

(Berikut adalah deskripsi tentang bagaimana cara peneliti menjamin agar hak-hak pihak yang diteliti tidak terganggu. Deskripsi ini bisa ditaruh di bab 1 setelah deskripsi tentang manfaat penelitian. Baca juga di buku saya: “PR & Crisis Management: Pendekatan Critical PR, Etnografi Kritis & Kualitatif).

Ethical Considerations

All subjects of research (informants) in the research were asked to read and understand the information letter. They signed a consent form when they agreed to be informants. The consent form and information letter were translated into Indonesian by an accredited interpreter (if necessary), because all informants came from Indonesia. In addition, the researcher assured that the informants could withdraw from their participation in this research.

Informants were given information about the aim of the research and were assured that their responses are solely to be used for the purpose of the research and that their confidentiality will be maintained. However, informants were required to provide some personal details including date of birth, ethnicity, religion, education, and other demographic aspects.

The confidentiality of informants were ensured by assigning respondents a code consisting of either letters or numbers or a combination of these. Focus group informants were identified by a letter prefixed by the focus group code. For example, the code for the first focus group was FG1, the code for the first person interviewed was I1, and so on.

The instrument tools, such as recordings and transcripts from the focus groups and interviews are kept confidential. In Indonesia, it was stored in a secure location (in a computer that can only be accessed via password) until the research has been completed and

the thesis has been submitted and approved. The data will then be stored at Brawijaya University in a locked filing for a further five years and then disposed of according to university practices.