

# Work Education Praxis With A Vision Of Democratic Education In The Fourth Technology Revolution: A Multiple Case Study In Does University, Qaryah Tayibah And Sanggar Anak Alam

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The background of this research is the fact that formal vocational schools is still the biggest contributor to unemployment in Indonesia. On the other hand, there are non-formal schools with free learning systems and limited facilities that can produce skilled human resources needed by the industry and are able to work independently. The relationship between democracy and education is implicit in most of the historical and philosophical accounts of democracy. The founders of liberal democratic theory considered education as an ideal tool for a society in which citizens would develop their own potential (Barber, 1994). This is what encourages the researcher to find out more about the application of the democratic school system, especially in the era of Industry 4.0, as is now an independent learning system that is able to improved children’s learning optimally and be able to answer the challenges of industry and rapid technological changes like today.

Given the extent of the problem in the light existing background, the researcher will limit the problem only to matters relating to teaching and learning processes at Does University, Sanggar Anak Alam and Qaryah Tayibah which are able to produce the required output in the industry and are able to work independently.

This research is a qualitative research with a multi-case study that begins with observations at the SALAM and DU in Yogyakarta, QT in Salatiga Central Java and a study of literature on democratic education and similar educational concepts. The data collection will be carried out at SALAM and DU and QT. The techniques and instruments that will be used are observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaires videos and photos documentations.

School	Activity Types	Informant Involved
DU QT Salam	<i>in- depth interview</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founder</li> <li>• Facilitator (3 people from each school)</li> <li>• Parents (3 people each school)</li> </ul>
	Questionnaires	20 students of each school
	Documentation in the form of photos and videos	The researcher
	Literature Study on democratic education, free education and work practice education	The researcher

Table 1. Technique and Instrument of Data Collection

Data analysis is carried out inductively, where it is starting from the facts and follow up by the theories. This analysis is to avoid the research data from manipulation. It will lead to general

categories, text segments derived from field notes, interview transcripts or any textual data. Then, the researcher analyses all these findings. The analysis categories emerging from the process will then be linked to research questions, or even come directly from interview questions (Burnard et al., 2008; Miles & Huberman, 1994; Pope et al., 2000). The data in this study will also be analysed by means of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing verification carried out simultaneously (Miles & Huberman, 1992). The researcher will also use Nvivo's statistical tool, which is a software produced by QSR International and designed for qualitative researchers who work with text-based and/or multimedia data. NVivo was first developed by Tom Richards in 1999 which is originally called NUD\*IST.

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