

UNIT-2

QUALITATIVE METHOD



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Qualitative Methods-
Incorporating Literature &
Theory for Developing
Conceptual Framework

The structure of the presentation

- ❑ Introduction to qualitative methods
- ❑ Types of Qualitative methods
- ❑ Introduction to Conceptual framework
- ❑ What is conceptual framework?
- ❑ Define theory & theoretical framework
- ❑ What are the purposes of conceptual framework
- ❑ What are the ingredients of conceptual framework
- ❑ Where the conceptual framework appears in research
- ❑ Limitation, problems of conceptual framework
- ❑ How incorporate theories for developing conceptual framework
and List of theories can apply for qualitative methods
- ❑ How to incorporate literature to develop conceptual
framework?

Introduction.....

We travel to many places. Suppose, if we want to go to a city, we think of what are the possible ways to reach the city. It may be by road, air, water or by train. The selection of the mode of transport depends upon the purpose of reaching a city, that is, the time availability, cost involved and many other factors. After selecting a mode, we may further decide about our travel to reach the destination. Same way, a researcher has to select a particular approach and design, which will best suit his research problem(Research approach)



Tradition of science is uniquely quantitative. There are certain phenomena which cannot be quantified. The inability to quantitatively measure some phenomena, like values, culture and relationships has led to an emergence of using qualitative research approaches.

The discipline investigates the 'why and how' of decision making, not just 'what, where and when'. It is concerned with the generation and not testing of hypotheses.



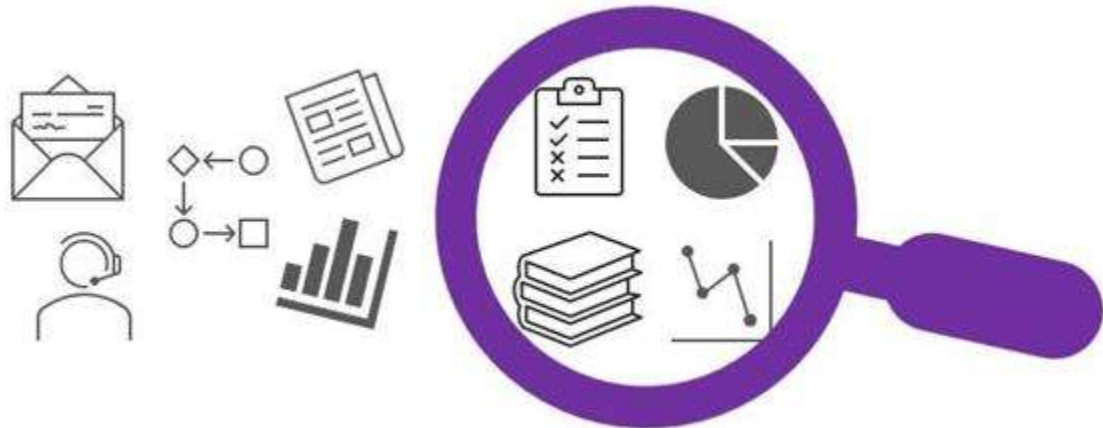
We all know that the framework of a human body is our _____ which gives shape and structure.

Even the pillars and columns gives the shape and structure for the building without which building cannot exist.

A framework is a structure composed of many concepts proposed to serve as a support or guide for the building of something that expands the structure into something useful and meaningful.

Research can never be done in isolation. Any research is either directly or indirectly related to the existing concepts or works done earlier.

Research studies are undertaken with in the context of an existing knowledge base.(Literature review)



Qualitative Methods



Ethnography:

Greek word 'Ethnos'= folk, people, nation

'Grapho' means= I write

Ex: An ethnographic study on the features, critical attributes, processes, and benefits of self-help groups of women living with chronic alcoholic husbands in selected villages of district, Belgaum, Karnataka

Phenomenological :

It begins to explore a phenomenon

A phenomenological study on live experiences of Tsunami victims in selected villages of Tamilnadu

Grounded theory

Theory developed from the research is 'grounded'

A study on the response and adaptation process of patients diagnosed with cancer in Red cross hospital, Nellore, AP.

Historical research

Systematic accumulation & objective measurement of data relating to earlier occurrences to measure hypotheses

A historical research on the development of nursing in India

Action research:

It tries to find practical solutions to problems existing in the framework of an organization

An action research on the practicability of western nursing practice protocols in public and private Indian Health care organizations

A case study on the availability and utilization of the emergency services in District hospital, Nellore

Characteristics of qualitative research methods

They collect data at a glance and in real time, where participants are experiencing problems.



Researchers collect data in different forms such as interviews, observations and documents.



Works towards solving complex issues by breaking down into meaningful inferences that are easy to read and understand for everyone.



Allows people to build trust on the researcher, so the information obtained is raw and unadulterated



Concepts.....

Model	A model is a simplified representation of a theory or of certain complex events, structure or systems Eg: Model of structure is model of Kidney or heart
A framework	A framework is a brief explanation of a theory to be tested in a study. A theory is abstract rather than concrete. It focuses on the general. The framework may be unspoken or indirect. Eg: Skeleton forms the framework of our body
Conceptual model	These are more abstract than theories. It is a group of concepts or ideas that are related but the relationship is not explicit made up of concepts and its relationship, shows variables, logical and quantitative relationship.
Theory	is a set of interrelated concepts and predicting the phenomenon.
Theoretical framework	it represent broad, general explanation of relationship between the concepts of the research study based on an existing theory.
Conceptual framework	it represent broad, general explanation of relationship between the concepts of the research study based on an existing theory.

Purposes of conceptual framework

To make scientific findings meaningful and generalizable

To summarize existing knowledge into coherent systems and stimulate new research by providing both direction and movement

All theories and frameworks are considered tentative

It is essential in preparing a research proposal using descriptive and experimental methods.

Efficient mechanisms for drawing together accumulated facts, sometimes from separate and isolated investigations.

Guide a researcher's understanding of not only the what of natural phenomena but also the 'why' of their occurrence.

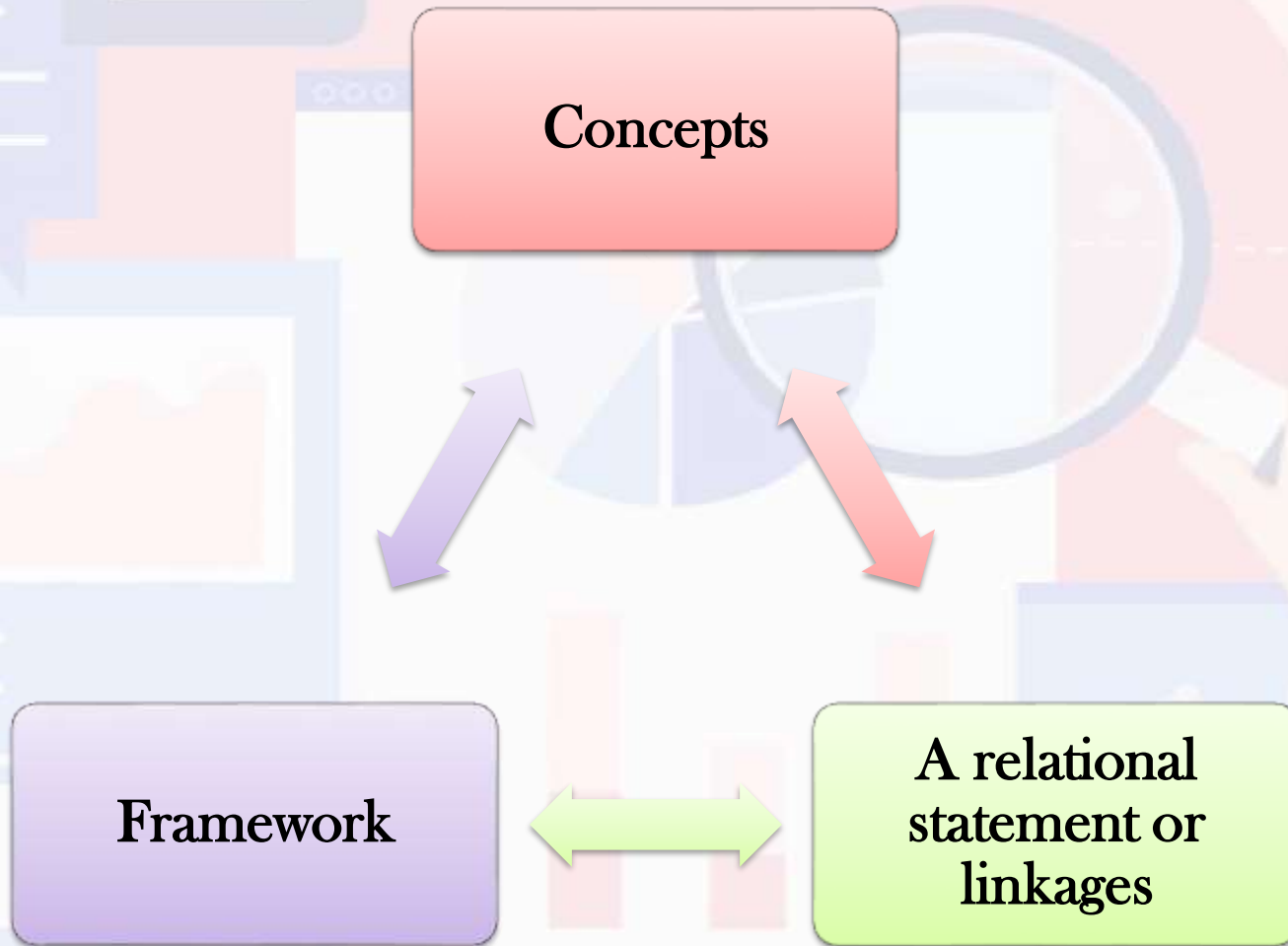
Theories provide a basis for predicting the occurrence of phenomena

Prediction, in turn, has implications for the control of the phenomena.

Where does the conceptual framework fit in - qualitative

Research problem	The issue of theoretical or practical interest
Paradigm	The philosophical assumptions about the nature of the world and how we understand it - e.g. interpretivism.
Aims & objectives	What we want to know and how the answer may be built up.
Literature review	A critical and evaluative review of the thoughts and experiences of others.
Research questions	Specific questions that require answers.
Data collection & analysis	Methodology, methods and analysis.
Interpretation of the results	Conceptual framework develops as participants' views and issues are gathered and analysed.
Evaluation of the research	Revisit conceptual framework.

Ingredients of a conceptual framework



Prerequisites to develop the conceptual framework.....

**Researcher's
knowledge of
theories**

**Findings of the
previous similar
research studies**

**Related field
experience**

Skills of creativity

**Power of
Imagination,
conceptualization**

**Ability of
Inductive
reasoning**

Sources of concepts to develop conceptual framework.....

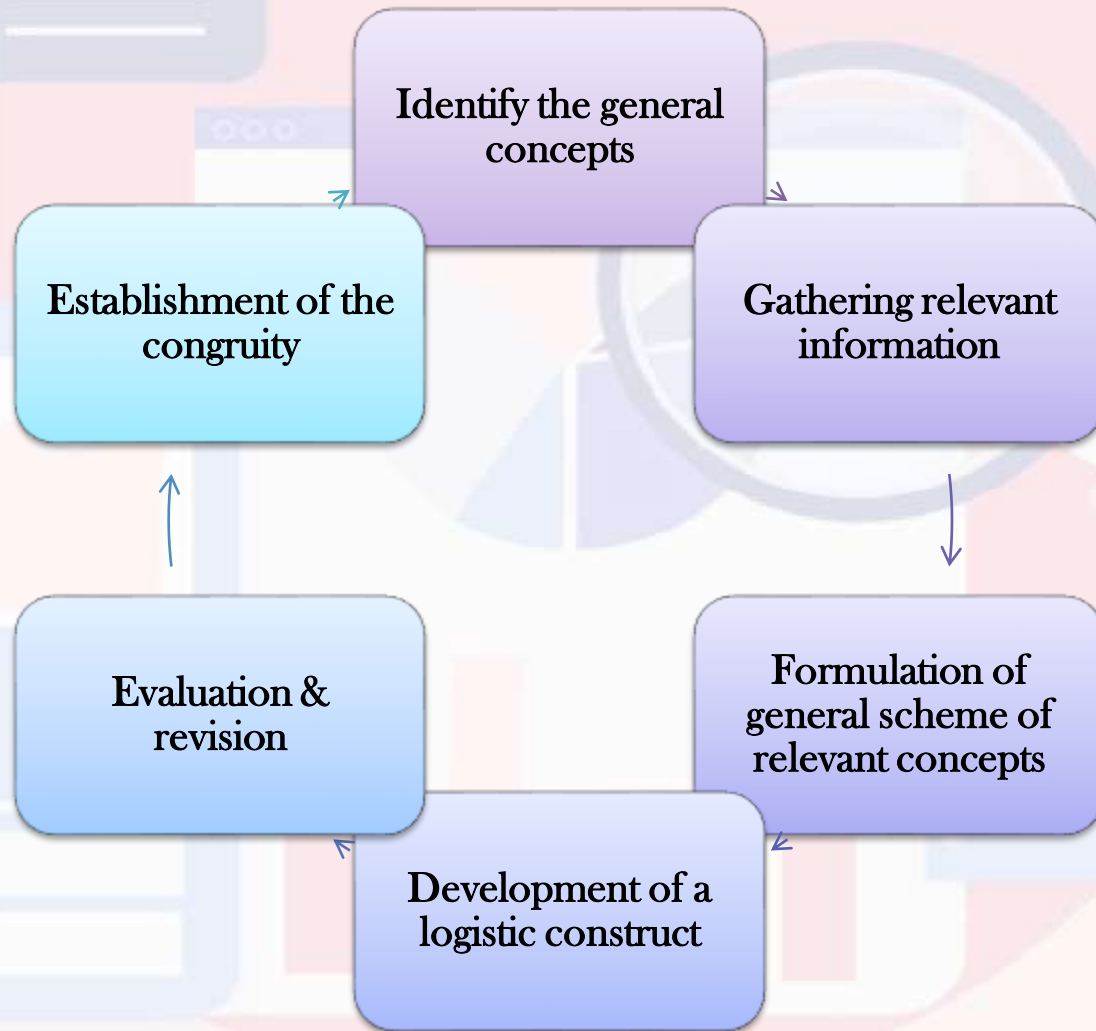


Personal real life experience

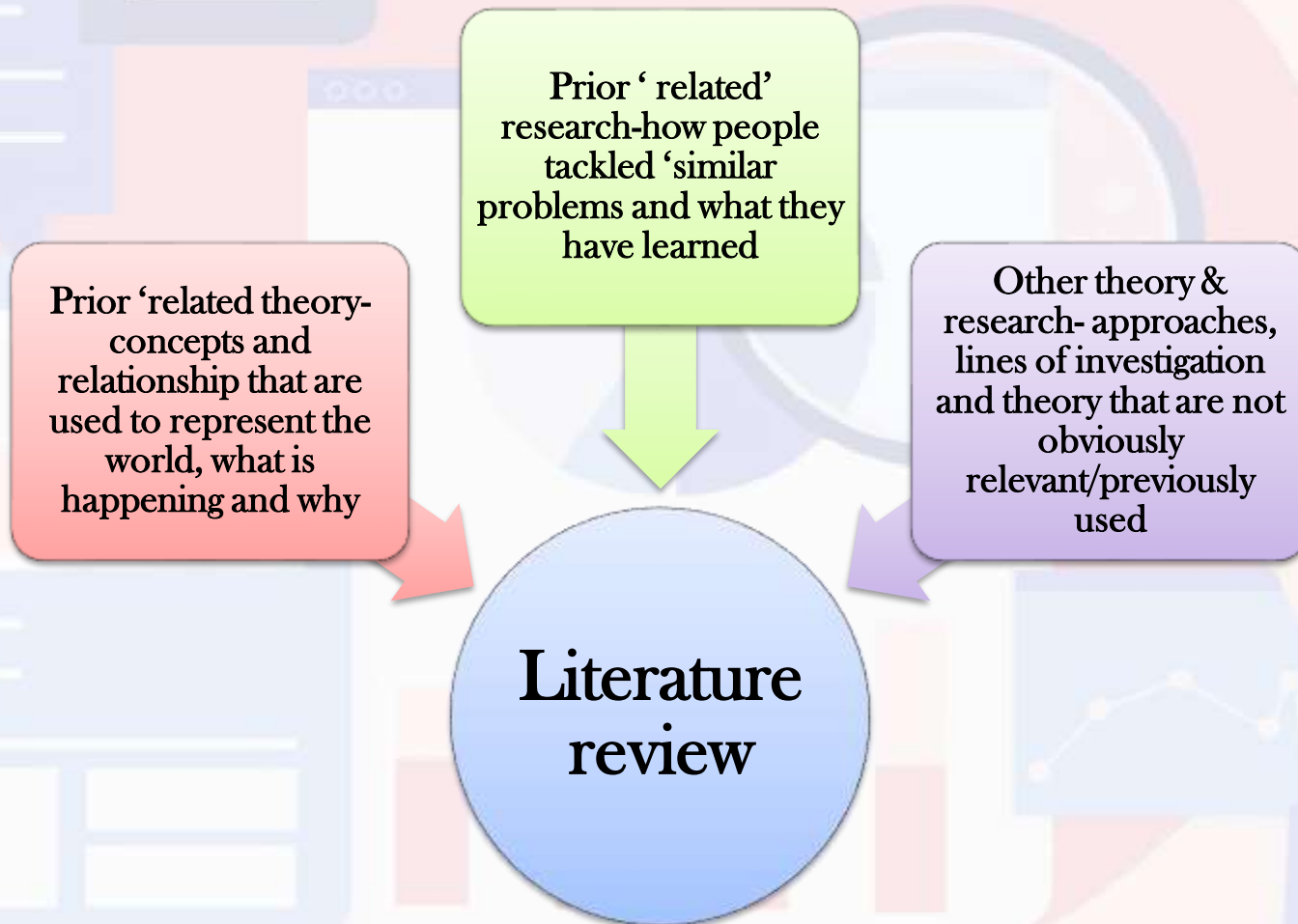
Findings of previous research

Concepts of existing theories

Steps to develop the conceptual framework.....



The input go into developing a conceptual framework is.....



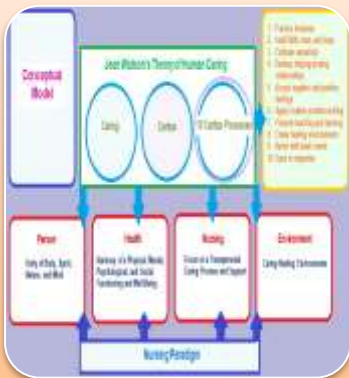
Types of conceptual framework.....

Process framework



- Set out the stages through which an action moves from initiation to conclusion. These relate to the ‘how?’ question.

Content framework



- Set out the variables, and possibly the relationship (with relative strengths) between them, that together answer the ‘why?’ question.

Forms of conceptual framework.....



Flow charts



Tree diagrams



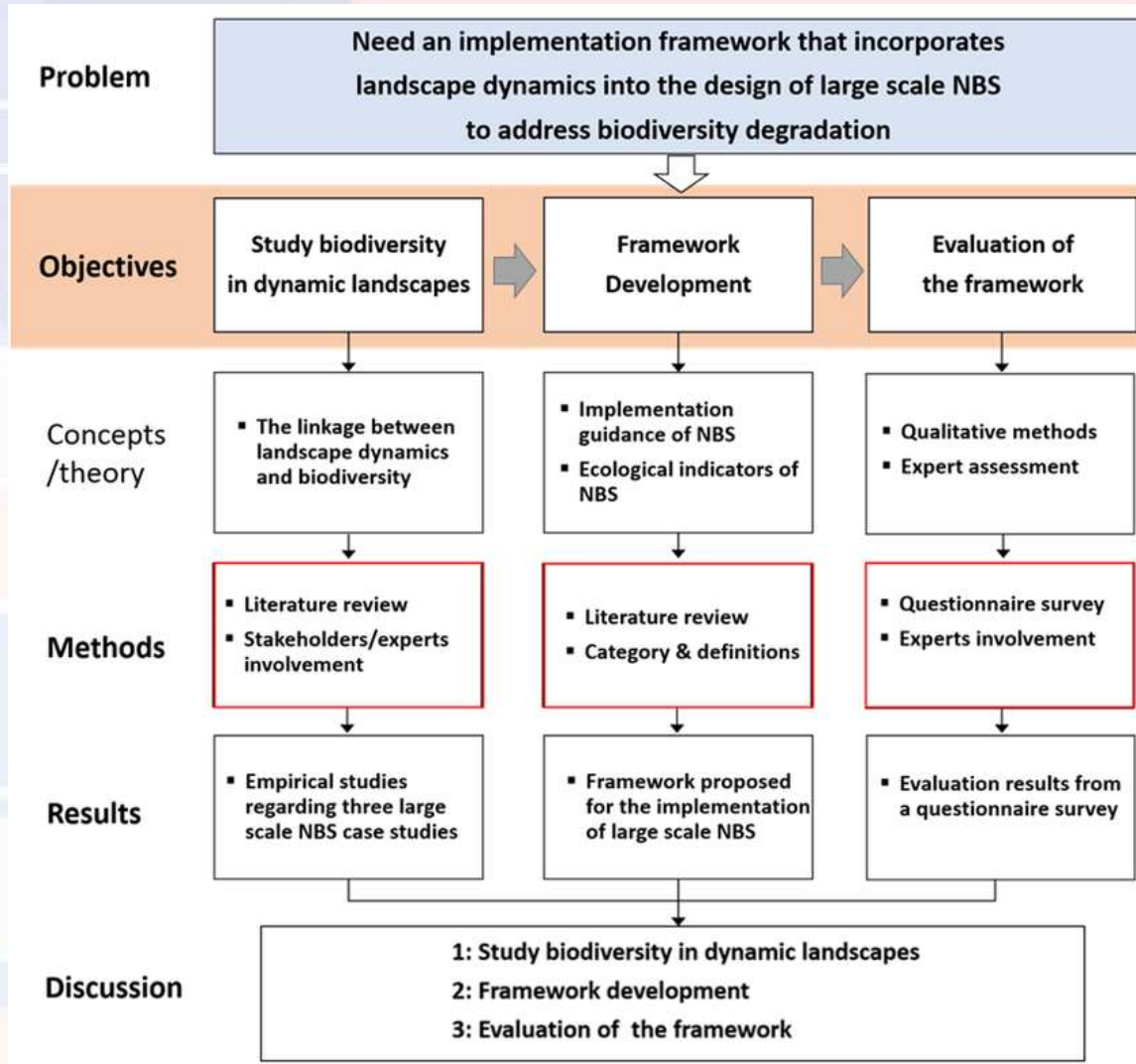
Shape based diagrams



Mind maps

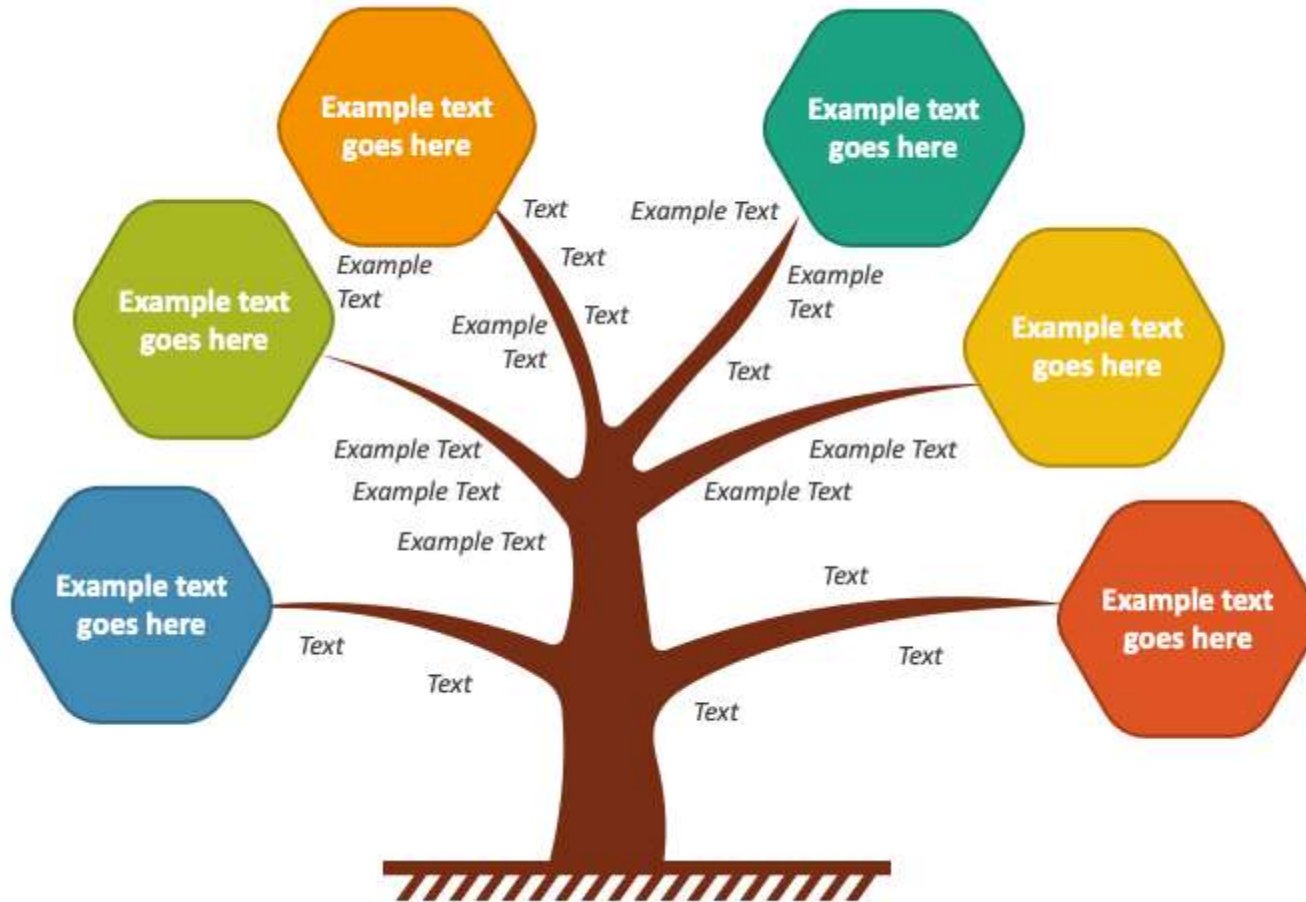
Examples of frameworks.....

Flow chart

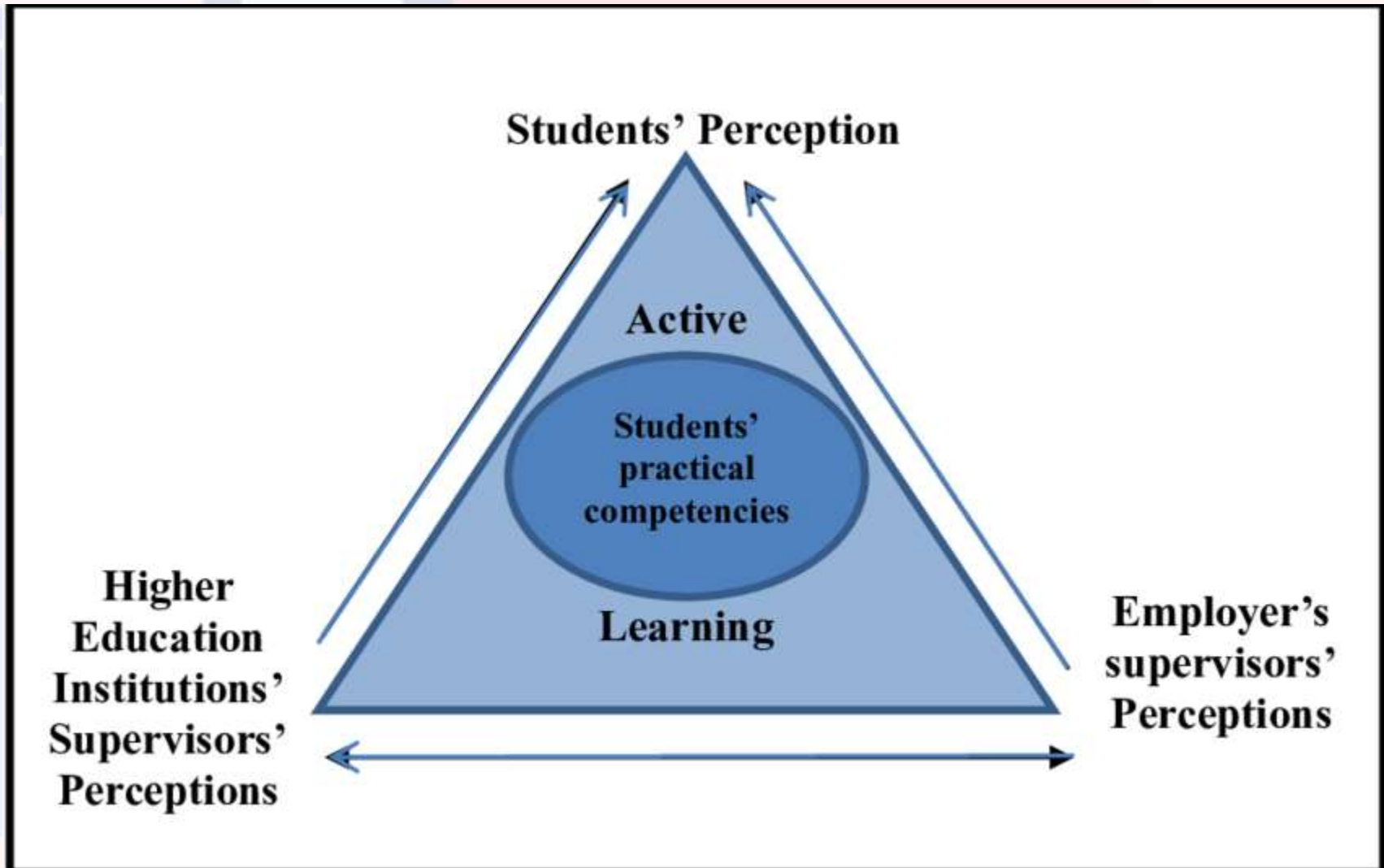


Tree chart

TREE DIAGRAM WITH 6 BRANCHES



A triangle



A mind map



Uses of conceptual framework.....

Move beyond descriptions of what to explanations

Setting out an explanation set

An filtering tool

A reference point/ structure for the discussion

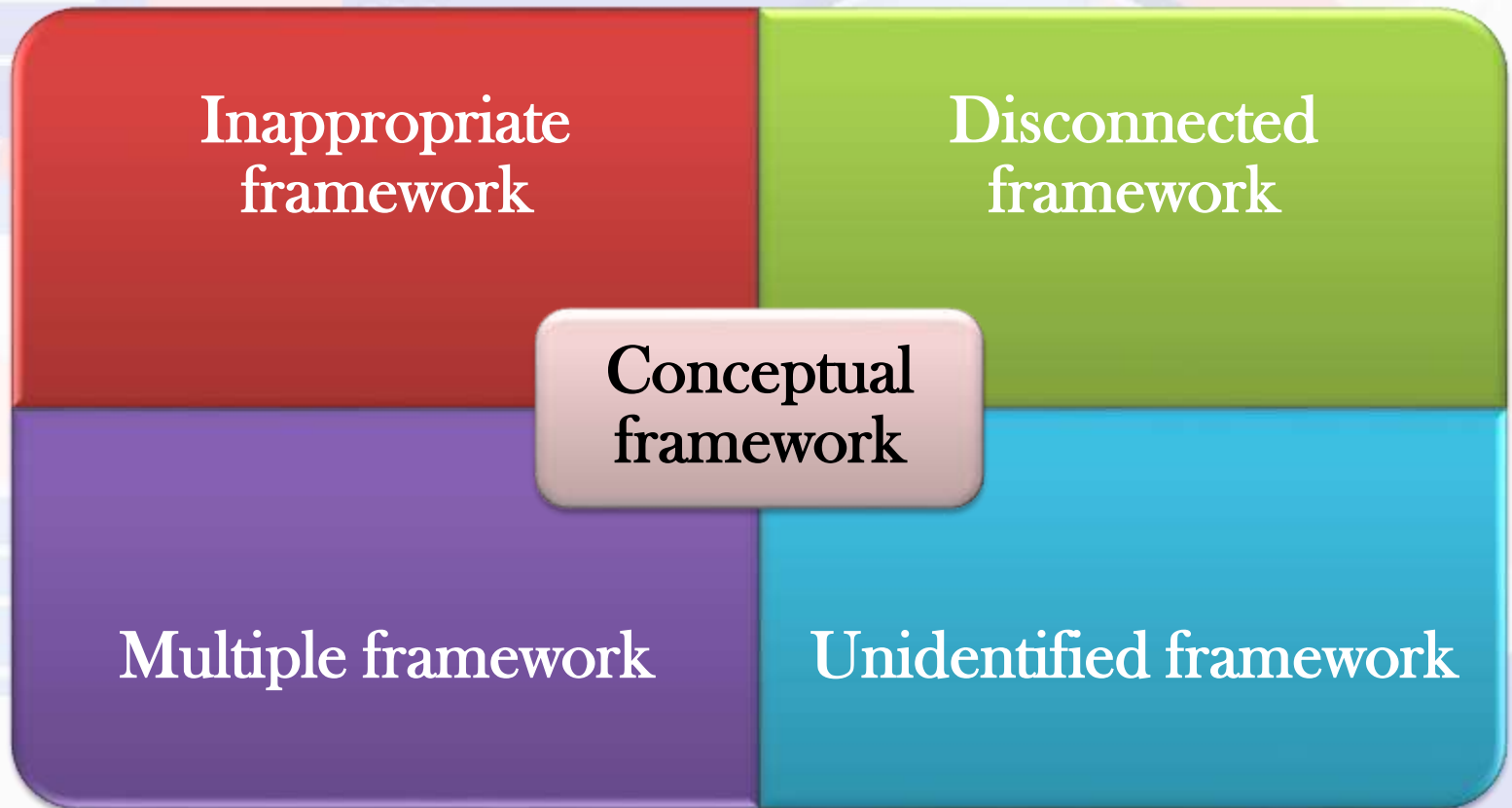
The boundaries of the work

Limitations of conceptual framework.....

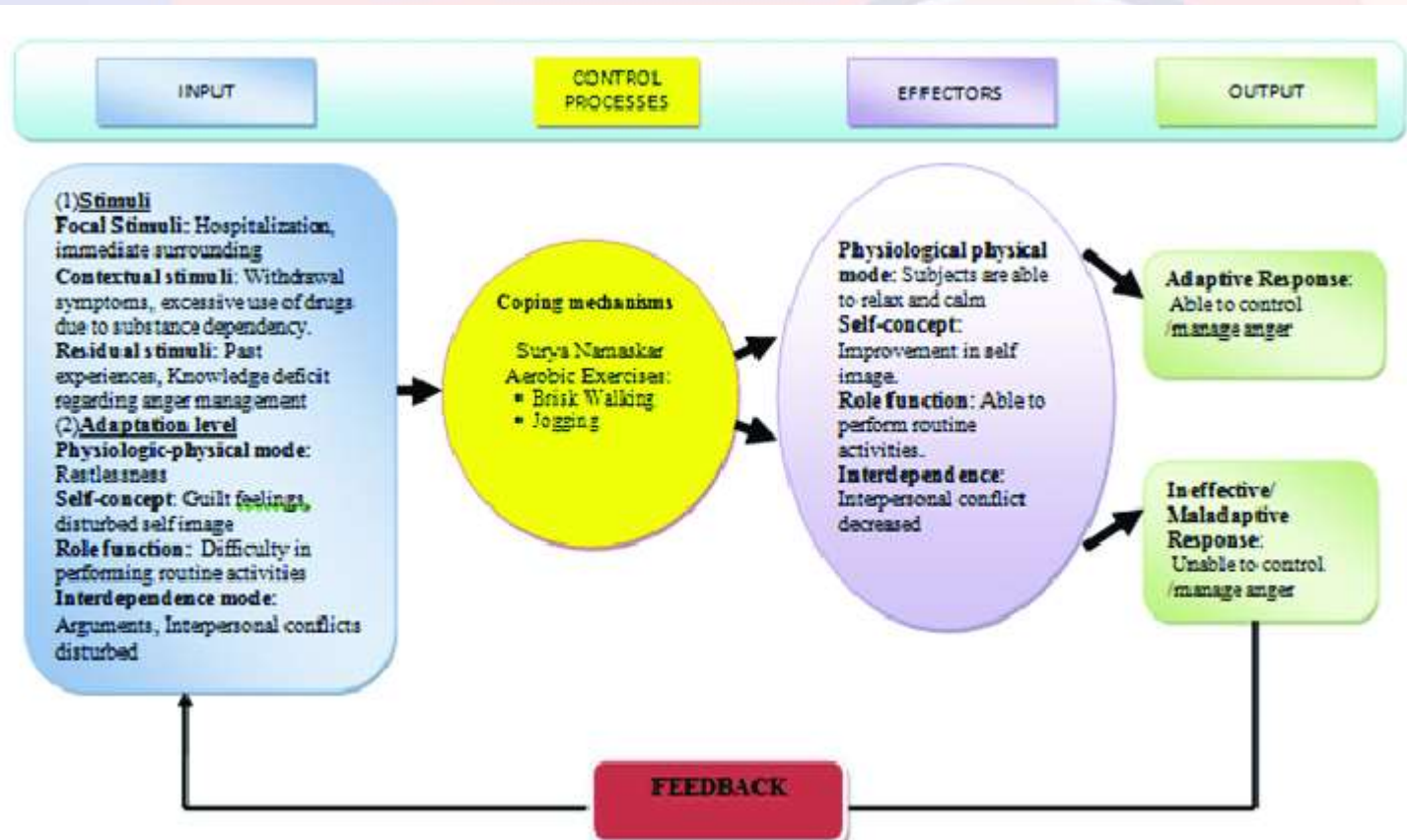
Limitations

- Individual bias
- Ongoing bias

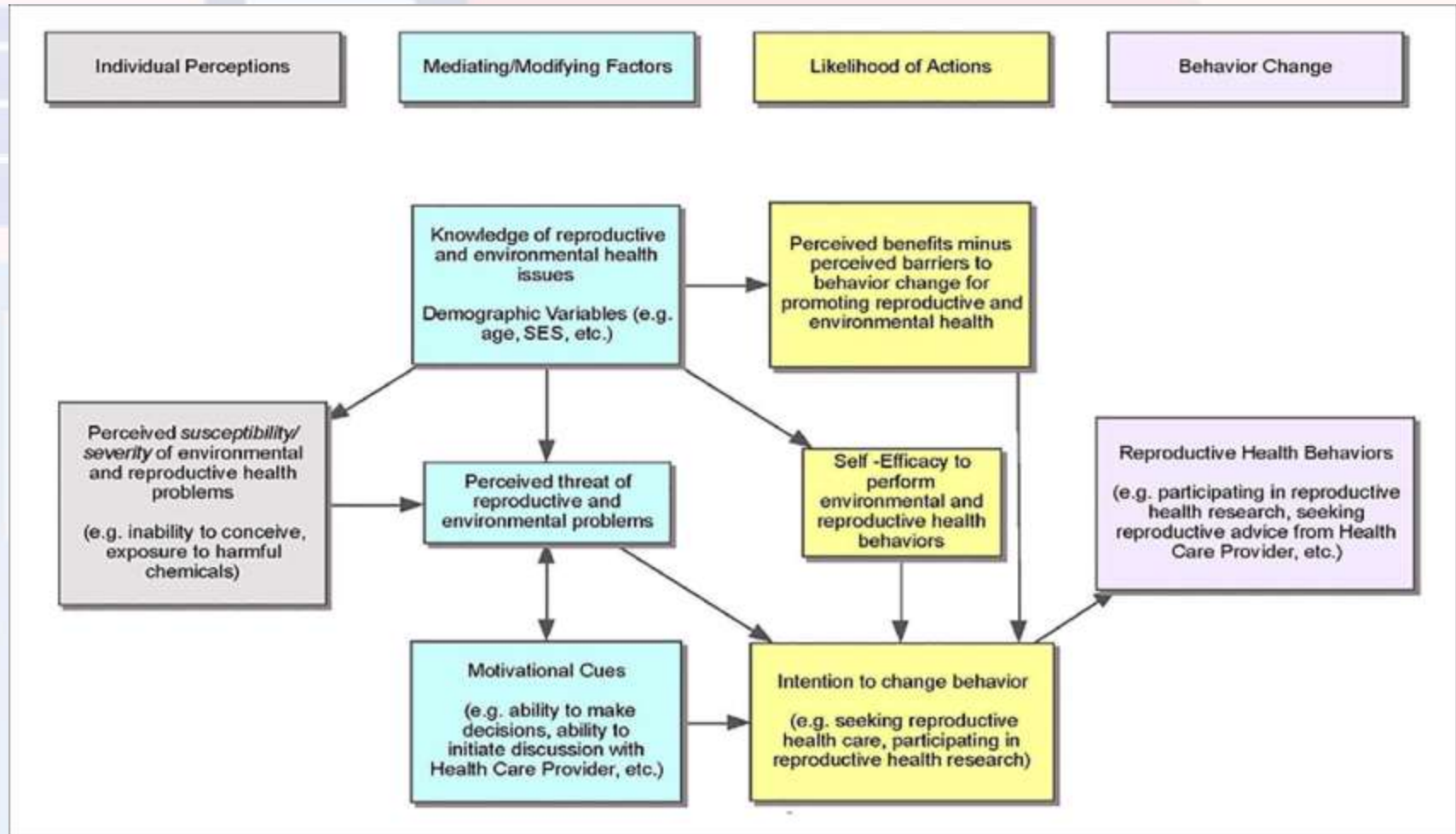
Problems with conceptual framework.....



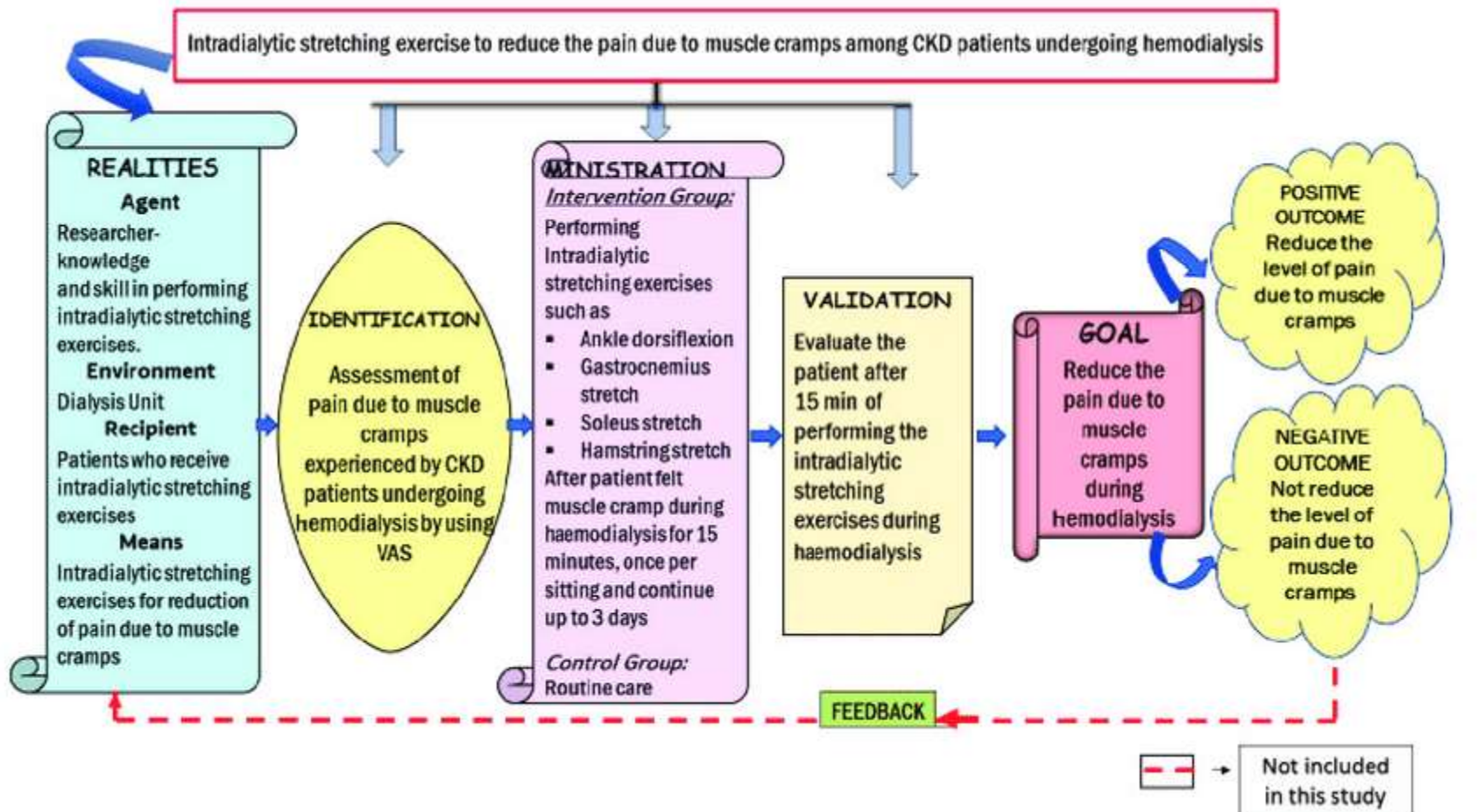
Conceptual framework based on sister Calister Roy's adaptation



Conceptual framework based on the Rosenstock's health belief model



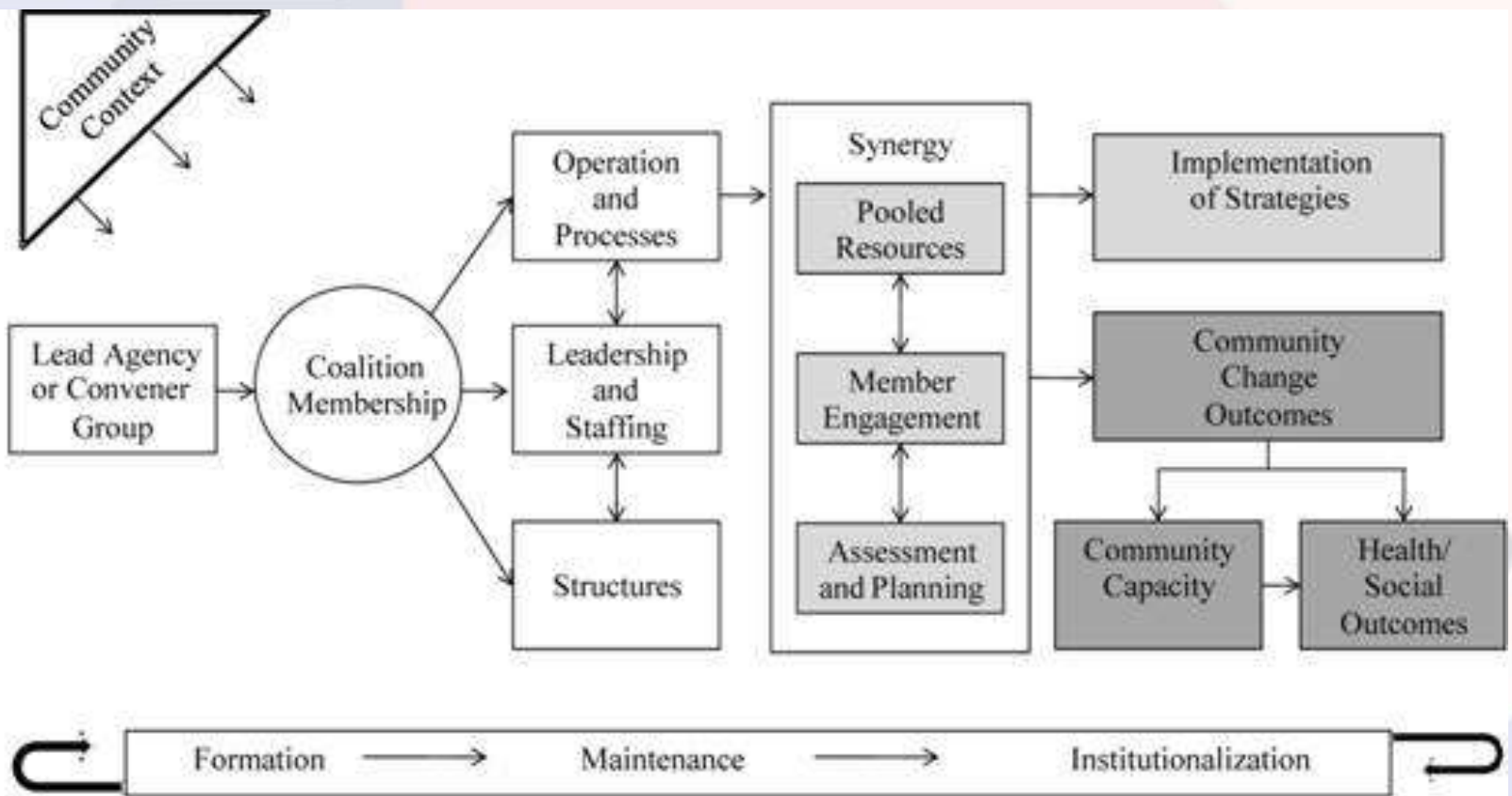
Conceptual framework based on Wiedenbach's helping art of clinical nursing theory



Incorporating Literature review in developing conceptual framework- Qualitative studies.....

- ❑ **Identify the research topic and objectives:** Clearly define the topic or issue you are investigating and outline your research objectives. This will provide you with a focus for reviewing the literature.
- ❑ **Conduct a comprehensive literature review:** Review relevant literature that addresses your research topic. Look for theoretical frameworks, models, or concepts that have been used in previous studies related to your topic. This will help you identify existing theories or ideas that can inform your conceptual framework.
- ❑ **Identify key concepts and variables:** Identify the key concepts and variables that are relevant to your research. These may emerge from the literature review or from your own understanding of the research topic. Pay attention to how these concepts are defined and operationalized in previous studies.
- ❑ **Analyze and synthesize the literature:** Analyze the literature you have reviewed and identify common themes, patterns, and relationships between concepts. Look for gaps or inconsistencies in the existing literature that your research can address. Consider how the concepts identified in the literature relate to your own research objectives.

- ❑ **Develop a preliminary conceptual framework:** Based on the analysis of the literature, develop a preliminary conceptual framework that illustrates the key concepts and their relationships. This framework should provide a visual representation of the theoretical foundation for your research. It can be in the form of a diagram or a written explanation of the relationships between concepts.
- ❑ **Refine and revise the conceptual framework:** Share your preliminary conceptual framework with your research supervisor or peers for feedback. Incorporate their input and revise the framework as necessary. Ensure that the conceptual framework aligns with your research objectives and provides a clear structure for organizing your data collection and analysis.
- ❑ **Justify the conceptual framework:** In your research proposal or thesis, provide a clear justification for the conceptual framework you have developed. Explain how it aligns with the research objectives, how it fills the gaps in the existing literature, and how it will guide your data collection and analysis.



Source: Recreated from Butterfoss, 2007

Demand for Nurses

- Changing healthcare system policies
- Wider societal factors
 - epidemiological factors
 - demographic factors
 - socio-economic factors

Private Nurse Production

Policy Environment of Private Nurse Production

- Quality assurance for nursing graduates
- Accreditation of nursing institutes
- Support for public-private partnerships

Nursing Supply

- Stock of nurses
- Number of nurses produced in the private sector
- Production capacity of private nurse education institutions

Components of theoretical framework.....



Types / categories of theory.....

The 4 Key Types of Nursing Theories

Nursing theories can be categorized by their function, goals and levels of abstraction.
The four key categories are:



Grand Theories

Abstract theories about nursing framework



Middle-Range Theories

Theories addressing a specific nursing issue



Ethical Theories

Theories focusing on nursing practice ethics



Change Theories

Theories about changes to nursing strategies

Incorporating Theory in developing conceptual framework- Qualitative studies.....

- ❖ **Identify relevant theories:** Conduct a thorough literature review to identify theories that are relevant to your research topic. Look for established theories within your field or related disciplines that address concepts or phenomena similar to your study. Consider theories that provide explanations, frameworks, or models that can help you make sense of your data.
- ❖ **Understand the theories:** Gain a deep understanding of the theories you have identified. Read and analyze the primary sources where these theories are explicated. Pay attention to the core concepts, assumptions, and relationships proposed by the theories. Consider how these theories have been applied or tested in previous research.
- ❖ **Determine theoretical frameworks:** Select one or more theories that resonate with your research objectives and can provide a theoretical framework for your study. Consider the theories that align with the key concepts and variables you have identified. Look for theories that offer explanatory power and can guide your analysis and interpretation of the data.
- ❖ **Map concepts and relationships:** Using the selected theories as a foundation, map out the key concepts and relationships that are relevant to your research. Identify the central constructs or variables from the theories and determine how they relate to each other. Consider whether any modifications or adaptations need to be made to fit the specific context or focus of your study.

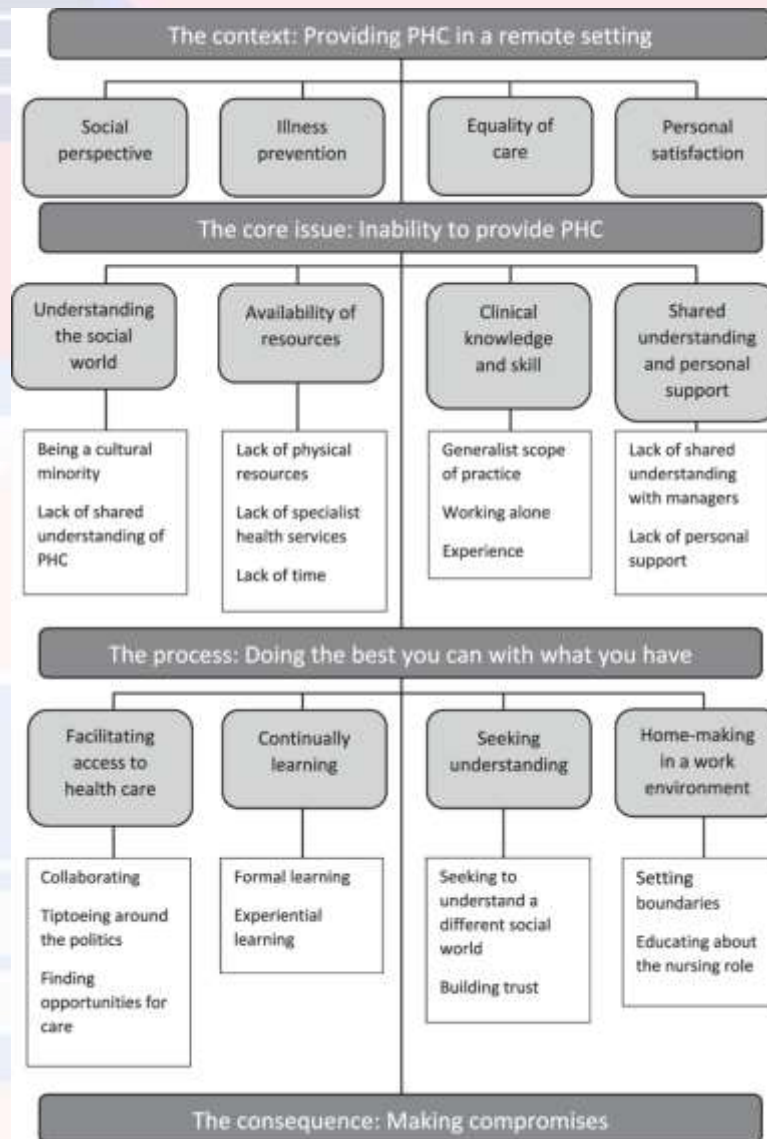
- ❖ **Integrate with empirical findings:** Determine how the identified theories align with the empirical findings from your qualitative data. Examine the data you have collected and consider how the theories can help explain or interpret the patterns, themes, or phenomena that emerge from the analysis. Use the theories to guide your data interpretation and to provide a theoretical lens for understanding your findings.
- ❖ **Iterate and refine:** As you analyze your data and gain deeper insights, revisit and refine your conceptual framework. Consider whether the theories adequately capture and explain the nuances and complexities of your data. Make adjustments or additions to the framework as necessary to ensure it accurately reflects your research findings.
- ❖ **Justify the conceptual framework:** Clearly articulate the theoretical underpinnings of your conceptual framework in your research proposal or thesis. Explain why the selected theories are appropriate for your study and how they contribute to your understanding of the research topic. Justify how the conceptual framework enhances the rigor and validity of your research.

Theories & Qualitative Research....

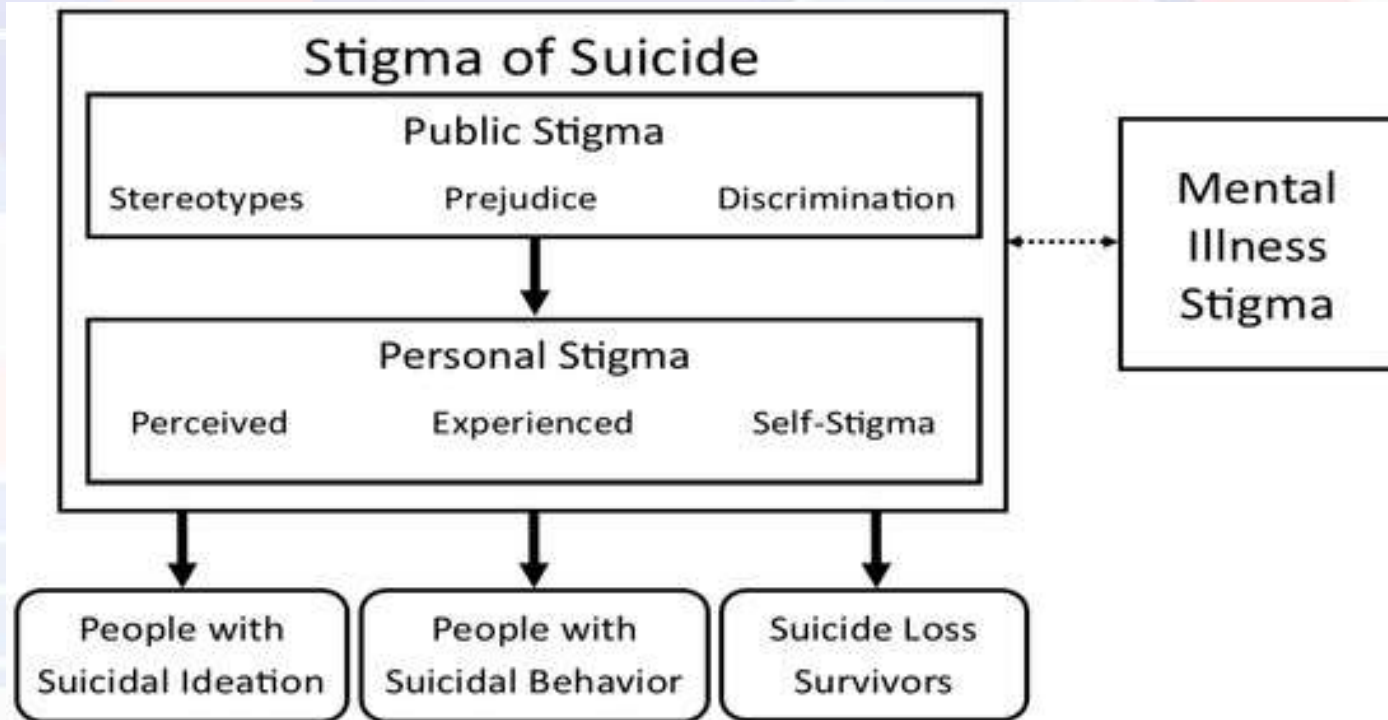
Theory is almost always present in studies that are embedded in a qualitative research tradition such as ethnography or phenomenology.

Research Study	Theory
Phenomenological research	Substantive theory
Ethnography	Ideation theory & Materialistic theory
Grounded theory	Symbolic interactionism

Example of substantive theory...



Action research framework.....



Exercise.....

A study to assess the effectiveness of VAT program on Knowledge on basic life support among students studying in degree colleges, AP

General system theory proposed by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy

A study to assess the psychosocial problems and coping measures adopted by mothers of children with autism in selected special schools, AP

Modified Sister Callista Roy's adaptation model

A study to assess the knowledge on early identification and prevention of behaviour problems in children among teachers in selected schools, AP

Rosenstock's Health belief model

A study to assess effectiveness of specified oral hygiene routine on oral health of patients undergoing chemotherapy in selected hospitals, AP

A modified adopted prescriptive theory 'helping art of clinical nursing' proposed by Ernestine Wiedenbach

A study to assess the client factors influencing the success of embryo transfer among client who had undergone embryo transfer between 2020-2023 in Government Hospital, AP

Grounded theory of Glaser and Strauss





Thank you