Triangulation Of Solutions In Qualitative Research Case Study In Mardi Wuto And Hamba Social Welfare Institution Special Region Of Yogyakarta

Sugiyanto, Arif Hartono

Abstract: Research triangulation of solutions in qualitative research is a continuation of the results of dissertation research entitled governance typology of social welfare institutions (LKS) case studies in “Mardi Wuto” and “Hamba” social welfare institutions of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2017-2019. This type of research is descriptive qualitative single case study, the researcher provides an overview of how the process of triangulation of solutions is carried out by the researchers themselves. The impact of treatment by researchers strengthens the standing position of researchers, educational and research institutions. The results showed the research theme was in the passion of the researcher making it easier to scenario treatment by involving various stakeholders. If the research theme has no passion for the researcher, it is suggested that the research should be done in a team, by one of teams master the research theme and the research subject network. Although the research carried out over the three years of this research still has weaknesses, it is recommended that further research focus on the diversity of triangulation of solutions both in qualitative and quantitative research.

Keywords: Triangulation of Solutions, Qualitative Case Studies.

1 INTRODUCTION

The background of the writing of the paper titled "triangulation of solutions in qualitative research", is a continuation of the results of the dissertation research entitled typology of governing social welfare institutions case studies in the “Mardi Wuto” and “Hamba” social welfare institutions of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. With the time span of research was in 2017 to 2019, the preliminary research was in 2011 to 2016. The study was conducted with a single case study qualitative approach (Sugiyanto, et al, 2019). A social welfare institution is as one of the forms of non-profit organizations in Indonesia (Sugiyanto, et al, 2018), the existence of social welfare institutions is regulated in Law Number 11 in 2009 regarding Social Welfare and other accompanying regulations that consisting of: 1) Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs Regulation Number 184 in 2011 concerning Institutions of Social Welfare, 2) Republic of Indonesia Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 17 in 2012 concerning Social Welfare Institution Accreditation, 3) Government Regulation of Republic of Indonesia Number 39 in 2012 concerning Social Welfare Implementation, and 4) Republic of Indonesia Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 22 in 2016 concerning the National Standards of Social Welfare Institution. One of the findings of governance typology research in “Mardi Wuto and Hamba’s” Social Welfare Institution is that the both institution do not yet have the human resources (HR) of social welfare workers as referred to in various regulations above.

Whereas understanding, role, function, position and purpose of social welfare workers are very vital in service to clients. This is where researchers have the idea of offering a solution to the management of Social Welfare Institution, and the managements welcome of its idea. Furthermore, researchers collaborated with the related institutions to organize education and the training of social welfare workers as a solution to the research problem. Some of the previous qualitative researchers tend to mention and use four types of triangulation (Dezin, and Patton, 1991), namely time triangulation, source triangulation, methods triangulation, theories triangulation. We can study deeper of triangulation, triangulation can actually be developed into triangulation of results, triangulation of inter researchers, triangulation of solutions and other researchers will find other triangulations. Triangulation of solutions in qualitative research methods is included in the “validity of the data”. Valid data is valid data, that is data that does not differ between the data reported by the researcher and the data that actually occurs in the field or on the object of research (Awaliyah, 2010). In general, researchers only find problems faced by research subjects (institutions), then the researcher do the findings’ triangulates on the subject and if the subject is as the recipient of the findings, so it rises the tendency of the research ends. Furthermore, researchers provide advice to subjects to find the experts as a solotor. If the researchers stopped, the researchers can only find but cannot provide a solution. So it will burden the subject to solve the problem, so that the contribution of researchers to the subject is shallow. Next, the researcher left the location of the study and just burned its subject. According to researchers, it means that the researcher is unprofessional. On this basis, researchers will offer the strategy how to do triangulate solutions when the research process takes place. From the above background, it can be formulated the problem that will be tracked in this paper, that is “What is the strategy to implement the triangulation of solutions for qualitative researchers?”. Thus this paper aims to provide an overview or description of the process of triangulating solutions for qualitative researchers and addressing them as one of the points that qualitative research continues to evolve in...
Based on the problem formulation and research objectives above, the focus of this study will limit to several things, namely: 1) understanding triangulation of solutions, 2) the importance of triangulation of solutions for researchers, 3) the position of triangulation of solutions in qualitative research, 4) the ethics of organizing triangulation of solutions, and 5) the advantages of triangulation solutions for researchers and research subjects.

2 RESEARCH METHODS AND LOCATIONS

This study was designed as a qualitative case study, primary data obtained by observation and interview techniques. Secondary data comes from inside and outside of social welfare institution that is related to service activities to the client. Informants are determined by purposive sampling, so that the selected informan can supply information to researchers as completely as possible according to the specified goals (Creswell, 2016). Researchers determined the purposive sampling of founders, management and managers, in accordance with the results of the study. Gary (1993) and Williamson, et al. (1992) states choosing the best people who can provide accurate information and many provide unique experiences and adequate knowledge needed by researchers. Qualitative case study research can only be used when researchers have conducted a good assessment studies (Glasser and Strauss, 1967, Lincoln and Guba, 1985, and Hamid, 2010). In this case, researchers are involved in the dynamics of the social welfare institution since 2003, where researchers as administrators in the board coordinating of the social welfare activities in Yogyakarta until now. In 2011 researchers as a team monitoring the socialization program of national standards for childcare, researchers as interviewees at Yogyakarta social office in the technical guidance activities of social welfare institution, researchers as members of the competition jury team from 2011 to 2019, researchers as accreditation assessor in 2015 researchers were members of Yogyakarta verification team and as a drafting academic draft of the Yogyakarta Special Region Regulations on social welfare institution. Thus, researchers have known the typical and the best people in both social welfare institutions. The reason for choosing a research location in the “Mardi Wuto and Hambas” social welfare institution are in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. It was deliberately chosen because it can help researchers understand the problem under study and is also the idea behind qualitative research (Creswell, 2016). This research was conducted at the “Mardi Wuto and Hambas” social welfare institution. The both institution are engaged in social services for people with social welfare problems. In detail, the following of the reasons are:

   a. Mardi Wuto institution is a unique. LKS because the focus of its activities is on the blind. Mardi Wuto LKS was founded by “Dr. Yap Hong Tjoen, director of Eye Hospital “Dr. Yap “at September 12nd, 1926.
   b. The aim of establishing institution is to improve the lot of the blind without distinguishing social, economic, gender, age, ethnicity, religion and education level, with the hope of increasing the independence of the blind.
   c. In the interaction between stakeholders, Mardi Wuto tends to be a bureaucratic type because all rely on the bylaws its institution, so in 2016 Mardi Wuto has performed at the national level.

2. The Hamba Institution, is located in Katen village NA.02/CA.13, Harjobinangun, Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta.
   a. The Hamba Institution, who has a unique service to children who are rejected by their families and environment. The Hamba Institution was founded by Lestari’s mother who was pioneered in Jakarta, 1976, under the name Aulia Foundation, 1995, expanded to Yogyakarta and in 2015 changed its named to The Hamba Institution.
   b. The objective of establishing the Hamba Institution, as an independent non-governmental organization, it focuses on services for children who are rejected and feel rejected by their families and environment, provide a home for children, and provide services for children outside the orphanage. So that every child lives and grows in full love, and every child lives and grows in appreciation for his dignity and worth.
   c. In the interaction between stakeholders, the Hamba Institution is very democratic so that the boundaries between the stakeholders become vague. On that basis, The Hamba Institution often crashes into internal and external rules based on deliberation to reach consensus because of its conditions and situations. Although they often violate the rules, in 2012, The Hamba Institution was chosen by the government for the SNPA trial, and in 2015, The Hamba Institution performed at the national level (sugiyanto, et al, 2019).

3 DISCUSSION

A Case study come from English “A Case Study” or “Case Studies”. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (1989), it has three meanings, namely: 1) instance or example of the occurrence, 2) actual state of affair; situation, and 3) circumstances or special conditions relating to a person or thing. So, a case study is a series of scientific activities carried out intensively, in detail and in-depth about a program, event, and activity; both at the level of individuals, groups of people, and institutions and organizations to gain in-depth knowledge about the event. In this study, the case chosen by the researcher is a nonprofit organization called “Mardi Wuto and Hambas” Institution, because in both of institutions have actual and ongoing events, as explained in the introduction. That way, Mardi Wuto and Hambas institution have their own uniqueness. The reason the researchers chose the both institutions as cases because they were in the same or single case. Smith (1978) explains that a case intended as a "bounded system" is a system that does not stand alone. Basically, it is difficult to understand a case without regard to other cases. There are other parts that work for the system in an integrative and patterned manner. Because it does not stand alone, a case can only be understood when the researcher also understands other cases. Researchers chose the two institutions as cases with the priority reasoning that the both institutions cases were the same, namely the intentionel element. Endraswara (2012) called it a collective case study, even though the cases studied were more than one with the same procedure as a single case study. When exploration is carried out in depth the researcher must deal with questions, such what, how, and why (Yin, 2015). 1) The word "what" is meant to obtain descriptive knowledge, 2) "how" to obtain...
explainative knowledge, and 3) “why” to obtain exploratory knowledge (explorative knowledge). This is confirmed by Yin (2015) that the word “how” and “why” are used because the two questions are to gain in-depth knowledge about the symptoms being studied. Beside that, the form of questions will determine the strategy used to obtain data. The question “how” to ask the process of an event, while the question “why” to find reasons why certain events can occur. Obtaining reasons about why an action carried out by the subject must be investigated by researchers from within the subject. Because, it should also be known that the case study researchers want to understand the actions of the subject from the research subject, not from the researcher side. By doing so, it is hoped that great benefits for the development of science can be obtained because a case will be raised to the surface until it finally becomes public knowledge, and researchers believe academically that Mardi Wuto’s and Hamba’s institution are weighted cases that focus on contemporary events, and take the form of deviations from fairness. Related to the above, according to Endraswara (2012) case studies can be divided into two groups. First, this case study is curative, which is a retrospective case study, which allows for a follow-up of healing or improvement of a case (treatment). Acts of healing do not have to be carried out by researchers, but by competent others. Researchers only provide input from research results. Second, case studies toward positive development, namely prospective case studies. This type of case study is needed to find trends and directions in the development of a case. The follow-up in the form of action research is carried out by other competent parties, and it is possible for researchers to be competent and able to become actors in treatment. In this research, the researcher has a role to give part of the follow-up of healing and provide input to administrators and managers. Referring to the steps of the Creswell case study (2016), including the selection of themes, reading literature, formulating focus and problems, collecting data, refining data, processing data, data analysis, theoretical dialogue, research findings and report writing. Qualitative data analysis techniques according to Creswell (2016), divided into three steps, namely: 1) reducing data, in reducing data will be guided by the objectives to be achieved so that the main objective of qualitative research is findings. 2) data presentation in this study is presented in the form of a brief description and table. Presentation of data will make it easier to understand what is happening, and plan further work. 3) the conclusions of qualitative research can answer the formulation that was formulated from the start, but maybe not. On that basis, the conclusions in this study are expected to be new findings that have never before existed. Theoretical dialogue to produce conceptual findings in the form of a “thesis statement after the research question is answered. Researchers take the next step, which is to dialogue the findings with the theories discussed in the literature review section so that the literature review section is not just merely ornament, but theoretical studies will underlie new findings (new findings), although not necessarily in the form of theory. Triangulation of findings or confirmability, is intended so that the findings are not considered biased, researchers need to triangulate findings, or what is often referred to as confirmation, which is to report research findings to informants interviewed. A researcher must be honest so that the findings can be scientifically justified to the academic community or the general public. In this study, the research findings were triangulated to the supervisors of each institution and they accepted its findings. Conclusions of the results of the study, a common mistake that often occurs in the conclusions of the results of the study is the researcher repeats or summarizes what has been stated in the previous sections, but makes a synthesis of all that has been stated previously. In this section the researcher includes the theoretical implications for developing new theories and findings, both in the form of concepts and formulas as well as models and theories. The research process to triangulate the solution as one of the model formulas and the triangulation of the solution was scanned by researchers. Based on the description above, the discussion of the strategy of organizing solution triangulation by researchers will be grouped into five sections, as mentioned in the focus of the research in the introduction. The five steps or five solution triangulation activities are described as follows:

1. Definition of triangulation of solutions
   Triangulation is a data checking technique that utilizes something others out of the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of that data (Moleong, 2005). While understanding the solution is a way out or answer to that question (Chatib, 2011). Referring to Endraswara's opinion (2012) about case studies when connected with triangulation, then triangulation of solutions is a follow-up of healing or repairing a case (treatment) in the form of action research that can be done by other competent parties or researchers themselves. Researchers' requirements as treatment, researchers are competent and able to also become actors in treatment. In this case if a researcher is able to provide treatment because academic capacity or experience of cases as perpetrators or pengiat, in my word it will be more appropriate because researchers are finding problems, so knowing exactly the point of problem, needs and psychological problems (subject). This condition will be different if the treatment is carried out by another party who only gets a report about the problem, but does not know the position of the problem and the psychological problem. Thus the management aspects of treatment conducted by researchers will be more effective, efficient and on target, and able to find out maps of potential sources of help to solve problems with a variety of alternatives.

2. The importance of triangulation of solutions for researchers
   The effect of triangulation of solutions by researchers is very valuable because it has a position that determines the quality of researchers and their research. In this situation the researcher is able to show mastery of the problems faced by the subject and ultimately affect the subject's confidence in the researcher. This situation will have an impact on the belief, that researchers are experts in their fields, so that it will raise the character of researchers who are respected and followed by scientific behavior. On the other hand, it will build relationships (subjects) of respondents with researchers, because the presence of researchers has meaning for respondents. There are at least four meanings, namely academic meaning, professional meaning, ethical meaning and value meaning. The four meanings will strengthen the standing position of educational institutions and research institutions.

3. The position of triangulation of solutions in qualitative research
   Triangulation of solutions is a deliberate effort (achieved status) by a researcher because researchers have the ability to face the problems faced by the subject. This means that the effort is
deliberately not given by an external party and is not obtained automatically. On that basis the position of triangulation of solutions in qualitative research will provide space for researchers in developing work in the field of qualitative research which comes from data, because the data is as a theoretical inspiration. Considering that in qualitative research is not testing the theory but the data findings that take precedence just looking for relevant theories (Cormick, 1994; Creswell, 2016). On that basis the subject's relationship with the researcher has many meanings. One of the meanings and experiences of the writer is that when triangulation of a solution is suitable, the subject asks the researcher to be a consultant in organizational development, and one day he is asked to be a leader in the project of the organization.

4. The ethics of organizing a solution triangulation
Ethics are moral values and norms that become a reference for human beings either individually or in groups in regulating all of their behavior (Bertens, 2007). Related to the research of a researcher when triangulating a solution, it should begin with a discussion with the subject of an offer rather than forcing, the decision is left to the subjects. Strive to offer solutions that do not burden the subject, especially psychological burden and material burden. It would be more pleasing to the subject if the researcher can knit with potential sources related to the existence of the organization being studied. The examples of potential sources are able to find sponsors for the budget, or companies that can accommodate or become subject partners. In terms of time the researcher must follow the rhythm of the work of the organization or subject, so as not to disturb the course of the subject's organization. All researchers carried out with the principles of honesty, transparency, cooperation and partnership.

5. Advantages of triangulation solutions for researchers and research subjects.
A strength is a state that is too much, in this case the excess is directed and interpreted as excellence. So if between researchers and research subjects can jointly triangulate the solution means that both parties have advantages. On that basis each meeting or relationship of respondents with researchers both have a positive meaning. Positive meaning for researchers is the development of knowledge occupied or researched, and positive meaning for the subject is to obtain a solution to the problem at hand. Thus, the relationship of researchers with subjects/respondents becomes a symbiosis mutualism relationship, this relationship as evidence of the running of internal validity and external validity. The openness of the subject or response is willing to triangulate with the researcher as proof that the organization where the subject works is open, because this policy is impossible without being processed in the management system. Availability of joint improvement as evidence that the institution has practiced good corporate governance. From this the researcher understands that the institution is of good value, transparency, accountability, responsiveness and fairness. Furthermore, to ensure the accuracy of the data the researcher will conduct data validity, so that this research produces the correct conclusions. The truth of the data and the correct conclusions according to Awaliyah (2010) are able to realize the production of valid, valid, true and ethical knowledge. In the effort to establish the validity of the data, data inspection techniques are needed as well as the implementation of inspection techniques, according to Bachri (2010) and Awaliyah (2010) There are four techniques, namely:

1. The validity of the degree of trust test (credibility)
The degree of trust in its function is to carry out inquiry so that the level of trust in its findings can be achieved and shows the degree of trust in the findings of the findings by proving by the researcher to the multiple facts being investigated. researchers are needed (Susan Stainback, 1988). In this study, coincidentally researchers as administrators of the board coordinating of the social welfare activities in Yogyakarta and researchers as interviewees at Yogyakarta social office, and institution accreditation assessors so that the presence of researchers is well received and mutual trust relationships have been established. Credibility can be done in many ways, such as extended observations, increasing perseverance in research, discussions with peers, negative case analysis, and triangulation. Triangulation is part of the credibility test, in this credibility testing is used as a tool as checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times. Data credibility testing is one of the strengths of qualitative research. This is based on determining whether the findings obtained are accurate from the point of view, participant researchers, or readers (Creswell, 2016). Researchers in this study, using triangulation as a test of credibility. This triangulation is divided into seven, namely sources, techniques, time, results, researchers, theories and solutions.

a) Triangulation of sources
Source triangulation to test the credibility of the data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources (Sugiyono, 2013). Triangulation of sources in research conducted at Mardi Wuto’s institution was conducted on seven people who came from three elements, namely management, managers, and staff; in Hamba’s institution was conducted on six people from four elements, namely founders, management, managers, and staff.

b) Technical triangulation
Triangulation of techniques to test the credibility of the data is done by checking the data to the same source with different techniques. This technique triangulation uses interviews, continuous observation, and research documentation so that the data obtained is more valid (Sugiyono, 2013). In conducting interviews in this study researchers sometimes still do not get the information needed so that at the end of the interview researchers will ask again unanswered questions by further narrowing the subject matter.

c) Triangulation of time
The purpose of time triangulation is to obtain data that is more valid and stable or constant for the respondent’s answers. Triangulation of time can be done in situations in the morning, evening and night. In this study, time triangulation was carried out using different time intervals. That is, the question is repeated again with a distance of months. Therefore, the research conducted is not just getting the data then analyzed, but researchers are trying to make a solution.

d) Triangulation of results
Triangulation of results or findings is a process of confirmation, intended so that the findings are not considered biased, researchers need to triangulate findings, or what is often referred to as confirmation, that is reporting research findings to
informants interviewed. Triangulation of the results in Mardi Wuto’s institution findings are submitted and discussed to supervisors because the supervisor has authority in the organization to align, evaluate, and provide input. In Hamba’s institution triangulation the results of researchers submitted to the supervisor and to the manager of the institution. The both institution can accept the results of research and understand the weaknesses of each institution and will be brought to the management meeting. In addition, researchers provide input. Mardi Wuto's institution: managers and supervisors continue to follow the development of Government Regulations, particularly Republic of Indonesia Minister of Social Affairs Regulation, and prepare human resources to be sent to follow the social welfare workers Training. If there are employees who have been trained in social welfare workers to be positioned as social welfare workers, not as general administration. Specially in Hamba’s institution is to reconsider the status of dual position, start regeneration from volunteers and place managers in accordance with formal and non-formal education that has been followed.

e) Triangulation of theories
Referring to Creswell’s opinion, (2016), the theory of qualitative research is sought after the data found. In this study, the theories that are in accordance with the data of Mardi Wuto’s institution are three theories, namely stewardship theory, stakeholder theory and organizational trust theory. There are also three theories in accordance with the data in Hamba’s institution, namely stewardship theory, organizational trust theory and dependency theory. Each data from each institution is mixed with several theories and analyzed through indicators of good corporate governance (mix theory) so to analyze the governance typology in the institution, it turns out that it cannot use a single theory.

f) Triangulation of researchers
To get valid data on the results of the research the researchers conducted discussions with fellow researchers. Researchers set this triangulation with doctoral students in a study program and students outside the study program, and involved several professions, such as a professional social workers, practitioners and bureaucrats from the Yogyakarta Social Office.

g) Triangulation of Solutions
Researchers are not only look for the data data but also find problems and analyze them, and the results of the analysis are written in the research report. However, the problems found were followed up by providing alternative solutions. Before making a solution the researcher conducted a discussion with the subject. In addition, researchers explore the potential sources of social welfare through the board coordinating of the social welfare activities in Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta Social office, Indonesian professional social worker associations (IPSPI), and CSR of several companies. The solution that has been done is the education and training of social welfare workers, training on management and household management of institution, for this training researchers collaborated with the Social Office of Yogyakara as the person in charge, the board coordinating of the social welfare activities in Yogyakarta as the organizer and CSR & SME Partnership Program of Pertamina Company of JBT Program, and Dowa Founders and Owners. The two companies are the sole sponsors. In this study, all researchers and curriculum determined by researchers based on the findings of the two institution. However, trainees are not only from the two institution, because researchers also invite other institutions as many as 30 institutions. The resource persons of the training are IPSPI practitioners, academics from the Department of Social Welfare UIN Sunan Kalijaga, STPMD "APMD", Widyaiswara; Center for Education and Social Welfare Training of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs and legal practitioners in the field of social welfare. The first training was conducted in the Social Welfare Training, and the training was carried out in twice. The first batch of training was held from April 11st to August 2nd, 2017. The first batch of training was sponsored by the Pertamina Company, CSR & SME Patnersip Program. The first batch of Hamba’s institution sent one participant in accordance with the rations set by the board coordinating of the social welfare activities, but Mardi Wuto's institution had not yet received rations because of limited quota. The second batch of training is referred to as the independent Training, called ‘independent’ because the training participant pays @ Rp. 3,500,000.00; because in the first training the participants were free of charge, it's expenses paid by the Pertamina Company CSR & SME Patnersip Program. In the independent training, Mardi Wuto’s institution sent two participants. The hamba’s institution did not send because they already have Human Resource Professional Social Workers, and had followed the first batch of training. The independent Education and Training is held from April, 30th to June, 27th, 2018. Training material consists of the introduction to social welfare science, social work ethics, social welfare business systems, social welfare administration, case management, intervention models, social work methods, assessment techniques, psychology for social workers, social legislation, work practicum social, communication for social workers, social welfare development policies in Yogyakarta, and practicum. The number of lesson times are 222 hours@ 50 minutes. After the first batch of training, there were 8 participants who could take the Social Welfare Training certification. The implementation of the training received advice from assessors and associations of Indonesian professional social workers as well as the Indonesian Social Welfare and Social Work Education Association so that the title of the training material for Introduction to Social Welfare Science be replaced with the Basics of Social Work. The objectives of the Social Welfare Training include: a) meeting the minimum standardization of Social Welfare Workers for Social Organizations, b) the availability of social welfare workers in Yogyakarta Social Organizations, especially the institution who will participate in institution accreditation. The third training was part of the Hamba’s institution of treatment and governance was held on September, 4-9, 2017 with the number of lesson times are 38 hours@ 50 minutes. The whole participants of training are 30 participants from 30 institution. The objective of the training are: a) strengthen the capacity of the Social Welfare Institution in organizing social welfare businesses in Yogyakarta for Persons with Social Welfare Problems, b) strengthen human resources at the Social Welfare Institution as a key driver for achieving social welfare development in Yogyakarta, c) participants gain enlightenment of institution's governance so as to be able to review the Vision, Mission, articles of Association and bylaws, and work programs of each institution. The training material includes: group dynamics, institution fundamental assessment, management principles, operational management standards, operational standards of institution services, the institution's articles of Association and bylaws, practices for drafting of the
institution’s articles of Association and bylaws, vision-mission of institution and practice of drafting, stakeholders, shareholders institution and techniques for managing stakeholders and shareholders institution, organizational structure of institution. The both and governance training were held in the board coordinating of the social welfare activities in Yogyakarta hall. To expedite the course of the training, researchers involved the board coordinating of the social welfare activities employees as OC. The associations of Indonesian professional social workers in Yogyakarta involved for resource persons, supervisors of research practicums as directors.

2. Transferability test
Disparity is an external validity, meaning that the results of the study are read by external parties not researchers, whether external parties easily understand and believe in its truth, if external parties easily understand and believe in the truth of the research process and results, it will be taken as a reference to be applied elsewhere so that there is a "value transfer ", because researchers do not guarantee external validity (Sanafiah, 2007). Marrow’s (2005) opinion is in line with Sanafiah's (2007) opinion, that how researchers as research instruments are able to provide enough information about the research context and process, so that it allows the reader to decide how findings can be transferred so that in making the research report acceptable to the reader because the researcher has gone through several processes. The earliest process is when the data is collected, the researcher conducts retrieval repeatedly or continuously until the data is able to provide the information needed in the preparation of the report. Then the researchers reduce the raw data so it is easy to draw conclusions. After reducing the data the researcher presents the data in the form of charts and tables so that it is easily understood by the reader. In the process of presenting data or displaying data, the results obtained experience development so that researchers must go back to retrieve data so that the information needed can be fulfilled. From the analysis of the data that has been done, researchers will easily describe the report of the results of research conducted so that it can be accepted by the reader. If everything the researcher does is in accordance with the facts, the reliability of the researchers together with different researchers will produce the same product, because the case is the same and the time and system are the same.

3. Dependency test
Dependence is a process of anticipation that qualitative research instruments are the researchers themselves so that fatigue or burnout may occur, therefore it is necessary to do repetition in the hope of getting data that is really the same so it is validated. Therefore, valid data is a data that does not differ between the facts that occur in the field and the reported data by researchers. In qualitative studies case studies data cannot be generalized because the level of uniqueness of the cases is different. However, other people can replicate or repeat the process and the way by auditing all research processes that have been carried out.

4. Testability (conformability)
Conformability is objectivity that the research results are agreed to be accepted, the research results are associated with the process carried out. Objectivity test certainty criteria or objectivity centered on the data, not on the person or number of people. Testing the results of research with the process carried out if the research results are a function of the research process, the research has fulfilled its conformability standards (Creswell, 2016). The process of writing this dissertation has gone through several revisions in accordance with the results of consultations with the supervisor, as well as conference of proposals from examiners and supervisors. The first proposal exam was in June 2014, because the promoter was sick in 2017, the proposal exam was repeated with a different promoter and visitor, but the co-promoter remained. In May 2019, the seminar examination results were revised, both from the examiner and the supervisor, and the most time-consuming improvement was to change the dissertation paper upon the examiner's agreement. The necessary revisions have been made and have been completed in accordance with the notes of the supervisor and examiner in order to perfect this dissertation research. The results of this pre-research and research have been presented in: 1) National conference at the ninth National Social Welfare Conference 2017 was held by The Indonesian National Council for Social Welfare in cooperation with the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs. 2) International conference at the International conference on social work in health and mental health, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta 2019, with the title Responsibility Principles in Good Corporate Governance Framework of Social Welfare Institution in the special region of Yogyakarta. 3) International paper indexed by Q4 with the title Phenomenological Study on Governance of “Social Welfare Institutions” in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The 30th International Business Information Management Association Conference (IBIMA), Madrid Spain. 4) International paper titled Comparative Governance of Non-Profit Organizations: case study of non profit organization of “Mardi Wuto and Hamba” in Yogyakarta. International Journal of Economics, Business and Entrepreneurship, Vol. 1, No. 2, Economy and Bisnis Faculty, Lampung State University. Paper titled Value of Organization Versus Theory of Organization Case study in “Mardi Wuto and Hamba” of the Social welfare Institution Special region of Yogyakarta published International journal of recent Scientific Research Vol. 10 Issue, 19 (D) pp 34759-34767, September 2019. The results of the study were also used as study material in the Social Welfare Institutions Training that organized by the board coordinating of the social welfare activities of Yogyakarta in collaboration with “DOWA” Foundation and the Yogyakarta Social Service 2018. Becoming technical guidance material of insttitution, Yogyakarta Social Service 2018-2019. Being the material of the working meeting of the commission by Suster (Nun) of “Sang Timur Indonesia” 2019. The results of this study have been received by the board coordinating of the social welfare activities of Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta Social Service as institution Training Materials, the results of this study have been accepted by professional social worker associations, especially regarding institution’s governance.

4 CONCLUSION
Triangulation of important solutions is done by researchers in order to strengthen the standing position of researchers, educational institutions and research institutions. So it is recommended that researchers have research interests to: a) choose themes that have academic competence or have experience in the field under study, so that researchers are able to provide treatment correctly, validly, effectively and reliably. b) research should be done as a team, in this team, one of the
team members must have expertise in the focus of the research and have a network with the subjects being studied. This research still has weaknesses so it needs the sustainability research that focuses on the diversity of social triangulation both in qualitative and quantitative research.

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