

# Three-Day Workshop on Qualitative Methods

October 3-5, 2015

School of Business Management, NMIMS, Mumbai-400056

## Conducted by

Kumar Ravi Priya, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Psychology,  
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

## Programme Schedule

[Each Session of 2:30 hrs.]

## Day 1

### Session 1: *Basic Features of QR*

1. Nature of Social or Experiential Reality and the Goals of Qualitative Research
  - a. Nature of social or experiential reality: Objectivist vs. constructionist
  - b. Discursive framework by Edward E. Sampson
  - c. Locating the researcher and the paradigm of research
  - d. Getting close to participants' experiences
  - e. Developing and explicating analytic framework
  
2. Scientific Rigour in Qualitative Research
  - a. Credibility
  - b. Reflexivity
  - c. Originality
  - d. Resonance

## **Session 2: *Paradigms and Methods of Research***

3. Paradigms of Qualitative Research
  - a. Positivism
  - b. Post-positivism
  - c. Constructivism
  - d. Critical theory paradigm
  - e. Participatory inquiry paradigm
  
4. Methods and Techniques in Qualitative Research
  - a. Narrative approach
  - b. Phenomenology
  - c. Ethnography
  - d. Grounded theory
  - e. Case study
  - f. Techniques of data collection: Interviews and focus group

## **Day 2**

### **Session 3: *Generating Qualitative Data: Reflexivity and Its Use***

5. Understanding the Nature of Qualitative Data
  - a. Socio-historical context of experience
  - b. Understanding communication as a medium of sharing experiences
  - c. Psycho-social characteristics of communication
  
6. Generating Qualitative Data: Reflexivity and Research Relationship
  - a. Building rapport and trust with the participant
  - b. Factors affecting research communication
  - c. Reflexivity as a medium of obtaining objective data

### **Session 4: *Developing and Using Semi-Structured Interview Schedule***

7. Preparing Semi-Structured Interview Schedule
  - a. Research objectives and purpose of interviews

- b. Structured vs. semi-structured interviews
  - c. Use of 'funneling' in preparing interview schedule
8. Skills of using Semi-Structured Interviews Schedule
- a. Use of reflexivity in initiating interviews
  - b. Flexibility and creativity in using semi-structured interviews
  - c. Establishing authenticity of interview data

## Day 3

### **Session 5: *Qualitative Data Analysis I:***

9. Coding in Grounded Theory:
- a. Initial coding
  - b. Focused coding
  - c. Axial Coding
  - d. Scientific rigour in coding process

### **Session 6: *Qualitative Data Analysis II:***

10. Memo writing
- a. Defining memos
  - b. Using of memos in structuring coding process
  - c. Using memos in decisions about categories
11. Critical Use of Extant Theories
- a. Theoretical understanding as 'bias' in research
  - b. Role of theories or perspectives in hypothesis testing and qualitative analysis
  - c. Taking measures to remove bias from theoretical understanding

## SUGGESTED READING LIST:

### TextBooks:

1. Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y. (2005). *Handbook of qualitative research* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
2. Smith, J. A., Harre, R. & Langenhove, L. V. (Eds.) (1995). *Rethinking methods in psychology*. London: Sage.
3. Willig, C. and W. Stainton Rogers (Eds.) (2008). *Handbook of Qualitative Research in Psychology*. London: Sage

### **Reference Books and Journal Articles:**

1. Charmaz, K. (2004). Premises, principles, and practices in qualitative research: Revisiting the foundations. *Qualitative Health Research, 14*, 976-993.
2. Charmaz, K. (2006). *Constructing grounded theory: A practical guide through qualitative analysis*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
3. Charmaz, K. (2009). Recollecting good and bad days. In A. J. Puddephatt, W. Shaffir, & S. W. Kleinknecht (Eds.), *Ethnographies revisited: Constructing theory in the field* (pp. 48-62). New York: Routledge.
4. Dickson Swift, V., James, E. L., Kippen, S., & Liamputtong, P. (2007). Doing sensitive research: What challenges do qualitative researchers face? *Qualitative Research, 7*, 327-353.
5. Creswell, J. W., Hanson, W. E., Plano, V. L. C., & Morales, A. (2007). Qualitative research design: Selection and implementation. *The Counseling Psychologist, 35*, 236-264.
6. Ellingson, L. L. (1998). "Then you know how I feel": Empathy, identification, and reflexivity in fieldwork. *Qualitative Inquiry, 4*, 492-514.
7. Frank, A. W. (2000). The standpoint of storyteller. *Qualitative Health Research, 10*, 354-365.
8. Guba, E. G., & Lincoln, Y. S. (1994). Competing paradigms in qualitative research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *Handbook of qualitative research* (pp. 105-117). London: Sage.
9. Ponterotto, J. G. (2005). Qualitative research in counseling psychology: A primer on research paradigms and philosophy of science. *Journal of Counseling Psychology, 52*, 126-136.
10. Ponterotto, Joseph G. & Grieger, Ingrid (2007). Effectively communicating qualitative research. *The Counseling Psychologist, 35*(3), 404-430.
11. Sampson, E. E. (1993). Identity politics: Challenges to psychology's understanding. *American Psychologist, 48*, 1219-1230.