Lesson 01

INTRODUCTION TO QUALTITATIVE RESEARCH-I TOPIC 001-003

Topic 001: Agenda

In this course you will learn about the qualitative research and its purpose with practical examples. Major focus will be on the cultural context of qualitative research. Further, it will be analyzed that in Pakistani society what kind of qualitative research is required and highly needed. Moreover, you will study the methodology of qualitative research. In addition, you will know the difference between methods and methodology. As methodology in research is a procedure of conducting research while method of qualitative research is a part of methodology. Furthermore, you will know about the tools and techniques for data collections in qualitative research as both are separate things. Tools and techniques for data analysis in qualitative research will also be discussed.

It is very important thing to learn that after data collection, how to manage and analyze data otherwise whole effort will be ruined. Most of the people collect the data but they don't know the how to manage the data. In this modern era, so many modern techniques and tools for qualitative data analysis are used. All the major tools and techniques will be discussed in detail in this course. Fieldwork challenges and experiences are also very important features of qualitative research. It is necessary to learn from the field experiences. During field research, due to unexpected happenings i.e. no response by respondents or non-availability of respondents or any else, at that time researcher can change his strategy or plan. He can change the place, population or universe accordingly.

But in Pakistan there is no documentation of such things. Documentation is much necessary for other researches and researchers so that they can plan accordingly. Regarding validity and reliability, people assume that this is unimportant, but this is not true. In this course we will unveil the truth. Regarding ethics in research, all over the world ethics are asked during research... No respondents‟ secrecy should be out. You will also learn about data interpretation. Afterwards Essence of research data interpretation and conclusion will be discussed.

Topic 002: What is Qualitative Research?

Research fundamentally addresses the two questions: what is going on? and how widespread is this? Qualitative research addresses the first question, while quantitative research addresses the second question. Basically, quantitative research tests the existing theory and it is deductive in nature. It quantifies people's experiences in numbers percentage and graphs. For example, if you ask the question in a particular area that do you like mango? 20 percent will say No‟„„, 70 percent will say „yes, and 10 percent say‟ To some extent‟. This is quantification of data through Likert scale. On the other hand, qualitative researcher generates a new theory for example Using

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abusive language is a bad habit, but in some cultural context, it can be considered as normal. For example, while sitting among the friends it shows just frankness. Basically, qualitative research is inductive in nature and focuses on subjective experiences. In this words, symbols and gestures has much importance and proper meanings.

Topic 003 Qualitative VS Quantitative Research

Quantitative research is quantification of human behavior and qualitative research is culturally specific in nature. It is used to know the people's opinions, suggestions habits etc. In qualitative research use of words, symbols are very high and important. Every word has different meanings in different cultural context. For example, word "Respect" "Izzat" has very sensitive meaning in Pakistani cultural context as people die for their respect and honor. But in western countries, people are not much sensitive about this. A comparison between qualitative and quantitative research is given below:

Research Aspect	Quantitative	Qualitative
Common purpose	Test hypotheses or specific research questions	Discover ideas, used in exploratory research with general research objects
Approach	Measure and Test	Observe and interpret
Data collection approach	Structured Response Categories Provided	Unstructured, free-form
Research Independence	Researcher Uninvolved Observer: Results are Objective	Researcher Is Intimately involved. Results are Subjective.
Samples	Large Samples to Produce Generalizable Results	Small Samples- Often in Natural Settings
Most often used	Descriptive and Causal	Exploratory Research

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Lesson 02

INTRODUCTION TO QUALTITATIVE RESEARCH: -II

TOPIC 004-006

Topic 004: Aims of Research

Basically, purpose of research is to know about particular sociological phenomena that what is the issue, why things are in this form and how that phenomenon prevails and what is logic behind its spread. Majorly it focuses on new, unique and empirically valid phenomena. Researcher wants to know the new sociological phenomena. If phenomena already explored then researcher wants to know its description if already description also exists then researcher will conduct research to know the explanation of that phenomena.

In addition to it, researcher conducts the research to test already existing theory or to generate a new theory. In simple words research Identify the sociological phenomena, when researcher don't have much knowledge about particular social phenomena and how that occurs, what's the reason behind occurrence. Researcher will conduct exploratory research if he/she wants to know totally new phenomena, i.e. Corona virus was a totally new phenomenon for us. To know about this exploratory study have been conducted. More composed explanation is given below:

Topic 005: Aims of Qualitative Research

Category	**Purpose**
Identification	When little is known about any social phenomenon
Exploration	New phenomenon/ topic under Investigation
Description	Description of new dimensions, variations, meanings and importance of the phenomenon
Explanation	Look for how/ why phenomenon exists. The main aim of the quantitative research is to explain

Major aims of qualitative research are to get in-depth knowledge of particular sociological phenomenon. After identification, exploration researcher describes the nature of social

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phenomenon, direction of social phenomenon and intensity of social phenomenon. Qualitative research provides the rich description of complex phenomenon. Researcher gets thick information in the form of words, gestures, symbols and images. Through qualitative research, researcher can get data and explore sensitive issues of their culture or household for example child abuse, drug trafficking, intimate relationships and prostitution. Researcher can explore culturally experiences of the people with his/her own communication expertise. Researcher can explore issues of difficult to access in groups. Researcher can collect data individually about such matters.

Topic 006: Approaching Qualitative Research There

are different approaches to qualitative researches:

Mostly these three approaches are used:

Ethnography (ii)Ethnomethodology (iii)Phenomenology

Ethnography: It is overall view of research in natural social setting. With this approach a researcher gets thick description of the phenomenon. In this method researcher considers three steps:

First of all, in the field he/she goes and sits to observe the things and prepare descriptive notes in which he writes major points of the field. After coming back from the field, researcher prepares the detailed notes of the field. In which he describes minute details.

Thirdly, researcher prepares analytical notes. On this step researcher links the notes with theory. For example, social exchange theory in marriages. He will analyze that in Pakistan marriages are on policy of give and take.

Ethnomethodology: Ethno means people and methodology means method. Method of people's work. Emotions and feelings are important in this. Common sense is used to analyze the things critically and empirically. Which symbols are used in certain community or group? What kind of gestures has what meaning in certain cultural context?

Phenomenology: According to this approach, people are the real data. What they do, what they work is all the real data. This approach is common in west.

There are varieties in approaches of qualitative research. Each has merits and demerits. Different approaches are underpinned by different values. Researcher can use all three mentioned approaches in combination or he/she can conduct research with anyone approach. It depends upon the nature of topic, community and researcher's choice. Researcher should be clear about purpose of research.

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Lesson 03

RESEARCH PARADIGM TOPIC 007-011

Topic 007: Research Paradigm – Values and Beliefs of Qualitative Research

In qualitative research values and beliefs has much importance. Researcher should be very clear about all the values before going to the field. There are many types of values for example first researcher's personal values. He/she is conducting research and generating knowledge but that knowledge generation is for others. During his/her element of honesty should not be ignored and not only during data collection but also during research documentation. Because research belongs to overall society.

Basically, it refers to basic beliefs about research that we address the questions: what can be known? How much literature exists about a certain topic? Researcher will identify the gaps in research then he/she will conduct research to bridge that gap.

Further researcher will try to explain that what is the relationship of the knower to the known? Researcher's belief on the existing literature is very important. For example, in Europe, people think that Muslims have criminal tendency, so about this if research has believed then no research otherwise, he/she will conduct the research about this issue. Believe of people is also important, if their belief on certain phenomenon is firm then no research required on that topic if no then there is room for new research. Moreover, researcher deal with the question that how does we find things out? In this he/she decides about the tools and techniques of the research. What can be known (is ontological belief) literature review, what researcher's understanding about the literature, what is the gap? What is the relationship of the knower to the known? (Is epistemological belief)? How do we find things? (Is our methodology) what tool and techniques can be used for research.

Topic 008: Methodology and Methods

Methodology has two philosophical foundations:

Ontology: Existence of being, why something exists and what is its origin, how, how it works, what is its material etc.

Epistemology: Source of study of phenomenon (how knowledge can be studied. Or what are the sources of knowledge. In methodology researcher see that what kind of approach should be used for data collection, qualitative or quantitative.

Methods: In order to have access to data and people researcher needs to use some tools and techniques. Those tools and techniques are method. For example, a labor mines the minerals with his certain tools as kudaal". Here data mining tools and techniques of research process, procedure tools and techniques of data collection and tools and techniques for data analysis are method.

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Methods that help us to understand the data. In short and simple words tools and techniques used for data collection and data analysis and its whole procedure of data collection and analysis is method.

Topic 009: Goals of Research:

It explains what is happening in social world, gives a deep understanding of an issue. It deals with sensitive issues of individuals. It can get in-depth study about a particular phenomenon. Furthermore, qualitative research involves a continual interplay between theory and analysis. This is exploratory research that not only identifies the factors or reasons of behavior but also gets deeper understanding through confrontation with the consumer. It is very useful for diffusion of innovations. It can be used for marketing as its direct client involvement. Moreover, interpretations of data lead to theory generation; it gives in-depth understanding of little-known phenomenon. Further, qualitative research develops hypothesis and theories. It can explore complex issues and interactions between individuals. The data is more valid and more reliable because of in-depth study.

Topic 010: Nature of Qualitative Research

In qualitative research individual's experiences have much importance for example when situation of COVID19 started in 2019, at that time different people had different views about this. Some said its mild flu and fever. Other said its serious issue, and according to some people it was agenda of west and western people said its agenda of China. But now after more than two years of individual experiences, people‟s views and opinions about corona virus have been changed. This difference of opinions and changes are interest area of qualitative researcher. He examines participants‟ perspectives towards event or belief that exactly why their opinion has been changed. On the basis of that research a social reality can be constructed or destructed.

Qualitative research explores complex research areas. Basically, it has a holistic perspective and meant for whole society. Qualitative researcher tries to describe social phenomenon without manipulation. It is a very time-consuming nature of data collection. Sometimes, it can take years depending upon the nature of research.

Qualitative research has subjective approach for in-depth understanding. In this, mostly researcher study little known phenomenon. Smaller number of targeted participants because in-depth study from a larger population is highly difficult thing to do. Textual audio and visual data is collected. Furthermore, data gathering and analysis occurs simultaneously. Smaller numbers of participants are included. Content (audio, Text and Video) analysis is also very important part of qualitative research. It explores complex issues and interactions between peoples. It constructs social reality and cultural meaning and focus on interactive processes, events. Qualitative research also focuses on values present and explicit, contextuality constrained, thematic analysis and researcher's subjective experiences.

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Topic 011: Steps in Qualitative Research

Generally steps of qualitative and quantitative research are similar. Some variation is there. That variation is described below:

Acknowledge social self

Adopt perspective

Design study

Collect data

Analyze data

Interpret data

Inform others

First of all, researcher has to acknowledge social self. Role of researcher is very important in qualitative research. He has to tell the people before starting research. He has to introduce himself/herself properly. Secondly, researcher has to adopt a particular perspective. It is very important for qualitative research to adopt perspective. It can be phenomenology, ethnography, ethnomethodology or combination of all three.

But it should be clear before going to the field. To apply theory is also very important then he/she needs to design study. Before going to field, researcher should arrange his/her own stuff i.e. medicine or any other thing. It should be pre-decided that you will write the data in field or at home or researcher can record data with the permission of respondent depends on nature of study. Method of data collection interview guide etc. all depends on nature of study. After data collection next important step is to analyze the collected data. Analysis of qualitative data is different from the analysis of quantitative data. The next step is to "interpret data" through which perspective researcher will interpret the data, either native or foreigner style. Afterwards he/she has to "inform others" about findings.

Western people came here and adopt dress code lifestyle and religion just for accurate results that shows that personal choices, likes, dislikes of researcher should not affect the research. Strategy and plan of study can be changed according to need and requirement.

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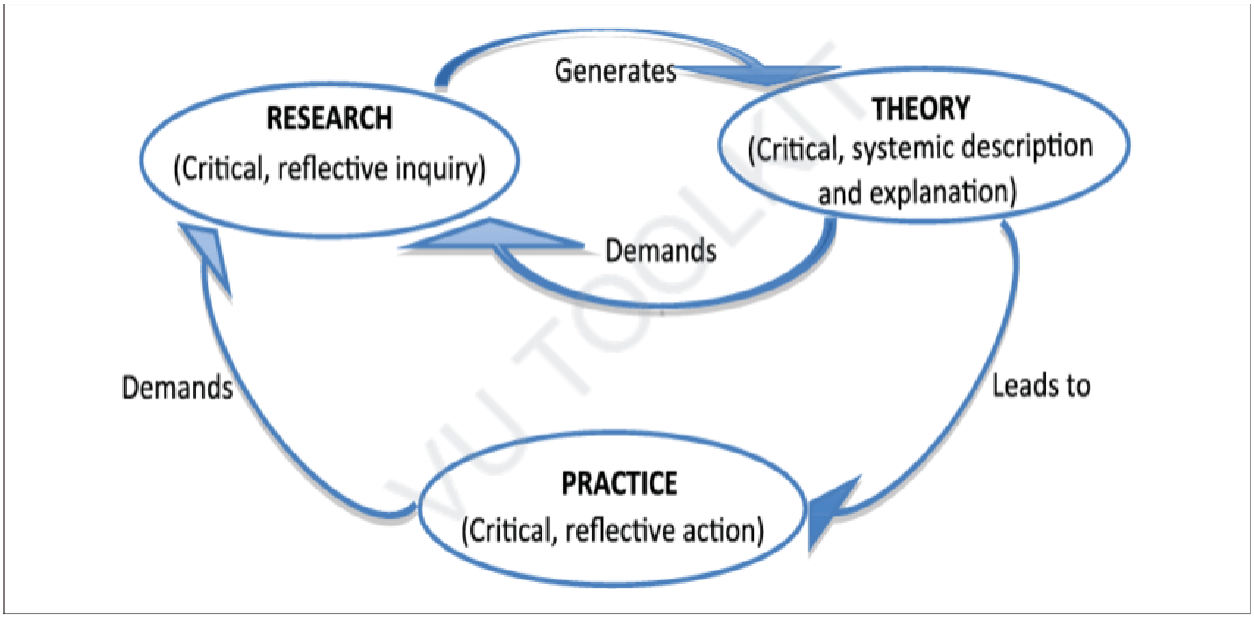
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Lesson 04

THEORY AND RESEARCH TOPIC 012-014

Topic 012: Theory and Research

Sociological theory is important part of qualitative research because main aim of sociological research is to accept the existing theory, reject the theory, consolidate or modify the theory. But theories are not static even research question its own validity after some time. Research should have strong connection with previous research. A good research always involves a theory and theories are not static, we constantly modify it. In qualitative research we develop theory or we do research with the proper lenses of theory. Theory and research go side by side in sociological research.



There should be critical and reflective research. For example, if a researcher wants to know about the kids‟ perspective about world, researcher asked the questions from their parents and other elders but not from the kids. That research will not be valid.

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Topic 013: Qualitative Research and Subjectivity

What is the interplay of qualitative research and subjectivity? In qualitative research personal biases are mostly there. In qualitative research subjectivity is main focus. Because for this

Impressionistic and subjective. It relies on researcher's observation. Therefore, biasness of researcher can influence research; there is need of check at this point. Subjectivity cannot be eliminated but can be managed. Validity and reliability of qualitative research is always depending upon researcher's experiences and its influence on research. If a researcher is experienced then his research will be more valid.

Validity and reliability are always a question in qualitative research. For this, pilot testing is used. Subjectivity leads to procedural problems i.e. if one strategy does not work then researcher change the strategy, so again subjectivity is there. Researchers choose the ladder that how he/she has to approach field. So, subjectivity/personal choice of researcher is again there. That's why most of the people do not rely much on qualitative research.

Topic 014: Replication, Generalization and Transparency

In qualitative research, researcher has to face so many challenges. Three of them has been highlighted here:

Replication: Qualitative research relies upon researcher's ingenuity. If a researcher is experienced, his/her research will be more valid. But hardly standard procedure can be followed in qualitative research. Furthermore, true replicability is almost impossible. One researcher is documenting the data in one way may be may be others style is different. Report is often researcher result of pre-direction. Result is dependent on individual experience and lenses. Even same person may have different perspective on same topic at different times in longitudinal study. Qualitative data is difficult to verify.

Generalization: It's a challenge for researcher because scope of findings is restricted. After research in one community researcher cannot generalize that for whole country. Because in qualitative research mostly small number of cases involves. Limited cases cannot be generalized. Furthermore, qualitative research has limited internal/ external validity.

Transparency: It is very difficult to establish what the researcher did; researcher does not have that much time or resources that he/she can ensure standard transparency. So, it is not possible. Broader pattern of research remains same but lenses can be changed. Reports are often unclear; everyone write with his own way. Even the analysis of data is different and often unclear.

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Lesson 05

QUANTITATIVE VS QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
TOPIC 015-017

Topic 015: Quantitative vs Qualitative Research Quantification and quality Difference in both researches is given below:

Qualitative	**Quantitative**
Words	Numbers
Point of view of researcher	Point of view of participants
Researcher is part of the community	Researcher is distant
Theory and concepts emerges from data	Theory and concepts tested in research
Process	Static
Unstructured	Structured
Point of view of participants	Behavioral trends
Contextual understanding	Generalization
Rich deep data	Hard reliable data
Micro	Macro
Natural Setting	Artificial Setting
Qualitative	Quantitative
Subjective analysis: In which data are in form of words, pictures and themes	Objective analysis: in which data are in the forms of numbers
Typical data includes color gender, color, nationality, Religion etc.	Typical data includes measurable quantities i.e. length, size weight, mass etc.
Answers why certain phenomenon occurs	Answers how much/how many certain phenomena occurs

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Sample is small non representative	Large sample size and can be generalized
Interprets and understands social interactions	Tests hypothesis and give predictions
Researches methodology is often exploratory	Research methodology is often explanatory

Topic 016: Similarities between Qualitative and Quantitative Research

Qualitative and quantitative research both are concerned with answering research questions. Both are concerned with data reduction in simple words both take answers from the data. Both develop linkage between existing body of knowledge and new researches. Both are concerned with relating data analysis to the research literature. Both are concerned to measure the variations in human behavior. Where the human behavior is hard and fast and where it is soft and flexible.

Both treat frequency as a springboard for analysis. Both argue for the importance of transparency and both believe in transparency in selection of universe, sampling frame unit of analysis. Both must address the question of error, tools, field work problems and challenges. In quantitative research marginal error is 1 percent to 10 percent. During data collection of qualitative research documentation is very important. In this all the field problems should be discussed and shared with other researchers so that they can learn from each other's experiences. Errors need to be described properly. Furthermore, both researches are conscious for appropriateness. Variables are important in both. Both measure human behaviors. Research methods should be appropriate to the research questions.

Topic 017: Critique on Qualitative Research

There is strong criticism against qualitative research. Critiques say that there are standardization problems. There are no proper standard patterns in this kind of research. Everyone draws his/her own logic. Opponents say that this flexibility is beauty of qualitative research; through this we get thick description of knowledge. Secondly, time is major issue. Nobody has time for interviews. Multi-sessions required for this. Thirdly, there is personal space issue. Privacy is a major problem. No one will provide accurate data publicly or in front of others. Further, thieves or dacoits in lock ups won't share their experiences with others. Fourthly, there is criticism that qualitative data creates misleading conclusions. Personal biasness of both researcher and respondent can mislead the conclusion. Further, it is not up to the mark research method because of its limited generalization. This research includes normative and social values. This thing fluctuates. Moreover, there are serious problems in data mining. During data recording important things can be ignored by researcher. Further, data analysis is not structured in this. Critiques say that researchers just write own stories and interpretation has subjectivity and there are no or least digits in qualitative research.

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Lesson 06

LITERATURE REVIEW-I TOPIC 018-021

Topic 018: Literature Review

Literature review is integral part of any good research. It enhances the personal knowledge of researcher. Further it also tells us that what is already known. For example, if any architect wants to construct a new and innovative building, he should have complete knowledge of existing buildings otherwise he won't be able to construct a different building. Familiarity with the existing body of knowledge is necessary to create difference. For credibility of research, review of literature is necessary. To repeat the same work will not serve the purpose. Any sort of discovery, invention is not possible until or unless you don't read the existing body of knowledge. Review is also important to identify the gap between existing body of knowledge and new knowledge. Through this, researcher not only learns from others but also add value in research. For example, if researcher wants to conduct research on youth violence. For complete understanding of this phenomenon, it is necessary to know that in Pakistan there is no work, afterwards researcher will see the researches of other countries, their empirical findings then he/she will integrate that knowledge. In simple words value addition is not possible without knowing the existing body of knowledge.

Topic 019: Types of Literature Review

During literature review six steps should be followed:

Self-study review: Researchers review the literature for personal understanding.

Context review: At which context work is done, in which society, population, community.

Historical review: What work done on particular phenomenon in 60s, 70s, 80s until now. Researcher can reverse this order also as from now to backward. Century wise review can also be done.

Integrated review: Review should have linkage between all the researches.

Methodological review: Which researcher used which methodology, qualitative or quantitative? What tools and techniques are used and why?

Theoretical review: which theory is used micro theory, structural theory or functional theory and where is the gap, Logics and reasoning for the application of theory also mentioned.

Topic 020: Literature Review Readings

Without literature review no research can be authentic. For review first of all need to read the title for evaluation and then below mentioned steps need to be followed:

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Scrutiny of the literature: It is important; if title and references are not matched then discard that book or article because of non-authenticity.

Title Abstract/ summary readings: First of all, need to read the summary, abstract and conclusion. If Systematic study (means all three has linkage) then read otherwise discard.

Table of content: Another filter is to read the table of content, if relevant to the title, abstract and conclusion then read otherwise discard.

Introduction: After all above mentioned filters, read introduction completely, if relevant then that book or article is authentic and need complete review: Don't leave any page, read thoroughly.

Reading focus: To enhance the reading focus and memorizing, text highlighting card making is good way to revise, you can drink water/ tea or eat dried fruits to stay focused. Developing linkage of the ideas is necessary.

Notes taking: It is very important to develop notes to revise and generate good ideas. (Source: Neuman 2014:137-138)

Topic 021: Sources of Literature Search

The first source of getting literature review is Google Scholar. Secondly "Jstor.org. Third biggest source is own library. HEC have invested much money to provide literature to the students.

Furthermore, global data sharing websites other than above mentioned are:

Ebscohost Academic

Info iSeek

Education

Microsoft Academic Search Other than these engines there are so many websites to get data.

Search Key Words: To search the data full key words should write in search bar, for example if your work is on exchange marriages in Pakistan then you can write "exchange marriages in Pakistan" if cannot get data then write "marriage and family", or "marriages in Pakistan" if still could not get data then write "marriages". In this way you can get relevant data.

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Lesson 07

LITERATURE REVIEW-II TOPIC 022-024

Topic 022: Literature Review and Data Safety

Data safety is very important; mostly students waste their labor due to negligence. First of all while collecting data literature and your own material should be safe in three places: In clouds computer, Dropbox and Google drive. Furthermore, you need to save data in personal computer files and email your data. Otherwise your research will be ruined and recollect data is a time taking stuff.

Files management: Files management is very necessary; literature file should be maintained separately. If possible, take hard copy of that. Reference file with complete information (Author, year, publisher, place of publication, pages, editor) should be maintained. Without giving reference it's not allowed in research to write other author's ideas. Text file should also be saved in soft and if possible hard form. All this is necessary to save your labor, resources and time.

Topic 023: Writing Literature Review

In literature review writing is equally important. To make research profile researcher needs to write literature. For this there are some scientific techniques to write notes:

Jotted notes: to write central ideas/ arguments, focus of researcher and its linkage and sequence.

Descriptive notes: Jotted notes need to convert in detailed notes with proper rhythm.

Analytical notes: Analysis of researcher's work is also very important in this student note that what was the theoretical lens of that researcher, and what was the methodology of that researcher. What are the reasons of using particular methodology and theory? Analytical notes have much more importance in writing review of literature. But unfortunately, it is general observation that only 1 percent of the students make analytical notes and about 5 percent write descriptive notes. On the other hand, jotted notes are common practice of students.

Topic 024: Literature Review Matrix

Literature review matrix gives us a glimpse of the literature review. It is reader friendly, attractive and logical.

Comprehensive review: Reader wants short cuts so researcher needs to provide data in comprehensive form. For this matrix is best option.

In all the given columns all the required data information should be given clearly. Important data about author/date, theoretical/conceptual framework, research question hypothesis, methodology,

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analysis and results and finally conclusion should be given. These columns can be changed accordingly. Through this reader will see it due to clarity and he/she will cite it.

Author/ Date	Theoretical/ Conceptual Framework	Research Question/ Hypothesis	Methodology	Analysis and Results	Conclusion	Future Research Suggestions

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Lesson 08

LITERATURE REVIEW-III TOPIC 25-28

Topic 25: Systematic Literature Review

For systematic literature review, first of all define and refine research topic and then there is need to design a research. After that there is prerequisite to locate research articles/ books/ reports. After reading and jotted notes one go writing. Give headings and write relevant material. Whatever comes in your mind just transfer that on paper or computer. After completion take a little break and then refine and re-write the data. First draft, second draft and so on. While writing text, thread waving between ideas/ arguments will beautify the writing. Arguments should be in rhythm. Direct and simple language should be used for research writing rather than passive language. This will make your writing reader friendly. Simple and easy language should be used. Furthermore, avoid repetitions. Moreover, write all the arguments with logics and reasoning.

Topic 26: An Example of Literature Review Structuralist perspective

There are many theories on exchange marriages. Some theories say that people opt the exchange marriages for the formation of social and political alliances, Social cohesion and welfare. Another says that this is for creation of kinship network and researcher add in this that individual as mere appendix of collective roles. Some theorists say culture - legitimizes the social structure and social change is overlooked.

Sociology and social psychology: Individualistic perspective. Individual motivations are also important. More or less rational choice. Cultural embeddedness, individual has also share in this. Criticism on this is it neglects the tensions/ conflicts between the couple and their families and social structure is overlooked. This study focuses on the phenomenon of exchange in structure, culture and agency interplay

There are so many functions and dysfunctions of exchange marriage system and so many conditions for maintenance of the system. Conflict between collective and individual perspectives. Furthermore, these are conditions for social exchange and it explores "adequate social exchange." **Topic 27: Literature Review and Research Question**

How researcher can develop research questions through literature review. Three things are very important in literature review:

Research question

Gaps in research

Value addition

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Doing literature review and formulating research question is very important task in research.

There can be many types of research question for example general research question, weak research question. Weak research questions create ambiguity and give unclear data to the reader. On the other hand, strong research question gives clarity in research writing. In sociological research question gives clarity in research objectives and research aims.

Topic 28: Sources of Research Topic Selection

There are so many sources of research questions. This is a systematic method. In this world personal problems leads to research questions. Subjective experiences of people lead to research questions. We face everyday life problems for example, food insecurity, sanitation problem, solid waste management problem, unemployment etc. If all these problems are on community or society based then need to highlight these issues and draw research questions. Personal values, also gives us research question. Media myths are also a major problem. State of the knowledge in the field or Policy research/ solving a problem can lead to research questions.

(Neuman 2014:173)

References

Neuman, W. L. (2014). Basics of social research. Toronto: Pearson Canada.

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Lesson 09

TOPIC SELECTION AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

TOPIC 29-31

Topic 29 : Topic and Research Question

Topic selection can be done through literature review. So many options are available in review. This review will lead you to accurate research questions. In addition, peer discussion can also serve the purpose. Friends, teachers and colleagues guide us what kind of problems should be selected. They share their own experiences. Research questions should be context specific. Questions should be testable and should be constructed according to historical period. What was the pattern in 70s, 80s, and 90s and so on Geographical region also tells the researcher about research questions? What are the patterns of exchange marriages in different regions community and subgroups? Aims of the study should be context specific. Study questions are systematic research question, weak research question or general research question. In qualitative research there are always broader research question.

Topic 30 :Qualitative Research Question

In qualitative research meaning of construct/ concept from the data has much importance. Here concepts and themes work rather than variables. Concepts are in the form of themes, generalizations, and taxonomies. Qualitative research always microlevel understanding of the construct/ concepts. "What" and "how" is important in this. Qualitative research Explore, discover, identify and describe the phenomenon.

Contextual meaning of a concept is important:

Exploratory questions

What is "watta satta" or "adal badal" or vani or sawara system? What are the subjective experiences of children during Covid-19?

Prediction: Urbanites life during pandemic Covid-19 and usage of social media management of daily
Interpretation: Subjective interpretation of divorce and re-marriage market

Topic 31: Examples of Qualitative Studies & Research Question

In qualitative research focus is on the cultural meaning and broader research question with contextual clarity. A study of researcher is given below in matrix form:

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Study and Title	Research Question	Context
Lu and Fine (1995), "The Presentation of Ethnic Authenticity: Chinese Food as a Social Accomplishment"	How do Chinese restaurants present food to balance authenticity and to satisfy non-Chinese U.S. customers?	Chinese restaurants, especially four in Athens, Georgia (Source: Neuman 2014: 197)
Zaman (2011) "Exchange Marriages in South Punjab, Pakistan"	What is the structure and function of the exchange marriage system in the South Punjab, Pakistan?	Native population of Pakistan

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Lesson 10

FRAMEWORK(CONCEPTUAL&THEORETICAL)

TOPIC 32-33

Topic 32: Conceptual Framework

In qualitative research conceptual framework is very important. It is picture of whole research. It tells the concept, methodological interpretation and operationalization of study. It also tells the theoretical definition of research. It is basically logical arrangement of ideas and description of idea and observations. More specifically it tells the conceptualization, operationalization and theoretical underpinning of study.

Basically, it consists of three parts

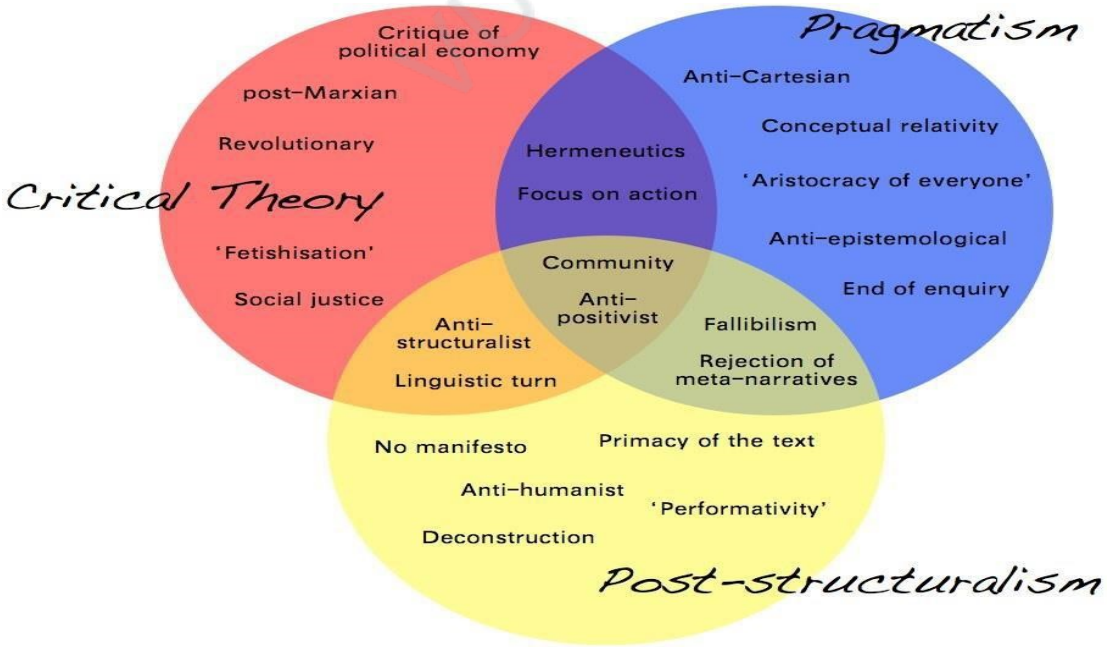
(i) Conceptual definitions

(ii)Operational definition

(iii)Theoretical definition

Logical arrangement of these three parts.

Empirical definitions: in already available literature how the same concept is described. Coherent theoretical definitions: which theory is base of research. Then need to explain systematically. Basically, it is desk work and can be changed during field work.



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Topic 33: Theoretical Framework

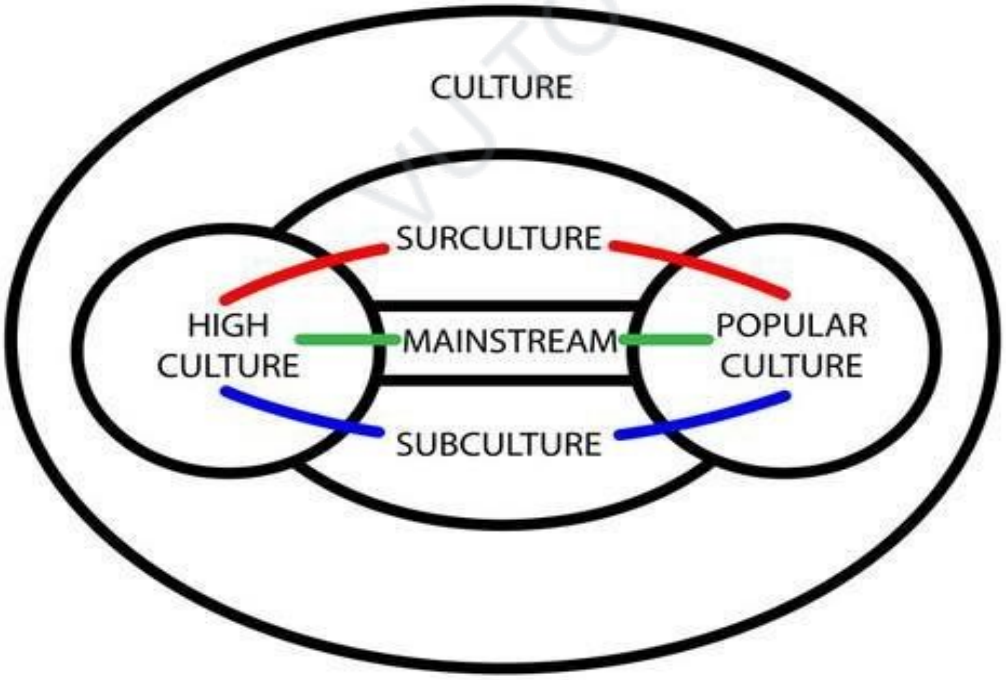
Theoretical framework provides understanding about the abstract ideas. Which are abstracts but not in real world. When we search something in dark, for this we need torch. In the same way in social research theory is torch.

Hirschi's (1969) theory of social bonds (control)

Inner control: some people are religious and they have strong beliefs, they consider the crime as sin and some people have strong personal values, they just decide that they wont commit crime.

Outer Control: According to Hirschi,

- Attachment: people avoid crimes because of attachment with peers, they spend most of the time with family so they will not commit crime. • Involvement: people get involved in some social gatherings or community affairs, that's why people remain busy and can not commit crime.
- Engagement: Due to engagement in some affairs as welfare or sports, so they do not commit crime.
- Commitment: some time people commit with family or any else person that they won't commit crime, then they do not commit crime even if they get time and opportunity.



Another example is from the Robert Putnam (1995) theory of reciprocity. According to him there are three kind of reciprocities.

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Positive reciprocity: If someone gives gift to his/her friend, then he/she would have expectation that if I am giving gift, other person will also give me gift. This is positive reciprocity.

Negative reciprocity: if one person slap someone, in return he/she will also slap that person. This is negative reciprocity.

Balance reciprocity: Give and take on equal basis. For example, if somebody gives expensive gift to someone's' on his/her marriage, then there would be expectation from that he/she would also will give an expensive gift in return. Otherwise there can be termination of relationship.

All these are cultural practices or popular culture.

So theoretical framework is integral part in qualitative research. Theory helps us in developing understanding of good research. A good researcher needs comprehensive view in order to conduct good research.

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Lesson 11

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

TOPIC 34-36

Topic 34: Methodology and Research Design

In qualitative research concepts are more important. Methodology guides us about philosophical foundation.

Ontological foundation: What is the existence of pen or laptop or any other thing. What is the nature of its material? Through which procedure it comes into existence.

Epistemological foundation: What are the uses of pen?

Methodology has two parts: It is nature of study either its qualitative research or quantitative research.

Methods/ research design: Which research procedures, tools/ techniques for data collection should be used, mainly it depends upon the nature of study. Furthermore, what kind of tools/ techniques for data analysis should be used.

Topic 35: Logic of Qualitative Research Design

In qualitative and quantitative research both logic and reasoning is most important. Why one method is important and why other is not. What and why qualitative research design should be used? What and why Observations? Why or why not Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)? Which Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) should be conducted and why? In-depth interviews are very important for exchange marriages. For research this type of research.

Case studies: It can be individual based, community based or issue/ problem Biographical histories.

Grounded Theory Method (GTM) : For totally new phenomenon this theory net Qualitative Content Analysis based on logics and reasoning otherwise it‟s not authentic.

Historical Comparative Analysis: Its another important research design in which researcher compare the phenomenon.

Discourse Analysis: Last but not least important step is discourse analysis.

Topic 36: Planning Qualitative Research

For qualitative research, planning is very important. Fieldwork strategy is very important for qualitative research. Key informants and stake holders can provide help in this matter. First of all, if researcher is totally unknown and outsider for a community then there would be need of a

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community resource person. There would be need to develop social ties that are gate keepers in any community.

Time is also very important. Researcher should know the appropriate timings of field visit. For example, harvesting season is not appropriate for villagers, because most of them engage in harvesting. Another important thing to plan is “finance, travelling cost, small favors to host etc. Researcher should plan early for food in field. If he or she has some health issue, then there is need to bring medicine. In addition, there can be so many opportunities and risks, what risks can be there; accordingly plan B and plan C should be planned early. Researcher is at receiving end and respondents at giving end. There can be issues of non- cooperation by respondents. Researcher should plan about personal notes and filed notes, possibly he/she can write at evening or weekend or at next morning. All the important information should be written over there. Personal/ stress/ emotional management strategy: liking, disliking of researcher should not affect the research.
Without pre-planning qualitative research can be failed.

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Lesson 12

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN-II

TOPIC 37-39

Topic 37: Qualitative Research Question and Planning Peer Review

Peer review has much importance in planning for field work because of several reasons. Discussion with peer gives a researcher conceptual clarity regarding field work. They share their experiences with each other and tell different strategies. This enhances the exposure of researcher. Every community has some reservations for example to talk about reproductive health is very normal in western societies but seems awkward in Pakistani society. So, peer review can sensitize the researcher for such odd stuff. Further peer review gives us theoretical clarity, for example if one colleague is strong in concepts, he/she will tell you about standards. Another important thing is to maintain validity and reliability, peers tell the researcher that his/her research is valid and reliable or not. What is extra in research and what need more. Peers also learn from researchers „experiences, so this is mutual learning. Peers tell the researcher that what is gap in strategy and how to overcome. They also sensitize about the culturally different things. Peer review helps in overall evaluation of research design and theoretical orientation and anticipatory problems for the fieldwork

Topic 38: Universe/ Study Area/ Locale

In qualitative and quantitative both kind of researches universe is very important. Individuals under study are population or area under observation. For example, in research on exchange marriages, people which are following the exchange marriage patterns are universe. If research is on street crimes then all the young will be the universe because old people hardly involve in street crimes. If child abuse then universe will be those kids and their parents. Area locality also universe. Subgroups in targeted community are also part of universe. Micro social settings, college, school in community center should be taken into consideration for selection of universe. If my language is same then many opportunities otherwise risks can be there in field. Researcher should make a contingency plan furthermore, social networks if available that can help researcher for field visit. Peer networks can also help in this regard.

Topic 39: Unit of Analysis

Respondent or unit of study is unit of analysis. This unit of analysis can be an individual or family and siblings, peer network and kinship Network. For example, in a research on exchange marriages, 3 unit of analysis were investigated: the couple, the parents or grandparents. These marriages are because of parents or grandparents mostly, that's why study could not be valid without investigation from the parents and grandparents. Further if researcher study on crimes then family can also be unit of analysis along with criminal. Because without investigating the family's researcher cannot know the exact causes of criminal behavior of that person.

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Furthermore, sometime unit of analysis can be text, culture, events, sequence in events, community organization (s), government authorities and civil society groups.

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Lesson 13

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS TOPIC 40-44

Topic 40: Qualitative Research Methods

A broader overview of research designs of qualitative research is given below:

Observations: This method has much importance in qualitative research. Observation can be non- participatory, partially participatory and fully participatory. Which kind of observation method can be adopted it depends on the nature of study. For example, research on marriage ceremonies in Pakistan. Researcher will participate and learn the sequential events of marriages. Firstly, engagement then date fixation of marriage, mehndi, nikah, rukhsati etc.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): A group discussion is conducted in this where a thick description of research issue can be collected. Researcher will decide where it can be beneficial and where not.

Key Informants Interviews: if somebody is conducting research on food security or health issue in any area the nutritionist and LHW can be key informants respectively.

In-depth Interviews: Where deep insight of the issue is required, this design is used.

Case studies: It can be about an individual, community or issue/ problem. i.e. solid waste problem is the problem of just metropolitan cities" like Lahore's issue or small cities also have the same problem.

Biographical histories: In depth knowledge is gained through this research design.

Grounded Theory Method (GTM): Getting very prominent, it has many pros and cons.

Qualitative Content Analysis: This is also very common. Researcher decides that what tools and techniques are appropriate for this type of analysis.

Historical Comparative Analysis: In this design history is compared with present. For example, marriage ceremonies in previous century and in this century.

Discourse Analysis: Certain type of studies are conducted through this design.

Topic 41: Observations

Observation method is used for imaging a person's behavior in natural settings. This method is very useful to looking and analyzing things, texts and people. Further, collecting data using common senses, looking and listening in a systematic way for example if researcher is collecting data on food security of male and females at household level. He/she can observe through

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outlook and skin color of male child and female child. Further, its important to record data collected through observation in systematic way.

According to Reymond Gold (1958) there are three typologies of Observation

Firstly, observe as observer secondly, observes as a participant in this observer behaves just like participant of phenomena and thirdly complete Observer. Which kind of observation method is required, researcher will decide this while keeping in view the nature of study. For example, to study the criminals gang behavior and to reach the actual main heads of gangs, for this there is need to be participatory observer. Though, it is very risky but can serve the purpose.

Method: For this, there is need to select a social setting and place one's own position in that setting. Then need to decide that how much time will be spent and what time of a day/ week/ month. All this depends on the nature of study. Further, ways to observe and record will be decided. This will also be decided that researcher will just see or also act.

Data recording: is very much important. Researcher can write manual notes or audio/ video recording to avoid data loss.

Topic 42: Non – Participatory Observations

Non-participatory observation method can be used to collect data about in non-sensitive issues for example, harvesting patterns of people, crop sowing patterns or any public event etc.

Unobtrusive researchers can also use this method. Researcher can observe without or less interaction with people. Researcher can collect data without participation in activities. He/she can easily record data and make notes in front of others. This method is majorly used in positivist approach. In this researcher observes that how people talk, behave and act in particular event/festival/theater etc. Researcher can collect data easily by maintaining a safe distance with people by having some space. There is no or least need of communication with people. Researcher will follow some observation protocols (templates) and will go to field with an already prepared check list/ guide and tick on observed stuff. Moreover, this observation can be on a single place/ person/ setting/ day/ week. In addition, it can be in a community, all depends upon the nature of the study. A French scholar's study on Pakistani Railway's sanitary workers. Last but not least point to discuss is about notes making. Important points can be jotted and can be in descriptive form. Later on at evening or next day or on weekend analytical notes should be prepared by observer so that all the important details can be included.

Topic 43: Partial Participatory Observations

Ethnography is study people, issue, or community. This method is used in ethnography. Researcher joins everyday activities in field work; he/she extracts complete information through interaction.

Researcher lives in community but do not adopt their lifestyle. To seek information researcher interacts with people formal and informally.

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There are many benefits of this partial participatory observation method: First of all it provides the researcher thick description of a culture, language and social structure. Researcher may be able to know the detail of events (Culture of daig in Pakistan), actions, reactions and power relations.

Topic 44: Participatory Observations

Participatory observation is very sensitive type of research method. If not handled properly, it can ruin the whole purpose of research and can have misleading results. Too much pre-planning is required in this research method. First of all, researcher should collect the basic information of that particular area. If he/she is outsider then he/she should know the basic patterns of that area. He/she will live in that targeted community just likes natives. He/she will be learning their language and need to adopt the culture. Their eating patterns and behaving patterns etc. This is very important to build complete trust among community members. Sometimes it can take months and years also; all depends on the sensitivity of the information which researcher wants to collect. Otherwise people will not open up and won't tell him/her the core issue. Researcher should follow the dress code of that community and need to behave just like natives. In more sensitive researches there is little room for doing mistakes. But in case of mistake researcher should know the plan B. He/she should keep searching robes and ties. Researcher should observe the culture and cultural variations of that community. Further, he/she needs to observe the behavior of people, norms and values of community and social practices.

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Lesson 14

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS) TOPIC 45-49

Topic 45: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus Group Discussion is a form of group interview. In this method of data collection, researcher needs to focus on a research topic. Mostly these types of discussions are conducted to know the common behavior of the people about a particular issue or where need of collective effort or sensitization of a community. For this type of discussions, the researcher should be very competent with good communication skills. Focus Group Discussion is necessary to learn collective behavior and collective (group observation), rapid appraisals, Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRAs) and Rural Participatory Rapid Appraisals (RPRs). This is very quick and cost-effective method of research. Researcher can get cultural knowledge, implicit knowledge with ease with little effort. This discussion provides explicit knowledge of the phenomena. After knowing much clear and detailed data, researcher can be able to help the policy makers by giving guidelines according to the need. Policy intervention can be a very important task of a researcher. Focus Group Discussion is also good for marketing research and identifying broader trends of human behavior. It is very less time-consuming method to know the ground realities of any community.

Topic 46 : Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Compositions

To conduct a Focus Group Discussion is not an easy task. For this planning is required at researcher's end. Minimum two Researchers/ Interviewer are required for this with too much clarity in their roles. They should clearly know about their responsibilities in the field. One should work as moderator, the person who will mainly carry the discussion and gives direction to the discussion by his/her expertise and the other would work as facilitator, he will facilitate the moderator in the whole process of Focus Group Discussion.

In Focus Group Discussion size of group should not be too large and nor too small. Both large and small group will not serve the purpose. About 6 to 12 members for a single FGD are sufficient. Group should be of same gender/ age mainly depends on the discussion topic. Discussion should be held in social setting of the people. So that people can express themselves without any sort of hesitation. Social environment has much importance in focus group discussion. Furthermore, researcher should be very conscious about the timings if discussion. Discussion should be about 45 to 90 minutes. Very short time will not serve the purpose because important points can be skipped in hurry. More than 90 minutes will also not be appropriate time because in last discussion should be concluded with people in effective manner but may be they get bored or not stay their till long due to their own chores.

For data collection interview guide can be used. Notes taking are very important or recoding (audio/ video) can also serve the purpose. Photos and memo writing are also good way to save

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data. Last but not least step is data analysis, transcription and analysis. Different methods and software are available for qualitative data analysis.

Topic 47 : Settings for Focus Group Discussions

To conduct Focus Group Discussion there should be pre-planning. Two persons are required during discussion: Moderator and facilitator. Moderator has central place. He would be the focus of the discussion. He will work as anchor the debate. He/she will carry the whole discussion. He will communicate with the people with his/her good communication skills. He/she would have the main responsibility to engage the group in discussion in affective manner. Second person would be facilitator. He/she will facilitate the moderator and group of people. During discussion its his/her responsibility to stay close to the moderator so that communication gap can be minimized. Third element of Focus Group Discussion is participants. They should be between6-12. Discussion should be conducted in conducive environment. In addition, moderator should conduct the whole discussion in friendly manner.

Topic 48 : Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Data Reflection

There are so many critical aspects of data reflection of Focus Group Discussion. In this researcher needs to recurring of main ideas to identify themes. Further he/she will identify the similarities of ideas, differences in ideas and behavioral trends and write them with sequence and in logical manner. An example is given below:

Amna: In most exchange marriages, as I have observed, there are big differences in the educational levels of the spouses. Women are illiterate or less educated compared to men. Men don‟t compromise with women and consider them as unwise due to their lack of education. They are not polite or respectful with woman which leads to quarrels among them. They are educated but still ignorant. Their education couldn’t change them. (…)

Saima: In some cases, a barren woman will get divorced. As a result, the other woman whom she was exchanged for also has to divorce. The poor woman who did not commit any faults has to suffer pain (…) Ferhat: Girls aren’t allowed to express their personal feelings or opinions. They can argue only with their mother but do not argue with their father. If they express themselves openly, the family and community maltreat them. They are blamed for being deviant. They wrongly believe that girls are becoming bold and over-confident as a result of education. The people in this community believe that education is spoiling and corrupting them. (…)

Rabia: Our fathers think that the socialization of children is only the mother’s task. Fathers don’t spend proper time with their children.

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Topic 49: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) challenges

There are so many challenges in conducting focus group discussion. First challenge is to have access to the respondents. For this there would be need of community resource person that can be molvi sahib, numberdaar, pir sahib or any other person with good social relationships. This is a difficult task to take entry as outsider in any community. Another challenge is "recruitment of participants". This is difficult to arrange a required group. People hardly take interest in such discussions. Furthermore, homogeneity in group development is very important thing to keep in view. So, it's difficult to arrange such group. Another challenge is to affirm participants to stick on topic, otherwise purpose of research will be ruined and misleading results would be extracted. There is requirement to stick to real issue. For this, moderator should be very expert in communication. Time management is another challenge for a researcher. To collect all the people in time and end the discussion timely is much important. Resources management is another challenge for a researcher as sometimes researcher needs to give small incentives to group and host in community. Another one of the major challenges is to maintain privacy. People avoid the disclosure of personal troubles in front of group. Therefore, it becomes difficult to explore the core issue. Another challenge is venue arrangements, where all the members can participate actively in natural settings. Another big challenge is controversies while taking permission of recordings. Furthermore, researcher needs to keep an eye on behavioral intervention of everyone in group. To minimize the disturbances in a room are also big challenges.

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Lesson 15

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS TOPIC 50-52

Topic 50: In-depth Interviews

In-depth interviews are very useful to gather detailed information about a person. This method of data collection is used to know the thick description of a person's behavior, any event or social issue. This kind of interview should be conducted preferably with only one interviewee. So that researcher can be able to get deep insight of the phenomena. Furthermore, it could be a single topic, event, incident or whole life matters of a person. To conduct this type of interviews semi or unstructured interview guide can be used. Through this a researcher can get a person's opinions, belief system and life ideology towards societal matters. Researcher can give meaning to feelings, emotions and attitude of the interviewee because feelings and emotions reflection is fundamental in in-depth interviews. During interview if respondent laughs or weeps both gestures have strong meanings; researcher should give value to both.

Topic 51: In-depth Interviews Data

Researcher gets thick description of first hand data through in-person interview. He/she gets one to one information. Researcher should adopt some techniques to conduct in-person interview. First of all, there is need of rapport building. He/she should introduce himself/herself to the respondent and ask for his/her introduction. In this way good environment will be created among them. Then a good researcher should start with social issues and then come towards personal troubles of the respondent. He/she can start with "tell me your story. Then there is need to probe the questions. For example, if respondent says that he commits murder or crime, researcher can ask the basic reason of that and can get involved into the core issue. For example, either he/she was a neglected child etc. Interview should be conducted in comfortable environment without any intervention or disturbance. Transcripts of detailed information should be prepared. Interview timing should be between 45-90 minutes. Maximum interviews can be taken until the point of saturation.

Topic 52: In-depth Interviews Problems

In-depth interviews have also some problems like other research methods. Most difficult thing is to gain the trust of respondent (rapport building) so that in-depth interview can be conducted. To get deep insight of the phenomena it is pre-requisite. If interview is not be conducted properly this can lead towards inaccurate data. Another problem of this method of data collection is that it is very time consuming and expensive. As its difficult to get access to the right person. It takes time and resources as well. Sometimes small incentives can also be given to respondent. Furthermore, emotional strains are major problem for researcher. This can be a reason of misleading findings. In this way whole interview can be ruined.

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Lesson 16

CASE STUDY

TOPIC 53-55

Topic 53: Case Study

Case study is detailed and selective information from person on agenda. In this method of qualitative research each and every significant aspect of a person's life is asked and each aspect of social issue. This study can be about a person, community or event. Researcher gets to know each and every detail of unit of analysis. Everything about a community or area. Furthermore, he/she adopts scientific way to get personal information. Researcher asked the questions in easy and simple manner and in easy going mode. To get actual data he/she builds trust between him and respondent. He maintains the comfort zone and collects data. He asks no leading question. Researcher adopts simple method to maintain the focus.

Three types of case studies are:

Individual case history

Community case study

Social issue

Topic 54: Case Study Opportunity

Case study method is very helpful in provision of detailed and comprehensive information about a person, community or issue. It gives insight to build narrative because of detailed and thick description. It understands the complexities in human behavior/ issue and culture. Detailed description is helpful to construct theoretical underpinnings. Case study is systematic investigation using interpretive approach. It is very helpful to develop the social and cultural understanding.

Topic 55: Case Study Limitations

There are many limitations of case study for example this method lacking scientific rigor. Furthermore, it is time consuming and expensive. As to get access to the respondent, community or issue takes time and resources. Sometimes this can be a boring study, depends upon the nature of unit of analysis and nature of study. Unnecessary interruptions by others can mislead the findings. In addition to it, it lacks in maintaining the privacy of respondents and in natural settings it's difficult to maintain subjectivity. Personal experiences and emotionally disturbance of respondent on sensitive issues can mislead the findings. Issue specific case study may have political motives. Respondent can provide fake and misleading information. Real world and

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imaginary world. Last but not least limited generalizability is a big limitation of case study method of data collection.

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Lesson 36

BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY TOPIC 56-58

Topic 56: Biographical Study

Biographical study is aligned to the social interpretive paradigm of research. In this method researcher develop the understanding of life history of respondent and construct meaning. This is an intensive account of information, in which detailed data is collected. It could be whole life or portion of life-based study. Major focus of the study can be any hero or villain. Respondent can be a serial killer or any national hero. In this study individual privacy can be interrupted. During interview there should be no disturbance. Personal space should be given to the respondent. Interview should be conducted in social environment in real social setting to get optimum and fruitful information. There should be element of trust and confidence between researcher and respondent. Listening and listening is good technique. Researcher should ask less questions and more listening.

Procedures: These interviews are descriptive in nature and enable us to show complex picture of life.

Characteristics: In this study researcher collects data from the respondents through oral history, life history, personal narrative biography, oral biography and documentary biography (photos/ videos/ audios).

Topic 57: Biographical Study Settings and Procedures

For the biographical study, considerable tolerance of informant's behavior is required by researcher. This method faces criticism regarding potential bias. Furthermore, there can be gap between experience of past and recall the experience and memory error of respondent can ruin the results. It is said that this method potentially lacks of objectivity. Researchers' biasness or attachment with respondent can ruin the whole purpose of study. In addition to it, it's difficult for respondent to recall the sensitive issues of his/her life history, it can create trouble.

Topic 58: Biographical Study Challenges

Like other researches, there are so many challenges in biographical study. In this, researcher needs considerable tolerance of informant's behavior. This method face criticism regarding potential bias that respondent or researcher can get emotional and biased. There can be issues of gap between experience of past and recall the experience at the time of interview. Memory error can mislead the findings. Another criticism is that critiques says that this method have potentially lack of objectivity. Researchers' biasness or attachment with respondent can ruin the results. In addition, recalling history creates troubles for respondents in case of sensitive information of his/her life.

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Lesson 18

GROUNDED THEORY METHOD

TOPIC 59-63

Topic 59: Grounded Theory Method

Barney Glaser and Anslem Strauss Grounded theory seeks not only uncover relevant conditions but also determine How actors under investigation actively respond to conditions.

Multiple sources of data collection: interviews and observation are used in this method. In this method data collection and analysis is parallel and constructs and concepts are the data. Narrative that yield from verstehen‟s concept. It provides theoretical analysis of practical phenomena which leads to pragmatism to symbolic interactionism.

Grounded Theory Method is basis on two principles: Pertains and build to change, issues of determinism (make choices according to perceived options).

Topic 60 : Grounded Theory Method Procedures

In Grounded Theory Method, data collection and analysis are interrelated with each other. Concepts are the basic unit of analysis. Relevant categories must be developed and related:

Sampling in GT proceeds on theoretical grounds

Analysis make use of constant comparison

Patterns and variations must be accounted for. (Anslem Strauss and Juliet Corbin 1990)

Process of grounded theory must be built into theories, writing theoretical memos are integral part. Hypothesis about relationship among categories are developed and verified through research process. Furthermore, grounded theorist need not work alone. There should be a companion with him. To get near to accurate, broader structural conditions must be brought into the analysis.

Topic 61: Grounded Theory Method Canons

There are some rules to follow in Grounded Theory Method of Data Collection. For this following question should be answered by the researcher: How was original sample selected? What major categories emerged? Why some events highlighted as major categories? On which categories, theoretical sampling proceeds? What are those hypotheses pertaining to conceptual relations? Discrepancies between hypothesis and real life?

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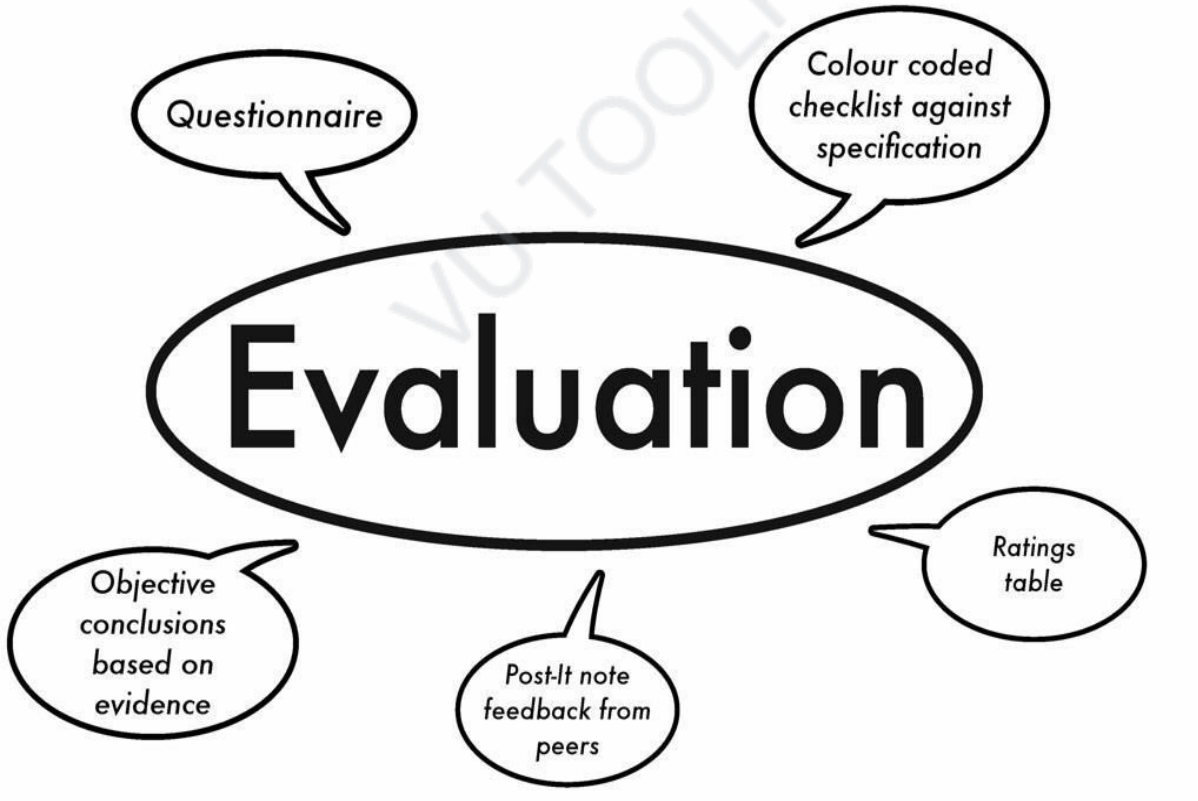
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Topic 62: Grounded Theory Method Evaluations

For empirical ground evaluation concepts should be generated and those concepts should be systematically related. Further, there is need to develop many conceptual linkages and categories. There can be much variation built into the theory through this method. In addition, broader

conditions effect phenomena under study built into explanations. Moreover, researcher should answer these questions: Has "process" been taken into account? Do theoretical findings seem significant and to what extent?

(Anslem Strauss and Juliet Corbin 1990) Topic 63 : Grounded Theory Method Limitations
There are so many limitations in Grounded Theory Method. First of all it is very complex method and difficult to fit in reality. Furthermore, double set criterial of evaluation is a difficult task. Inadequacies in operations can mislead the findings. Theories come with degree of plausibility and there is much difficulty in verification. Last but not least limitation is that evaluation criteria is relatively lose than other researches.



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Lesson 19

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ANALYSIS

TOPIC 64-66

Topic 64: Qualitative Content Analysis

A major challenge for a researcher is analysis of collected data. He/she should adopt an approach to analyses the documents and texts which seeks to quantify content. Predetermined categories in systematic and replicable manner can be appropriate. Nature and direction of the text should be managed carefully so that the meanings of the text, message and direction cannot be changed: Semiotics, meaning created, meaning communicated and ethnographic content analysis can be used.

Two approaches of content analysis:

Semiotics: study/science of signs, It uncover the processes of meaning production

Ethnographic Content Analysis: emphasizes role of investigator in the construction of meaning in texts (also called qualitative content analysis).

Topic 65: Qualitative Content Analysis Process

For content analysis process there are two ways to understand phenomena: Manifest coding: clear and uncovered coding

Latent coding: This type of coding is hidden and covered. Researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, images, themes or concepts

Inductive approach and phase include:

Open coding

Abstraction

Open coding includes: labeling concepts, defining and developing categories based on dimensions

Abstraction defines: different constituents are transferred to a higher logical level

Showing a kind of classification

Procedure: Excel sheet, manual sheet and matrix is used in this.

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Topic 66: Critique on Qualitative Content Analysis

There is much criticism on qualitative content analysis. It is said that: Content analysis is very time consuming, un-systematic and difficult to devise coding. Another problem in authentication of the source of data. In this method it is difficult to answer "why" and "how "questions. Personal labeling of researcher, unobtrusive research without probing can mislead the results. In addition, it is said that in this secondary data is used but meanings are attached with the writer/ author/ policy makers.

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Lesson 20

HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

TOPIC 67-69

Topic 67: Historical Comparative Analysis

In Historical Comparative analysis, researcher measures the social change and patterns of change across decades/ centuries, in addition he/she provides the social scientific explanations of major societal change process. It is a powerful research to address big questions; their focuses are on monolingual and monoculture issue and rely on many existing questions. Researcher bring clarity in methodological procedures. HC differ from both positivist and interpretive approach

It focuses on culture: try to see through the eyes of those who are being studied (individuals or groups). It helps to reorganize data. It uses theories to see events in new ways. Moreover, focus is on procedures, text analysis, achieves analysis, memo writings and narrative.

Topic 68: Historical Comparative Research Stages

There are four dimensions: Does the researcher focus on what occurs in one nation or a set of nations?
How does the researcher involve time or history?
Do they focus on single time period in past or study recent period as well?
Researcher rely on quantitative or qualitative data?

Conceptualizing the object of inquiry, locating evidence (text) of that, evaluating quality of evidence, organizing evidence, setting a criterion of analysis (tool for data collection), at the end data analysis techniques (memo or excel sheet/ manual word sheet) is prepared. After amalgamating all the data, final step is to writing a report in appropriate and understandable manner.

Topic 69: Historical Comparative Analysis Research Challenges

There are so many challenges in comparative analysis:

Access to the required data is a difficult task. Difficult to ensure the quality of archives (already available data of past). There is need to manage sensitivity of data and errors in documentation. There is need to avoid misinterpretation of real knowledge. In archives there can be poor baseline understandings. For proper understanding, there is need to go to past and understand that culture but it's difficult. Lack of understanding about cultures that are under study/ research is also a big challenge. Cultural biasness of researcher can mislead the whole results. Another problem is historical misinterpretations of the phenomenon. This is very common.

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Lesson 21

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS TOPIC 70-72

Topic 70: Discourse Analysis

It is a method of developing a discourse that how particular social phenomenon emerge, explored and developed aspects?

In this there is need to analyze the text. Examine structure and how language function in discourse. How meaning is created in different social context? Researcher develops the sequence of issue/ events and phenomenon. It is important to know how to communicate the contextual meaning of language. For interpretation researcher use the material knowledge (about material things) and contextual knowledge.

Topic 71: Discourse Analysis Process

It's applied on: written, oral non-verbal such as gestures and tone. In this process researcher define research questions, select area of analysis I.e. content, text, themes, gestures, symbols, gather more information. Then he/she apply theory of context, analyze the content themes. After that he/she review results and draw a conclusion.

Four themes in discourse analysis:

Discourse is a topic
Language is constructive
Discourse is a form of action
Discourse is a rhetorically organized

Topic 72: Discourse Analysis Demerits

There are so many demerits of discourse analysis. In this, researcher, examine language as per context understanding, it's not possible. Language variations/ dialects cannot be ignored. Contextual meanings can be different. A lot of effort and understanding requires understanding the author language.

Standardization of discourse analysis is a big challenge for researcher. Furthermore, it is very timeconsuming method. In fact, only language analysis itself challenging.

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LESSON 22

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-I

TOPIC 73-74

Topic 73: Tools for Data Collection in Qualitative Research

In qualitative research, there are some tools are pre-requisite for data collection. In this research method how researchers collect the data? The answer is that the construction/ designing of tools depend upon the conceptual framework in qualitative research. Basic construct/ concept is prerequisite.

In qualitative research three basic tools for data collection are used:

Interview guide: This is semi-structured and un-structured interview guide is prepared. During data collection of qualitative research, this tool helps the researcher and it keeps him/her on track.

Check list: This is a list of important tasks, which remind the researcher what to do, and after completion of every task, researcher mark a tick on that.

Excel sheet: This is important for data compilation.

Topic 74: Interview Guide

Interview guide is a list of topics/ questions, which is researcher needs to ask or discuss in field. Major characteristics should be written on that. It may or may not have demographic information of the targeted community or respondent. This interview guide is semi-structured or structured tool of data collection. In this, mostly four categories of questions should be written:

General questions: These are about community or social problems or about respondents. For example, what are the major problems of your community etc.

Personal questions: This type of questions is purely about the personal issues of respondents, for example what are your core problems, or age, socio-economic status, thoughts etc.

Sensitive questions: this type of questions is sensitive questions in nature for example, to ask about reproductive health of someone or criminal activities of someone etc.

Common understanding: Some questions are about common understanding of community or people.

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Lesson 023

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-II

TOPIC 075-077

Topic 075: Sample Interview Guide

In composition of Interview Guide, there are some important things, which are needed to be addressed. Interview guide should be simple and very clear. It provides hints to the researcher to conduct interview.

A sample interview guide is given below:

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Exchange Marriages
Sr. No. …….
Date of interview
Demographic Information
Education ……
Total Family Members…….
Family System: 1. Joint…… 2. Nuclear……. 3.Extended…….
Age…….
Sex……. 1. Male……. 2. Female…….

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Multi-languages (respondent can speak) …….
Mother tongue …….
Ethnicity…….
Occupation…….
Personal Monthly Income ……
Total Monthly Family Income…….
Land Ownership…….

Marriages	Option A	Option B	Option C
Marriage with:	First Cousin	Second Cousin	Not with cousins
Marriage within:	Caste	Clan	Tribe
Marriage within:	Same ethnicity	Outside ethnicity	Any other
Marriage on the basis of:	Arranged	Love-Arranged	Love
Marriage on the basis	Exchange with women	Exchange with money	Non-exchange

Why women exchange / bride price/blood compensation?

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Why not marriages exchange (to be asked migrant Punjabi)?

Why marriages within same caste/clan or tribe?

Why marriages outside the caste/clan or tribe?

In case of arrange marriages, who arrange your marriage?

Why was arranged your marriage with this spouse?

What were the reasons of your arrange marriage?

In case of exchange marriage, who exchange your marriage?

Why did you get marry on the basis of exchange?

Are you satisfied with your marriage exchange?

In case of no, why not satisfied?

Disputes, their Impacts and Exchange Marriages

Disputes between spouses

Disputes among joint family (siblings of spouses & their parents)

Dispute settlements (who, what and where these disputes settlement)

Role of caste and clan in dispute settlement

Impact of disputes on the children

Impact of disputes among caste, clan or tribe

Role of Govt in these disputes' settlement like dispute settlement committee (called Masahlati Committee) in local Government

Impact of dispute on household economics

Psychological problems of household conflicts

Explanation: In start, there is need to ask general questions for example socio-cultural characteristics, because respondent will not reply to the sensitive and core questions in start. It's good for rapport building also. Furthermore, socio-cultural characteristics are very important to analyze the whole scenario. For example if parents have four children, their choice of marriage will be different. Number of children, number of whole family members, type of family, financial status of overall family, education of family all highly affects the people's choices. So it's prerequisite to get all this background information. Then, core questions and all the related information can be asked from the respondent.

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Topic 076: Types of Interview Guide

Interview guide has also two broader types:

Interview guide: Basically, it's an unstructured tool. Arrangement of questions is haphazard in this. Whatever comes in researcher's mind, he/she writes on paper. Questions can be changed and can be mold as per requirement. It is flexible and unorganized tool.

Semi-structured guide: It is comparatively a structured tool. This is used when researcher has to record some events with sequence, For example, marriage ceremonies. What the rituals of marriage ceremonies are in start, mid and end. What are the rituals of first baby in rural areas of Punjab, for example, for first baby birth a woman has to go to their parents. In semi-structured Interview Guide, questions are logically arranged. All the questions are focused on topic. Researcher can make amendments in this. It is comparatively an organized tool.

Topic 077: Check List and Excel Sheet for Qualitative Research

Check List: Check list is an organized sheet used to measure the important steps and activities during research. It provides hints for researcher. It provides footprints about concepts. It consists of short headings of possible questions. It's a note to highlight the important steps of research, so that researcher can focus on all the important things during research rather than just reminding the important steps. It is very helpful especially in qualitative research.

Excel Sheet for Qualitative Data Collection: This is useful when data is being collected through online sources. Researcher can add summary of the whole collected data. He/she can collect all information in the form of numbers to get baseline understanding. It is qualitative toolkit to prepare themes. These lists are very helpful for coding. It provides footprints about concepts. Researcher can have list of possible concepts. A short hint of events. Researcher can add small points about the events. A researcher can use MS word also for this. Needed to make demographic profile of respondents.

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Lesson 024

TECHNIQUES FOR DATA COLLECTION IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

TOPIC 078-079

Topic 078: Techniques for Data Collection in Qualitative Research

To take access to data or information, researcher needs to go to field. Researcher can take access to any community through any active community member. They are gate keepers for any community. Unknown researcher cannot take proper access to information without gate keeper's support. Furthermore, key informant interviews are another technique to get main information about any community. In addition, expert interviews, face to face interview and in-depth Interviews are also very helpful techniques for qualitative data collection. Interviews can also be conducted through telephone/ skype. Especially during pandemic this technique was very helpful. In case of non-availability of respondent, email conversations are also very helpful. Moreover, photographs, audio/ video visuals, personal communications and archives are also very useful techniques in this regard. What technique can be used at which time, all this depends upon research type and available resources including time and money.

Topic 079: Face to Face Interviews

After entering in the field, to get one hand information, researcher needs to go to required respondent. Accurate screening to observe is required. Behavior of respondents, hanging facial expressions, gestures. And body language all matters. Face to face interview is usually conducted in ethnographic studies to notice the meanings of their actions, to uncover the hidden reality and to relate environment with responses.Face interviews are one of the best strategy to get first hand data. Researcher can note mood swing and expressions of the respondent.

Basically two approaches are used, Ethnography and ethnomethodology. In ethnography approach researcher writes thick descriptin and in ethnomethodology guides us to believe on researcher. Through this method, researcher not only getting data about respondent but also about their surroundings. Eye contact with respondent tells us about the emotins of responden that either he/she is reluctant to tell the truth or telling lie etc.

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Lesson 025

FIELDWORK-I

TOPIC 080-082

Topic 80:Fieldwork

Fieldwork is very helpful in qualitative data collection. Researcher observes and records human behaviour in a natural setting for time. Fieldwork is used in ethnographic case studies on a small group of people for a length of time. Ethnomethodology study may be a relative short. Fieldwork begins with a loosely formulated question. First of all, researcher selects a group or site for study. He adopts social role in the setting and begin observing. He/she observe and interact for few months to several years, depend upon nature of study. Collected data are in the form of detailed notes taken on a daily basis. Researchers constantly consider what they observed. Then he/she refine ideas. He/she refine and relates that with different parts of study, further he/she develops linkage with existing studies.

Topic 81: Logic of Fieldwork

Breaching experiment "Research technique by which a field researcher intentionally breaks social rules and patterns of behavior and to reveal aspects about social meanings and relationships. Researcher needs to identify norms, values. Then he/she relate actions and reactions and investigate scope of a culture/ traditions(Neuman 2014:437).

Naturalism The principle that researchers should examine events as they occur in natural every day and on-going social settings and identify principal ecological settings. Every community has different traditions, researcher needs to know all for good research. For example, there are differences between hilly areas and non-hilly areas because of hills and lesser space, people of hilly areas dance smoothly because of lesser space and non-hilly like Punjabi go for bhangra due to availability of spacious houses(Neuman 2014:437).

Topic 82: Fieldwork History

Fieldwork history is as old as human being. In early ages, people get involved in fieldwork for the sake of trade and business. People also make personal notes. They wrote about trends, demands of people etc.

Travellers' studies is very old, people like Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni (973 – after 1050) was a very good historian and traveller. Basically, he was also a field worker, he also tried to draw world map. Further due to field visits of Europeans in India. They started colonializations. The best tool was used for colonialzation was fieldwork. They understand the local community through field work. Bronislaw Malinowski (1844–1942) lived with fisher community to understand the scenario. Claude Levi-Strauss (1908-2009) and Pierre Bourdieu (1930-2002) both also were very

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good field workers. These are very few names mentioned here but there are hundreds of people whose travel histories can be studied.

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Lesson 026

FIELDWORK-II TOPIC 083-085

Topic 083: Ethnography Fieldwork

Ethnography: Ethno means people, graphy mean illustration of culture. It Emphasizes on detailed description of a different culture from the viewpoint of an insider in the culture. Researcher gets thick description through this method. It's good to capture all details of a social setting in an extremely detailed description and convey an intimate feeling for the setting and the inner lives of people in it. Researcher listen the people and describe in interesting manner. Researcher describes not only fascinating things but also non-fascinating thing.

When researcher decides to research in any area, with significant issue like research thesis etc. overt ethnography. Covert ethnography is used in colonization. For example Britishers wrote all the data about Indians and Britishers use that for their own benefit. Through ethnography, researcher takes access to closed settings. Through covert ethnography, researcher can get access to red light area or smugglers. Researchers get aaccess to open setting and can have on-going access like social media traveller stories etc. Active ethnographers are those who already have some intended objectives of fieldwork on the other hand passive ethnographers are those who goes with open mind in field and observe every noticeable norms of that particular culture (Neuman 2014:435-436).

Topic 084: Ethnomethodology Fieldwork

Ethno mean people and methodology means how they work. Its very common in ethnography. A social science approach that combines philosophy, social theory, method to study commonsense knowledge. For example when a driver don't have map, he/she will use common sense to go anywhere. It investigates ordinary social interaction in small-scale settings to reveal the rules that people use to construct and maintain their everyday social reality(Neuman 2014:436).

In ethnomethodology, gestures, feelings, emotions and words all have much importance. While writing, researcher also writes about face expressions and other gestures, he/she also analyse the conversations. Researcher does conversational analysis. He/she deduce meanings of all the subjective experiences and cultural experiences. Ethnomethodology is words of community. Hajre-aswad is sacred stone for Muslims only and for non-Muslims, it's only a stone. This is good example of Ethnomethodology, where we can see the differences among people and communities.

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Topic 085: Fieldwork Planning

Before fieldwork, planning is very important. Researcher should review the literature about that particular community. What's the language of community people, living pattrens, ideologiesetc. In-depth understanding regarding topic/ concept is also required. Information about field area for example, maps/ directions etc. Residence in the community should also be pre-planned. Language is most important otherwise there can be huge communication gap. Dress code should be known. An English lady with westeren dress code and least knowledge about Urdu would not be able to get required in-depth knowledge of Pakistani community. If researcher wants to look like community people to get good information then he/she has to wear dress code of that community(Neuman 2014). Researcher should also plan early for food and medicine for himself/herself. Mind-Mapping is also very important.

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Lesson 027

FIELDWORK-II TOPIC 086-089

Topic 086: Fieldwork Entry

Before entering into the field, researcher needs to adopt a role. Further will you become insider or outsider of community? Perspective also should be pre-decided. Furthermore, researcher aim to observe, interact and understand the norms and values of targeted community. Community's environment is very important to know for a good research. Cultural ideology for example "haq mehar" for bride has ideological reasons. Cultural change is another aspect to know. Moreover, before going to fieldwork, researcher should be familiar with human behavior, social interaction patterns, structure and functions of the community.

Topic 087: Fieldwork Entry Gate Keepers

Gate keepers are the people, who help the researcher to get acceptance in any new community. Researcher can take access through individual gate keepers for example landlord, community members, teacher/ Imam Mosque, numberdar and union council members etc. Institutions can also help in this regard. For example state authorities, universities and public office holders like DCO etc. Common community members can also be very helpful for information gathering. For example, barber, shop keepers and auto mechanics. These people have huge social network because almost every member of community visit them. These people have information about all the people. Researcher can also take access to key informants through peer and professional networks. Sometimes, initial cultural knowledge about targeted community also very helpful in getting entry in any community. For community entrance, researcher needs to tell his/her role and research objectives. Because researcher is not spy, he/she should tell the people about research objectives and seek for permission.

Topic 088: Fieldwork Key Informant

Gate keepers and key informants have slight difference. Gate keeper can also be a key informant. Community influential people can be selected as gate keepers, for example council member, landlord, numberdar, politicians, teachers and imam mosque. Professionally renowned people can also be selected as key informants for example expert in the field. If researcher wants to know about the common disease of any community then doctors can help for this. Furthermore, engineers and shopkeepers can also be key informants. All depends upon the nature of study. To select a key informant, researcher needs to select a community's expert native of that community with deeper understanding about community's prospects. Key informant should be very clear about cultural traits and they should have in-depth understanding about culture.

Topic 089: What Fieldworkers Do?

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First of all, researcher needs to observe ordinary events and everyday activities as they happen in natural settings, in addition to any unusual occurrences. Researcher should directly involved with the people being. He/she should study and personally experience the process of daily social life in the field setting. Furthermore, researcher acquires an insider's point of view while maintaining analytic perspective or distance of an outsider. For data collection he/she uses a variety of techniques and social skills in a flexible manner as the situation demands then researcher produces data in the form of extensive written notes as well as diagrams, maps, or pictures to provide very detailed descriptions. Researcher sees the events holistically in social context

He/she understands and develops empathy for members in a field setting and does not record only "cold" objective facts. Researcher notices both explicit (recognized, conscious, spoken) and tacit (less recognized, implicit, unspoken) aspects of culture and observes ongoing social processes. Researcher gives the neutral perspective and copes with personal problems and biasness.

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Lesson 028

FIELD WORK-IV

TOPIC 090-096

Topic 090: Steps in Fieldwork

There are some important steps. Researcher should prepare oneself, read the literature, and defocus. Defocus means researcher should study in limited measurable geographical area and let aside the rest of areas. Researcher needs to select a field site and gain access to it. He/she should enter the field and establish social relations with members. Furthermore, researcher should adopt a social role, learn the ropes, and get along with members.

Researcher should watch, listen, and collect quality data. Then begin to analyze data and to generate and evaluate working hypotheses. He/she should focus on specific aspects of the setting and use theoretical sampling. Then cconduct field interviews with member informants. After data collection, researcher should disengage and physically leave the setting. Lastly, he/she should complete the analyses and write the research report.

Topic 091: Fieldwork Step 1

First of all, mentally and physically prepare yourself to enter in the field. Be very clear about field work challenges. In qualitative research, fieldworker faces so many unexpected challenges: these can be and cultural, environmental challenges and weather conditions etc.

Make yourself clear about concepts and topic through existing literature, theoretical support. Furthermore, get people's opinion and community-based understanding with reference to concept/ issue.

At last, defocus yourself: it means demolish prior ideology about concept, background assumptions about issue, background understanding about community and preferably try to be neutral.

Topic 092: Fieldwork Step 2

Select a field site and gain access to it. There should be need based analysis. Hunt community as per nature of topic. Possible understanding about response rate. Natural settings/ environmental during field work. (Neuman 2014) Select a field site and gain access to it then find out gate keepers. Get access ladder. Decide physical appearance and apply Strategies.

Topic 093: Fieldwork Step 3

Enter the field and establish social relations with members. Develop better terms with key informants. Rapport building is very important to get deep information. Show involvement in their matters. Build a comfort zone. Participation in cultural events is also required. Develop

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relationship ties. Observe sensitive events and ask for clarification where needed. Be a passive observer and nonthreatening. Just look for public information.

Topic 094: Fieldwork Step 4

Adopt a social role, learn the ropes, and get along with members. Win trust of people in targeted community. Get adjust in community environment. Use ropes and ladders to enter in the field. Adopt cultural prospects. Develop understanding of their cultural traits. Need to be conscious about language specifications and also decide that what you want to disclose and what you want hide from the community.

Topic 095: Fieldwork Step 5

Researcher watch, listens, and collects quality data. As a researcher, you keenly observe their cultural traits, life ideologies, language, mode of communication and way of interaction. You collect information and keeping in mind your basic purpose and field significance

Topic 096: Fieldwork Step 6

Final step is to disengage the community members and physically leave the setting. Researcher needs to develop friendly relation but be focused. As a researcher one should avoid emotional attachment. Limited your contact after leaving the field. Detach with people and setting. Work on practical field work reports. Write each and every information regarding your observation.

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Lesson 029

FIELDWORK-V

TOPIC 097-101

Topic 097:Safety in Fieldwork

First impressions matter; adopt a personal style and demeanor appropriate to the setting. Learn "street life" and fit in; do not dress or act too much like an outsider. Explain yourself, who you are, and why you are there. Scan the physical environment for obvious signs of danger (e.g., floors likely to collapse, a ceiling likely to fall). Stay alert and be prepared to respond quickly to potentially dangerous circumstances (paranoia, sexual approaches, robbery, theft, shootings, police raids, and arrests). Find a "protector" (i.e., a powerful person in the setting with whom you create strong trust and who will provide verbal/physical protection). Develop an assertive, confident mind-set and do not act like a victim; overly fearful behavior can invite aggression.

Acquire a "sixth sense" and use prudence or common sense for changing conditions. Keep some money hidden for an emergency. Develop a "safety zone" of people whom you trust and feel comfortable with and who accept you. If feeling discomfort, leave the setting and return another time. The threat of sexual assault or rape is often a real concern for female researchers and should be taken seriously (Neuman 2014:444)

Topic 098: Fieldwork Notes

Record notes as soon as possible after each period in the field, and do not talk with others until observations are recorded. Begin the record of each field visit with a new page, and note the date and time. Use jotted notes only as a temporary memory aid, with keywords or terms, or the first and last things said. Use wide margins to make it easy to add to notes at any time. Go back and add to the notes if you remember.

Plan to type notes and keep each level of notes separate so it will be easy to go back to them later. Record events in the order in which they occurred, and note how long they lasted (e.g., a 15-minute wait, a 1-hour ride). Make notes as concrete, complete, and comprehensible as possible. Use frequent paragraphs and quotation marks. Exact recall of phrases is best, with double quotes; use single quotes for paraphrasing. Record small talk or routines that do not appear to be significant at the time; they may become important later. "Let your feelings flow" and write quickly without worrying about spelling or "wild ideas".

Assume that no one else will see the notes, but use pseudonyms. Never substitute tape recordings completely for field notes. Include diagrams or maps of the setting, and outline your own movements and those of others during the period of observation. Include your own words and behavior in the notes. Also record emotional feelings and private thoughts in a separate section. Avoid evaluative summarizing words. Instead of "The sink looked disgusting," say, "The sink

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was rust-stained and looked as though it had not been cleaned in a long time. Pieces of food and dirty dishes looked as though they had been piled in it forseveral days." Reread notes periodically and record ideas generated by the rereading. Always make one or more backup copies, keep them in a locked location, and store the copies in different places in case of fire, flood, or theft. (Neuman 2014:456)

Topic 099:A Sample of Fieldwork Notes

As a researcher, you should write down direct observation then inference and then analyze. Then write personal note.

Direct Observation	Inference	Analytic	Personal Note
Sunday, October 4. Kay's Kafe 3:00 pm. Large White male in mid-40s, overweight, enters. He wears worn brown suit. He is alone; sits at booth #2. Kay comes by, asks, "What'll it be?" Man says, "Coffee, black for now." She leaves and he lights cigarette and reads menu. 3:15 pm. Kay turns on radio.	Kay seems friendly today, humming. She becomes solemn and watchful. I think she puts on the radio when nervous.	Women are afraid of men who come in alone since the robbery.	It is raining. I am feeling comfortable with Kay but am bored today. Source: Neuman 2014: 457

Topic 100: Fieldwork Problems

There can be issues of misinformation, evasions (unnecessary interruptions), lies and face management.

Interplay of front stage and back stage, that means people want to give different information and researcher want some different information. There are also issues of interruptions and interventions during interview in natural setting. Linguae problem is also a major issue, if a researcher doesn't know the language of targeted community, then there would be huge communication gap and researcher may face so many problems like researcher won't be able to get in-depth information.

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Topic 101: Strategies to Overcome Fieldwork Problems

To overcome the fieldwork problems, as a researcher, you need to build trust and confidence between you and respondent. For this, researcher should focus on rapport building. A good field worker knows very well that during field work so many problems can occur, that's why researcher should plan early for alternate strategy/ Counter plan. Face validity is also very important. If problems are in language learning then researcher needs to learn field specific language. Recording and notes development should be up to the mark.

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Lesson 030

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH SAMPLING-I

TOPIC 102-105

Topic 102: Qualitative Research Sampling Size

There is no hard and fast rule for sample size selection in qualitative research. In qualitative research sample size is small. Researcher should conduct interview till point of saturation. Saturation level varies from research to research. In this, researcher set of cases selects from large pool. Sampling size should be sufficient enough to generalize the population. A sizeable representative population should be interviewed. Informational redundancy should be noted for time saving. Case-oriented size as per sensitivity of cases. Some researchers claim minimum 12 cases till point of saturation. Large/ small sample size never guarantee the quality of data, sample varies depends upon nature of study. Sampling frame is important.

Topic 103: Sampling Frame

Selecting a sample from the population that every member has a chance to get selected. A list of cases in a population, or the best approximation of the population. A concrete specific list that closely approximates all population elements. It is related to population and sampling. A strategy to draw a sample from the universe/ population. Sampling is set of cases selected through certain criteria. Through sampling frame, researcher choose number of people from larger population to generalize findings, recruit people through certain terms and condition. Sampling frame is helpful to choose up to the mark and authentic respondents. It's a technique to find and select relevant cases. It saves cost/ time. Select targeted population and researcher also gives Justification why you want to select a sample.

Topic 104: Types of Sampling

Probability sampling: this is only for quantitative research design. In this everyone has equal chances of being selected.

Non- probability sampling: it is preferably for qualitative but can be used in quantitative research as well, depends upon nature of study. In sensitive issues this type of research is conducted. Major technique for qualitative sampling is non-random samples. That means rarely determine the size, limited knowledge about strength of population/ groups depends upon Nature of data.

Types of Non- Probability Sampling are:

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Convenience sampling: Researcher conducts interview of any conveniently accessible respondent.

Purposive sampling: Researcher select the respondents purposefully for example serial killer, drug addict etc.

Quota sampling: In heterogeneous population, researcher devide that population in qoutas.

Snowball sampling: Respondent tells about the other respondent of his/her circle for example one gangster will tell about other gangster.

Deviant case sampling: deviant people are respondents.

Theoretical sampling: Data is collected on theoretical basis.

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Lesson 031

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH SAMPLING-II

TOPIC 106-111

Topic 105: Convenient Sampling

Type of nonprobability sampling and convenience of the researcher. Respondents are "convenient" sources of data for researcher. Get any cases in any manner that is convenient. Every relevant person who is willing to respond. Convenient sampling saves time and resources of researcher. Haphazardly select cases those are convenient. Non-random but researcher can select anyone. Sample cannot use to generalize accurately because of short size. Example of convenient is television shows and newspaper reader.

Topic 106: Purposive Sampling

Get all possible cases that fit in particular criteria. Using various methods. Relevancy towards data is important. Highly specific and difficult to reach population. In this there is need to sample cases/ participants in a strategic way. Sampled are relevant to the research questions that are being posed. It helps to reduce variation in data and focused on results.

Topic 107: Quota Sampling

Improvement over haphazard sampling. It's also non-random sample which the researcher first identifies general categories, through which cases will be selected. Researcher selects cases to reach predetermined number in each category. It shows some differences in the sample. Example of quota sampling are intimate relationship, generational studies and cross-cultural comparison

Topic108: Snowball Sampling

In this, samples initially a small group of people relevant to the research questions. These sampled participants propose other participants who have similar experiences. Characteristics relevant to the research. Researcher gets cases by using referrals. One participant will suggest others. Highly sensitive and covert topics like smuggling, human trafficking and prostitution are dealt through this sampling method.

Topic 109: Deviant Case Sampling

"A non-random sample, especially used by qualitative researchers, in which a researcher selects unusual or nonconforming cases purposely as a way to provide increased insight into social processes or a setting" (Neuman 2014:275). Researcher gets access to substantially differ from the dominant pattern. Selection of un-usual or nonconforming cases purposely for example rapist, serial killer etc. Selection of outlier and to get access to that is very difficult. A way to provide greater insight into social process and sight. Deviant case. Sampling used in extremely deviant

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cases. Sometimes researcher select highly deviant cases. Zainab rape case, or any other exceptional cases.

Topic 110: Theoretical Sampling

Defining principal of grounded theory. Emphasize theoretical saturation as a criterion for deciding when to cease collecting new data on a particular theoretical idea. Collection and analysis of data are interrelated processes. Construction of the concept and themes. Data collection continues until there is no new information. Process of data collection for generating theory. Researcher get cases that will help reveal features those are theoretically important and essential for particular social setting. Process of data collection is controlled through emerging theory. It's an ongoing process rather than single stage.

Topic 111: Transcription of Qualitative Data

Transcription means to write field notes, written account of spoken original words of respondents and systematic data transcription. Gestures and feelings transcriptions are also very important. Transcription in one language. First of all, highlight important dialogues in native language. Interviews are reflection of the real community events. Documentations of events and transcription of the events in detail is very important. Through language switching and transcription internal/ external validity should not be compromised. If researcher cannot understand the language switching, he/she can compromise the reliability of data. Language can be a major hindrance in transcription.

References

Neuman, W. L. (2014). Basics of social research. Toronto: Pearson Canada.

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Lesson 032

QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS TOPIC 112-115

Topic 112: Qualitative Data Analysis

Transcription of qualitative data is very important. After transcription quality of data during analysis is a big question. Researcher has to check the logical consistency among the events. Principal of naturalism is also very important, in which researcher evaluate that are responses logically matched? Responses are compatible to environment? Another principal of breaching experiment is to evaluate the logical flaws in given statements. For this, researcher can go for comparison of same issues with others‟ point of view. Analyze not only words and people's perception but focus on their gestures and every aspect of environment. Researcher understands the everyday life experiences, level of information sharing on personal level and community level.

Topic 113: Tools for Data Analysis in Qualitative Research

Tools for data analysis or means and mode of qualitative data analysis are different than quantitative data. Manual analysis, computer assisted data analysis both are possible. Qualitative data analysis is difficult because of really unstructured form of data like words, context (environment), opinions, beliefs and symbolic language rather than numeric data like quantitative research. Three basic types of qualitative data analysis tools are manual analysis and coding. Excel sheet and software MAXQDA and Nvivo can also be used for analysis.

Topic 114: Manual Qualitative Data Analysis

Manual Analysis: There are three steps in manual qualitative data analysis:

Open Coding

Axial Coding Selective

Coding

Detail is given below:

Open Coding: Identifying constructs/ concepts and make categories of data. Breaking of data in the standard way of thinking about phenomena, identify events, action and interaction, making systematic comparison and interpretive approach in which data are broken down analytically.

Axial Coding: Categories are related to sub-categories, identifying relationships among concepts and categories. Researcher systematically seeks full range of variation in data; identify similarities and differences and re-categorization. Systematically arrange categories researcher go for logical arrangements of the category/ event.

Selective Coding: In this, categories are unified around core category. Core category means central phenomenal of the study. Furthermore, integration of categories and themes and theory

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Topic 115: Qualitative Data Analysis Software:

Several software can be used in qualitative analysis:

NVivo

MAXQDA

ATLAS.ti

This software assists the researcher and make smart analysis. These softwares lesser the human efforts. Quick and easiest analysis. It makes data more appealing.

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Lesson 033

TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-I

TOPIC 116-119

Topic 116: Tools for Data Analysis in Qualitative Research

Several software's can be used in qualitative analysis:

NVivo

MAXQDA

ATLAS.ti

These software's make smart analysis. Lesser the human efforts, quick and easiest analysis. Make data more appealing, easy to handle the piles of data and make possible the smart presentation of data.

Topic 117: Nvivo

Nvivo is a software designed to deal with qualitative data. It helps in organizing data, analyzing data, finding insights in data. It allows to ask questions on data and doing literature review. There are three NVivo editions i) NVivo starter ii) NVivo Proiii) NVivo Plus. Presentation is about NVivo Plus and it incorporates all the functions of NVivo Starter and NVivo Pro.

Topic 118: Working with Nvivo

The Ribbon of start screen consist of mainly 9 tabs. Each tab has separate activity like creating new project, or analyzing the source material.

File Tab (gives access to open, save, and copy projects)

Home Tab (used for format, styles, paragraphs)

Create Tab (contains sources, nodes, collections)

Data Tab (manage imports and exports of projects)

Analyze Tab (contains coding, Uncoding, and annotation)

Query Tab (Word cloud, and word tree can be made)

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Key Term	Description	Example
Sources	Research materials	Transcripts
		Survey Documents PDFs Data
Node	Collected material in one place	Topic Theme Concept
Case	Research subject	Unit of analysis Unit of observation Case under study Objects of study
Coding	Process of assigning label to data	Analysis Tagging Quotations
Classification	To categorize/description to source (journal articles, organizations etc.)	Sorts Types
Attributes	Assign values to variable like Person may have attributes of age and gender Journal article have publication and author	Demographics Bibliographic Variables

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Topic 119: Data Patterns in Nvivo

In this software researcher will analyze that what is the pattern of collected data. There are seven step process.

Step 1: Need to import the interview documents.

Step2: Explore the interview.

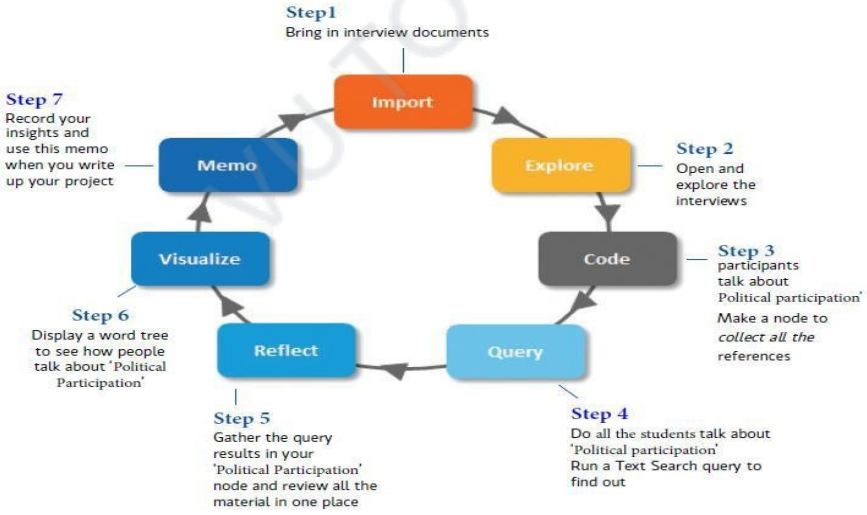
Step3: Coding of data, auto coding by software Nvivo

Step4: Run a text search query to find out. While analyzing, there will be an option of run. When researcher will enter the data then click the option of "Run and put all the data in this.

Step5: Gether the query results

Step6: Softwre can provide viuals of data in the form of word cloud or word tree.

Step7: Researcher will record his/her insight and interpret that in project.



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Lesson 034

TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-II

TOPIC 120-123

Topic 120: Data Patterns in Nvivo

Data patterns in Nvivo , how to create nodes, group nodes and its functions. After reviewing the data pattern and importing all the data in NVivo nodes can be created. The nodes can be created in the Ribbon, under the heading Create tab, in the group Node, by clicking at Node. By using NVivo queries, automatic codes based on the words or phrases can be generated. You can search for phrases, similar concepts and exact words.For example, you run a Text Search on the word campus violence, it will also search campus assault, campus attack, and campus clash. Go to Analyze Tab, in the coding group, and click on auto coding.

Query is the most important tab in NVivo

It is used for search words or phrases in the sources

It is used to find pattern in the data on the basis of coding

Word Cloud, Word tree, and Word cluster can also be made under the tab query.

Topic 121: Literature Review in Nvivo To

conduct a literature review in NVivo:

First, import all the literature into NVivo

Organize all the research material in a source folder named as „Literature“

Add comments to the article as you read for further exploration

Describe the key themes and critique the articles Using Memos

Using source classification, assign attributes to articles like author and publication then click the function query

Use Word Frequency and see what common terms author have used in the article

Use Matrix Coding query to find out gap in the literature

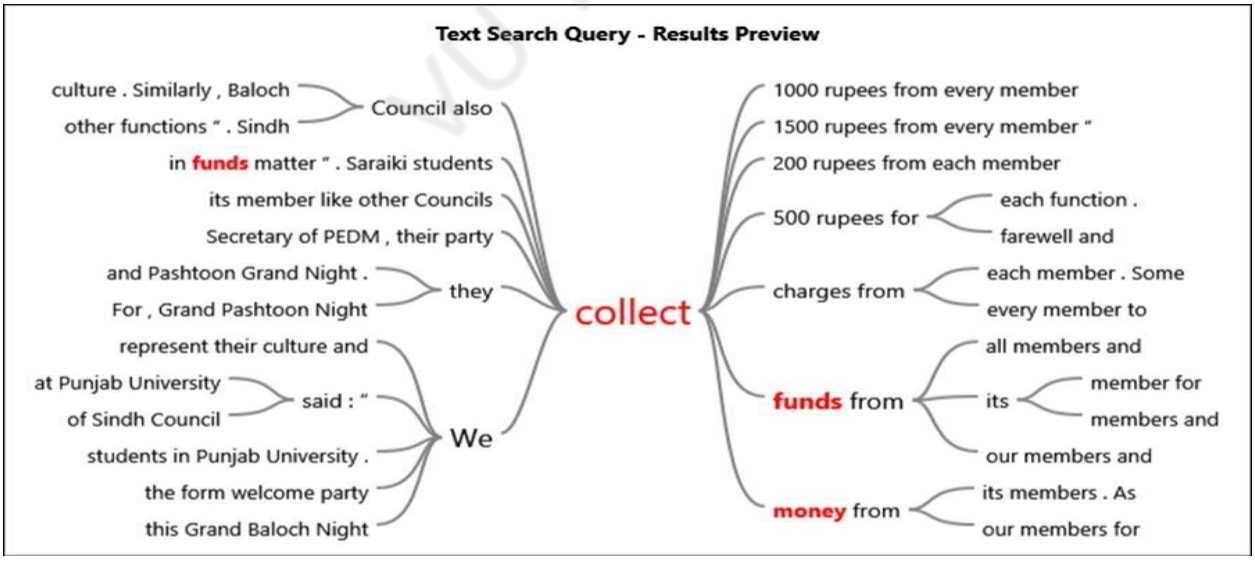
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Topic 122: Word Tree

Word Tree‟ is a visualization of texts data in hierarchical order. In word tree usually a single word is connected to lines. How it be made from NVivo? To create Word Tree go to Query tab Then Click on Text Search. In the next slide, the picture of word tree given which explains "how student organizations in the universities collect funds" word "COLLECTED" is connected to lines (1000 rupees from members, 500 rupees from members can be seen in the picture) The picture is the visualization of text data in the hierarchical order around the central word COLLECTED.



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Topic 123:Word Cloud

Word Cloud‟ is a collection of word that repeat most frequently in the data.The more the word is repeating in the text the bigger it would appear in the word cloud. How to create word cloud in NVivo? Under the Query Tab, then click on Word Frequency. In the next slide, the picture of word cloud explains the causes of violence among students in the universities.



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Lesson 035

TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-III

TOPIC124-127

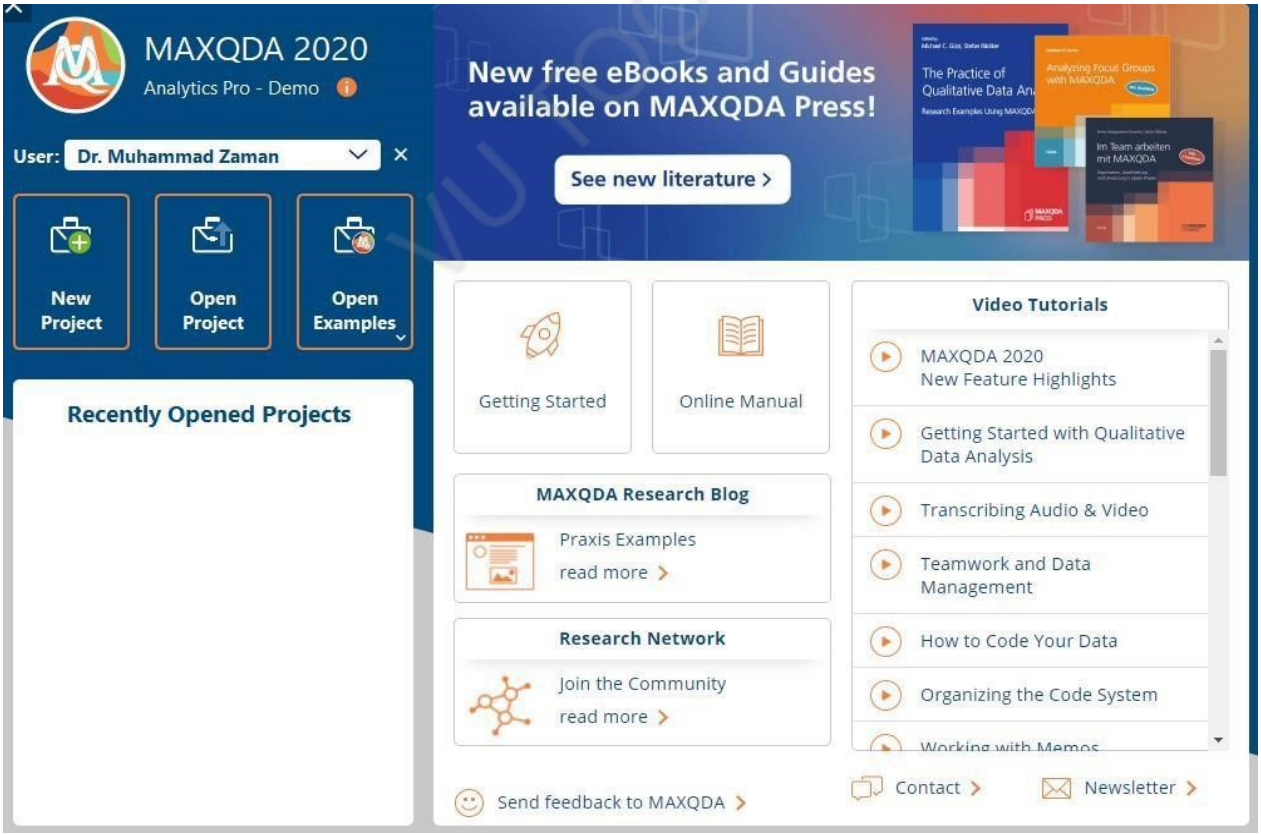
Topic 124:MAX QDA

It's another software, which is used in west. Basically, it is methodological works of Max Weber and Alfred Schutz. This software gives us case-oriented interpretation and analysis and it supports in empirical research. It helps to understand the social regularities. But transcription of Texts is pre- requisite. Then on that transcription's basis researcher can go for interpretation of texts and comparison of texts. Researcher can elaborate the categories and develop subcategories (codes).

It helps in segmentation of texts and unrelating codes to categories and analysis and relation between codes. This software is very much user friendly.

Topic 125: Introduction to MAX QDA

MAX QDA is user friendly and easy to learn. First of all as aresearcher, you need to write your name and save that. Researcher can save data in this software.



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MAXQDA window is further divided into four slides.

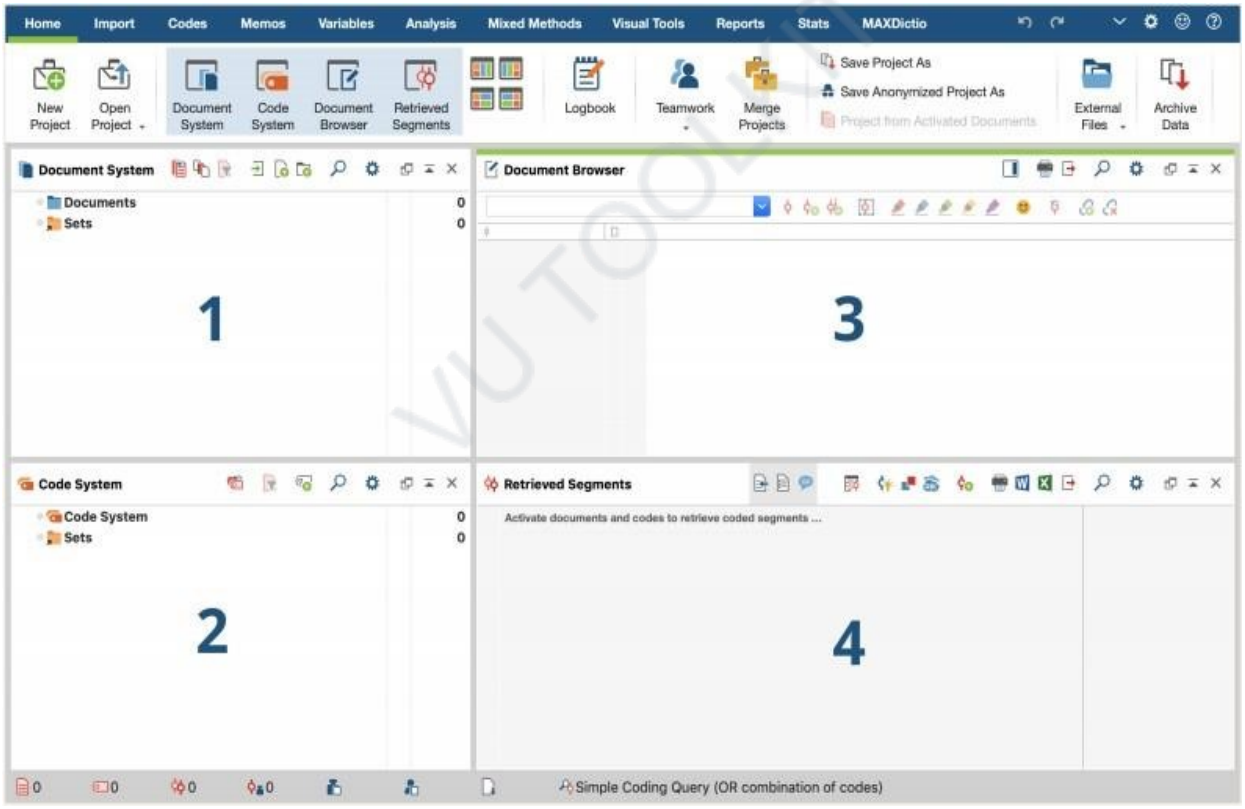
Document System: in first box of the given picture

Code System: In second box of the given picture.

Document Browse: In third box of the given picture

Retrieved Segments: in fourth box of the given picture

Note. Sometimes the „Retrieved Segments" is hidden when you are using first time MAXQDA



Topic 126 : Terminology of MAX QDA

Key terms

Project

Codes

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Key Term	Description	Example
Projects	This is system files or work units. They are comprised of all the imported data	Text, Pictures, Tables, PDFs, Memos Interviews
Documents	Units that a researcher want to analyze	Interviews Focus Group Discussions Video/Audio/ Articles
Codes	Assigning name to worth marking text	Segment in the text Part of audio/video Parts/sections in a Photos
Coding	Process of assigning label to data	Analysis Tagging Quotations
Key Term	**Description**	**Example**
Code system/Code tree	All codes and subcodes in hierarchical form	All codes in order form
Memos	The serve as record. A researcher note his/her ideas, assumptions, and question and it leads the researcher for making connection in the data.	Demographics Bibliographic Variables
Comments	Shorter than memos. A researcher highlights the coded part by adding comments like Contradictory, Importa	Contradictory, Important part, Similar, relevant, Irrelevant

What is Code?

In social research methods, particularly in qualitative research code is not just labelling the text.

Technically, in MAXQDA, the coding is a „character string" consists of up to 63 characters.

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In social research, codes can take up different functions and these can also process different meanings. There are theoretical code, Factual code, and thematic codes.

How to make code in MAXQDA

Under the Ribbon Home, click on Code system and start coding.

Coding is assigning the label to the data.

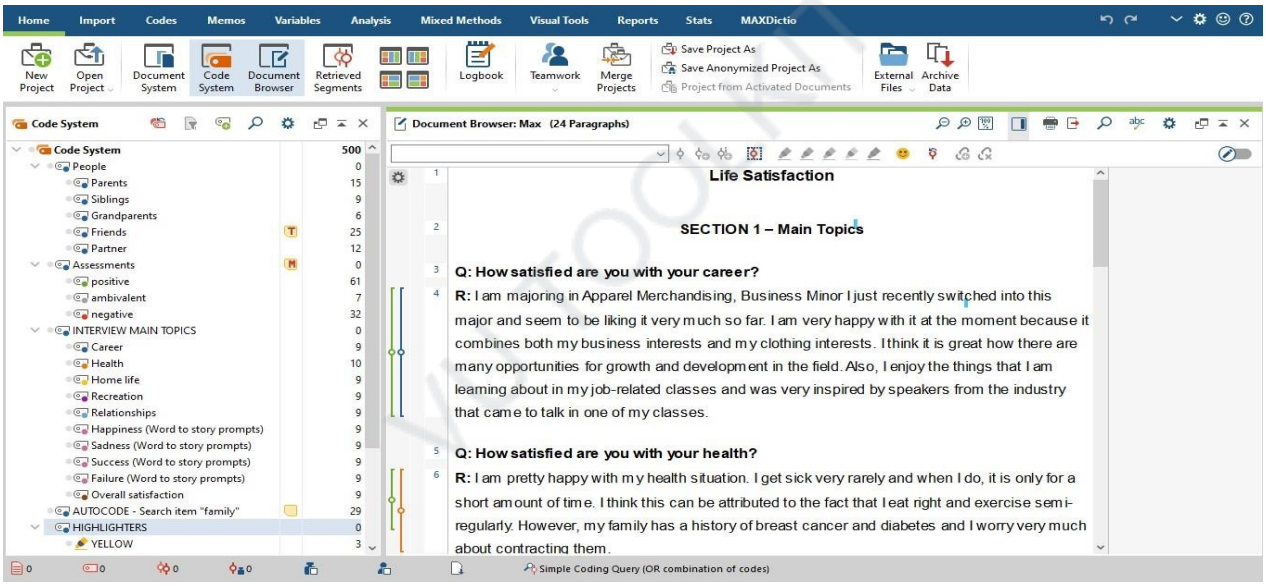
In the next topic the coding example can be seen after importing data into MAXQDA.

Topic 127: Coding in MAX QDA

Concepts

Key terms

Codes



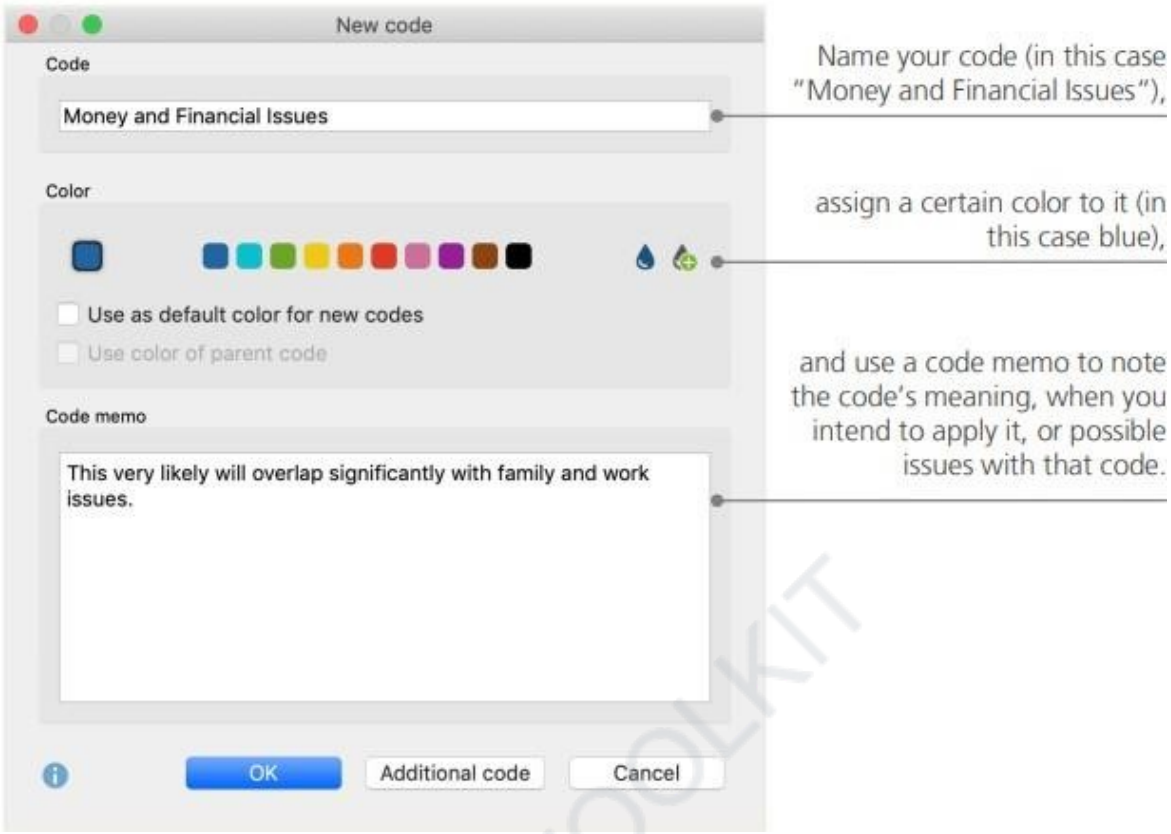
How to create new code in MAXQDA

Click under the ribbon Codes then click on New Codes and the box will Open.

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A dialog window to define your new code opens:



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Lesson 036

TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-LV

TOPIC 128-132

Topic 128: Analysis in MAX QDA

Through MAX QDA researcher can make codes and sub codes. Themes can also be generated through this software.

Go to the ribbon Analyze and click on the Lexical Search (used to search themes in the text and you can limit your search. Similarly, other functions like 'Complex Coding Query' Compare Cases & Groups' can be used to analyze the data.

Through Mixed Methods ribbon crosstabs can also be made to make comparison and draw relations among the concepts and variables.

Topic 129: Visuals in MAX QDA

MAX QDA gives us data in the form of different visuals, at the same time analyze the visuals also. It provides us images, further it also helps us in analyzing videos also.

Visualization is the most helping feature which allows the researcher to distinguish between the codes by highlighting different colors to the codes. This is only software through which a researcher can use Emojis to compare the codes.It also helps in making the data connections. The most effective function is the 'Code Matrix Browse'. The example can be seen in the picture below. Different variables are shown and in the column their demographic details have been displayed.

Topic 130:Report Generation in MAX QDA

MAX QDA gives us overall report of data, not report writing but just data report, and along with it provides us analysis. Further data selection become very easy by the use of MAX QDA that which data is important and which data is not important. It provides us codes and verbatim also.

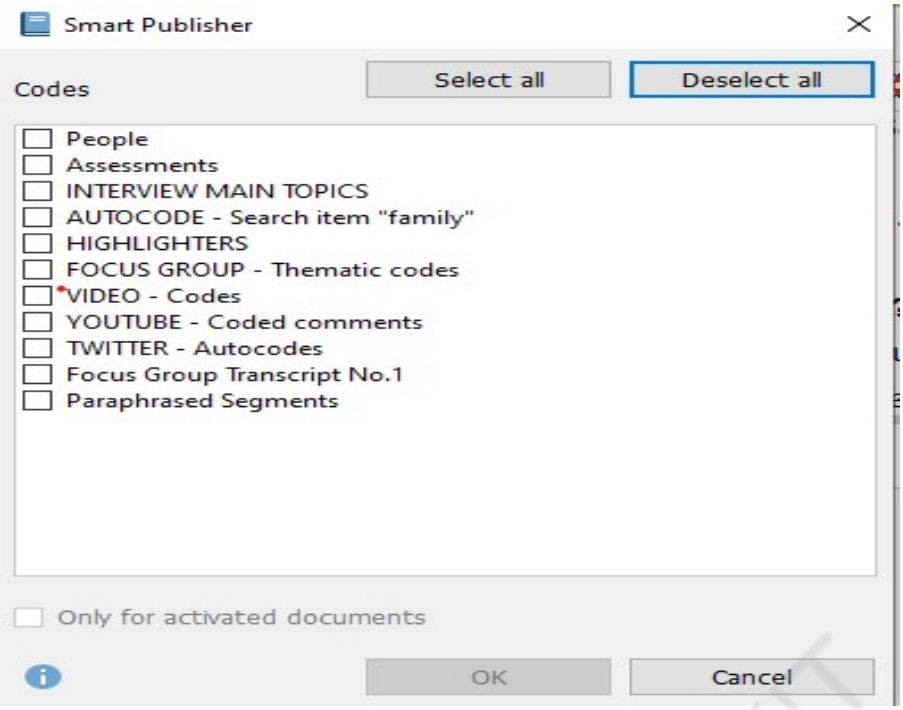
Under the ribbon report generation, by clicking on 'smart publisher' a report can be generated. This report, which includes table of content and title page, can be directly exported to Word Document in formatted shape. The report comprise of the following structure.

Every top-level code will have separate chapter

Subchapter for subcode

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By clicking the smart publisher, the front window will open and select all the codes which you want to include in the report. By selecting the top level codes, their sub codes will automatically be selected in the report.

Topic 131:Code Book

Code Book

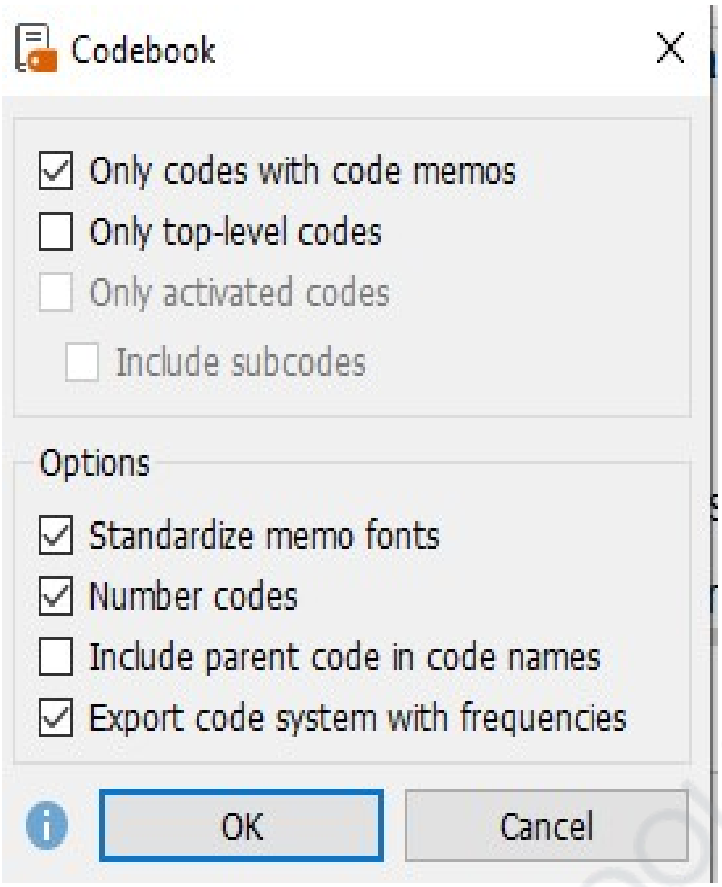
Transcription

Verbatim

The Codebook contains all or selected codes for the Code System and it explains the category definition of every single code. The Codebook function also allows the researcher to automatically generate codebook for a category manual. By clicking on codebook, the front dialogue will open. Specify the desired options which you want to include in the report. Only codes with code memos: Choose this option when you want to exclude codes with no memos in codebook. Only top level codes: When you want to include only top level codes. In the options section, you can fix the font size, number of codes, and code names etc.

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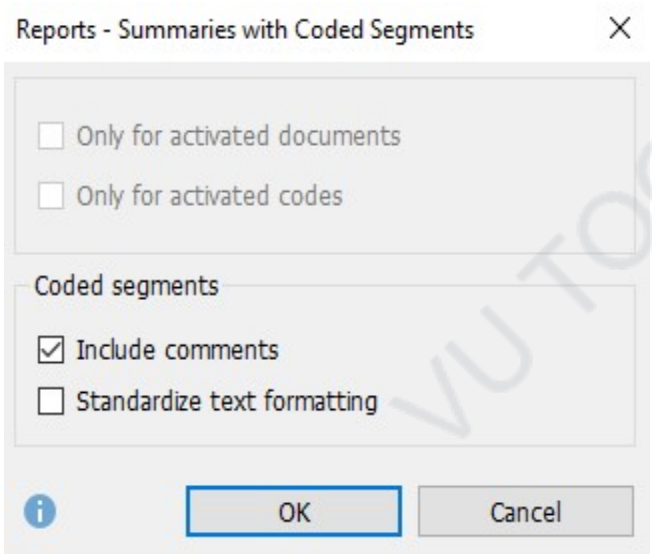
A researcher can always create combined summaries in the Word file along with codes and their corresponding subcodes. By clicking on summaries, the front dialogue. Box will open and specify the desired options. The example of the summary can be seen in the picture below created through
MAXQDA.

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Code	Coded segments	Summary
Day-to-Day Issues\Significantly Positive	Failure does not ring any bell for me. I don't think I have ever failed anything in my life. It is a very negative word and I do not like to associate it with my life. New York\Joanna: 27 - 27 (0) I feel success reminds me that I am graduating this weekend from college. I have succeded in finishing four years to recieve a BS in community health and I will now move on to presue my future. New York\Joanna: 29 - 29 (0) Happiness does not remind me of one event. It makes me think of my life. Even though there are bad times, overall I am very happy with the way I turned out as a human being. and I like were my life is headed. New York\Joanna: 31 - 31 (0) Overall, I am very happy as I stated earlier. I had a good life growing up and I am headed in the right direction New York\Joanna: 35 - 35 (0)	Doesn't think of failure, had a good life and is headed in the right direction; Success is connected with graduating; "Happiness does not remind me of one event. It makes me think of my life." New York\Joanna
	I dance my ass off every week and I play basketball whenever possible. I try and get out and do stuff whenever possible. I am relatively satisfied with my recreational/leisure activities. I am one of those people who feel guilty if I sit inside and watch TV on a beautiful day. I feel like I should be at the beach or at the park playing ball, or just outside doing something. But I feel I get a good amount of exercise without actually going to the gym or whatever. Every week I go to 2 clubs or so, dancing into the wee hours of the morning. I know breathing in all that smoke doesn't do too much for me but damn I sure do sweat a lot...gotta be doing something right. New York\Jon: 21 - 22 (0)	Likes to do sports and to go outside. Finds success and happiness in little things. "For now things are good." New York\Jon

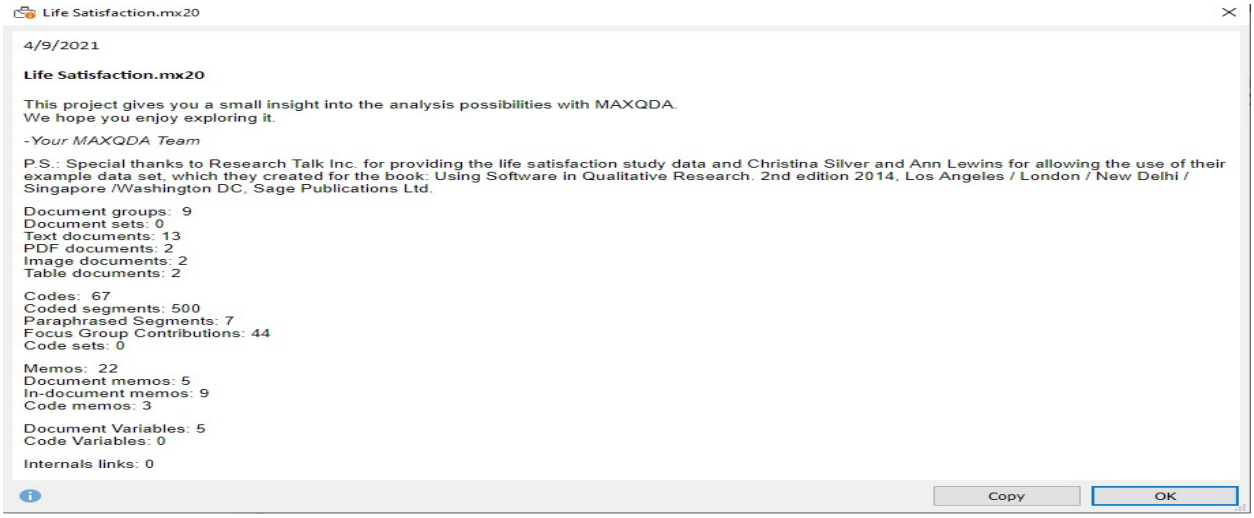
Report: "Summaries with Coded Segments"



This tab presents the complete information of the project. The summary will appear as shown in the picture below.

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Topic 132: MAX QDA Problems

MAX QDA facilitates us and makes the analysis easier but some problems are also there. Coding problem is there, researcher has to tell about the coding otherwise auto-coding is not feasible. Through auto-coding it generates thousands of codes. Conversational analysis is also difficult. Computer provides us data in easy form but researcher has to draw lgic and reasoning, software cannot do this. Hypothesis generation and testing, qualitative software cannot do this. MAX QDA assist but does not completely provide analysis.

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Lesson 037

INTERPRETATION OF QUALITATIVE DATA
TOPIC 133-135

Topic 133: Interpretation of Qualitative Data

Interpretation of Qualitative Data provides narrative of the study. To give subjective understanding to data. Observation, field experiences would be vague without proper interpretation. Understanding during transcription of recordings. In our Pakistani society, mostly people describe the ideal picture of their practices rather than the real picture. For example despite severe illness people say alhmdulillah we are fine but real picture is different. So its responsibility of researcher to narrate the whole picture carefully.

Existing literature, content, figures, culture, symbols and gestures all will not be helpful if

Two basic ways to analyze the data:

Semiotics: Referred to as 'science of signs.

Hermeneutics: Study of interpretation of text.

Topic 134: Interpretation of Qualitative Data: Semiotics

There are two basic principles in qualitative research. One of them is semiotics. Referred to as 'science of signs',Signs/emoji. It makes easier to express. Used for analysis of symbols. It uncovers the hidden meanings in texts. It is construction of logic from the text and symbols. Main Terms is Semiotics

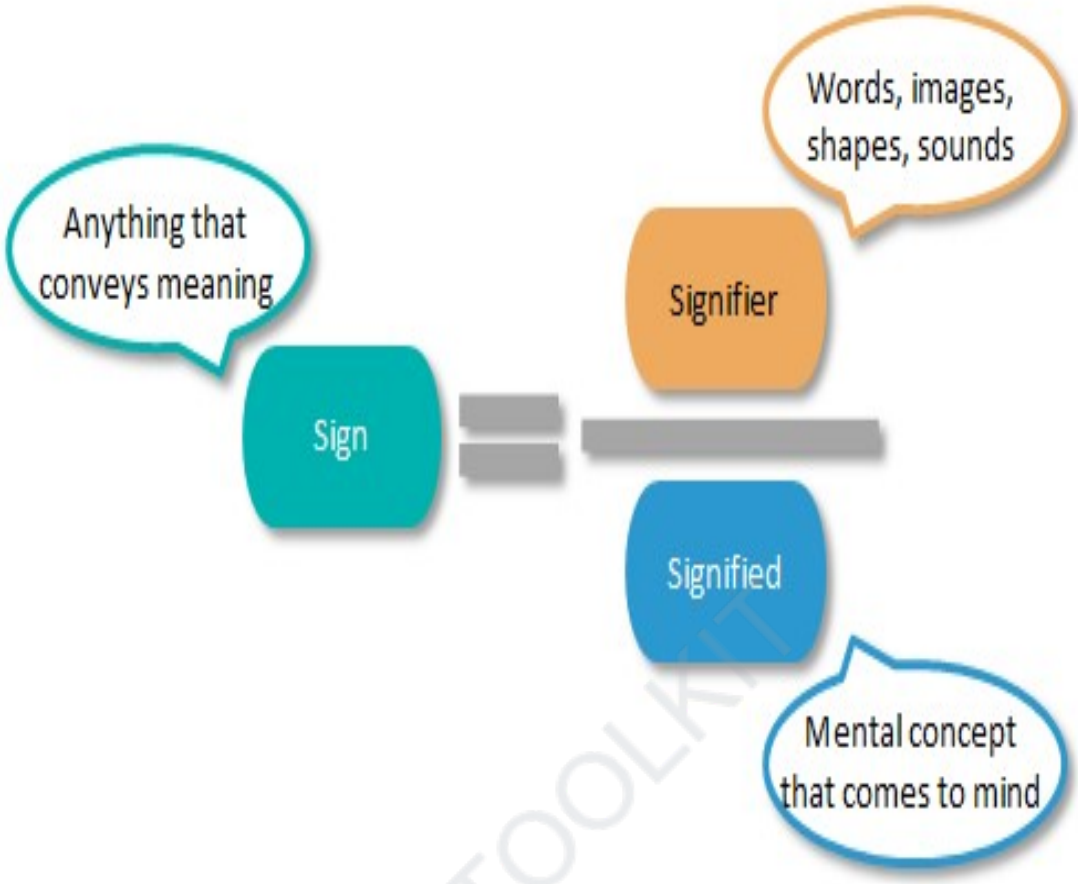
1. Sign

The Signifier: points out underlying meaning.

The Signified: meaning to which the signifier points.

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2. **Denotative meaning is:** manifest and most obvious meaning of signifier. It indicates its function.

3. Connotative meaning is a meaning associated with a certain social context. Addition to its denotative meaning Latent meaning.

Topic 135:Interpretation of Qualitative Data: Hermeneutics

Hermeneutics is study of interpretation of text. What is the meaning of a text? How to interpret any text? What standards should be incorporated during interpretation of any text are major questions of Hermeneutics. Perception of the meaning of events. Specific rules to interpret and understand the text. It is completely opposite of objectivity because it works: for the formation of new knowledge. It rely on personal experiences: subjectivity and took from Weber notion of Verstehen. It deals to interpret text, art, culture, social phenomena and thought process. It focuses on social and historical context in which text were produced. It helps to analysis both: human action and text.

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Lesson 038

CHALLENGES IN QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

TOPIC 136-141

Topic 136: Challenges in Qualitative Data Analysis

There are so many challenges in qualitative data analysis. First of all limited sample is a big challenge generalization is not possible. Sampling biases, observation biases are always there. Researcher may leave the important observations. Researcher's biases affect very much, it is also called Hawthorne Effect. Respondents change their behaviour and actions in response to being observe. Artificial responses: Preset goals of researcher also affect the researcher. Qualitative data collection is time consuming. Sensitivity in data and risks in field are also big challenges. Unable to take representative sample because of so many reasons. Because of subjectivity of data, personal values involved. Misleading results because of respondents 'manipulated information. Respondents try to tell the ideal situations rather than the actual situations. In qualitative research, researcher cannot get complete understanding in one session.

Topic 137: Measurement in Qualitative Social Research

It helps to observe what is otherwise invisible. To check the scientific worth of tool and data. It intends to serve the role of research in scientific work. Expression of new concepts as per nature of data. Measurement is a lens to see concepts. It can be contextual, it express the level of thinking of people in scientific narrative. Measurement extends our senses. Measurement clarifies social reality. There is variety of techniques to measure. It helps reexamine and reflects the data and concepts There are two levels of Measurement: Reliability and Validity.

Topic 138: Reliability

Reliability means dependability and consistency. Same thing is repeated or recurs, under identical situations or in similar conditions. Further reliability has three types:

Stability reliability

Representative reliability

Equivalence reliability

1.Stability reliability: Results across time: it means consistent results at different points to assume. It addresses the question: Does the measure deliver the same answer when applied in different time periods? Example of weight scale.

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2. **Representative Reliability:** Across groups: Sub-population analysis. Consistent results of various groups. It addresses the question: Does the indicator deliver the same answer when applied to different groups? Example: Age group, races

3. **Equivalence Reliability:** Consistent results using different specific indicators. Researcher use it when he/she apply multiple indicators. Researcher can verify through split-half method: Division into two groups: (i)To check both and give the same results (ii) Example: interview guide

Topic 139: How to Improve Reliability?

Researcher should clearly conceptualize all constructs and use a precise level of measurement. Further he/she should use multiple indicators. Further, need to use pilot tests.

1. **Clearly conceptualize all constructs:** It increases when each measure indicates one concept. Develop unambiguous clear definitions. It constructs specified to eliminate noise. For example, distracting or interfering information

2. **Use a Precise Level of Measurements:** Indicators are higher and more precise. Specific information is measured. Try to measure the most precise level possible

3. **Use Multiple indicators:** Use multiples indicators. Multiple indicators build triangulation. It can measure wider aspects with its own indicator

4. **Use Pilot Tests:** Develop one or more draft or preliminary version. Take a try before applying final version. To test hypothesis or concepts, will take more time and effort. Extends to replicating the measures from researchers.

Topic 140: Validity:

Validity is related to the validity of findings of research. Overused term, term which is outdated, for example slavery in Pakistan is outdated term. Indicator is valid or invalid for other purposes. Its difficult to achieve than reliability and no absolute confidence. Validity means "Truthfulness" of results and findings.

Internal Validity: To strengthen the logical rigor of a causal explanation. Logical relationship between the concepts and themes. Don't make error internal to the design of research. That produces false conclusions.

Threats to Internal Validity:

Major threats are selection biasness of researcher, community or area. History of respondent or area also effect. Factor of maturation can also not be ignored. Testing patterns also effect. Instrumentation, events and sequence are also major issues. Moreover, diffusion of treatment or

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contamination, compensatory behavior, experimenter expectancy, demand characteristics and placebo effect are also major threats.

2. External validity

Use primarily in experimental research, mainly it is related to quantitative analysis but somehow it is also related to qualitative research. Generalize the results that found in specific setting with group which is beyond to that setting/ situation.

Threats to External Validity

Population generalization, naturalistic generalizations are major threats. Imposition of theoretical generalization is also a threat as researcher try to impose already studied theory. Mundane realism, experimental realism, and Hawthorne effect are also major threats to external validity.

Topic 141: Types of Validity

1. Face validity: Make sense in the judgment of others

2. Content validity: It captures the entire meaning

3. Criterion validity: It relies on some independent outside verification

4. Concurrent Validity: Agrees with preexisting measure

5. Predictive validity: Agrees with future behavior

6. Construct validity: It is use for multiple indicators and has two sub types:

1. Convergent validity: Based on an idea that indicators of one construct will act alike converge

2. Discriminant Validity: Different indicators constructs diverge

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Lesson 039

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD MEASUREMENT

TOPIC142-143

Topic 142: Principles of Good Measurement

In quantitative and qualitative both, measurement scale is very important. In qualitative research, researcher use construct and concept. Three principles of good measurement are given below:

Mutually exclusive attributes: It will go into one and only one variable category in quantitative research. In qualitative construct/ concept and themes. There is no overlap.

Exhaustive attributes: Provide a response for all categories. Need to value the exclusive attributes. Each and every aspect has to be considered.

Undimenionality: It means that fits together or measure single construct/ concept. Understand the relation among concepts/ themes. Main focus is on single dimension. So that measurement can be reliable.

Topic 143: Ethics in Qualitative Research

Without ethics research is not possible. Though, researcher investigates and analyze like a spy but permission of the interview partners or respondent is very important. If respondent does not allow then researcher has to leave. At a global level, there are research ethics committees in west, researcher justifies their ethics then committee allows going to field. Another ethic is to maintain anonymity of respondent. It's unethical to show data of respondent to any other. Another basic ethic of research is to maintain confidentiality. Without having confidence on researcher, respondent will not give any sort of data. Data security is also equally important. Even if our respondent is a sinner or criminal, protection of the interview partners is major responsibility of researcher.

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Lesson 040

REPORT WRITING-l

TOPIC 144-147

Topic 144: Report Writing

In qualitative research, report writing is very important. To document the concept has been an integral part of report writing. First of all, researcher need to have conceptual clarity. More important is documentation. To write a manuscript/ thesis/ dissertation/ article/ report is an art. Research report writing is very important. Research report writing is explaining the systematic order. There are order of ideas. Logical order and report are integral part. It could be memo writing. Analytical documentation of the research study is very valuable technique. Without report writing skill, no one can be a good research. If a person has very good data and very good research, and he/she does'nt know that how to write it properly and scientifically then all the research will go in vain. Research output is also valuable, only if that is written properly.

Topic 145: Steps of Report Writing

Writing a report is a systematic procedure. Logical order and wording can be change but some important steps in this procedure, which goes through following steps:

Introduction: Researcher introduces his/her case in strong and interesting manner.

Literature Review: Researcher should know about the existing work

Theoretical Framework: it depicts the clarity of thought of researcher.

Conceptualization and Operationalization: in this concept and construct are very important

Research Methodology: on this step researcher tells about the tools and techniques, universe, unit of analysis and sample size.

Results/ Findings: There should be analysis in results. Just to reveal the findings are not enough.

Discussion, Conclusion and Suggestions: on the basis of research, researcher draw a conclusion and suggest the way out.

References: APA style or Chicago model is followed in Pakistan.

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Topic 146: Steps of Report Writing: Introduction

In qualitative report writing introduction should be very precise and powerful. Flag raising sentences/ opening sentence or first sentence is also very important just like title. This sentence should have two parts, first of study introduction and second part should have puzzle. In first part, need to tell what is new, empirically valid and significant and unique. In second part of sentence, puzzle should be very strong.

Introduce the key concepts with facts and figures then need to tell objectives of the study. Statement of the problem, research question and significance of the study also should be described in introduction. Why this study is very important. Need to tell the justification of the study.

Topic 147: Steps of Report Writing: Literature Review

In qualitative research report writing, literature review is very important. It gives the empirical lenses and evidences about concepts. It gives insight through existing body of knowledge. Researcher can figure out the gap in existing literature and highlight the areas where is needed to be worked and then need to making assumptions. After all that processes/ methods to conduct of literature review

While writing literature review few tips and processes need to keep in mind. There should be a sequence in writing literature. Need to build case logically. All the data needs clarity. For example: what is the topic of research? what is their claim? what are the objectives? what methodology they had used? what lens they applied and what type of tool they structured.

Types of Literature Review

Contextual review, thematic review, matrix review are some of the mostly used types. Order of writing should also be logical. Historical review also there, in which researcher see the data in historical order for example, situation of exchange marriages from 1920s up till now.

Regional: Exchange marriages in Pakistan, South Asia, Asia or in west etc. Logical arrangement should be there. Contextual knowledge should also be mentioned. Then Integrated review is also necessary. Otherwise your document will be boring and nobody will pay attention to that.

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Lesson 041

REPORT WRITING-II TOPIC 148-152

Topic 148: Steps of Report Writing: Theoretical Framework

In both, qualitative and quantitative, theoretical framework is important. Its major purpose in qualitative research is to generate a new theory or add in the existing theory. A lens to see world (concept) or social phenomenon. In start need to quote least relevant theory, then gradually relevance wise, in last the most relevant theory should be mentioned. To see the concept in abstraction. Identify the particular theory then apply it in particular context and concept. Thread weaving of between theory and research. Then make propositions out of it. Setting a stance and direct the qualitative research phenomena.

Topic 149: Conceptualization and Operationalization

Conceptualization

Process of developing clear, rigorous, systematic conceptual definition. Definitions and explanations of the key concept. Make the indicators out of discussing concepts. Develop the linkage between different authors' concept and make interpretations

Operationalization

Process of moving from construct definition to specific activities then researcher measure and observe through it empirically. Researcher apply field work experience to explain the concept. It shares working ideas while making observation and collecting.

Topic 150: Steps of Report Writing: Research Methodology

There should be story telling systematic and scientific mode. A scientific research methodology go through following stages:

First of all research design should be decided then universe of the study should be decided. Universe is targeted area. Then mention target population, unit of analysis, sampling frame, sample size, tool for data collection, technique for data collection. Decide tool for data analysis and technique for data analysis. Researcher should write down all the opportunities and limitations which he/she face during research process especially in field. He/she also need to mention about the field work experiences. Ethical concerns should also be taken into consideration. Privacy of any respondent should not be damaged.

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Topic 151: Steps of Report Writing: Findings/ Results

Results are one of the important parts of report writing. Mostly people write in form of description and narrative form but it's very boring. For good report writing, significant results and unique results should be written and that should be empirically valid. Explain the findings through different techniques. Transcribe the data. Then make coding of the data, make themes from codes. Write clicking points from data. Explain data with the help of literature, interpretation of data and making sense out of it/ logic.

Topic 152:Steps of Report Writing: Discussion

In qualitative report writing, discussion is very important. No need to discuss all the data, only unique findings should be given. Discussion is reflection of data and technical part of project. Develop the linkage between different section of projects. Explain the unique findings with reference to literature review. Find out Similarities and differences between. Relate the literature and finding with the theory and results. Need to generate the debate in this section. In discussion, there should be answer of research question and explanation of objectives: Through data whether the researcher could meet the objectives or not. Give the overall reflection of the whole project and answer the research questions. To give the idea for further study is also should be part of report writing. Policy recommendations as per format of research and requirement of the project is also required.

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Lesson 042

INTRODUCTION: COMMUNITY STUDY

TOPIC 153-159

Topic 153: Introduction: Community Study

For further more explanation and your understanding of qualitative study, here are two studies are shared in this lesson.

Exchange Marriages

Watta satta- give and take of a sister/ daughter between related families. Mostly within caste or community or we can say endogamy kind of marriage. Marriages are arranged after a birth of a child or even before. it creates double bound and a chain of relationship among siblings. Some researcher says that for women, it is social welfare, social security and symbolic culture.

Topic 154: Community Study: Literature Review

Structuralist perspective: Social structure also have some rules and regulations. Marriage system also have some rules in all the families. Some families are endogamous, some endogamous, some goes for wtta satta etc. Some families get married for formation of social and political alliances, social cohesion.

Some says marriages within families promote women's welfare. Creation of kinship network. Individual as mere appendix of collective roles. Culture legitimizes the social structure in Pakistan. Social change is overlooked.

Sociology and social psychology-individualistic perspective. In western countries, people get married due to individual motivations. More or less rational choice. Cultural embeddedness and social structure are overlooked. Neglects the tensions/ conflicts between the couple and their families. This study focuses on the phenomenon of exchange in structure, culture and agency interplay, functions and dysfunctions, conditions for maintenance of the system, conflict between collective and individual perspectives, conditions for social exchange. Furthermore, it explores adequate social exchange.

Topic 155: Community Study: Research Question(s)

Generally, in qualitative study there is one research questions. But that has further sub parts. In this study, how the system of exchange marriage work within Pakistani context? This was a broader research question.

Further in this study, there are sub parts. Role of individual agents in the system and their perspectives. Women have main role in this. Agents' roles in the maintenance and the reproduction of the system. Agents' chances of intervening into the system that what is the role of

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individual. Mostly exchange marriages were arranged by grandparents. Further in this study researcher evaluate the relation between culture, structure and agency. Changing relations between culture, structure and agency. Structure is strong or culture or individual agency? So, in this way researcher worked on so many sub parts of broader research questions.

Topic 156: Community Study: Research Design

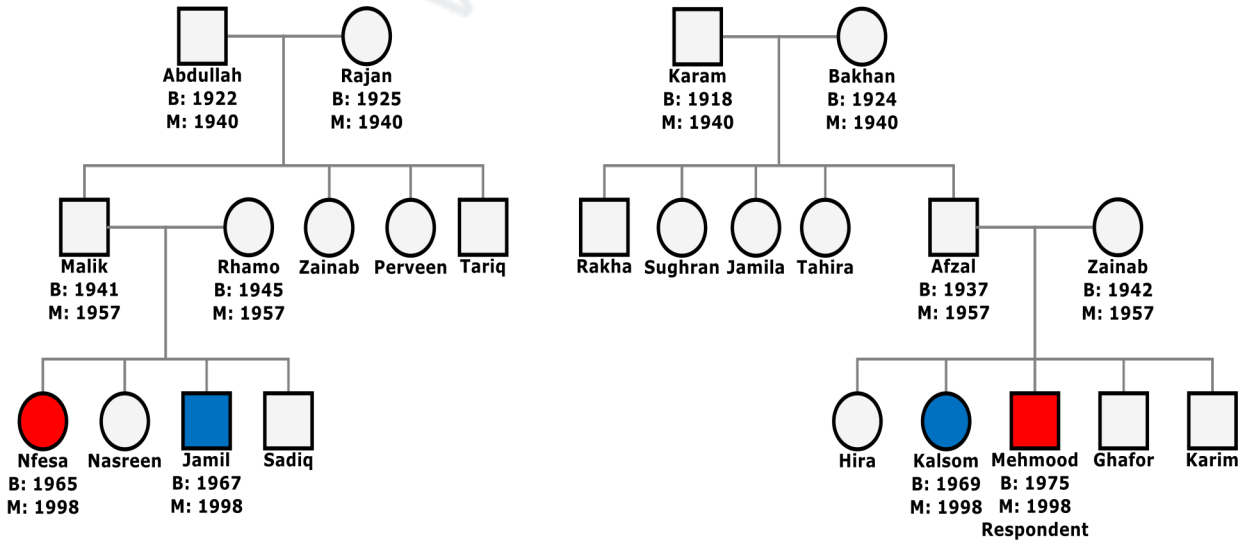
Initially it was planned that researcher will go to field through gate keepers, then he/she will collect data through focus group discussion, individual case studies, life studies, genrations (Grandparents, parents, children), focus group giscussions, key informants/ expert interviews and Grounded Theory Method (GTM). For exchange marriage research researcher collected data from three generations for this. Because parents ang grand parents were more powerful than individual couples. Then open, axial and selective coding, interpretation visuals (of marriage related events). Description of the processes and sequences of a marriage exchange. Focus Group Discussions were conducted for verification of concepts and categories. Expert opinion on exchange marriages, movies of wedding ceremonies and participant observation to develop themes and categories

Data Analysis: for data analysis, genograms, transcriptions of in depth interviews. Then open, axial and selective coding were being done.

After compiling results and intensive disscussions, evaluations a final conclusion was withdrawn and discussed with targeted community.

Topic 157: Community Study: Results

For manual analysis, Genograms were constructed and given below:



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A double bond between families: Stable connections and reciprocity. Difficult to renounce the bond. Loyalty with one's sibling. According to world bank study it's a very good control system or control mechanism. No body dare to deviate the norms and if somebody does, the whole family stand up to snub that deviation.

Conflicts arises due to increasing levels of education, social mobility, urbanization, negative cycle of exchange, vicious cycle of counter-reactions and social pressure. After getting education youngsters get married on some better place. In this way conflict arise.

Structure and agency: Options of individuals

When an individual deviates and after deviation, he/she came back. Family accept him/her because of having blood relations. When deviant negotiate, family accept that member under our family structure. Furthermore, some individuals adopt delay tactics for not getting married according to parents. Some individuals resist that. Some openly deviates. Some actor opts out the system. Some influence on decision- coalition or in some cases the actor maintain and reproduce the system. Chain of relationships, this chain of relationship. Sometimes due to watta satta, vulnerability of an actor increases. There is a system of moral economy as Aslam, a man says: "It is only my brother who has made the commitment to exchange his daughters with me and no one else because my children were disabled. (…) My brother gave me 1200 kg wheat to support my family during this year in addition to a handsome amount because he was my blood (khoon)".

Exchange marriages or watta satta is self-regulatory system of domestic conflict management. Traditional authority, rewards and sanctions, reduction of violence, revenge and negative exchange, changing realities are the reasons of domestic conflict management system.

A young boy said: "If I break the relationship, the whole chain of relationships would be broken, and this would create chaos". In addition to that, others would ridicule the deviating person, which makes the issue a 'matter of honor."

Generational change and social anomie

Anomic gap between aspirations and possibilities, conflict can arise between individuals and collective interests. Victimization, alienation and individualization are the results.

Conditions for Change

If somebody is educated and goes to new place and get married to available spouse then change occurs. Consequently, social mobility and new aspirations occur. Media influence also change the conditions. After regional mobility lacking possibilities to follow the old practice, most of the people adopt new practices.

Adequate Social Change

Exchange marriage is a double bond between families: adequate social change is result.

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Positive and negative cycles of social exchange and reproduction of the system are also there in adequate social change.

Topic 158: Community Study: Discussion

In qualitative research discussion is very important, where significant findings, theoretical perspectives are important. Beyond structuralism and individual choice, emerging criterion of mate selection. Exchange between persons rather between families.

Methodological individualism vs. collectivism. Symbolic culture, societal norms Culture, social structure and agency. Tensions at the level of cultural system- freedom of choice, concept of love- marriage collide with old norms and their defending agents. Individual justice and autonomy contradict with traditional authority. Tensions at the level of culture system, social structure, and agency erode the traditions.

Topic 159: Community Study: Conclusion

Without proper conclusion, no qualitative study can serve the purpose. How the exchange marriage system is working in Pakistan. In the given example of community study, new concept of adequate exchange is introduced. Adequate match between individuals like homogamy vs. endogamy. In this exchange marriage system role of family is very strong. If someone is nonconformist and does not follow the family rules and will pay high cost.

Further individualization of marriage decisions depends upon the issues of social solidarity and increase the welfare of the people.

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Lesson 043

CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH-I

TOPIC 160-163

Topic 160:Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research

In qualitative research, cross cultural comparison has so many challenges but in some parts of west, they are working on it. International collaborative research, Professor Wilhelm Heitmeyer and team, Dr Steffen Zdun, Dr. Sebastian Kurtenbach, Dr. Simon Howell, Mr. Abdul Rauf and Muhammad Zaman were part of this study.

Institute of Conflict and Violence (IKG) Bielefeld University, Germany Department

of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan

Cape Town University, South Africa were also part of this study.

This study was Funded by DFG, Germany.

Purpose and research questions

Youth violence is one of the leading causes of mortality among male adolescents (WHO 2016)

Mortality rates are however not uniform between countries (WHO 2015:8)

While numerous explanations are possible, little is known of whether the perceptions/coping patterns used by young men in violent neighborhoods are culturally unique or if similar patterns are observable

Drawing on the code of the street (Anderson 1999) we sought to investigate these differences and similarities in three countries – Germany, Pakistan, and South Africa;

Further, the study provides a litmus test of the validity of Andersons' work beyond the US.

Do the primary codes in the code of the street operate equally in different contexts other than the US?

What are the primary violence-related norms, attitudes, beliefs and behaviours exhibited by young men in high-risk urban neighbourhoods?

How and to what extent do these norms contribute to the everyday practice of violence – what types of violence are prescribed by these norms?

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How pervasive are these norms beyond the cohorts, and do they share norms aimed at mitigating or mediating violence?

Topic 161:Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research: Theory

In cross cultural comparison, how the theory looks like? Basically, research work starts from theory. Is the context of given research work example, researcher evaluate that is Anderson's theory "code of the street" is limited to America or researcher can apply this on cross cultural comparison?

Youth violent behavior in USA can also be seen in other countries especially in Pakistan, Germany and south Africa. Cross cultural comparison and theoretical similarities and differences while taking code of street theory as a baseline. Codes of the street theory are respect, honor, masculinity. Youngsters show violent behavior to get respect and honor. For this, they show masculinity.

Anderson work is on African American population. His work is based on long-term ethnographical research in Germantown, a deprived African-American neighborhood in Philadelphia/Pennsylvania (USA) in the 1970s to the 1990s.

The core principle: individuals need to react to and in accordance with the perceived normative structure of a neighborhood. This comparison is observable between decent and street families/individuals/norms.

Topic 162: Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research: Literature

In qualitative research, for cross cultural comparison, software is also used. Nearly half of the studies in social sciences citation index (SSCI) use an ethnographic methodology, researcher analyze those studies.

Remaining studies use a wide range of data (e.g. police recordings or census information) and settings (e.g. prisons). From all these mentioned studies, 17 US studies use FACHS data:

Panel in Georgia and Iowa (N=436; 5 waves);

Only African-Americans were interviewed.

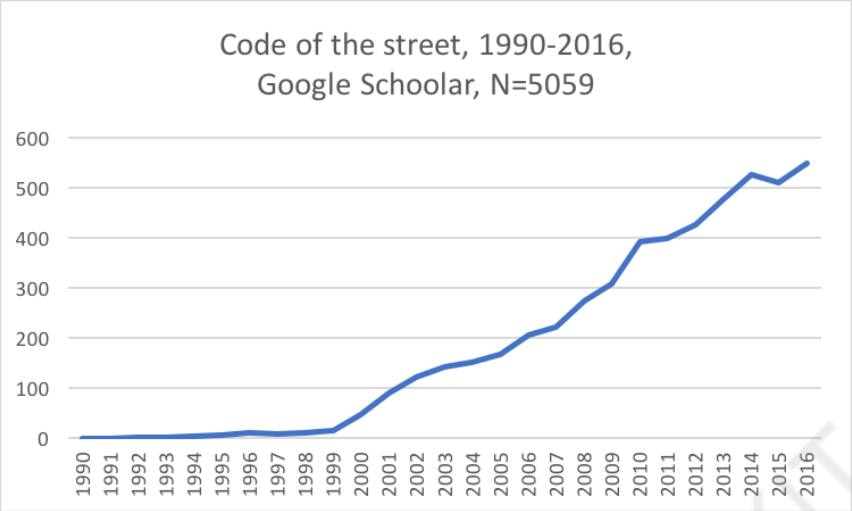
Often the code is used as an approach to explain deviant behavior, with others confirming the code thus far. Studies in the Ukraine, UK and Ukraine use the methodology as well, but more to interpret the data.

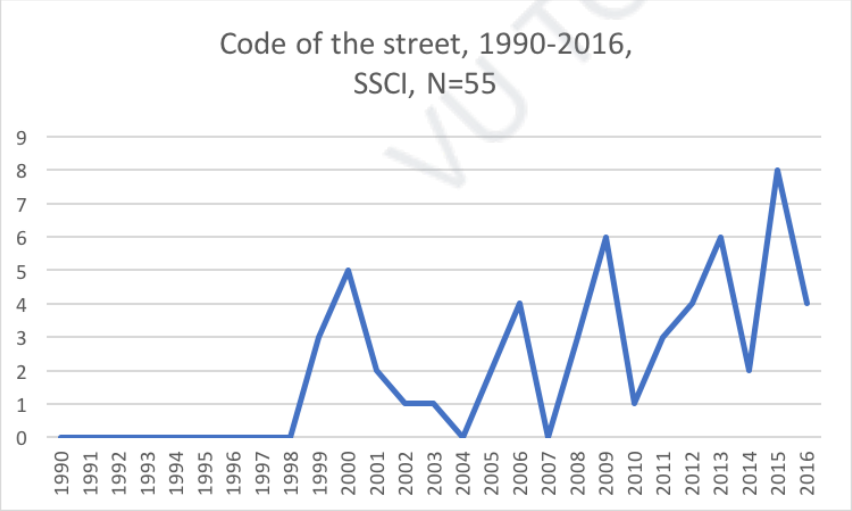
With the help of MAXQDA, researcher systematically analyzed the studies on code of the street. It was found that on google scholar, from 1990 to 2016 total 5059 studies on code of street was published. Further, in impact factor journals "social sciences citation index (SSCI) in the same time period 55 papers were published. It shows the importance of this issue "code of street"

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State of the art

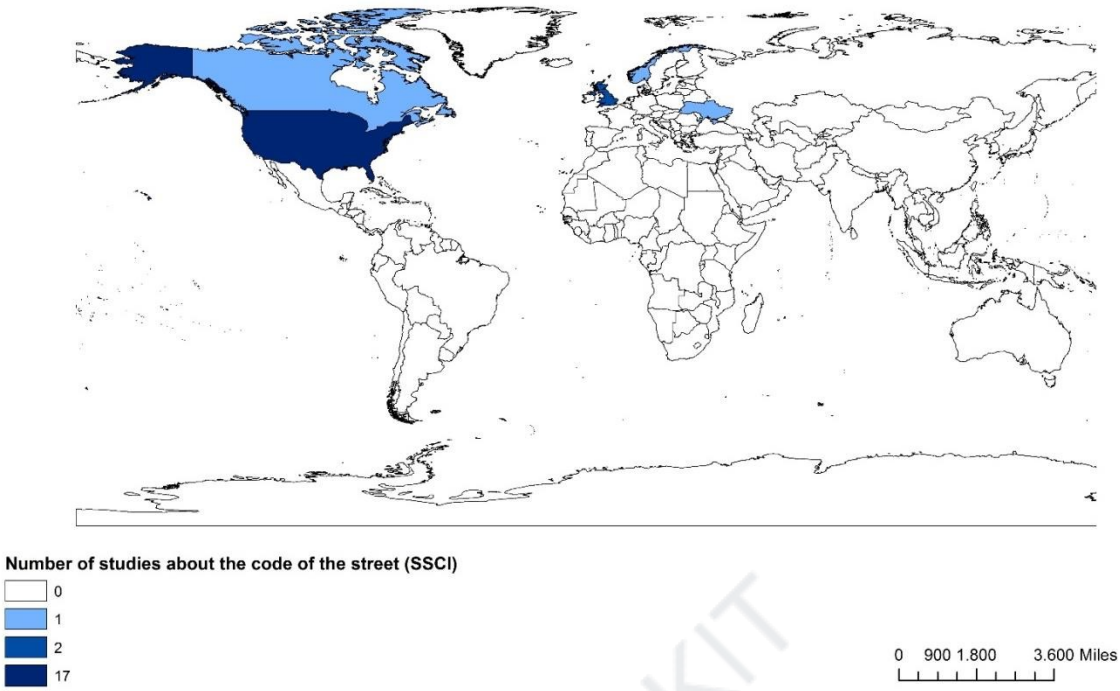




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In above mentioned map area wise studies on same topic are highlighted.

Research gap

We cannot be sure if the code, as a specific intercorrelated set of violence-related norms, is operation in the way Anderson claims in neighborhoods which are not located in the US (regional bias?) and not dominated by African-Americans (cultural bias?) and without an operating drug market (selection bias?).

Topic 163:Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research: Study Design

In mentioned research example, we compare different kind of contexts:

Germany as an industrial western welfare state with an increasing diversity; South Africa as an example of a highly violent and historically polarized country. There are so many racial issues. High level of violence is there. Pakistan as emblematic of an emerging democracy faced by terrorism, authoritarian forms of control built on a colonial legacy and weak economic growth.

We chose in every country risky neighborhoods:

Germany: Berlin-Neukölln & Wedding, Dortmund-Nordstadt & Scharnhorst, Duisburg-Marxloh;

South Africa: Cape Town - Hannover Park, Durban – Umgeni;

Pakistan: Rawalpindi - Dhik Makial, Islamabad-France Colony & Bari Imam.

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We conducted 30-45 interviews with male juveniles between 16 and 21 from the neighborhoods in each country. We used interview guides and checklist.

To guarantee the comparability of the interviews between sites, we used uniform interviews guidelines. The questions were developed from the state of the art relating to violence-related norms generally and the Code of the Street in particular. The basic codes were developed out of the interview questions. We

Open coding used: we start with a bundle of question and integrate important aspects out of the material, if necessary, new codes were also used.

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Lesson 044

Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research-ll

TOPIC 164-166

Topic 164: Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research: Results

While compiling results on cross-cultural comparison researcher choose the Anderson theory of codes of street. Codes were toughness, respect, muscularity, honor. Researcher compare to check and evaluate the validity of the theory. An example is given below:

Results: Respect

South Africa: Respect is seen as the most important social issue related to violence. To "have a name" is an important marker of status but also depends on the socio-cultural structure of a community (traditional/disorganized). Violence is not the way to gain respect, more treating a person right or be a good friend, which also mean to fight if necessary. Lingering racial concerns structure the processes to campaign respect.

Pakistan: Respect is seen as the most important social issue related to violence. To "having a name" is an important status to gain. Violence is not the way to gain respect, more treating a person right or be a good friend, which also mean to fight if necessary. Ethnicity can become important.

Germany: Respect is seen as the most important social issue related to violence. To "having a name" is an important status to gain. Violence is not the way to gain respect, more treating a person right or be a good friend, which also mean to fight if necessary. Ethnicity is not important.

Comparison: Street credibility is close to the ability to fight in all contexts, but the need off aggressive behavior and ethnicity/race differs between the contexts.

Results: Neighborhood perception

South Africa: The place of residency is a part of individuals' identity. The neighborhoods are perceived as criminal and threatened places with a poor reputation an and ongoing open and organized drug market. Social Control differs between the neighborhoods. Social Media discrimination has been reported.

Pakistan: The place of residency is a part of individuals' identity. The neighborhoods are perceived as criminal and threatened as well as diverse places with a poor reputation an and ongoing open, but unorganized drug market. Social Control differs between the neighborhoods. Social Media discrimination has been reported. The public space is a staging area in particular **Germany:** The place of residency is a part of individuals' identity. The neighborhoods are perceived as criminal and threatened as well as diverse places with a poor reputation an and

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ongoing, but hidden and organized drug market. Social Control differs between the neighborhoods. Social Media discrimination has been reported.

Comparison: The kind of the drug market seems to have an impact on the opportunities of male juveniles. Furthermore, the norms are shaped by pressures in the social space.

Results: Self-idealization – At the moment

South Africa: The ability to fight is essential for the current self-idealization of the young male. Furthermore, the relationship to women is an important symbol for self- idealization, but structured by patriarchal concerns with ownership.

Pakistan: The abilities to fight, to bear injuries and to be physically strong are essential for the current self-idealization of the male youth. Furthermore, the relationship to women is an important symbol of success, but controlled by the local community.

Germany: The ability to fight is essential for the current self-idealization of the male youth, but not aggressive behavior. However, sexual relationships to women were not clearly mentioned as a sign of self-idealization.

Comparison: Over all contexts, the ability to stand on the ground is perceived as an important issue for self-idealization. The role of sexual success differs by the contexts and is impacted by possibilities for it.

Results: Self-idealization – In the future

South Africa: Middle-class way of life is preferred, which means a house in the suburbs, a family and to finish school (or to become a sporting star).

Pakistan: Middle-class way of life is preferred, which means a house in the suburbs, a family and to finish school.

Germany: Middle-class way of life is preferred, which means a house in the suburbs, a family and to finish school.

Comparison: Middle-class values are internalized, also by highly violent male juveniles in risky neighborhoods. However, the discrepancy between the wish and the available resources can cause anger, which leads to violence.

Results: Symbols

South Africa: No symbols were mentioned which are connected to respect or violence in the sample. In the immediate areas, however, gang symbols are prolific.

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Pakistan: No symbols were mentored which are connected to respect or violence.

Germany: No symbols were mentored which are connected to respect or violence.

Comparison: Symbols are not used to gain respect in themselves, but can operate as markers of it. They function as a flag is indicative of a state – it is the state that is prior to the flag.

Results: Perception of violence

South Africa: Violence is a part of daily life, but perceived as those only in serious forms, like the gunshots. Violence is used for prompt responses, like offending others and the use of weapons is normal and preferred in violent situations. Furthermore, violence is a kind of cultural capital. In violent situations, the opponent is not respected.

Pakistan: Violence is perceived only as physical abuse. It is a part of the daily life and a strategy to cope with challenging situation and in this sense also a cultural capital. The use of weapons is preferred. Often, the social justification of violence is honor related.

Germany: It is part of the daily life and perceived in the neighborhoods. Violence is not seen as a cultural capital to guarantee that things will be done. Weapons are used as a reaction of the perceived threat in the neighborhood. In violent situations, the opponent is respected.

Comparison: Here, clear differences between the contexts are observable. However, in all cases violence is perceived as a strategy to cope with the risky environment, but not a causal explanation to get respect, more as reaction towards the social environment.

Results: Enemy

South Africa: Someone who is a traitor, jealous or gossiper may be seen as an enemy. Police is also perceived as the enemy. Furthermore, an enemy is not respected and allowed to harm.

Pakistan: Someone who is a traitor, jealous or gossiper. Police has an ambivalent image. Furthermore, an enemy is not respected and allowed to harm.

Germany: Someone who is a traitor, jealous or gossiper. Police has an ambivalent image. Furthermore, an enemy is not respected and allowed to harm.

Comparison: Over all contexts, the idea of an enemy is the same and not necessarily the opponent in a violent situation. Moreover, it is someone who abuses his power or knowledge cause especially social or reputational damage.

Results: Street wisdom

South Africa: Clear rules how to stay out of violence, but not within violent situations.

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Pakistan: Clear rules how to stay out of violence and how to react in violent situations.

Germany: Clear rules how to stay out of violence and how to react in violent situations.

Conclusion: Street wisdom regulates movements to stay out of violent situations. However, in South Africa, it does not provide safety in violent situations.

Topic 165: Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research: Discussion

In this topic we will discuss that generalization of the street code theory is possible or not?

Cross-cultural comparison is possible or not?

While conducting cross-cultural study, what challenges a researcher can face?

Respect element is common in all four countries, neighborhood perception is different among all four countries. Rest of the comparison is given below:

Discussion: What did we learn?

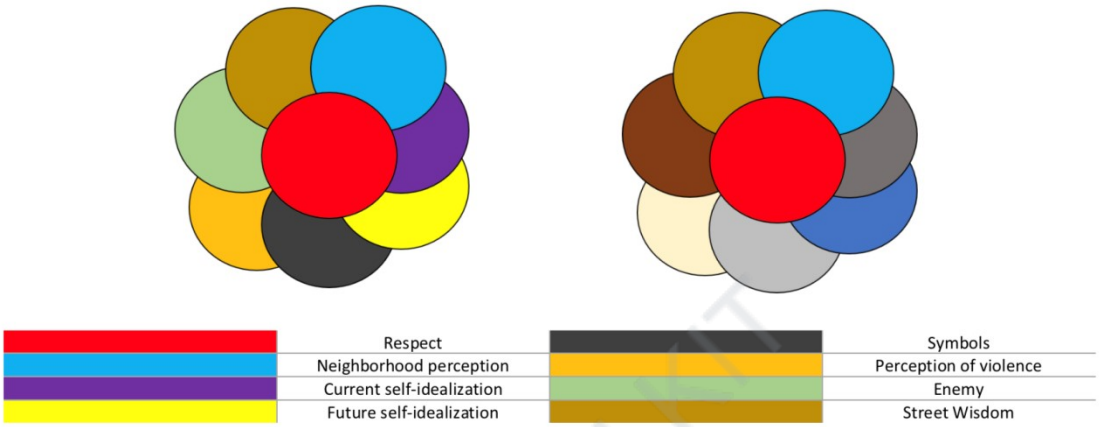
	Germany	Pakistan	South Africa	USA
Respect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neighborhood perception	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Current selfidealization	No	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
Future self-idealization	No	No	No	Yes
Symbols	No	No	No	Yes
Perception of violence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enemy	No	No	Yes	Yes
Street Wisdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Discussion: What did we learn?

Code in Context A



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Discussion: What did we learn?

Anderson's Code of the Street is Relevant:

There is a bundle of norms and social rules, which are general and linked to violence:

Perception of the neighborhood

Street Wisdom These are the core elements, which stand beyond street violence!

Respect

Anderson's Code of the Street is irrelevant:

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The code by itself is cultural framed

No of the other dimension he claimed is stable over all contexts

There is a German, Pakistan and South African code, which do have the same core, but different characteristics

Rules, which are operating in South Africa are no equal to Germany, this means that a young man from Germany would come into trouble South Africa, but not in his neighborhood.

Topic 166: Cross-cultural Comparison in Qualitative Research: Conclusion

Two research question. Does the street code theory is global? Cross-cultural comparison is possible or not?

Conclusion is given below:

Conclusion

The Code of the Street is a useful approach of understanding the reactions of individuals in risky neighborhoods The range of the pathway to violence in risky neighborhoods are not everywhere the same as Anderson claims

Street wisdom and the self-idealization at the moment are equal to Andersons approach, but in other dimension, like the perception of violence, are clear differences observable.

Some indicators of Anderson's work seem to be contextually limited to the US: Symbols, the role of the family, or the shape of a completely different set of values (Street) as a contrast to middleclass values (Decent);

We learn: the US is not the world, but worldwide phenomena are observable with cultural specific characteristics, which influence the shape of a general street code and in its center is respect, also in the US, as Anderson proposes.

Further research:

Are their further differences constituted by gender?

How are norms changed and further developed by outsiders?

To develop the theory as a whole beyond the borders of the US.

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Lesson 045

REFERENCES TOPIC 167-170

Topic 167: What is Reference?

Reference proves the support of research and researcher in many ways. It tells the reader that researcher is building his/her case on already available body of knowledge.

Avoid the chance of plagiarism. Researcher quote the existing knowledge but with proper reference. Furthermore, it gives credit to other people's work. It provides support significant statements. Another important function of reference is that, it indicates the origin of materials and source for research and further reading. In different studies different style of referencing used. All are right with little difference in format. All the journals and universities use appropriate format to presenting the work. References are used to get the origin of work and to support the significance of new research. It helps to get the source of documents. An act of referring use a source of information, in order to ascertain something. Further reader can use it, to get the location of information.

Topic 168: Types of References

There are many types of references. Impact factor journal's references are more credible.

There are different methods of presentation of journal reference, internet references report references and book referencing. Chunk of information is same in all referencing style but difference is in arrangements. following are the common elements of referencing

Author's name

Year of publication

Article name

Journal name

Volume

Page numbers

Publisher's name

Reference Styles

Types of different references

American Psychological Association (APA)

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American Sociological Association (ASA)

Modern Language Association citation style (MLA)

The Chicago Manual of Style

Topic 169: American Psychological Association

There is little difference in APA style in journal.

APA Style in Journals:

Authors' name, year of publication, article title with full stop, name of journal in italic form, volume with comma, page number

APA Style in Books:

Authors' name, year of publication, book name italic, publisher, place of publication

Example of article reference

Zaman, M. (2011). A Brief History of Penal Cultures in Pakistan: Interplay of tradition and modernity. Prace Instytutu Profilaktyki Społecznej i Resocjalizacji, (18), 7-24.

Example of book reference

Zaman, M. (2011). Exchange Marriages in South Punjab. Frankfurt (M). Peter Lang.

Topic 170:Chicago Manual After

APA, Chicago Manual is used.

Key Chunks of Chicago Style:

Name of the author, article title in double quotation mark, title of journal in italic, volume, year of publication, page number

Example:

Zaman, Muhammad. "A Brief History of Penal Cultures in Pakistan: Interplay of tradition and modernity." Prace Instytutu Profilaktyki Społecznej i Resocjalizacji 18 (2011): 7-24.

Zaman, Muhammad. "Impact of exchange marriage on children in Pakistan: Social security or insecurity?." Qualitative Report 18, no. 24 (2013).

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