

ID 16576

Subject : Qualitative Applied Techniques

Question No 1

Fundamental Research Ethics Principles :-

Three core principles, originally articulated in the Belmont Report, form the universally accepted basis for research ethics

Respect for Persons :-

Respect for Persons requires a commitment to ensuring the autonomy of research participants, and, where autonomy may be diminished, to protect people from exploitation of their vulnerability. The dignity of all research participants must be respected. Adherence to this principle ensures

that people will not be used simply as a means to achieve research objectives.

### Beneficence :-

Beneficence requires a commitment to minimizing the risks associated with research, including psychological and social risks, and maximizing the benefits that accrue to research participants. Researchers must articulate specific way this will be achieved.

### Justice :-

Justice requires a commitment to ensuring a fair distribution of the risks and benefits resulting from research. Those who take on the burdens of research participation should share in the benefits of the



Knowledge gained. Or, to put it another way the people who are expected to benefit from the knowledge should be the ones who are asked to participate.

In addition to these established principles, some bioethicists have suggested that a fourth principle, respect for communities, should be added. Respect for communities confers on the researcher an obligation to respect the values and interests of the community in research and wherever possible, to protect the community from harm. We believe that this principle is in fact, fundamental for research when community-wide knowledge, values, and relationships are critical to research success.

and may in turn be affected by the research process or its outcomes.

## Question No#2

Importance of Research Ethics in qualitative Research :-

The history and development of international research ethic guidance is strongly reflective of abuses and ~~mistat~~ mistakes made in the course of biomedical research. This has led some qualitative researchers to conclude that their research is unlikely to benefit from such guidance or even that they are not at risk of



Perpetrating abuses or making mistakes of real consequence from the people the study. Conversely, biomedical and public health researchers who use qualitative approaches without having the benefit of formal training in the social sciences may attempt to rigidly enforce bioethics practices without considering whether they are appropriate for qualitative research.

Between these two extremes lies a balanced approach founded on established principles for ethical research that are appropriately interpreted for and

applied to the qualitative research context.

Agreed-upon standards for research ethics help ensure that as researcher we explicitly consider the needs concerns of the people we study, that appropriate oversight for the conduct of research take place, and that a basis for trust is established between researchers and study participants.

Whenever we conducted research on people, the well-being of research participants must be our top priority. The research question is always of secondary importance.

This means that if a choice must be



made between doing harm to participant and doing harm to the research, it is the researcher that is sacrificed. Fortunately, choices of the magnitude rarely need to be made in qualitative research! But the principle must not be dismissed as irrelevant, or we can find ourselves making decisions that eventually bring us to the point where our work threatens to disrupt the lives of the people we are researching.



## Question No # 3

### Qualitative Research :-

Qualitative research is a type of scientific research. In general terms, scientific research consists of an investigation that :

- Seek answers to a question
- systematically uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question
- collects evidence
- produces findings that were not determined in advance



- Produces findings that applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study

Qualitative research share these characteristics.

Additionally, it seeks to understand a given research problem or topic from the perspective of the local population it involves. Qualitative research is especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behaviors, and social contexts of particular population.

Learn from qualitative research:-

The strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide complex textual descriptions of how people experience



a given research issue. It provides information about the "human" side of an issue - that is, the often contradictory behaviors, beliefs, opinions, emotions, and relationships of individuals. Qualitative methods are also effective in identifying intangible factors, such as social norms, socioeconomic status, gender roles, ethnicity, and religion role in the research issue may not be readily apparent. When used along with qualitative methods qualitative research can help us to interpret and better understand the complex reality of a given situation



and the implications of quantitative data.

Although findings from qualitative data can often be extended to people with characteristics similar to those in the studying population, gaining a rich and complex understanding of a specific social context or phenomenon typically takes precedence over eliciting data that can be generalized to other geographical areas or populations. In this sense, qualitative research differs slightly from scientific research in general.



## Question No# 4

"Difference between Quantitative and Qualitative Methods" :-

## Qualitative Methods :-

- 1- Methods include focus groups, in-depth interviews and review of documents for type of themes
- 2- More subjective: describes a problem or condition from the point of view of those experiencing it.
- 3- Primarily inductive process used to formulate theory or hypotheses
- 4- Text-based
- 5- More in-depth information on a few cases.



- 6 - unstructured or semi-structured response options.
- 7 - No statistical test
- 8 - can be valid and reliable: largely depends on skill and rigor of the researcher
- 9 - Time expenditure lighter on the planning end and heavier during the analysis phase
- 10 - Less generalizable

### Quantitative Methods:-

1. Surveys, structured interview & observations, and review of records or documents for numeric information
2. Primarily deductive process used to test pre-specified concepts, constructs, and



hypotheses that make up a theory

- 3 - More objective provides observed effects (interpreted by researchers) of a program on a problem or condition
- 4 - ~~#~~ Number-based
- 5 - Less in-depth but more breadth of information across a large number of cases
- 6 - Fixed response options
- 7 - Statistical tests are used for analysis can be valid and reliable: largely depends on the measurement device or instrument used.
- 8 - Time expenditure heavier on the planning phase and lighter on the analysis



Phase.

a- More generalizable

Most important difference b/w quantitative and qualitative method

The difference between quantitative and qualitative methods is their flexibility. Generally quantitative methods are fairly inflexible. With quantitative methods such as surveys and questionnaires, for example, researchers ask all participants identical questions in the same order. The response categories from which participants may choose are "closed-ended" or fixed.

Qualitative methods are typically more flexible, that is they allow greater spontaneity and adaptation of the interaction



between the researcher and the study participants

For example, qualitative method ask mostly "open-ended" questions that are not necessarily worded in exactly the same way with each participant. with open-ended questions, participants are free to respond in their word.

The relationship between the researcher and the participant is often less formal than in quantitative research.