Choice of Research Strategies

Pragmatism and the Choice of Strategy

THE PARADIGM OR METHOD

The dictionary of research methodology

The choice of research strategy is an important component of research design. It involves selecting the appropriate methodological framework for conducting a study. The choice of research strategy is influenced by various factors, including the research question, the nature of the phenomenon under investigation, and the available resources.

We discussed a variety of conceptual and methodological issues in Chapter 1. In this chapter, we present an overview of the available methods and strategies as an initial guide to selecting the most appropriate approach for a given research project.
In Table 2.1, the pragmatic point of view is illustrated as reflecting the

**Reflection of the Higher-Or**

P.13)

The focused choice between the imperative and paradigm paradigms

P.234)

Comparisons Among the Paradigms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paradigm</th>
<th>Pragmatism</th>
<th>Postmodernism</th>
<th>Premodernism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lived in the social and developmental processes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparison of Four Important Paradigms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contradiction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

is important to realize that such paradigms and positions are
PRACTICAS AND THE CHOICE OF STRATEGY

The Research Cycle that Both Inductive and Deductive Logic

The question as a research positivist and the phase of the research cycle

Before the research positives positivist and the phase of the research cycle

Hypothesis

Evidence

Inductive Reasoning

Observations

Deductive Reasoning

Theory

Pragmatics and Politics of Research
The major difference between the positivist/postpositivist and the
constructivist positions is associated with the concept of
objectivity. If we agree with the positivist/postpositivist
position, then we believe that the social and cognitive
processes of the individual are determined by the
physical properties of the society in which the
individual is situated. If we agree with the
constructivist position, then we believe that the
social and cognitive processes of the individual are
determined by the individual's own construction of
the world.

In the positivist/postpositivist position, the
researcher is seen as an objective observer of
phenomena. The researcher is expected to remain
neutral and unbiased in the collection and
interpretation of data. The focus is on the
measurement and analysis of quantifiable
variables. The researcher is expected to use
scientific methods and techniques to
understand the phenomena under study.

In the constructivist position, the
researcher is seen as an active participant in the
construction of knowledge. The researcher is
expected to engage in the interpretation of
phenomena and to bring their own perspectives
and biases to the research process. The
researcher is expected to use qualitative
methods and techniques to understand the
phenomena under study.

The role of values (axiology)

The importance of values is recognized in both
the positivist/postpositivist and the
constructivist positions. In the positivist/postpositivist
position, values are considered to be objective and
fixed. In the constructivist position, values are
considered to be subjective and constructed. The
researcher is expected to acknowledge their own
values and biases and to be transparent about their
role in the research process.

In the positivist/postpositivist position, the
researcher is expected to remain neutral and
unbiased in the collection and
interpretation of data. The focus is on the
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In the constructivist position, the
researcher is expected to engage in the
interpretation of phenomena and to bring their own
perspectives and biases to the research process. The
researcher is expected to use qualitative
methods and techniques to understand the
phenomena under study.
Given all these considerations, pragmatism appears to be the best path. The appeal of pragmatism is its ability to move beyond the rigid structure of traditional philosophy. Pragmatism is an interpretive perspective that emphasizes the practical consequences of ideas. It holds that the truth of a proposition is determined by its practical consequences. This approach allows for a more flexible and adaptable form of thought that can be applied to real-world problems.

The pragmatic method is based on the idea that knowledge is not static but evolves through experience and interaction with the world. It is a form of empirical philosophy that values the role of experience in shaping our understanding of the world. Pragmatism is often associated with the work of philosophers such as Charles Sanders Peirce, William James, and John Dewey. These philosophers argued that the value of a proposition is determined by its practical consequences. If an idea leads to useful results, it is considered true.

Pragmatism is distinct from other forms of philosophy because it is not concerned with establishing absolute truths. Instead, it focuses on the practical outcomes of ideas. This approach has been influential in many fields, including science, mathematics, and social sciences. It has also been applied to a wide range of problems in everyday life, from decision-making to policy-making.

In summary, pragmatism offers a useful perspective for understanding the world and making sense of the complexities of human experience. It encourages a flexible and adaptive approach to knowledge and ideas, allowing us to adapt and evolve as we learn more about ourselves and our environment.
A Comparison of Monomial Protoplasts

Design Issues Associated with Monomial Approaches

can think about positive consciousness within your value system.
An Example of a Qualitative Case Study

BOX 2.2

Paradigms and the Choice of Strategy

By William O. Hare, Jr.


discussion was intended to provide other of descriptions when

As we discussed before, there is no discussion of positioning other discussions when

Adapted from "Paradigms and Politics of Research"
between case studies and experiments is a matter that is not

nullified by the fact that experiments can be conducted in a rigid

manner, provided they are conducted under controlled conditions. In

contrast, case studies are more flexible and can be conducted in a

more naturalistic setting, allowing for a greater degree of variability

and contextual factors to be considered.

Some researchers have argued that experiments are more

appropriate for testing theories that are based on a single

variable, while case studies are better suited for understanding

complex phenomena that involve multiple variables. Others have

suggested that experiments are more effective for testing

hypotheses that are based on quantitative data, while case

studies are better suited for exploring qualitative phenomena.

Regardless of the methodological approach used, it is important

to consider the strengths and limitations of each approach and

to select the method that is most appropriate for the specific

research question being addressed.
THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES IN THE INQUIRY PROCESS

A Taxonomy of Traditional Behavioral and Social Science Research Designs

In this section, we have introduced the idea of a taxonomy of traditional behavioral and social science research designs. The taxonomy is organized into four major categories: experimental, quasi-experimental, correlational, and nonequivalent control group designs. Each category is further divided into subcategories, allowing for a more detailed classification of research designs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Category</th>
<th>Subcategories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>Controlled Naturalistic, Non-Controlled Naturalistic, Quasi-Experimental, Group-Related, Group-Fixed, Matched Pairs, Matched Groups, Matched Control Groups, Matched Control Group Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quasi-Experimental</td>
<td>Matched Pairs, Matched Groups, Matched Control Groups, Matched Control Group Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlational</td>
<td>Cross-Sectional, Longitudinal, Time-Series, Ecological, Case Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonequivalent Control Group</td>
<td>Nonequivalent Control Group Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The taxonomy is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the major research designs used in the behavioral and social sciences. It is hoped that this taxonomy will be a useful tool for researchers in the field.

Additional information on the taxonomy and its application can be found in the references provided at the end of this section.
NOTE

Collection methods in Chapter 5 will be more discussion of these specific data collection methods not included in their own chapter to answer their research questions. Some of the more common methods here have been used repeatedly. Follow-up studies are often types of cross-sectional and experimental designs with or without control groups. For example, in educational research, the use of comparable, matched samples or experimental groups is common. In some cases, the research design may involve a combination of these designs. The key is to ensure that the research question is clearly defined and the methods used are appropriate for the research question.