Usulan Proposal PENELITIAN INTERNAL



A PRINTED TEXTBOOK OR E-BOOK USE: A LENS VIEW OF FRAMEWORK ON FACILITATING FLEXIBLE LEARNING DURING COVID 19

(Phenomenological Study University of Muhammadiyah Jambi)

OLEH:

YAHFENEL EVI FUSSALAM, S.Pd., M.Pd NIDN: 1029098802

111211 : 1029090002

RIKA NELDAWATY, S.E.,M.S.Ak.

NIDN: 1022017301

Dibiayai Oleh :

Dipa Universitas Muhammadiyah Jambi Tahun Anggaran 2021/2022

LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT (LPPM)
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JAMBI
2021

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

1. Judul Penelitian : A Printed Textbook or e-Book Use: A Lens View of

Framework on Facilitating Flexible Learning during Covid 19 (Phenomenological Study University of

Muhammadiyah Jambi)

2. Tim Penelitian

a. Ketua Tim Peneliti :

- Nama : Yahfenel Evi Fussalam, S.Pd., M.Pd

NIDN : 1007048403
JabFung : Assisten Ahli
Program Studi : Manajemen

- Fakultas : Ekonomi dan Bisnis

- No. HP/ Email : 081366416822/yahfenel88@gmail.com

b. Anggota

- Nama : Rika Neldawaty, S.E.,M.S.Ak.

NIDN : 1022017301JabFung : Lektor

- Program Studi : Ekonomi Pembangunan 3. Lokasi Kegiatan : Kota Jambi, Provinsi Jambi

4. Lama Kegiatan : 4 Bulan

5. Biaya Total Penelitian : Rp. 1.500.000,-

Jambi, 30 November 2021

Menyetujui,

(Ermaini, SE, MM)

Ketua Program Studi Manajemen Ketua Tim Peneliti

(Yahfenel Evi Fussalam, S.Pd., M.Pd)

NIDN: 1016027301 NIDN: 1007048403

Mengetahui, Ketua LPPM

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jambi

(Prima Audia Daniel, SE, ME)

NIDK: 8852530017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
APPROVAL	ii
TABLE OF CONTENS	xii
SUMMARY	1
RESEARCH BACKGROUND	1
REVIEW RELATED THEORIES	2
Concepts of Digital and Printed Book	2
Applying Online Learning to Provide Flexible Education	4
Digital or Printed Textbooks: Which do Students Prefer during COVID 19	4
PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH	5
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	8
APPENDICES	11

Summary

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has not only impacted the way school institutions interact with their students, but also contributed to growing concerns around textbook affordability. To provide students with the best support some scholars argues that read digital books or e-book more useful rather than printed or paper books. The primary focus here could be depicted in two ways. First, portraying the lived experiences of students and lecturer in relation to the way how do they choose materials during covid pandemic. The second purpose of this study is to exploring suitable materials for them in relation the use ebook and printed book. This research will be conducted on odd semester students who have graduated using purposive sampling..

Hopefully, this study is having value in light of its theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study attempts to fill a gap in the students learning experiences during covid 19 literature. Practically, this study will potentially contribute the sort of evidence necessary for providing support in terms of academic and non-academic programs and policies to educational policymakers who need to facilitate Indonesian students' adjustment on how they face challange and overcome the obstacles teaching and learning process in the pandemic period. The research results are targeted by researchers to be published in the International Conference in the form of articles published in the proceedings as mandatory output.

Keywords: Printed book, e-book, flexible learning, Covid-19

Research Background

Globally, everything has stopped. Projects have been delayed, workplaces closed and schools shut down during the COVID-19 pandemic (Onyema, E.M et al, 2020; Owusu-Fordjour, C.,Koomson, C. K,& Hanson, D. 2020; Radha, R et al. 2020). However, students need to continue their education through alternative as keeping schools open poses a safety risk for students, namely online learning system (Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies, 2020). Therefore, many countries have adopted online learning system. Schools in Asia, UK, and United States, prepared for online learning by promoting flexible online learning to their students, ensuring they had access to learning materials.

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has not only impacted the way school institutions interact with their students, but also contributed to growing concerns around textbook affordability. To provide students with the best support some scholars argues that read digital books or e-book more useful rather than printed or paper books (Dabbagh, N., & Kitsantas, A. 2012; Garrison, D. R., & Vaughan, N. D. 2008; Purwanto, A et al. 2020; Sun, L., Tang, Y. & Zuo, W. 2020). They believe that using e-books will be beneficial to the readers due to its practicality as well as the

environment, although some researchers believe it comes along with a certain drawbacks.

Based on preliminary observations globally, it was obtained an initial assumption that much of the research mentioned above has been conducted on learning system related a suitable material on facilitating flexible learning during COVID 19 in the world including the behaviors of students, and teachers in use it. However, little is known about how the principal processes on facilitating flexible learning during education disruption and which do students prefer during Covid 19 (Tikhonova, E., & Raitskaya, L., 2018). Thus, the primary purpose of this paper is to synthesize theory and practice of suitable materials (printed or digital) on facilitating flexible learning during educational disruption.

Undoubtedly, the phenomenon of increasing number of digital learning materials during covid pandemic has become an important topic to be discussed. In spite, the issue of the amazing growth of ebook raises questions: How do lecturers choose learning materials during the COVID-19 pandemic? ebooks or a printed book that the students and the lecturer preferred during COVID 19? Or is the issue of growing related to some other factors that have not been exposed because few studies have addressed the factors the trend of framework on facilitating flexible learning during covid 19.

Hopefully, this study is having value in light of its theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study attempts to fill a gap in the students learning experiences during covid 19 literature. Practically, this study will potentially contribute the sort of evidence necessary for providing support in terms of academic and non-academic programs and policies to educational policymakers who need to facilitate Indonesian students' adjustment on how they face challange and overcome the obstacles teaching and learning process in the pandemic period.

Review Related Theories

Concepts of Digital and Printed Book

Digital (e-book)

Digital education is essentially a product of the past several years, the of electronic books, or e-books, area major topic of discussion for experts across the country. E-books have been around since the 1970s with the Gutenberg Project which began making plain text books freely available in the electronic format. This

synthesize examines the literature to establish a definition of electronic books and discovers this is currently related more into online learning (Polanka, S. 2011; Weisberg, M. 2011; Vasileiou, M., Rowley, J., & Hartley, R., 2012; Chulkov, D. V., & VanAlstine, J. 2013; Mangen, A., Walgermo, B. R., & Brønnick, K. 2013; Shin, S. 2014; Baker-Eveleth, L., & Stone, R. W. 2015).

Originally, e-book was defined as the contents of a book made available in an electronic form (Polanka, 2011) and this definition has become the most cited in the literature (Shin, S, 2014; Huang, 2014). It was driven by the concept of a text or book that can be read in a digital format using technology devices such as computers, smart phones, tablets or any portable reading machine (Stepanenko, K., & Torosyan, L., 2016). Throughout the literature, e-books also have been defined and described in other ways. Most research on e-books defines them as texts that are digital and accessed via electronic screens.

Hence, e-book has been perceived and translated into practice in several ways, depending on certain purpose. Regardless of all these different views and definitions of e-books, the scholars all seem to agree that an e-book involves the use of technology tools to view and read books (Khalid, A.S, et al. 2017)

Printed Book

Generally, the researcher may be referring to either a print book or an e-book. When they refer to a "print book", they are specifically talking about a physical book, printed on paper. Then, when they refer to an "e-book", automatically they are talking about the digital or electronic version of a book, which is viewed on an electronic device (Lamphear, R, 2015). It is difficult to define textbook in a single definition. There are some definitions of textbook. Huang (2014) define the paper book as one the material used to help teachers teach learner. Weisberg (2011) say that a textbook is a guide for teacher in teaching and for learner to review knowledge. It is also consider a record for measuring what has been taught by the teachers.

Furthermore, Jethro, O. O., Adewumi, M. G., Kolawole, T. (2012) definition is as follows: A paper book is defined as an effective printed resource for self-directed learning, an effective source of presentation of materials, a source of ideas and activities, a reference source for students, a syllabus where they reflect predetermined language objectives, and support for less experienced teachers who have yet to gain confidence. This definition seems to cover many things (Buzzetto-More, N., Guy, R.

& Elobaid, M. 2007; Annand, D. 2008; Cassidy, E. D., Martinez, M., & Shen, L. 2012; Rockinson-Szapkiw, A. J., Courduff, J., Carter, K., & Bennett, D. 2013; Daniel, D. B., & Woody, W. D. 2013; Wiese, M., & du Plessis, G. 2014).

Generally, textbook is defined differently by different writers. It depends on how and in which context printed books are used. In brief, A book paper (or publishing paper) is a paper that is designed specifically for the publication of printed books.

Applying Online Learning to Provide Flexible Education

In this study, the authors synthesize flexible pedagogy as a freedom learner-centered educational strategy, which provides choices from the main dimensions of study, such as time and location of learning, learning sources for teaching and learning, instructional approaches, learning activities, support for teachers and learners in online educational system. In online learning, the author assumes that learners can interact directly with the learning content that they find in multiple formats such as video, audio, computer conferencing, chats, or virtual world interaction, etc (Holmes, B., & Gardner, J. 2006; Kirshner, B., Gaertner, M., & Pozzoboni, K. 2010). Additionally, they can also choose to have their own learning sequenced, directed, and evaluated with the assistance of a teacher by using a variety of internet facilities (Esposito, S., & Principi, N, 2020).

Although online learning is no longer a new norm of paradigm in education field, but previous reports reveal several challenges. Not only for learners' readiness and lack of variation in pedagogy, but also lack of infrastructure that facilitates online teaching, and students do not have access to computer hardware and internet services (Khan, A., Egbue, O., Palkie, B., & Madden, J., 2017). So, how to apply flexible education? One of the keys to ensure effective online education is reliable network infrastructure. It will cover a number of related learning modes, methods, and movements.

Digital or Printed Textbooks: Which do Students Prefer during COVID 19?

As the world responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, most nations have temporarily closed all educational institutions. Consequently, there is a transition to distance learning on certain institutions. Institutes are racing to shift their educational system into online learning and use electronic learning materials (e-book). From the

graph above, there is a rise in the demand for audio books with Scribd and e-books too. The books and literature selling e-commerce websites have seen a good amount of raise in their website traffic during this pandemic. Therefore, some researcher believe that print out books and articles will be replaced by digital book/e-book (Dobler, E, 2015; Dennis, A. R., et al., 2016; Ross, B et al, 2017). To a certain extent, the authors would agree that the number of printed books will decrease significantly during pandemic, but the authors do believe that printed books will continue to exist in the future and need to be discussed.

Purpose and Significance of the Research

This study is having value in light of its purpose of this research. The primary focus here could be depicted in two ways. First, portraying the lived experiences of how the students and the lecturers choose learning materials during the COVID-19 pandemic. The second purpose of this study is to exploring what are the materials (ebooks or a printed book) that they preferred during COVID 19.

This study is having potential significances in theoretical and practical views. Theoretically, this study attempts to fill a gap in the students and the lecturer learning experiences during covid 19 literature. Practically, this study will potentially contribute the sort of evidence necessary for providing support in terms of academic and non-academic programs and policies to educational policymakers who need to facilitate Indonesian students' adjustment on how they face challange and overcome the obstacles teaching and learning process in the covid 19.

Research Methodology

Research Design

The research questions will be investigated through a qualitative phemenomenological approach that included an initial survey, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions. The data are typically collected through long interviews with 5 to 25 individuals (Creswell, 2015; Johnson & Christensen, 2008). In brief, a qualitative design and phenomenological tradition will be selected for addressing the purpose of this study, which is to describe or understand the lived experiences of students and lecturer at individual, subcultural, and general levels in relation to their academic matters and social relations on the use of ebook or printed book on facilitating their learning during covid pandemic .

Research Site and Access

The site for this study will be at one private university in the heart of Sumatra Island, Jambi Province namely University.

Data Collection Procedure

According to Cresswell (2015), purposive sampling helps the researchers investigate the participants who are able to share their stories and direct experiences better related to the use of ebook or printed book on facilitating their learning during covid pandemic. Therefore, criterion sampling is also utilized to identify successful students who have experience on the suitable learning material, and they have better English score than other colleagues as evidenced by their achievement at previous semester. In this study, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with students and the lecturers will be used as the techniques for data collection.

Interviews

Interviewing is a preferred data collection method when researchers want to examine past events, which are not possible to repeat (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007). This will apply in order to allow every participant to share his or her personal stories and experiences on the use of ebooks or a printed book on facilitating their learning during Covid 19. For the phenomenological interviews, the researcher also will be employed in-depth interview. technique guided by an interview consent form, included in (Appendix 1).

Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Focus group discussions (FGD) with students and the lecturers will be facilitated by the researcher to describe their detailed accounts of experiences on the use of learning materials during covid. At least twice FGD will be held by the researcher. Firstly, the researcher will invite the lecturers, and the second FGD will be held between the researcher and students participants. The researcher announce rules for the discussion which requiring all participant involvement, all comments and ideas are equally valid, there are no correct or incorrect responses, and every participant's perspectives should be heard and respected.

Data Analysis

Miles & Huberman (1994) wrote, "Qualitative data ... are a source of well-grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of processes in identifiable local

contexts...". For phenomenological data analysis, there are some steps that will be applied in this study:

- 1. The researcher set the data management, he will put the data into computer files and file folders after transcribing the raw data into text. It will make easy to copy and paste a word, a phrase, a sentence, or a paragraph.
- 2. The researcher must understand the concept of *Epoche or Bracketing*. In this steps, the researcher will immeres himself in the details, getting a sense of the interviews and focus groups data as a whole before he broke them into several parts.
- 3. The need of Generating and Developing Codes, Themes, or Categories in which the researcher spreads out all aspects of data so as to find and list every significant statement relevant to the topic and gives them an equal value.
- 4. The researcher creates "clusters of meanings". During this process, the researcher organizes, groups, or clusters the significant statements into themes or meaning units, removing overlapping and repetitive data or statements
- 5. The researcher develops "a structural synthesis" containing the bones of experiences and bringing together of the pieces that have emerged into a total experience, showing themes, patterns, and relationships.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Annand, D. (2008). Learning efficacy and cost-effectiveness of print versus e-book instructional material in an introductory financial accounting course. *Journal of Interactive Online Learning*, 7(2), 152-164.
- Baker-Eveleth, L., & Stone, R. W. (2015). Usability, expectation, confirmation, and continuance intentions to use electronic textbooks. *Behaviour & Information Technology*, 34 (10), doi: 992-1004. 10.1080/0144929X.2015.1039061
- Bogdan, R., & Biklen, S. K. (2007). *Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theory and methods*. Boston: Pearson Allyn & Bacon.
- Buzzetto-More, N., Guy, R. & Elobaid, M. (2007). Reading in A Digital Age: e-Books Are Students Ready For This Learning Object?. *Interdisciplinary Journal of E-Learning and Learning Objects*, 3 (1), 239-250.
- Cassidy, E. D., Martinez, M., & Shen, L. (2012). Not in love, or not in the know? Graduate student and faculty use (and non-use) of e-books. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 38(6), 326–332.
- Creswell, J. W. (2015). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc
- Chulkov, D. V., & VanAlstine, J. (2013). College student choice among electronic and printed textbook options. *Journal of Education for Business*, 88 (4), 216-222. doi:10.1080/08832323.2012.672936
- Dabbagh, N., & Kitsantas, A. (2012). Personal Learning Environments, social media, and self-regulated learning: A natural formula for connecting formal and informal learning. *Internet and Higher Education*, 15 (1), 3–8. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iheduc.2011.06.002
- Daniel, D. B., & Woody, W. D. (2013). E-textbooks at what cost? Performance and use of electronic v. print texts. *Computers & Education*, 62 (1), 18-23. doi:10.1016/j.compedu.2012.10.016
- Dennis, A. R., et al., (2016) 'Effects of e-textbook instructor annotations on learner performance', *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 28 (1), 1001-1014.
- Dobler, E. (2015) 'E-textbooks', Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy, 58 (1), 1011-1022.
- Esposito, S., & Principi, N. (2020). School Closure During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic: An Effective Intervention at the Global Level? *JAMA Pediatrics*. Published online May 13, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.1892
- Garrison, D. R., & Vaughan, N. D. (2008). Blended Learning in Higher Education, Framework, Principles, and Guidelines. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Huang, R.H., Liu, D.J., Tlili, A., Yang, J.F., Wang, H.H., et al. (2020). *Handbook on Facilitating Flexible Learning During Educational Disruption: The Chinese Experience in Maintaining Undisrupted Learning in COVID-19 Outbreak*. Beijing: Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University

- Holmes, B., & Gardner, J. (2006). *E-Learning: Concepts and Practice*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE). (2020). *Technical Note:* Education during the COVID-19 Pandemic. New York, NY. https://inee.org/resources/inee-technical-note-education-during-covid-19-pandemic
- Jethro, O. O., Adewumi, M. G., Kolawole, T. (2012). E-Learning and Its Effects on Teaching and Learning in a Global Age. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*. 2 (2), 127-137
- Johnson, B., & Christensen, L. B. (2008). *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches (3rd ed.)* Boston: Sage Publications.
- Khalid, A.S, et al.(2017). Are We Ready for E-books? Omani University Students' Uses and Perceptions of E-books. *TOJET: The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 16 (2), 717-729
- Kirshner, B., Gaertner, M., & Pozzoboni, K. (2010). Tracing Transitions: The Effect of High School Closure on Displaced Stud. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 32(3), 407–429. https://doi.org/10.3102/0162373710376823
- Lamphear, R. (2015). What's in a Textbook? A Listing of Books from Major Composition Publishers. Available on http://wac.colostate.edu/books/horning_revision/chapter6.pdf (accessed on Wednesday, December 23rd, 2020: 8.PM)
- Mangen, A., Walgermo, B. R., & Brønnick, K. (2013). Reading linear texts on paper versus computer screen: Effects on reading comprehension. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 58, 61-68. doi:10.1016/j.ijer.2012.12.002
- Miles, M.B. & Huberman, A.M. (1994). *Qualitative data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. San Francisco, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Onyema, E.M et al. (2020). Impact of Coronavirus Pandemic on Education. *Journal of Education and Practice*. 11 (13), 930-951
- Owusu-Fordjour, C., Koomson, C. K,& Hanson, D. (2020). The Impact of Covid-19 on Learning The Perspective of The Ghanaian Student. *European Journal of Education*, 7 (3), 201-220.
- Polanka, S. (2011). *No shelf required: E-books in libraries*. Chicago, IL: American Association.
- Purwanto, A et al. (2020). Impact of Work From Home (WFH) on Indonesian Teachers Performance During the Covid-19 Pandemic: An Exploratory Study. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29 (5), 801-817.
- Radha, R et al. (2020). E-Learning during Lockdown of Covid-19 Pandemic: A Global Perspective. *International Journal of Control and Automation*, 13 (4), 304-319
- Rockinson-Szapkiw, A. J., Courduff, J., Carter, K., & Bennett, D. (2013). Electronic versus Traditional Print Textbooks: A Comparison Study on the Influence of University Students' Learning. *Computers & Education*, 63 (1), 259-266. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2012.11.022

- Ross, B et al. (2017). Print versus digital texts: understanding the experimental research and challenging the dichotomies. *Research in Learning Technology* (RLT), 25 (1), 217-232
- Shin, S. (2014). E-book usability in educational technology classes: Teachers and teacher candidates' perception toward e-book for teaching and learning. *International Journal of Distance Education Technologies*, 12(3), 62-74.
- Stepanenko, K., & Torosyan, L. (2016). The Modern Educational Domain: Prerequisites and Prospects for Individual Learning Path Development. *Journal of Language and Education*, 2(1), 39-47. https://doi.org/10.17323/2411-7390-2016-2-1-39-47
- Sun, L., Tang, Y. & Zuo, W. (2020). Coronavirus pushes education online. *Nat. Mater.* 19 (1), 687-699 . https://doi.org/10.1038/s41563-020-0678-8
- Tikhonova, E., & Raitskaya, L. (2018). An Overview of Trends and Challenges in Higher Education on the Worldwide Research Agenda. *Journal of Language and Education*, 4(4), 4-7. https://doi.org/10.17323/2411-7390-2018-4-4-4-7
- Vasileiou, M., Rowley, J., & Hartley, R., (2012). The e-book management framework: The management of e-books in academic libraries and its challenges. *Library & Information Science Research*, 34 (1), 282-291.
- Weisberg, M. 2011. Student Attitudes and Behaviors Towards Digital Textbooks. *Pub Res Q* 27, 188–196 2011. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12109-011-9217-4
- Wiese, M., & du Plessis, G. (2014). The battle of the e-textbook: Libraries' role in facilitating student acceptance and use of e-textbooks. *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science*, 80 (2), 17-26. doi:10.7553/80-2-1509

APPENDIX 1. INVITATION LETTER

CONSENT FORM FOR PARTICIPANTS INFORMATION

Dear students.

I am Yahfenel Evi Fussalam, I am currently conducting A Printed Textbook or e-Book Use: A Lens View of Framework on Facilitating Flexible Learning during Covid 19 (Phenomenological Study University of Muhammadiyah Jambi). Attached here is a consent form designed to collect data for the study. It will take you about 5 to 10 minutes to complete it. I kindly invite you to take part in this study by filling in the demographic background information.

However, your participation in the study is completely voluntary. Even if you decide to participate, you may skip any questions that you do not like to answer or withdraw your participation at any time without negative consequences. The identities of all people who participate in the study will remain pseudonym. Your responses will be used as data for writing up a dissertation which will be submitted to University of Muhammadiyah Jambi, in 2021...

Taking part in this study will not cause any risks to you. Also, you will not have any direct benefits. But it is assumed that the study will enhance our understanding of issues and concerns related on better understanding how Framework on Facilitating Flexible Learning during Covid 19, which in long term will be beneficial for English educational sector in Jambi. If you have questions about the study, you may contact me by email at yahfenel88@gmail.com and/ or text me at my phone number 081366416822. I do appreciate your participation in my study.

Thank you very much.	
	Sincerely,
	Yahfenel Evi Fussalam

Looking forward to hearing from you.

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

(Interview)

- ➤ I understand that I am being invited to participate in a research study conducted by Yahfenel Evi Fussalam, one of a lecturer in University of Muhammadiyah Jambi.
- ➤ I understand that the research project focuses on investigating A Printed Textbook or e-Book Use: A Lens View of Framework on Facilitating Flexible Learning during Covid 19
- ➤ I understand that should I wish to ask questions about the project prior to taking part in the interview, this option is available to me.
- ➤ I understand that I will be providing information through an interview.
- ➤ I understand that the interview will take between 10-30 minutes in person.
- ➤ I understand that I will be providing information and suggestions on various aspects regarding the concept of 'A Printed Textbook or e-Book Use: A Lens View of Framework on Facilitating Flexible Learning during Covid 19.
- ➤ I understand that the interview will be audio recorded, and this recording may later be transcribed.
- ➤ I understand that no other use will be made of the recordings without my written permission and that interviews will be recorded solely for the purpose of analysis.
- ➤ I understand that I may decline to answer any questions and that I may withdraw my agreement to participate at any time during the interview or for up to fourteen days after completion of the interview. At that time, I know that I may indicate whether or not the data collected up to that point can be used in the study, and that any information I do not want used will be destroyed immediately.
- ➤ I understand that I will have an opportunity to comment on the written record once it has been produced for accuracy only.
- ➤ I understand that the data will be handled and stored in a manner in which ensures that only the researcher can identify me as their source. Therefore personal details will be held electronically on a password protected or encrypted area and hard copies will be stored in a locked filing cabinet.
- > I understand that I am being offered confidentiality in any written report or oral presentation that draws upon data from this research study, and that none of my

comments, opinions, or responses will be attributed to me, nor will any other person discussed in the interview.

- ➤ I understand that the information gathered from me will be used for academic purposes and other interventions.
- ➤ I understand that this research study has been reviewed and received ethics approvalfollowing the procedures from LPPM University of Muhammadiyah Jambi.

Do you agree to participate in the study? [circle one]:

Yes No

Date	:
Name of participant	:
Signature of participant	:
Name of researcher	: Yahfenel Evi Fussalam

If you have any concerns or complaints, have further questions about the study, or would like a debrief after the study is completed please write to yahfenel88@gmail.com and/ or text me at my mobile phone number 081366416822.