CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter furnishes a precise of the research methodology used in the research of the effect of Goods and Services Tax (GST) to the construction industry. Redman & Mory (2001) defined research as systematic campaign to gain new cognition. In fact, research also is said as an art of scientific investigation. The research methodology is the fashion to figure out the research problem and to acquire the info systematically. It is based on the most effective fashion to obtain useful info with a very minimum price to acquire the consequences of an investigation. Besides that, it may understand as a scientific discipline of poring over how research is done scientifically.

The aim of this chapter is to discourse the methods used in the research. It is also a vital component in order to achieve the objectives of the decision, clear, accurate and reliable. In this chapter also, we can see the step is generally adopted to know how to collect analysis and interpretations of data. It covers the aspects of research contrive, research process, population and sampling, data aggregation technique, development of instrumentation and data analysis adopted. The purposes of this chapter are to describe the research methodology of this study, explain the sample selection, describe the procedure used in designing the instrument and
collecting the data, and provide an explanation of the statistical procedures used to analyze the data. The questionnaire research method has been chosen to determine the effect of goods and services tax (GST) to the developer in Setapak, Kuala Lumpur.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is defined as the logical and systematic approach in planning and directing a piece of research (Zikmund, Babin, & Carr, 2009). It is the overall plan of how the researcher intends to implement their projects in practice (Draper et al., 1966). It is also stated as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose in procedure (Hafez, 2011). The purpose of research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the initial objective clearly. There are several types of research design and one of them is pre-experimental designs. The pre-experimental design have three common design that is one-shot case study, one-group pretest to the posttest design and intact-group comparison.

This research is flowing one-shot case study design. It depend on one group is treatment (X) and only one observation (O) is done. The one-shot case studies means one group is exposed to the treatment (X), and only a post test is given to observation (O) or measure the effect on the treatment on the dependent variable within the experimental group. Since it is applied on a single-group, there is no control group involved in this design. In this study, the independent variables are construction industry such as developer, consultant and contractor while dependent variable is Goods and Services Tax (GST) which is affected by independent variable, and to make sure there is any correlation relationship between independent and dependent variable.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data is one of the vital aspects of any research studies. Every research is based on the data which is analyzed and interpreted to get information. There are two sources of data. Primary data collection applies surveys, questionnaires, experiments or direct observations. Secondary data collection may be conducted by collecting information from a diverse source of documents
or electronically stored information. In this research paper, two data collection will be used which is primary data and secondary data collection.

### 3.3.1 Primary Data

Primary data are the data which are accumulated from the field under the control and superintendence of an investigator. Primary data means original data that have been collected specially for the purpose in mind. This type of data is generally a fresh and collected for the first time. It is useful for current studies as well as for future studies. The collection data tool that has been chosen in this study is questionnaire. Most of the previous researchers use the questionnaire as their data collection tool in the survey. The collections of answer will gain through the questionnaire that had been answered by the developer, consultant and also contractor which means construction industry.

The questionnaire was administered to a random company through Google form and email to the company. The used of questionnaire in this study does not meddle with the daily routine at the respondent’s since it took them only several minutes to answer the questionnaire. A questionnaire has a list of enquiries whether in an open ended or close ended for which respondents will give an answer according to their cognition. For this survey, the questionnaire is using the closed-ended question format, in which case the respondent is asked to select an answer from among a list provided and fill in the answer on the response scale provided.

### 3.3.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. Such data are cheaper and more quickly obtainable than the primary data and also may be available when primary data cannot be obtained at all. The researchers will find the secondary data when it is not possible to collect the primary data. We can acquire secondary data based on the research that can be gained after go through certain sources such as indicted sources that have been printed or not. Basically, secondary data provide the research to understand more about the topic and give clearer perspective and view on the current study.