with 6 informants. In this study, there were 6 informants after reaching the point of saturation. The data collection process took 2 weeks to get the results of the study.

3.5 Conclusion

Two of the methods used to collect data for this study were interview, and library research. In an interview, questions are asked and responses are obtained from a study participant. Secondary data is information that is widely available and used by people other than academics. To obtain facts and figures, this study relied on data from the Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) and the Sabah Islamic Religious Affairs Department (JHEAINS). Researcher chose Sabah State Mosque (Masjid Negeri Sabah) because it was located in Sembulan, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. This mosque was chosen because it is a people's priority and a state mosque for Sabah. The interview research was conducted directly and in person with all informants. In conclusion, the research implemented to aim the objectives stated in this study which is to know factors people come to the mosque and to study the effectiveness management of the mosque in attracting people to come to Sabah State Mosque (Masjid Negeri Sabah). Lastly, the purpose of the study is to explore the suggestions from people in improving the quality management of the mosque in attracting non-Muslims to come to the mosque.