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UNIT - IV
RESEARCH APPROACHES
AND DESIGN (PART-2)

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QUALITATIVE RESEARCH DESIGNS

Qualitative research approaches have somewhat short and less well defined plans. In qualitative research study design, elements typically evolve over the course of the project.

Importance of QRD:

- These methodologies contribute a great deal in nursing studies.
- These enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena, so they also contribute to the social sciences.
- It is an inductive approach for discover or expanding knowledge.

Characteristics of QRD:

- Emerge as study advances
- Flexible & elastic
- Multiple strategies of data collection
- Holistic
- Intense researchers involvement
- Ongoing data analysis

Phases of QRD:

Orientation and Overview Phase:

- The researchers' only presume the type of knowledge that is expected to be obtained by conducting this particular qualitative study.

Focused Exploration:

- The salient aspects of the phenomenon are more focused in this phase, and then an in depth exploration of the salient aspects of the phenomenon is carried out.

Confirmation and Closure:

- Efforts are undertaken to establish that the findings which are gathered are trust worthy.
- The qualitative researchers confirm their finding by analyzing and discussing with study participants about the authenticity and correctness of their finding and then finally this study is closed.

Types of Qualitative Research Design:

- Phenomenological research
- Ethnographic research
- Grounded theory
- Historical research
- Case study
- Action research

PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH

- Phenomenology is a movement in philosophy that has been adopted by certain sociologists to raise an understanding of the relationship between states of individual consciousness and social life.
- The aim of the approach is to trace out precisely the lived experiences of people & generate theories or models of phenomena being studied.

Characteristics:

- Phenomenology tends to justify knowledge with reference to awareness of a substance itself.
- The primary sources of data collection are the real life situations of the individuals being studied
- Phenomenology tends to oppose naturalism.

Types of Phenomenological Research:

1. Realistic Phenomenological Research:

- It focuses on gathering the universal abstract of various types of information including human actions, motive and results.

2. Constitutive Phenomenological Research :

- This procedure entails suspending acceptance of the pre given position of conscious life as something that exists in the world and is carried out in order to obtain an ultimate intersubjective grounding for the world and positive sciences of it.

3. Existential Phenomenological Research:

- This is concerned with topics such as actions, conflicts, desires, oppression & death.

4. Hermeneutical Phenomenological Research:

- It uses lived experiences as a tool for better understanding the social, political or historical context in which those experiences occur.

ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

- Ethnography is a branch of human enquiry, associated with the field of anthropology which focuses on the culture of a group of people with an effort to understand their world view.
- It is a method of conducting enquiry of a life process by studying individuals, artifacts or documents in their natural setting.

Characteristics:

- Ethnographers learn about cultural groups. In which they are interested through the extensive field work.
- It is a Labour intensive and time consuming endeavor.
- A certain level of intimacy with cultural group members is required to study culture.
- Researchers use themselves as instruments in these ethnography studies, where they spend time with group members to collect data through informal interactions and observations rather than using a formal tool for data collection.

Information on three major aspects of cultural life is sought in these studies

- Cultural behavior (what members of culture do)
- Cultural artifacts (what members of culture make and use)
- Cultural speech (what people in cultural group say).

GROUNDING THEORY

- The term Grounding Theory means that the theory developed from the research is ‘Grounding’ or has its roots in the data from which it was derived.
- Grounding Theory is an inductive theory discovery methodology that allows the researchers to develop and theoretical account of the general features of a topic while simultaneously grounding the account in empirical observation or data.

- In this researcher is not seeking to describe the phenomenon under investigation but rather to develop a theory about dominant process in the social scene under investigations.

Identifying the phenomenon:

- The researchers are interested in social processes from the perspective of human interactions.

Structuring of the study:

- Research question can be statement or a broad question that permits in depth explanation of the phenomenon.
- Sample selection involves choosing participants who are experiencing the circumstance and selecting events and incidents related to the social process under investigation.
- Data are collected through interviews through skilled observations of individual interacting in social situations.
- Data's are compared for similarities and differences are arranged into categories. The categories are expanded and developed or collapsed into another.

Types:

- ***Substantive Theory***: It is grounded in data on a specific substantive area such as post-partum depression.
- ***Formal Theory***: Substantive Theory serves as a spring board for developing a higher more abstract level of theory from a complicated substantive grounded theory study regarding a particular phenomenon.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

- Historical research is undertaken to answer questions concerning causes, effects or trends relating to past events that may shed light on present behavior or practices.

Characteristics:

- It involves the careful study and analysis of data about past events.
- The purpose is to gain a clearer understanding of the impact of the past or present and future events related to the life process.
- It typically relies on available data
- The results of historical research studies contribute to a clearer understanding of past, present or future events as they relate to nursing, health care & the life process.

Steps:

- Data collection
- Criticism of data: comprehensive review of gathered materials
- Presentation of the facts: After evaluating the authenticity and accuracy of historical data, the researcher must bring the material together to analyze it & to test the research hypothesis.

CASE STUDY

- They are in-depth examination of people, places or institutions.
- In Nursing, case study methodology is used since a long time for in-depth study of a single patient or a group of patients, to generate knowledge to solve nursing problems of patients suffering with specific disease conditions.

ACTION RESEARCH

- It is a form of applied research that tries to empower people through a process that constructs and uses knowledge.
- It tries to find out practical solutions to problems existing in the frame work of an organization.

Data Collection Methods of QRD:

- Interview
- Observation
- Story telling
- Socio drama
- Drawing & Painting
- Plays & Skits
- Other creative ways to explore lives.

Importance:

- To solve a problem by enriching a field of application of a discipline
- To collaborate with several disciplines for solving the problem
- To study individual cases without the objectives
- To try to say how things can be changed
- To report in common language.