

9) Qualitative Research

Also called as Interpretive / naturalistic phenomenological research comes from social and cultural anthropology, qualitative sociology, professional studies - education, law, business, nursing, health professions, political sciences and economics, journalism and media studies, field work in natural sciences, humanities and arts.

5 traditions of Qualitative Research

- (A) - Biographical Research Study
- (B) Phenomenological Research Study
- (C) Grounded Theory Research Study
- (D) Ethnography
- (E) Case Studies.

(A) Biographical Research & It is the study of an individual and his/her experiences as told to the researcher or found in documents and archival material. Biographical writing has roots in different disciplines - literary, historical, anthropological, psychological and sociological perspectives.

Forms of biological researches

- **Biographical study**, the life & history of an individual by is written by some one other than the individual being studied using archival documents and records.
- **Autobiography** the life story is written by persons about themselves.
- **Life history** is an approach found in social sciences and anthropology where a researcher reports on an individual's life and how it reflects cultural themes of the society, personal themes, institutional themes and social theories. Data is collected through interviews and conversations into the individual.
- **Oral history** is an approach in which the researcher gathers personal ~~memo~~ recollections of the event, their causes and their effects from an individual or several individuals.

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③ Phenomenological Studies

where as ~~biolog~~ biography reports life of an individual, a phenomenological study describes the meaning of the lived experiences of for several individuals about a concept or the phenomena.

Phenomenologist explore the structure of consciousness in human experiences.

A phenomenological study emphasis on the meaning of a experience for a number of individuals.

④ Grounded Theory Study.

The intent of this study is to generate or discover theory, an abstract ~~ma~~ analytical scheme of a phenomena, that relates to a particular situations.

This situation relates to one in which individuals interact, take actions, or engage in a process in response to a phenomena

To study how people act or engage in a process in response to a

this phenomena the researcher collects primarily interview data, makes multiple visits to the field, develops and unrelate categories of information and writes theoretical propositions or hypothesis or presents a usual picture of the society.

The process of data analysis, in grounded theory research is systematic and follows a standard format such as

- open coding the researcher forms usual categories of information about the phenomenon studied being studied by segmenting information.

- Axial coding, the investigator assembles the data in new ways after open coding.

- Selective coding. The researcher identifies a 'story line' and writes a story that integrates the categories in the axial coding model.

- Conditional Matrix, the researcher may develop and visually portray a Conditional Matrix that elucidates the social, historical and economic conditions influencing the central phenomena.

D) Ethnography is a description and interpretation of a cultural or social group or system.

The researcher examines the groups observable and learned patterns of behaviour, customs and ways of life.

Ethnography involves prolonged observation of the group, typically through participant observation in which the researcher is immersed in the day to day lives of the people or through one-on-one interviews with members of the group.

The researcher studies the meaning of behaviours, language and interactions of the culture sharing group.

Ethnography has its genesis in cultural anthropology.

E) Case Study is an exploration of a 'bounded series' system or a case (or multiple cases) over time through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources

of information

This system is bounded because it is bounded by time and place. It is the case being studied a program, an event an activity or individuals

Multiple sources of information includes observations, interviews, audio-visual material, documents and reports.

The context of the case involves situating the case within its setting, which may be physical setting or social, historical, and/or economical settings for the case.

⑩ Analytical Research

The researcher in analytical research has to use facts or informations already available and analyse these to make a critical evaluation of the material

⑪ Conceptual research is that is related to some abstract ideas or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to

~~can~~ reinterpret existing ones.

(12) Empirical Research relies on experiences observation alone, often without due regards for systems and theory.

It is data based research coming up with conclusions which are capable of being verified by observation or experiment.

Empirical research is appropriate when proof is sought that certain variables affect other variables in some way.

Evidences gathered through experiment or empirical research are considered to be the most powerful support possible for testing a given hypothesis.

(13) Diagnostic / Clinical researches

Such researches follow case study methods or in-depth approaches to reach the basic causal relations.

Such studies usually go deep into the causes of things or events that interests us, using very small sample and very deep probing data gathering devices.

14) Historical research is that which utilizes historical sources like documents, remains etc to study events or ideas of the past, including the philosophy of persons and groups at any remote point of time.

15) Conclusion oriented research

In this researcher is free to pick a problem, redesign the enquiry as he proceeds and is prepared to conceptualize as he wishes.

16) Decision Oriented research.

is always for the need of a decision maker and the researcher in case is not free to embark upon research according to his own inclination.

Operations research is an example of this type of research since it is a scientific method of providing executive departments with a quantitative basis for a decision regarding operations under their control.