

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter III describes the research method used by the researchers to investigate the case in this study. Researchers describe the steps and procedures used in locating, processing, and analyzing the source, as well as the process of compiling it into a thesis. More information on the method used in this study is provided in the following description.

3.1 Research method

This research is qualitative research with a case study because this research will uncover the meaning of its essence and the existing concept. Instead of transforming human behavior into quantitative entities, qualitative research seeks to preserve its form and content while analyzing its qualities in order to create systematic, factual, and accurate descriptions, pictures, or drawings of the facts, characteristics, and relationships between phenomena under investigation (Ditha Prasanti, 2018). Besides that, this research will express the certain values that are contained in Tri Hita Karana as the ideology for Balinese and applied in education. This research is also using analysis data based on qualitative descriptive analysis.

Case study research, according to Farquhar, Michels and Robson 2020, is a type of empirical inquiry that investigates contemporary phenomena in depth and in real-life contexts by narrowing the field of study to one or a small number of units. In general, qualitative research methods are very useful in determining the meanings that people assign to events (Dodge 2011). A qualitative approach is especially appropriate when the nature of the research question necessitates investigation. Qualitative research questions frequently begin with "how" or "what," allowing the researcher to gain a thorough understanding of what is going on in relation to the topic (Dodge 2011). This study used a qualitative case study to collect rich and naturalistic data. When investigating contemporary phenomena in real-life contexts, the case study approach

is most appropriate. The phenomenon under investigation is knowledge sharing in three online settings: advanced nursing practice, university Web development, and literacy education (Hew and Hara 2007).

3.2 Research Sites

The location of this research is the Green School Bali. The researcher chose Green School Bali as the research location because with the consideration that Green School Bali is well-known globally as educational institutions in Indonesia with the principle of continuing education that is able to create human resources (students) with high ecological intelligence and sustainability.

3.3 Research Subject

Individuals, groups, agencies, and society can all be research subjects. Several steps are taken during the research process, including determining the problem, selecting the appropriate design and instrument, collecting data, analyzing the data obtained, and preparing a research report. The research yielded a broad picture and insight into the causes of a specific phenomenon (Yuna 2006). In the research that will be carried out at the Green School Bali, the students of the Green School Bali will be the subjects of the research. This is because in this research, it is the result of the application of the principles of sustainable education applied by the Green School to its students.

3.4 Research Approach and Type

Based on the title, the formulation of the problem and also the written research objectives, in this study the researcher used a qualitative research type with a descriptive qualitative approach (Muhaimin, 2020). This is because this research is unique in that the research objective will describe everything related to social studies learning efforts to instill ecological intelligence through teaching and learning activities that can support sustainable education for students. So, this study will reveal the

principles applied by Green School Bali which is able to produce students who are relatively higher in terms of ecological intelligence that each student has.

The type of research used in this study is a case study. The type of case study that will be used by the researcher has a reason because this research is research carried out in the field of social science and carried out on a unified system, where the unity of the system is in the form of a program of activities, events, or a group of individuals related by certain places and bonds (Zuchri Abdussamad, 2021). In this study, researchers conducted research on a case that was felt to have principles that were very helpful in fostering a sense of caring for the environment and learning in harmony with nature.

3.5 Data collection technique

In this study, the data collection process is very important and even mandatory. To report research, qualitative studies provide detailed descriptions that highlight and focus the voices of objects in research through narrative analysis (Saeed and Zyngier 2012). The qualitative case study methodology gives the researcher a tool for investigating complex phenomena in their context. When properly implemented, the approach becomes a valuable research method for developing theory, evaluating programs, and developing interventions in research (Baxter and Jack 2015). Case studies are becoming more popular in a wide range of scientific fields. Despite its popularity as a soft research method, it is extremely difficult to implement properly in practice. As a result, having a clear and concise set of guidelines to refer to and follow is critical (Bakarada 2014). The goal of case study research is to investigate unknown phenomena inductively, i.e., theory generation. However, analytic generalizations are also used to test deductive theory (Gammelgaard 2017). Because it employs a variety of research methods, from interviews to observation to secondary data collection, the case study is also known as a theoretical method suitable for community engagement research (Bhaskara 2017). Data collection is standard and systematic in obtaining the required data. The methods used in the data collection process are:

a. Observation Method

The observation method applied by the researcher is a method of collecting data by systematically observing and recording the facts investigated. Observation as a data collection tool that can be done spontaneously can also be done with a list of entries that has been prepared previously. (Joko Subagyo. 2004. P. 63). Observation is also a method of gathering research data through observation and sensing. Following the observation, the researcher writes a report based on what he saw, heard, and felt. Observations are made in order to obtain a more accurate and detailed picture of an event. Researchers can observe specific communities to learn about their habits or methods of operation. To help researchers understand issues related to the research focus, all data obtained from observations will be recorded systematically.

The observation in this study conducted by researchers is the way to see firsthand and come to the site to collect research data. The observation method was carried out to observe the location or place of the Green School Bali, and to observe the efforts made by the Green School Bali in applying the principles of sustainable education in improving the ecological intelligence of students as well as the activities and activities at the Bali Green School.

b. Interview Method

Interview is a question and answers process in research that takes place orally between two or more people, face to face and listens directly to the information provided. (Muhammad Ali. 1982. P. 91). In this case, the researcher uses structured and unstructured interview guidelines. At first interview to ask some questions already structured, and then deepened further to correct the information, thus the answers obtained may include all of the variables, with the full description. Nowadays, an interview is a data collection technique in which questions are directly asked to informants or informants related to the research topic. This interview can also be conducted virtually via WhatsApp, Zoom, Google Meet, and other similar services. Researchers used interview techniques to gather detailed information and validate

previously obtained data. To ensure the effectiveness of the interviews, the researcher prepared an outline of the interview guidelines as a guide before the interview activities began, which was based on a literature review and focused on research objectives.

This interview was conducted to obtain information that which discussing about the effort of The Green School Bali in education contribution to the community on ecological intelligence possessed. These interviews were conducted with the founders of Green School Bali, teachers, students of Green School Bali, and parents of students.

a. Documentation Method

Document data collection is a technique that involves reviewing or analyzing documents that are relevant to the research topic. These documents are typically in the form of journals, books, magazines, letters, meeting minutes, and so on. In using the documentation method, researchers conduct research on written objects such as books, magazines, documents, meeting minutes, diaries and so on. The document is a source of data used to complete the study, either in the form of written sources, movies, pictures (photos), and works of monumental all of which provide information for the research process.

Thus, the documentation method used by the researcher is a process to study the data that has been documented, such as books, archives, or documents that are needed in data collection (Muhammad Ali. 1982. P. 83) Through this method, various kinds of information related to Green School Bali will be known.

3.6 Data analysis technique

Data analysis is a step to provide interpretation and meaning to the collected data (raw data) that can be used to answer problems posed in the research. The analysis is carried out while in the field and after the data has been collected. (Lexy J. Moloeng. P.163) To analyze the data obtained from the research results, the researchers used qualitative descriptive analysis. Qualitative analysis description is the process of managing data by reporting what obtained in the study carefully and thoroughly, and gives the interpretation of the data into a roundness meaning intact by using words that

can explain research object that this research which seeks for solving existing problems based on data, analyzing and interpreting.

Data analysis in this study directly coincided with the data collection process. Among them are through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and verification. However, these three stages take place simultaneously. (Buthan Bungin. P. 144-145)

Data Collection

To obtain data, the researchers searched for and collected data from the field through observation, interviews, and documentation. These data can be in the form of documents, field notes regarding the efforts of the Green School Bali, the programs developed, the contribution of the Green School Bali in improving the ecological intelligence of students.

Data Reduction

The steps taken in the data reduction process are done by making an abstraction. Abstraction is an attempt to make a summary of the core, processes and questions that need to be maintained so that they remain in it. In this case, the relevant data is taken so that it can be processed further to conclude. In these data reduction processes there is also a process of selecting, determining, focusing, simplifying, summarizing, and changing the form of "raw" data in the field notes. In this process, sharpening, sorting, focusing, eliminating data that are less meaningful, and asking questions in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. (Manshur Mislich, P. 92)

3.7 Data Presentation

The presentation of the data is description of the findings. It consists of inferences of information either derived from observations or interviews which are derived from compiled documents that provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking actions. Therefore, all field data in the form of interview document data, observation documents, and others will be analyzed so that it can bring up a description

of Green School Bali's efforts, programs developed, Green School Bali's contribution in improving students' ecological intelligence.

3.8 Data Verification

Data verification was carried out by means of data triangulation, namely comparing the data obtained from observations with the results of interviews, then compared with the results of questionnaires or compared with other data sources. The goal is to check whether the information from the collected data is accurate. (Daryanto, 2011, P.84)

Conclusion

Conclusion Drawing is the most important and final process carried out in research, to obtain conclusions that can be verified, based on the presentation of the data obtained and the information that the researcher has done on the research object under study or the complete configuration of the research object.

Data Validity

In set to invalidity of the data required inspection techniques of which there are four events to check the validity of the data in this study, which is carrying out the extension of participation, increased persistence or the regularity of observation in research and triangulation. (Sugiyono, 2010. P. 370)

a. Extended Participation

In this study, an extension of the participation is done through the activity to make findings and interpretations that will be generated more reliably. The purpose of the extension of this participation is to establish a relationship between the researcher and the resource person so that they are more familiar, more open, and trust each other so that there is no hidden information between the researcher and the subject being studied.

b. Increased Perseverance and Consistency of Observation

In increasing persistence, researchers mean to make observations more carefully and continuously. In this way, the certainty of the data and the sequence of events will be recorded with certainty and systematically. As a provision, the

researchers to improve persistence is by way of reading book references and seals of research on the efforts of the implementation of social education community in helping *sustainable development goals*.

c. Triangulation

Patton in Moleong believes (2007:330) Triangulation with source means to "compare and back check the degree of confidence of information obtained through different time and tools in qualitative research." Source triangulation can be accomplished in a variety of ways, including comparing the outcomes of interviews and observations with documents related to strategy and external communication to support the image. World Achievement Institute-Indonesia (LEPRID). According to Patton in Moleong (2007:331), "there are two strategies namely (1) checking the degree of confidence in the findings research results of several collection techniques data; and (2) checking the degree of trust several data sources with the same method."