





- 'Naïve Realism' a single unitary world that can be accessed objectively through the scientific method.
- The scientist can stand 'outside' this real world and observe it without bias.
- Things out-there are measurable and quantifiable! What is measurable is reliable!
- Hence focus on quantitative methods.
- Objective facts accumulate to support universal laws; and the purpose of science is to establish universal laws.
- Facts can be separated from values and experiences.



Difference between Empiricism and Positivism

- Empirical approach: relies on sense-data to verify facts and arrive at truth.
 - It includes qualitative and quantitative methods; emic (insider perspective) and etic (outsider perspective) approaches.
- Positivist approach: relies on sense-data that is purely <u>objective</u> to verify facts and arrive at the truth.
 - The investigator does not interfere with what is examined.

Social Constructionism

- There is no unitary 'real world'. There are only socially constructed worlds. The notion of 'reality' is itself a social construct.
- All perspectives are equally valid (at least potentially).
- The scientist is a participant in her socially constructed world.
- Quantitative methods further a particular power agenda and give an illusion of objectivity.
- Collective descriptions based on participant observation <u>could</u> eventually accumulate to provide a meta-view (theory) of realityl.



Critical Realism

- There may be a single unitary world but this cannot be accessed objectively through the scientific method;
- The scientist cannot stand 'outside' this real world. S/he is a participant in it and can never completely eliminate bias;
- Quantitative methods can help a lot but the theories and research questions are vulnerable to bias and agendas, especially in human and social sciences.
- Scientific theories are cognitive constructs provisional explanations of observations.
- · Facts cannot be easily separated from values!

Grounded Theory

- Developed since 1965 by Glaser & Strauss;
- Glaser & Strauss (1967). The discovery of grounded theory.
- Grounded Theory = • Columbia University Positivism • Chicago school's pragmatism & field research
- Goes beyond description to generation of "explanatory theoretical frameworks".
- Aims at constructing middle-range theories (Merton).

Grounded Theory

"Stated simply grounded theory methods consist of systematic yet flexible guidelines for collecting and analysing qualitative data to construct theories 'grounded' in the data themselves"

(Chamaz, 2006. *Constructing grounded theory: A practical guide through qualitative analysis.* CA, Thousand Oaks: Sage, p.2).

How is theory generated in grounded theory approach? Ans: Through 'Coding'

"Coding means that we attach labels to segments of data that depict what each segment is about. Coding distils data, sorts them, and gives us a handle for making comparisons with other segments off the data."

(Chamaz, 2006. *Constructing grounded theory: A practical guide through qualitative analysis*. CA, Thousand Oaks: Sage, p.3).