

## **Exercising a Case Study Research in Post-Conflict Environment: Exploring the Struggle of the Coastal Farmer Union (PPLP) Opposing the Neoliberal Policy in the Kulon Progo Coastal Area, Indonesia**

**Eka Zuni Lusi Astuti**  
University of Limeric  
e-mail: [Eka.Astuti@ul.ie](mailto:Eka.Astuti@ul.ie)

### **Abstract**

Researching in a post-conflict context is challenging. Methodological issues such as research ethics and data-gathering approaches are critical. The researcher must have appropriate measures to collect data. My fieldwork, spanning five months, took place in six coastal villages in Kulon Progo, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. This site is the home to the Coastal Farmer Union (the PPLP), which rejected the government's mining plan from 2006 on. Coastal dwellers are mostly farmers who cultivate coastal land. To obtain the data, I used a qualitative research method with a single case study approach. Many challenges hinder my fieldwork, such as being expelled from the PPLP meeting, being intimidated and stigmatized, and experiencing fears, trauma, and stress. Therefore, I exercise agile data-collection strategies, be more concerned with research ethics, and be self-motivated. I utilized participant observation, snowball sampling, in-depth interviews, and political action to gain information about the coastal farmer resistance. I employed participant observation, snowball sampling, open-ended interviews, and political action to gather information on the coastal farmer resistance. I exercised political action to engage with the informants through writing and publishing their struggles in a zine organized by activists who support their struggle. This creates trust in informants. Using these strategies, I obtained the data, and I built social capital with my informants. This paper discusses my thesis' methodological approach and how to conduct fieldwork in a post-conflict environment.

**Key words:** *fieldwork, case study, research ethics, post-conflict environment*

### **INTRODUCTION**

This article is the method chapter on my dissertation draft. My research topic is the Coastal Farmer Union (*Paguyuban Petani Lahan Pantai/PPLP*) resistance to the mining plan in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. This chapter describes why I chose the topic, what I did during the fieldwork, and the data I obtained. The method chapter aims to help the reader comprehend this research process [1]. I wrote this chapter based on the result of my fieldwork that came from learning from my fieldwork and others' research practices. I exercised qualitative research with a case study and ethnography approach. Thus, this research is part of my life experience because I used ethnography. I reside near my research site, which is valuable because I know how the coastal farmers live. Moreover, I utilized participant observations, a prominent data-gathering approach in ethnography, to comprehend the coastal farmers' expression of resistance.

Accordingly, I used mixed methods, observation, single case study, and in-depth interviews to collect data. I used my experience of the coastal farmer's everyday life from social interactions and my previous research. I used the experience as a milestone to develop in-depth interviews and participant observations to gain knowledge about the everyday life of coastal farmers and

their resistance to any policy that potentially grabs their land. Besides, I employed mixed methods to gain information from different actors: elites and grassroots groups (farmers and laborers). For methodological reasons, elites and grassroots groups need to be distinguished. Elites were willing to answer the interview because it was their job as part of the government body to respond to the interview. In comparison, grassroots groups should answer the interview because they want to raise their voices.

This article explores four aspects which are Case Study as the Method, Observing using an Ethnographic Lens, Using the Snowball Sampling Method in Interviews, and Dealing with Research Challenges in Post-Conflict Environments. In the first sub-chapter, I describe why a case study is appropriate to investigate my research and how I utilized a single case study approach to comprehend the coastal farmer resistance. In the second sub-chapter, I justify using the ethnographic observation technique, that is, participant observation, effectively diving into the coastal farmer resistance. In the third sub-chapter, I explain how to operate the Snowball Sampling Method (SSM) to obtain informants, particularly in the post-conflict community. In the last sub-chapter, I clarify what challenges become hindrances during my fieldwork and how I cope with them. Every fieldwork has its strategy, and researchers in post-conflict areas must employ an agile methodology.

## **RESEARCHING FARMER RESISTANCE**

My research topic is farmer resistance to the mining plan in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. I comprehend how the PPLP sustained its resistance from 2006 to the present and linked with political economy. The mining plan is part of government policy that provides industry space to exploit the coastal area's natural resources. I am interested in the topic for several reasons. First, I am eager to study resistance and social movements where grassroots empower themselves to protect their communities from the powerful elites. In this case, the powerful elites are the government and the private sector. I am keen on how grassroots organize their communities and utilize their social capital to develop resistance. The PPLP is one of Indonesia's best grassroots social movements that maintain their resistance against a policy of displacement from 2006 to the present. The PPLP's success in managing their strategy and social capital to enhance sustainable resistance. Second, I was born and grew up in a village near the coastal area. I observed how the coastal farmers struggle for a living, from the destitute to the rich farmers. Therefore, I would like to learn how they develop coastal farming and their resistance to the mining plan. Third, I want to portray this small case using national and global political economic perspective. What happens at the grassroots is constructed by global policies driven by neoliberal elites.

This research is strategic because it aims to learn how the PPLP sustains its resistance. I referred to [2], who defined resistance as a response to power from 'below', a subaltern practice that can challenge, negotiate, and weaken power. Many grassroots movements are conducted in Indonesia because of natural resource exploitation, land grabbing, and industrialization that deprives farmers or indigenous people of livelihood. Through comprehending the PPLP resistance, this research brings out a lesson learned of farmer resistance, particularly in organizing their community and utilizing social capital and religious belief to sustain their resistance. It can be a raw model for the other grassroots resistance combating neoliberal policy, particularly in the Indonesian context. Moreover, this research provides linkages between the resistance below at

the local level with the neoliberal policy on the national and global levels.

For this reason, this research is important in academic and practical. Accademia can refer to this research as part of a social movement at the local level and how it operates within national and global neoliberal policy. In the practical sphere, this research provides lessons learned to develop sustainable resistance for grassroots social movements, activists, and NGOs. Nevertheless, appropriate research methodology is needed for this research. I exercised a qualitative research method using a single case study and ethnography approach to explore the topic. The next sub-chapters describe how I operate the methodology.

## **CASE STUDY AS THE METHOD**

I conducted my fieldwork for five months, from 16 April – 4 September 2024. My research site was in six coastal villages in Kulon Progo, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The villages were Banaran and Karangsewu in Galur District, Bugel, Pleret, and Garongan in Panjatan District, and Karangwuni in Wates District. Most of the coastal residents are farmers who cultivate coastal land. The site is the home of the Coastal Farmer Union (the PPLP), which refused the mining plan carried out by the government and Jogja Magasa Iron (JMI). In 2006, the government disseminated the mining plan to the coastal community and promptly rejected it by the coastal farmer. The government provides mining concessions to JMI in coastal areas as large as 2,987.79 hectares. As a result, from 2006 to 2014, vertical and horizontal conflicts occurred in the area. The conflict seems to have ended after the government postponed the mining plan in 2014, but it remains unclear until today, and it has become a cold conflict. The PPLP refuses the mining plan from 2006 to the present.

In this research, I used the qualitative research method because my ontological assumptions, epistemological assumptions, and theoretical considerations are pertinent to qualitative research [1]. It is important to use the qualitative method because I can interact with my informants and dive into their arguments. This method also allows me to operate a single case study and ethnography approach that is appropriate to explore the PPLP resistance.

I utilize case study to dive into the PPLP resistance that case study is an essential and competent method for notable research projects in the social sciences [3]. Using a case study, I developed interaction with my informants, vicarious experience [4], and improved understanding [5] about the PPLP resistance. A case study is useful for my research because despite finding answers and forming the follow-up questions during the interview [4], it is beneficial for my theoretical building [6], how I refine my theoretical framework using the data.

I employed a single case study approach because I focused on a narrow slice of experience [7]: the PPLP's resistance to the mining plan and other policies that will grab their coastal land. Using a single case study, I could engage with my informant's experience; I provided a rich portrayal of events that express resistance and then interpreted the findings to understand the resistance as a particular phenomenon. I utilize this method to explain why resistance occurs [8]. Nevertheless, a single case study does not provide the best generalization but tends to provide empirical generalization [3].

## **OBSERVING USING ETHNOGRAPHIC LENS**

I employed an ethnographic approach in my observations (participant observation) because my research site is a post-conflict area. The ethnographic approach is beneficial for my research

where I can participate and engage in my informants' natural environments which are colored with distrust. Conducting ethnographic observation immersed me in my informants' worlds of resistance, which interviews cannot provide [9]. Moreover, ethnography is the work of describing a culture [10]. The PPLP brought resistance to their culture, everyday life, and religious beliefs. They institutionalized the resistance through behaviors and events in their community since 2006, such as sustaining the communal prayer (*mujahadah*) to ask God to support the resistance. The PPLP anniversary is held yearly through many events to commemorate and show their resistance. These events involve children and young people to pass on the resistance. Therefore, I utilized an ethnography approach that can be done locally to understand a particular group, community, or culture [12] [13].

I feel a physical and emotional connection to my research because I live five kilometers away from my research site. Some of the coastal farmers are my relatives. I have been following the trajectory of the mining plan conflict since 2006 and have conducted two pieces of research on it. Some of my informants already knew me as my relative or I interviewed them on my previous research. Therefore, I exercised participant observation in an ethnographic way to engage with my informant.

Using participant observation, I present at, involved in, and record the routine daily activities of my informants in the coastal area [14]. As a participant observer, I enhance my introspectiveness and use myself as a research instrument [11]. Participant observation is a unique method of investigating human existence whereby the researcher actively participates with people in commonplace situations and everyday life settings while observing and otherwise gathering information. In participant observation, researchers strive to obtain an overview of the social situation and what occurs there [11]. When observing, I use all my senses (hearing, watching, smelling, and feeling) to capture the PPLP behavior in everyday life and events that express their resistance.

During my fieldwork, I observed six events, five of which were the PPLP's events to celebrate their 18th anniversary. When observing the PPLP meeting and anniversary celebration, I utilized ethnographic observations to understand people's attitudes, actions, behaviors, words, symbols, rituals, and practices to express their resistance and who their supporters are. The observation in The PPLP meeting was important for me to observe interactions between the PPLP elites and members. Some of them are my informants. Witnessing how members of the community treat informants can be instructive about power structures [15]. I also operated the observations to comprehend how the PPLP elites interact with external actors outside the coastal area in two events that were the Opening of the Painting Exhibition Towards the PPLP 18th PPLP Anniversary and the History of Sand Eaters Discussion.

Besides, I observed the coastal farming area and how farmers cultivate the coastal land before or after interviewing informants in the coastal villages to learn about their routines and practices in coastal farming. I described the events in field notes and documented their actions in photos and videos with their consent.

Participant observation using an ethnographic approach is significant in my research. Qualitative researchers find participant observation integral to ethnography and refer to it as ethnography's primary methodological tool [12]. Participant observer is a role adopted by the ethnographer to gather data about a setting [16]. Participant observation as seeing and being seen involving spending time where informants live, work, market, eat, and socialize [15].

Furthermore, participant observation is relevant to the case study for two main reasons [14]. First, I exercise a single case study because my research topic is limited in scope, size, and location. That is the PPLP resistance in Kulon Progo's coastal area. Second, a single case study should address my research questions to explore the PPLP resistance.

In detail, I implemented a participant observation technique named observer as participant. Using this technique, I did not live in the coastal village and distanced myself from the research subjects, so I did not actively participate in their daily life but in certain events. As a result, my observations highlight what I have seen. For example, I observed the PPLP anniversary celebration. When I observed the solidarity acts on the PPLP 18th anniversary, I sat with the coastal communities but did not have a long talk or interview with them. I focused on observing, listening, and comprehending the activities in the event, such as the PLPP chairperson's speech, watching the PPLP inviting several children to the stage as a symbol of regeneration, and speeches from other grassroots movement actors that supported the PPLP resistance. From the observation, I realized that the PPLP bequeath their struggle to the young generation, where artists and grassroots movement actors backed them. I used observation data to develop triangulation for data interpretation.

In addition, using participant observation in fieldwork allows me to engage in active participation, which means joining with people, diving into their thoughts and feelings, involved with and connected to their lives [17]. Proximity creates new possibilities for collaboration and political action [18]. Thus, I practiced this engagement as an immersion experience [19], where I encouraged myself to contribute by writing down my perspective about the resistance in the PPLP's zine entitled *The History of the Sand Eaters (Riwayat Pemakan Pasir)* publish by Yogyakarta artist community aiming to celebrate the PPLP's 18th anniversary.

Participant observation has many benefits. Nonetheless, the technique has shortcomings. Sometimes, the strong engagement in the event obfuscates my objectivity. Also, the behavior of the objects I observed affects my emotions. I am often carried away by emotions that interfere with my research objectivity or irritate me. When I realized it, I immediately pulled my emotions and returned to being an objective researcher.

## **USING SNOWBALL SAMPLING METHOD IN INTERVIEW**

I utilized the Snowball Sampling Method (SSM) to obtain my information. The Snowball Sampling Method (SSM), chain-referral sampling, or trace-linking methodology, is conveniently used to conduct research in a post-conflict research site. SSM uses the social networks of interviewees to expand the researcher's potential informants. This method is commonly used to locate, access, and involve people from specific populations in cases where the researcher anticipates difficulties in creating a representative sample of the research population [20].

I planned to interview all the PPLP management (elites) using a purposive sample method, but coastal farmers and some PPLP elites were reluctant to be interviewed. Therefore, I used the Snowball Sampling Method (SSM) to reach my informants because SSM has unique benefits, utilities, and applications for research carried out in conflict environments [20]. Using SSM, I can reach the hard-to-reach and hidden informants. I used the social networks of my participants to elaborate on the other potential participants.

SSM has three main advantages: assisting the researcher in locating, accessing, and involving hidden and hard-to-reach populations [20]. To find potential informants, I interviewed the PPLP

field coordinator of Karangsewu Village. He introduced me to the deputy and secretary of the PPLP by giving me their phone numbers. The PPLP secretary was eager for my research and introduced me to the other PPLP elites in some villages. At that stage, I began to use the social networks offered by my informants. Moreover, I used my informant's permission and recommendation to gain access and cooperation from the potential informants.

I interviewed 53 informants who were involved in or had work associated with coastal farming or mining plans. Interviews are associated with the case study approach and aim to probe an issue in depth: the goal is to explore and understand actions within specific settings, examine human relationships, and discover as much as possible about why people feel or act in the ways they do [21]. I employed one-to-one in-depth interviews with follow-up interviews for some key informants by visiting their houses. I exercised semi-structured interviews at the beginning of my fieldwork, but they did not run well because I could not explore the information deeply enough. I learned the interview patterns and developed a more appropriate interview technique.

Therefore, I exercised unstructured interviews, which have characteristics such as in-depth, open-ended, and explanatory [19]. In-depth is digging into a detailed topic to enhance the interviewer's understanding. Open-ended alludes to the fact that the interviewer accepts all pertinent answers. Exploratory implies the interview aims. In practice, I listed topics in points - such as coastal farming, coastal land, the PPLP, and the resistance - and memorized them and explored them in the interviews. I commenced the interview with a small talk introducing my background and research, following a conversation about coastal farming and its opportunities and challenges. The questions bring the interviews to the PPLP and resistance issues. This technique brings life to conversations because it develops engagement and trust between the informant and me as the researcher.

The informants are the PPLP elites, farmer group chairperson, general coastal farmers, coastal farmer labor, Karangwuni farmers who sold their land to the JMI, the government, the land officers of the Puro Pakualaman Duchy, and the Jogja Magasa Iron (JMI) as the mining company. I classified my informant as an effective, key informant and cultural expert to understand their role in the resistance context. The PPLP elites are effective informants with extensive and in-depth knowledge of PPLP management and resistance. The farmer group's chairperson is the key informant with competence in coastal farming and resistance. Most of the farmer group's chairpersons participated in the PPLP management. The village officer, the community police officer, and the agricultural field extension are the cultural experts who understand the coastal farmer community. They observed the resistance and tried to build peace during the conflict. In addition, I categorized the rest of the informants as general informants who know about coastal farming and PPLP resistance.

Trust is a significant aspect that I developed during interviews. Trust can create cooperation and reduce fear in people living in conflict environments. I explained to my informants that I was a lecturer who had researched the case before, so I was familiar with the issue. Besides, I explained that I was born and live nearby and clarified that the research is used for my doctoral degree, not for a political goal. To establish a relationship with my informants, I showed them I have good intentions for them. The knowledge that the researcher was referred to by a trusted person increases the potential for trust and cooperation in providing data [22]. I utilized social networks through SSM to overcome the problem of lack of trust from potential informants. My research taught me that informant trust is critical to getting the information I need. I developed trust by

practicing integrity, transparency, continuity, and sensitivity to my informants.

Using SSM, I found the information I needed because another informant who already knew my research recommended it. However, this technique has hindrances. For example, the informants who recommended potential informants to me might have told them to give certain information, or they might have directed me to people who have the same values in their circle. In my case, objectivity and representation became the SMM drawbacks.

## **DISCUSSION: DEALING WITH RESEARCH CHALLENGES IN POST-CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS**

In this sub-chapter, I will explain the challenges in my research. This sub-chapter is important to describe the hindrances that I faced with my fieldwork and how I overcame the problems. The strategy that I used to cope with the problems influenced how I communicated with my informants to obtain data. I conducted field research in post-conflict environments. The coastal community experienced the mining plan conflict from 2006 to 2014. Currently, the PPLP stands still to resist all the policies that will seize their land. Research conducted in a post-environment conflict faces challenges and insecurity for the researcher and informant, such as traumatized and disadvantaged [23]. Researchers face various challenges when conducting research in a conflict environment, such as difficulty accessing, analyzing, interpreting, and publishing data [22]. Researchers potentially experience stress managing information from different sides and involving in interviews with people over dissimilar points of view [24]. I learned that, as a researcher, obtaining data in a post-conflict environment requires skills, strategy, and resilience. During my fieldwork, recruiting informants is difficult because of the lack of contact and a sense of distrust.

The coastal communities possess a high sensitivity to conflict after a prolonged period and are induced by political repression from internal and external bodies. This causes them to be suspicious, afraid, and distrustful of external people, making it difficult to cooperate in research studies. The conflict occurred within two domains. The first is a vertical conflict between the farmers who refuse the mining plan, the government, and the mining company (the JMI). The second domain is horizontal conflict, where conflict exists within the coastal community among the group that refuses the mining plan (cons) and the other group that supports it (pros). Both groups become internally united and self-protected. Consequently, the cons tend to be skeptical of outsiders and sometimes avoid contact.

Furthermore, the horizontal conflict in the coastal community raises trust issues. This form of intergroup conflict involves emotion and cognitive engagement in the community concerned. The trust issues within the coastal community continue even though the mining plan has been postponed. Conflict resolution has never been adopted, but social integration occurs over time. The situation is recognized as a cold peace where the stabilization of normalized relations [22]. However, there is a gap in intergroup ties due to the fundamental lack of social trust, which has hindered my research.

During my fieldwork, I faced many challenges both in observations and interviews. I observed five events related to the PPLP anniversary celebration. I got the challenges in two observations. The first hindrance was when I attended the PPLP anniversary preparation meeting in Bugel Village on 19 April 2024. Some of the PPLP elites did not want outsiders to participate. They asked me to leave the meeting. Another challenge was when I attended the History of Sand

Eaters Discussion at the Asmara Art and Cafe at Tirtodipuran, Yogyakarta, on 30 April 2024. The speakers in the discussion were artists and the spokesperson of the PPLP. They discussed the role of Yogyakarta's artists in assisting the PPLP struggle. In the question-and-answer section, I asked the PPLP spokesperson, a speaker, on the discussion, why it is difficult for the PPLP to accept academics in their struggle. He replied briefly that academics, NGOs, and politicians are forbidden (*haram*) from the PPLP. The spokesperson said that because, in the past, institutions in my university supported the mining plan. Facing the situation, I try to stay calm.

For the interview, the significant hindrance was getting informants. Not all the PPLP elites and coastal farmers want to be interviewed, particularly in Gupit. Gupit is a hamlet in Karangsewu Village. During the conflict, Gupit experienced the hardest social disintegration because there was a PPLP elite who refused the mining plan frontally, and he was imprisoned for three years. Based on my research, Gupit farmers are the most radical, refusing the mining plan, compared to farmers in another hamlet. I interviewed four people in Gupit. They were the head of the community, the pros people, a farmer who is my relative, and a farmer whom I met accidentally in the area. I got Gupit's PPLP elites' numbers from another PPLP elite. I send them messages, but none of them reply to my messages. There was a weird case. I sent a message to a young farmer who works for the collective chilly marketing group. He agreed to be interviewed, but then he canceled the meeting and asked me to interview his friend, who also works for the collective chilly marketing group. He assured me that his friend agreed to be interviewed. I sent a message to the man twice, but he did not reply. In several hamlets, some people did not answer my messages as well.

In addition, I participated in writing about the struggle of the PPLP. When I observed the Opening of the Painting Exhibition Towards the 18th PPLP Anniversary at the Asmara Art and Cafe, I obtained information that the solidarity of Yogyakarta artists supported the PPLP struggle. The artists support grassroots social movements through many projects called *Nyalakan*. They used an Instagram account named Nyalakan Project to promote their activities. In early May 2024, through @nyalakanproject, they opened submission to the public to contribute writing about the coastal farmers' struggle to a Zine entitled *The History of the Sand Eaters (Riwayat Pemakan Pasir)*. I wrote a piece of my interview with a coastal farmer that was approved by my informant, entitled *18 Years of the PPLP-KP: Taking Care of Living Space, Rejecting the Sand-Iron Mine (18 Tahun PPLP-KP: Merawat Ruang Hidup, Menolak Tambang Pasir Besir)*. I expressed my opinion about the coastal farmer struggle through my writings. My contribution to Zine is one of my strategies to be known and blend in with the coastal communities and their supporters.

The challenge of researching in the post-conflict environment is real. I experienced it and used the lesson to develop research strategies that helped me access data and apply research ethics. For example, to access the informants, I visit their house at a proper time, when they have a break or finish their work in the field, generally in the afternoon and the evening. Moreover, I prefer to use my local language when I communicate with my informants, such as sending messages, introducing myself, and interviewing them. Local language helps me to mingle with them compared to when I used the Indonesian language, which created barriers with them. For the research ethic, most of my informants asked me not to record the interviews, and I did that. Some of them also asked me not to publish certain information, so I do not narrate the information in my report. Therefore, researchers need to be agile and strategic to conquer the obstacles and dive into the informant's perspective.

## CONCLUSION

I exercised a mixed method in my data gathering in terms of qualitative methods. Trust is the primary challenge when doing research in post-conflict environments, so I need to be careful to use appropriate methods. A single-case study and ethnographic approach assisted me in being strategic in accessing informants and obtaining data through interviews and observations. The research is not just about getting the fieldwork done but how I developed trust in my informants and developed good relationships. This is because research in a post-conflict environment is required to be objective and harmless.

The fieldwork enriched me with proportional knowledge and tacit knowledge [5]. I obtained more tacit knowledge because I used an ethnographic approach, particularly on participant observation. I observed and comprehended when they used certain words, symbols, and other rhetorical forms. I gained knowledge about PPLP resistance from experience with them about their propositions and rumination. In this case, the case study helps me understand the experience and increase in conviction about my research. Moreover, the methodology assists me in understanding my research process.

## REFERENCES

- [1] J. Brannen, "Working qualitatively and quantitatively," in *Qualitative Research Practice*, C. Seale, G. Gobo, J.F. Gubrium, and D. Silverman, Eds. London: The SAGE, 2004, pp. 282-296. 2004
- [2] M. Lilja, M. Baaz, and S. Vinthagen, "Exploring 'irrational resistance,'" *Journal of Political Power*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 201–217, Aug. 2013, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/2158379x.2013.809212>
- [3] R. Gomm, H. Martin, and F. Peter, "Case Study and Generalization," in *Case Study Method*, R. Gomm, M. Hammersley, and P. Foster, Eds. London: SAGE, 2000, pp. 98-115.
- [4] R. Donmoyer, R. "Generalizability and the Single-Case Study," in *Case Study Method*, R. Gomm, M. Hammersley, and P. Foster, Eds. London: SAGE, 2000, pp. 45-68.
- [5] R.E. Stake, "The Case Study Method in Social Inquiry," in *Case Study Method*, R. Gomm, M. Hammersley, and P. Foster, Eds. London: SAGE, 2000, pp. 19-26.
- [6] H. Eckstein, "Case Study and Theory in Political Science," in *Case Study Method*, R. Gomm, M. Hammersley, and P. Foster, Eds. London: SAGE, 2000, pp. 119-164.
- [7] M. Barzelay, "The Single Case Study as Intellectually Ambitious Inquiry," *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, vol. 3, no. 3, Jul. 1993, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.jpart.a037172>.
- [8] R. K. Yin, *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods*, 6th ed. SAGE Publications, 2018.
- [9] FitzGerald and J. Mills, "The Importance of Ethnographic Observation in Grounded Theory Research," *ProQuest*, vol. 23, no. 2, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-22.2.3840>.
- [10] J. P. Spradley, *The Ethnographic Interview*. Waveland Press, 2011.
- [11] J.P. Spradley, *Participant observation*. Nachdr. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2011.
- [12] B. S. Brennen, *Qualitative Research Methods for Media Studies*. Routledge, 2017.
- [13] S. L. Schensul, J. J. Schensul, and M. D. Lecompte, *Essential ethnographic methods: observations, interviews, and questionnaires*. Walnut Creek (California): Altamira, 1999.
- [14] D. L. Jorgensen, *Principles, Approaches and Issues in Participant Observation*. Routledge, 2020.
- [15] D. Mazurana, K. Jacobsen, and L.A. Gale, Eds., *Research Methods in Conflict Settings*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013.
- [16] A. Coffey, *Doing Ethnography*. SAGE, 2018.
- [17] D. L. Jorgensen, *Principles, Approaches and Issues in Participant Observation*. Routledge, 2020.
- [18] A. Watson and K.E. "Ethnography and Participant Observation," in *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Geography*, D. DeLyser, S. Herbert, S. Aitken, M. Crang, and L. McDowell, Eds., Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC: SAGE, 2010, pp. 121-137.
- [19] S. L. Schensul, J. J. Schensul, and M. D. Lecompte, *Essential ethnographic methods: observations,*

- interviews, and questionnaires.* Walnut Creek (California): Altamira, 1999.
- [20] Cohen and T. Arieli, "Field research in conflict environments: Methodological challenges and snowball sampling," *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 48, no. 4, pp. 423–435, Jul. 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343311405698>.
- [21] L. McDowell, "Interviewing: Fear and Liking in the Field," in *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Geography*, D. DeLyser, S. Herbert, S. Aitken, M. Crang, and L. McDowell, Eds., Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC: SAGE, 2010, pp. 156-171.
- [22] Cohen and T. Arieli, "Field research in conflict environments: Methodological challenges and snowball sampling," *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 48, no. 4, pp. 423–435, Jul. 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343311405698>.
- [23] R. Haer and I. Becher, "A methodological note on quantitative field research in conflict zones: get your hands dirty," *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 1–13, Jan. 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13645579.2011.597654>.
- [24] E. J. Wood, "The Ethical Challenges of Field Research in Conflict Zones," *Qualitative Sociology*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 373–386, Jun. 2006, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11133-006-9027-8>.