

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research uses the case study method which can answer several issues in the development of CRP in Indonesia. The researcher designed a design for data collection using the narrative method, namely: determining and explaining questions about the CRP research, analyzing data, and preparing final conclusions. Determination of questions is the starting point in seeking information related to research.¹

B. Research Setting

Data collection was carried out using the interview method, the researchers will collect data by taking samples from senior high schools in Kudus, researchers will visit these schools and make interviews with the teachers. To get a sample of schools, the researcher initially sent research permits to schools that excel in science and also championship achievements that their students get. However, there were only 3 schools that accepted researchers. The criteria for selecting a sample of participants are seen from the background of the teacher's experience in teaching and how the teacher approaches students.

Table 3.1: Table of Research Participants

NO	NAME	SCHOOL	AGE	EXPERIENCE	GENDER
1	SMN	1	37	SCHOOL A (2008) SCHOOL B (2010 – NOW)	FEMALE
2	MKN	1	39	SCHOOL C (2006 – 2011) SCHOOL D 2009 – NOW) SCHOOL E (2018 – NOW)	MALE
3	MU	2	43	SCHOOL F (2005 – 2023)	MALE

¹ Sri Yona, “Penyusunan Studi Kasus [Preparation of Case Studies],” *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia* 10, No. 2 (April 24, 2014): page 77.

C. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

Data collection is the most important step to determine results in conducting research, because it aims to obtain data that is in accordance with applicable data standards. Dalam meneliti data, peneliti mengambil dari tiga sample partisipan untuk melakukan interview peneliti coming to the intended school with a permit from IAIN Kudus, then waiting for the destination school to contact the researcher, after being allowed, the researcher made an appointment with the teachers above, conducted a question and answer session with questions that the researcher had designed previously. An interview is a way to collect information verbally by conducting a face-to-face question and answer session, in which the direction and purpose of the questions have been predetermined.

D. Research Data Validity

The researcher uses a qualitative method that emphasizes interviews with participants, the statements of participants are theoretically supported by students' practice in carrying out CRP every day.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in qualitative research is more focused during the process in the field along with data collection, after which the data will be developed after researchers have obtained the required data.² Researcher will take data analysis during interviews, observations and validity tests. There are stages to get results, including the following:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of re-summarizing notes while in the field, by selecting the most basic things and focusing on important points related to research, this summary is arranged neatly and systematically to make it easier to see a specific description of the research results.³ There were 14 questions that the researcher gave to the participants, but the researcher chose the right answer and according to the research. The criteria taken are; precise, detailed and thorough answers

² Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RD by Prof. Dr. Sugiyono (Tuturilmu.Com) [Quantitative, Qualitative and RD Research Methods by Prof. Dr. Sugiyono (Tuturilmu.Com)]," n.d., page 245.

³ Yolin Gustiwi, "Studi Tentang Penerapan Culturally Responsive Teaching Untuk Mengembangkan Soft Skills Siswa Pada Materi Larutan Elektrolit dan Redoks [Study of the Application of Culturally Responsive Teaching to Develop Soft Skills of Students on Electrolytic and Redox Solutions]," page 26.

2. Data Display

Presentation of data is a collection of various neatly arranged information drawn from drawing conclusions. Presentation of data makes it easier for researchers to understand the problems that are happening, these data are grouped with similar ones.⁴ The researcher grouped the data according to the participants, then the answers were broken down into 3 parts; How does the teacher state about student success, how does the teacher make students responsive socio-culturally and how does the teacher invite students to think critically. Each of these answers is clearly taken.

3. Conclusion

Researcher make conclusion from the data obtained during observations at school, namely by reducing and analyzing the data, then the results can be seen whether or not teachers and students have implemented CRP.⁵ The researcher explained the implementation of the research, and explained each hope for further research.

F. Research Ethical Considerations

Most research involves humans as participants, for this reason when submitting this research first attach a research permit, interview the participants and also get a letter of proof of completion of the interview from the destination school.

⁴ Yolin Gustiwi, "Studi Tentang Penerapan Culturally Responsive Teaching Untuk Mengembangkan Soft Skills Siswa Pada Materi Larutan Elektrolit dan Redoks [Study of the Application of Culturally Responsive Teaching to Develop Soft Skills of Students on Electrolytic and Redox Solutions]," page 26.

⁵ Yolin Gustiwi, "Studi Tentang Penerapan Culturally Responsive Teaching Untuk Mengembangkan Soft Skills Siswa Pada Materi Larutan Elektrolit dan Redoks [Study of the Application of Culturally Responsive Teaching to Develop Soft Skills of Students on Electrolytic and Redox Solutions]," page 27.