

The Effectiveness and Reliability of Qualitative Research in Education

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Abstract - There are mainly two study streams of educational research. One is Quantitative Research and the other is Qualitative Research. Both streams have comparatively large distances. Specifically, the research work that has the greatest emphasis on statistical analysis is called quantitative research, whereas the research work that has the greatest emphasis on descriptive analysis is called qualitative research. In the past, the emphasis was only on quantitative research, but as a matter of time, the need for new mechanics was realized and from that need the emergence of qualitative research. Until 1970, numerical research was predominantly in the field of social research. Later, however, researchers found that scientific methods for studying social problems were very mechanical. In 1999, Anne Burns wrote, 'It fails to take into account how human situations, experience and behaviors construct realities that are inherently subjective.' As a result, new alternative approaches have been suggested based on the assumptions about the nature of social problems and the nature of realities derived from research in modern physics. This approach is known as naturalist perspective. Based on this new approach, the research methodology is known as Naturalistic Inquiry or Qualitative Research or Interpretive Research. Qualitative Research is the means of conducting and factual findings by analyzing data in a descriptive manner without the use of any statistical tools based on observational studies in the field of phenomena, thinking, human behavior, problems or special situations.

Keywords - Flexible Framework, Qualitative Facts, Credibility, Transferability, Dependency, Accuracy, Interdisciplinary Methods, Different Investigation, Descriptive Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Qualitative Research is descriptive method of social or education research. In qualitative research, prejudice has no place. Prejudice is not given when observing or describing individuals, events, situations, etc. The situation or event presented is negative or positive without any change in it. As with the process of numerical research, the process of qualitative research is not predetermined. The planning of qualitative research cannot be determined in advance of the actual course of the research study. Because the meaning of events is contextual and reality is multifaceted. In the qualitative research, living long enough in the field of study gives the researcher an opportunity to gain the trust of the respondents. Respondents will not be betrayed, their names will be kept confidential, their interests will be protected, and they will also have a major role in the research process. In this case, building trust among the respondents is impossible without long contact. Now approach of qualitative approach is all over accepted as scientific research method.

❖ *Meaning and Concept of Qualitative Research* - Qualitative Research method descriptive research using the concept of events, the situation, the various participants naturally included is try to understand the events or circumstances neutral observations. Qualitative research as hypotheses has presented. It is not possible to have such a hypothesis. Research questions have formulated instead of hypotheses. It is like analyzing what we have seen or experienced. In qualitative research, prejudice has no place. No prejudice is given when observing or describing situations, person, events etc. The situation or event presented is negative or positive without any change in it.

At the core of qualitative research, there are two important hypotheses regarding the nature of human behavior. They are as follows. 1) Naturalistic - environmental hypothesis 2) Qualitative - metaphysical hypothesis

Both of the above important hypotheses are at the root of qualitative research. It emphasizes the importance of observation in a natural environment. It also shows the importance of scientific and quantitative studies of human behavior. To understand the concept of qualitative research in more detail, some definitions need to be considered. The definitions of qualitative research can be explained as follows.

❖ *Definitions of Qualitative Research* - Different experts and researchers have defined qualitative research as follows.

1) *Marshall Roseman (2006)* - Disobedient research study must be congruent to the selected area of daily life, sharing in the life of individuals that approach the importance of research and approach, exploring the inter-process between researchers and individuals involved. Qualitative Research is the descriptive and analytical process that assumes this and relies on common verbal representations and visual behavior for primary support material.

2) *Strauss and Corbin (1990)* - Qualitative research is any kind of research that concludes without the use of any kind of statistics or performance tools.

3) **Dr. Vinod Patil (2011)** - Qualitative Research is the means of conducting and factual findings by analyzing data in a descriptive manner without the use of any statistical tools based on observational studies in the field of phenomena, thinking, human behavior, problems or special situations.

❖ *Ideology/Approach of Qualitative Research* - Peyton has suggested ten qualitative research ideas. Not all-qualitative research includes all ten of these ideologies, but some ideologies have some in common with them. The following are ten ideas of qualitative research suggested by Peyton:

1) **Naturalistic Enquiry** - This study has conducted in the natural environment of the real world. The researcher does not attempt to exert any influence on the application. Observation of behavior is taking place as it happens.

2) **Analysis of Conclusions** - Researchers have more focused on finding the truth from such open-ended questions. The assumptions that undergo descriptive testing are of little importance.

3) **Synthetic Precision** - According to the synthetic point of view, the synthetic is more than the sum of the parts. Their complexity is more difficult to understand than the sum of the parts of the event. The final authority on determining causes, results, interrelationships, study lengths, dynamics, etc. is centralized to the complexity of interdependence.

4) *Qualitative facts* - Personal details and experiences are collected through detailed description, thorough inquiry and free interview.

5) *Personal Relationships and Inner Feeling* - The researcher's direct contact with the person or situation is established during the research. Personal relationships and the ability to feel intimate are important.

6) *Be sensitive to the problem* - Beyond time and place, quality is explored in social and historical context.

7) *Dynamic systems* - The process focuses on assuming that there are continuous kinetic changes when focusing on individual aspects or on the whole culture when performing qualitative modifications.

8) *Identification of abnormalities in a particular event* - Each event has assumed unique and abnormal. The first step of the inquiry is to bring forward the facts of the incident. Then, mixed case analysis is based on the quality of the study of individual events.

9) *Neutralize Consciousness* - In the case of research, complete objectivity is impossible. Subjectivity weakens credibility. In qualitative research, only has to understand phenomena or situations. When the researcher is unable to make a completely satisfactory decision, the researcher's personal experience and interaction ability have to be included as part of the research facts.

10) *Flexible framework* - There is no place for rigorous planning for qualitative research. The layout has to be flexible. It changes according to the circumstances. It is through this that new ways of research are pursued.

❖ *Reliability of Qualitative Research* - Lincoln and Guba have suggested four criteria regarding the reliability of qualitative research in their Naturalistic Inquiry book.

1) Credibility 2) Transferability 3) Dependency 4) Accuracy

1) *Credibility* - the realities of the research are the study or authenticity. Creswell uses the word Validity in the sense of credibility. According Validation (Research Validation) in qualitative research is minus on the attempt to assess the accuracy of the findings of, as best described by the researcher and the participants. The research benefits are expected to last a long time in the chosen field of study. Often the research's inherent value and prejudice creates distortions in the base material. Respondents know - inadvertently supply false, false and visually incorrect information, and even this disparity in the content is not immediately noticeable. Such support requires a long enough stay in the field of study to make the necessary repairs.

Living long enough in the field of study gives the researcher an opportunity to gain the trust of the respondents. Respondents will not be betrayed. Their names will be kept secret. Their interests will be preserved; they will have a major role in the research process. In this case, building trust among the respondents is impossible without long contact. You will not be able to reconcile yourself with the respondents during such a long stay. However, the researcher should take care of this. What are the area of study, the features and events, are related to the study of the problem. Constant observation is needed to understand this and to pay

close attention to them. Longer reality increases the scope of the content and increases the consistency with continuous observation. Triangulation air virtue of the adoption of technology. A triangle is the act of reaching a conclusion with different points or sides. A triangle is a combination of multiple processes or combinations of them for the study of a single event or event. Uncertainty is greatly reduced by more than one process. There are three types of triangles.

A) Different Methods - Multiple methods (interviews, questionnaires, observations, examinations) collecting and interpreting the contents of an event are triangular in different ways.

B) Interdisciplinary - Interdisciplinary triangulation is the process of collecting and interpreting various types of data on an event or event using different techniques in the same method of data collection. E.g. During the middle holidays students noticed that they were smoking in the back of the main building of the school. In the middle vacation, students would have been chasing after the building. They found that they had fled. On such occasions, after leaving the school, to see if half of the cigarette fragments are found in the back of the building, it is an interdisciplinary triangle.

C) Different Investigators - More than one investigator interprets the base material obtained by studying an event or event, which is a triangle between different investigators.

Overall, researchers have lived a long time in the field of study to minimize distortions of support material and build trust among respondents for a holistic assessment of the situation in the field. Continuous monitoring has been undertaken to evaluate and evaluate. In addition, triangulate the base material. Only if the researcher can be shown that his research can be said to be honest, factual and credible.

2) Transferability - relationship of transferability has related to applicability and research outcomes of the external validity. The amount received in reference will be as applicable to reference. To that extent, those spots are transferable. The degree of reliability depends on the similarity of the two conditions. In qualitative research, only tentative hypotheses are executed without applying general rules, such as numerical or scientific research. Will these temporary hypotheses be true in other contexts or in the same context as originals, but at different times? This question has to be solved only by direct experience. For this purpose, the researcher has to give a detailed description of the temporal hypothesis at which and when events are executed. Based on this simple description, the decision regarding whether a research reward is likely to be applicable in a new situation and if so, can be given to the person who wants to transfer the research.

3) Dependability - relationship of dependability is consistent with what the original outcomes obtained when the frequency of the original research studies. For this, the technique of exploration or investigation is to be used in qualitative research. Explore investigation Directions nonbiased experts or research process and the results of study material, outcomes, and inspect the interpretations and recommendations are to be taken. The research is based on material and has internal consistency. There is no deception or deception in it. Therefore, we have to certify that it is not acceptable to accept the benefits received.

4) Accuracy - objectives of qualitative research require competency checks. There are two types of reports that need to be submitting to a complete check. One is that the research process adopted by the qualitative researcher is impeccable and there is no possibility of any error in the process. Second, the conclusions drawn by the researcher are based on accurate and inaccurate data. In order to properly carry out both of these responsibilities for the supportability check, the researcher must keep in writing all the relevant information about the research process and make it available to the competency check. A green lantern was obtained from a competency check, and the research proves to be reliable and objective.

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