

A Qualitative Research Approach Is an Inevitable Part of Research Methodology: An Overview

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Abstract

The main intension of this paper is to examine an overview of the Qualitative research method. This method usually explores the complex nature of phenomena or social reality as experienced by a person's expression, attitude, culture, beliefs, ideas, an intension. humongous changes are transpiring now, the one is the technological uprising which correlates people to people through several social platforms, the second is the outburst of academics theories, so qualitative research now exists in a radically unique theoretical landscape. Qualitative research is frequently use to analyze complicated phenomena or to reach perspicuity into people's knowledge and viewpoint on social issues. it concerns not only organizing the data but also transcribing , coding, and interpreting the data. it is especially valuable when investigator have the urge to comprehend the significance the people connect to their pieces of knowledge or when they wish to reveal the approaches, such as grounded theory, ethnography, case study, phenomenology, narrative, analysis etc. the most familiar procedure for data collection are participant observation, semi-structured interviews and focus groups and for data analysis, a field diary and audio recording are used.

KEY WORDS- Qualitative, Research, Grounded, Phenomenology, Narrative, Case Study, Phenomena.

Introduction

Qualitative research has grown in popularity in the last two decades and is becoming widely accepted across most disciplines. It is the methodical accumulation of analyzing in-depth at non-numerical data [textual, field notes, Survey, Interview, observation, memos, personal journal, audio, picture, video] for statistical analysis. Qualitative research has been encompasses several Philosophical and psychological thought and reconnoiter perspective of human life which light gleamed on individual personal experiences. Qualitative research is an interpretive and naturalistic approach [Guba and Lincoln 1994]. These method usually explore complex phenomena or social reality as experienced by person`s expression, attitudes, culture, belief, ideas, motives, imagination and intentions. It`s more descriptive and systematic methodology basically used by social scientists. Qualitative research has been influenced by a number of branches such as positivism, Grounded theory, social constructionism, symbolic interactionism and phenomenology. This method is myriad Perception of human life world and interprets their understanding of experiences and events. It`s more communicative method easily

understandable and felt by all. Qualitative research is used to explore the potential antecedents and factors about which little has been known and explored (Strauss and Corbin 1998). Qualitative research often considers themselves instruments in research because all observations, interpretations and analyses are filtered through their own personal lens [Bhandari 2022]. It exhibits reality as experienced by the groups, communities, individuals etc. The historical transitions or moments in qualitative research together with the notion of paradigms [Denzin and Lincoln 2005]. Burns and Grove [1993] define qualitative research as a formal, objective, systematic process to describe and test relationships and examine cause and effect interactions among variables. It is a strict scientific enquiry also termed as interpretative framework concerned with understanding human beings and nature of their transactions with themselves and with their understanding.

Origin

The several sub-disciplines have influenced the growth of qualitative research. The Chicago school of America in the 1920s and 1930s emphasized the prominent role of qualitative research in social science. A branch of another discipline also liable for the continued development of qualitative approach. The advanced qualitative research on account of Lyman and Vidich was evident in the 17th century in the earlier ethnographic study. During the first phase 1900-1950 which impart with the Vidich and Lyman's. Qualitative researchers make efforts to furnish authentic and precise an account of the exterior of other. The Second Phase 1950-1970 adorns the golden age of qualitative method. This phase is embellished in the writings of various personalities such as Abbecher, Harold S. Becker, Mlanche, Blanche Greer, Everett C. Hughes and Anselm's. The father of qualitative research Paul Felix Lazarsfeld had shown how psychology could provide a framework to expound human behavior. Third Phase 1970-1986 is included through pluralism open endedness and interpretative approaches. Denzin and Lincoln called these phase as '**genre dispora**'. This phase the qualitative researcher had a wealth of methods and theories to choose from from semiotics to neo-Marxist theory and from critical theory to post-positivism. The fourth Phase 1986-1990 is glorious in reflexive research exercise. Research turned up by feminist and racial, and ethnic concerns assembled motivation during this era.

Importance

Qualitative research emerged on Paradigm of social constructionism and interpretations. It is inductive in nature and to construct theory which start from social reality. We can collect data at the same time we also can verify theory. It is an in-depth analysis that pursues a phenomena that has not been analyzed earlier. It takes measures of sagacity into the cause and recommendation of casual processes. It stimulates to explaining social phenomena and also encourage creativity and ingenious analysis of social affairs in an explanatory frameworks. It support to knowing complicated phenomena that are different or inconvenient to perform in quantitative research.

When Should We Use The Qualitative Method:

When it is difficult to collect adequate information by using Quantitative method this situation researcher's using Qualitative method. For example, One reputed company observed that they have quite a number of workers coming late to workplace everyday. Using qualitative method with staff authorities realize the actual problems. Most of these workers are living far away from workplace where the transportation system is very poor. So they come late.

Institutionalization Of Qualitative Method :

Qualitative Sociology is at the Peak of Popularity in recent times. Qualitative research Pervade a Prominent in the world of Sociology. It has existed since the advent of empirical sociological research. The Sociological academic world is dominated by quantitative methods. In this context, the emergence of scientific qualitative journals constitutes a form of legitimizing such Sociology. The Qualitative research boom in the late twentieth century, when many qualitative journals were founded, some sort of resistance to qualitative studies seems everlasting, especially among Positivistically oriented researchers. An increasing number of handbooks regarding teaching qualitative methods and research provide another sign of such institutionalization. Handbooks include those by Howard Becker 1998, Barney Glaser 1998, Kathy Charmaz 2006, Atkinson 2001, David Silverman 2010, they provide strong support for under graduate and graduate students and are very helpful for those teaching, research methods and data analysis in Sociology.

Characteristic Of Qualitative Method

- The Qualitative approach is an intuitive.
- In the inductive data analysis method the main aim is to explore intricate human issues, behaviors, and attitude.
- Multiple sources of data
- Researcher is a crucial instrument, they can collect data directly from an interview and observation.
- Reflexible
- Looks in-depth at non-numerical data such as Video, textua, field diary, observation, interview.
- Sample size is smaller, so data saturation can be elongate rapidly.
- Data is gathered from surveys, interviews, observations, field notes, video etc.
- ITERATIVE- A report or copy can be read many times to draw conclusion and highlight key terms.
- The Data Collection and data analysis processes happened simultaneously
- It`s intends to project a holistic approach to a particular situation.
- It is ingrained in people`s day by day life. They Gain experiences and put together significance happening in their lives. It`s underlined on man to man interactions.
- A researcher can spend an extended long time in investigations.
- Data are to be used to formulate concepts and theories which can enable comprehend the social existence.

Elements of Qualitative Method

TRUTH VALUE [CREDIBILITY]: Precise articulation of incident. Researcher is a main component of the study. Several facts are there, researcher doing investigation with introspection and its prolonged investigation. Persistent observation, Peer debriefing, negative cases also be analysis.

APPLICABILITY [TRANSFERABILITY]: Suitable within the exterior circumstances. There are specific span and situation based on experiences. The computed Sampling, Which has depth and wealthy explanation.

CONSISTENCY [DEPENDIBILITY]: Depreciation distinctive understanding, of an interpretation, variability chased an identifiable references, multiple researchers, quite assumption, descriptors, mechanically documented data.

NEUTRALITY [CONFIRMABILITY] : Prejudices, Curiosities, dedication, intension to investigators` outlook can impact on a brief discussion. An autobiography, journals, or brief descriptions are the methods for collection of data.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The most common data collection techniques are semi- structured interview, document study, observation, focus group and In-depth Interview.

Semi- structured interview

Semi- structured interview is a data Collection method that relies on asking questions within a predetermined thematic framework. In research semi-structured interviews are often qualitative in nature. Semi structured interviews are a mix of structured and unstructured interviews. Some questions are pre planned but rest of questions are predetermined.

Document

Document comprises qualitative data. magazine, website. newspaper, personal diary, blogs, Journals, emails, which refers to non-numerical information that researchers organizes into categories. Unit of meaning and set of categories are two basic steps of analysis. Credibility. Dependability. Conformability. Transferability, Authenticity is another degree of data analysis. After completed these steps researcher have a framework for approaching the document analysis.

Observation

Qualitative observation trusts on individuals sense. taste. sight. hearing, smell. Applying this senses investigators can collect particular and authentic data. Qualitative observation is the act of collecting information by subjective techniques.

Focus group

Focus group is a one kind of Qualitative research. That co-ordinates between small group of people to moderated settings. .Initially researcher clean the data ,assign each participant a number or pseudonym for organizational goal. Transcribe the recording and execute content analysis to glance for themes or categories of reaction. The intension of this method is to collect feedback, review, and opinions from the particular products issues.

In-depth interview

In-depth interview are a Qualitative data Collection method that permit for the gather of a massive content of information about the behavior, attitude and Perception of the interviewees. Its flexible, interactive, generative in nature. They are time consuming as they must be transcribed, organized, analyzed in data. The main objective of in-depth interview is to understand the consumer behavior and make well — informed decisions.

DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Qualitative research is an unquantifiable experiences about human life world. There are different data analysis methods like

Formulate and Classify data: It is the process of organizing data into similar [homogeneous] groups Data Classification also convert data into categories that make it easy to regain variety and preserve for future use.

Assessment and Analyze: explore the data for ways or recounted ideas that materialize.

Formulate a data Coding techniques: Coding indicates to the position of accompanying significant ideas with the data of self- convenience. Coding provides specific meaning or brief g.eps of feasible actions from data. In view of Qualitative research explain coding process generally identified and manifested.

Allocate Codes to the data: As you go through your data you can create new codes to acid to your system is necessary.

Recognize recurring themes: Connect codes concurrently into cohesive, overarching themes.

Thematic analysis: Data may be categorized into thematic analyses sample as the first groundwork for forming and describe the matter.

Paradigms of Qualitative research

There are four Paradigm of qualitative research which make researcher to the exposition and que.ion in a specific situation

- Positivist and Post-Positivist
- Constructivist- interpretive
- Critical [Marxist]
- Feminist—Post structural

PARADIGM	FEATURES	TYPES OF THEORY	CATEGORY OF NARRATION
Positivist and Post-Postitivist	Internal-external reality	Logical-deductive approach, grounded theory	Logical Statement
Constructive and interpretive	Credibility, transferability, conformability	Tangible rightful	Ethnographic fiction interpretative case studies
Marxist	Race, class, gender, falsifiable, emancipatory theory	Critical historical, economics	Historical economic socio-cultural analysis
Feminist	Reflexivity, Praxis, emotion concrete live experiences	Imperative stance	Essays stories Research based Write up

Types Of Qualitative Method

1.Grounded Theory

_Grounded theory is a systematic general research methodology that has been largely applied on qualitative research since 1967, which conducted by social scientists. The methodology contrasts with the hypo- thetico -deductive model used in traditional scientific research. Grounded theory devices it`s theoretical underpinnings from pragmatism and symbolic interactionism. Grounded theory is not a theory but it is a method an approach. a strategy whose purpose is to generate theory from data. These theory involves the application of inductive reasoning. These method developed by two Sociologist Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss. They describe their method in more detail in their 1967 book. "The Discovery of Grounded theory." Dynamic grounded theory is combines traditions in positivist philosophy. general sociology and particularly the symbolic interactionist branch of sociology. Grounded theory constructs symbolic codes based on categories emerging from recorded qualitative dares The

grounded theory systems studies the inter-relationship between meaning in the perception of the subjects and their action. The aim of Qualitative research specially grounded theory is to spawn ample data so that the explain concept. categories. properties and dimension of the gives phenomena. Grounded means that the theory will be generated on the basis of data. the theory will therefore be uounded in data case study.

Data Collection

Data are collected by using the Inductive and typical analytic approach. It is systematic and Comprehensive comparison to be embraced. Develop thematic structure. Sample size is small. In-depth interview. and focus groups techniques usually researchers applied.

The Preface of Grounded theory approach for theory building

The theory instruct significant functions in the grounded theory approach. The main intension is to render a theory. In construction of research building, theory act as multiple character. Eminent scholar Glaser and Strauss conveys that does not accept any theoretical framework or Previous supposition for research design. literature survey or brief sketch for research stratezy, during grounded theory research. In the era of theories on social dogma. wants to the domination of a social sentiments and feeling of theory.

2. Phenomenology

The Phenomenological method is curious in the introspection of the study of phenomenon. Where it's a mode to define things that already subsist as segments of the world in which we survive. The Qualitative method of phenomenology make adequate theoretical tool for researcher that's assist to understand phenomena as several prospect of human social experience. In qualitative research there are initially two forms of phenomenological methodologies likely descriptive phenomenology and interpretive phenomenology provides adequate theoretical instruments that help researcher to understand phenomena as well as many aspects of human social experience Descriptive phenomenology was introduced by philosophical work of Edmund Husserl, idea comes from transcendental phenomenology. An interpretive phenomenology or Hermeneutic Phenomenology was derived from the works of scholars like Merleau-Ponty 1962, Gadamer and Linge 2008, Martin Heidegger 1996. The general qualitative methodology of social science research has directed phenomenology as a methodological approach which is trusted as qualitative and experimental methods in social science research.

Data Collection

The main focus area of phenomenology is human experiences, attitude,culture, etc. The best method are to be consider in-depth interview, focus group and observations. Individual and group experiences are normative perception are sought out.

The Preface of Phenomenological approach for theory building

The exercise of theory compare with both method such as Descriptive Phenomenology and Transcendental Phenomenology. While Descriptive Phenomenology is based on assumption, and its

Principle is coming from a theoretical framework. On the other side Transcendental Phenomenology investigator's given the exert to reject the impact of the theory on the Conversant trends of the study.

3. Case study

Case study research involves a detailed and small inclusive and intensive analysis of a particular event, situation_ organization or social unit. Typically a Case has a defined space and time frame a phenomenon of some sort in bounded context [Miles, Huberman and Saldana 2014]. In terms of scope, a case study is an in-depth investigation of a contemporary phenomena within its real life context. The Case study is appropriate especially if the context is relevant to the phenomena. Case studies are best conceptualized by the bounded phenomena of interest and not by specific methods. So different studies can be conducted under this broad umbrella. It is a method of exploring and analyzing the life of a social unit. The aim is to find out the influencing factors of a social unit and the relationship between these factors and a social unit.

Data Collection

Intensive study of one or more cases with the help of semi-structured or un-structured interview and observation. Exploring individual experiences in a unique quality.

The preface of Case Study approach for theory building

The design of the research, questions making is a significant segment in Case study approach. The case study method requires to inferring the theoretical framework from the outset of the investigations because it's influenced by the research questions. In general, the theory will execute a preface in the sketch of the research questions where it should ordain the theoretical framework which requires to illustrating the human demeanor and pre- inferences, which may draw up about the human interchange and at the identical period hold the relationship between the aspects of the investigations.

4. Ethnography

Ethnography is a one kind qualitative research which focused on any group's or communities shared culture. manner, usages. custom and social dynamics. The main amenities in this research method is it allows researcher direct access to the Culture. It is useful approach for learning first hand about the behavior and interaction of people within a particular context. It is an open and flexible method. It aims to offer a rich narrative account of a specific culture allowing you to explore many different aspects of the group and setting. There are few approach like open vs closed settings. overt vs covert ethnography closed settings overt vs covert ethnography and active vs passive observation. Most ethnography is overt. In an overt approach the ethnographer openly states their intentions and acknowledges their role as a research to the member of the group being studied.

Data Collection

Ethnographers collect data through observations and interviews. Data collection methods comprise structured and unstructured observations and participant observations.

The Preface of Ethnographic approach for theory building

The ethnographic research is an explicative manner but it basically turns on the Proficiency open to each of the phenomenon. Therefore Computation in the ethnographic method is comes from theories of ethnographic culture.

5. Mixed Method

Mixed methods research is a sprouted area of methodology, choice for many academics and researchers from across a medly of discipline areas. With the development and perceived legitimacy of both quantitative and qualitative research in the social and human sciences. mixed methods research. employing the hybrid of both quantitative and qualitative research has gain popularity. Mixed methods research is basically defined as the class of research where research mixes or combines qualitative and quantitative research techniques methods. approaches. Concepts or languages into a single draws inferences from both qualitative and quantitative data in a single study or a program of inquiry.

Data Collection

Mixed method involve both quantitative and qualitative data analysis method. Observations, survey, archival research and secondary data collection methods are both quantitative and qualitative technique. interview, focus group are ethnographic qualitative methods.

The Preface of Mixed Method approach for theory building

The method of making and formulating an avowal of ideas and their inter-relationship to exhibit how and why a phenomena rise.

6. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis method is a one type of qualitative research approach which is generally adopted by social science disciplines. Main objective is to understand how languages is used in real life situation. This approach basically used to analysis written. vocal or sign languages or important semiotic aspects. Discourse analysis emphasizes how humans construct meaning, through speech and text and its object of analysis typically goes beyond individual sentences. Discourse analysis means examining how languages functions and meaning is created in different social context. It is applied to any instance of written or oral language as well as non-verbal aspects of communication such as tone gestures. Discourse analysis emphasizes the contextual meaning of language.

Data Collection

Some time this types of qualitative method depend on existing documentation. Participant observation is conductive to discourse analysis. Interaction to each other growing with the help of interview and focus group, may be studied.

The preface of Discourse Analysis for theory building

The making of theory building include the use of analytical concepts from interpretative schemes or frames, classification, structure, Phenomenal structure, narrative structure.

Syntactical contours, coherence, interactive performance, plans, goal, participants strategies, culture, ideology, personality, gender emotion and power of solidarity among participants or institutions.

7. Narrative Analysis

Narrative researchers look for to understand the experiences of an individual. There are some characteristic of narrative research individual experiences, chronology of the experiences, collecting individuals stories, restoring, coding for theme, context or context or sitting. Narrative can be derived from journal, letters, conversations, autobiography, transcripts Of in-depth interviews. focus group or other types of narrative qualitative research and then used in narrative research. There are dual layer of interpretation in narrative analysis. First the research participant interpret their own lives through narrative. Then the researcher interprets the construction of that narrative. Narrative analysis generally used in narrative research but it also used in other approaches like as grounded theory. action research, ethnology and so on.

Data Collection

Interview, field diary, Participant observation, written stories. visual and archived data and artifacts in a source of data collection.

The Preface of Narrative for theory building

At the Out set of the Construction and the analysis of research problem and discernible the function of theory in narrative approach is structured. Theory also recreates function in the Phases of determining the variety and size of the sample. Theory also perform in the significant structure of sampling. methods, research problem. and method of research that has been selected. On the time of data exploration and data lay up, theoretical framework act an imperative part and link up ideas and re-narrate relinquish thrusting among novel, outcome and the personal view of the Participant and researcher. And also theory boost in the way of recognize themes that get up from the narrative and incident functions.

8. Inductive Thematic Analysis

Inductive thematic method of analyzing qualitative data generally used in texts such as interviewer transcripts. This Process was originally developed for psychology research by Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke. This is a flexible method that can be adopted to many different kinds of research. Thematic analysis is a good approach to research where you are trying to find out something about peoples' views, opinion, knowledge, experiences, or values from a qualitative data like interview, transcript, social media profiles or survey responses. The main two approaches are inductive and deductive analysis. The researcher closely explores the data to recognize familiar themes, topics, ideas and patterns of importance that reach up constantly. The adaptable method can be acclimated to numerous sorts of research. Its open up new insights and concepts from data.

Data Collection

Depth interview and focus group are two data important data collection method. Thematic synthesis has three stages -the coding of text line by line, the development of descriptive themes and the generation of analytical themes.

The Preface inductive thematic analysis for theory building

The thematic analysis involves deriving meaning and creating themes from data without any pre-conception. Theory building thematic analysis begins with broad task of the text and determining the

essential phrases and assess them codes. This way starts from one interaction replica to the next and goes on until all the transcripts are not coded. Investigators give se. E-7-al text for reading to identify codes. Akin and unlike codes are divided so that redundancy could be stave off which conduct to decide about themes, in the end emerged on themes and theory is coined.

Type,Features and Data Collection Procedure of Qualitative Research Approach

<u>Types</u>	<u>Features</u>	<u>Data Collection</u>
<u>GROUNDDED THEORY</u>	Inductive data collection method to be used. It is an organized strategy to create thematic structure	In depth interview Focus group Sample size is small so time consuming
<u>PHENOMENOLOGY</u>	Given light on human experiences there attitude, intensions.	In depth interview Focus group Un-structured interview Semi-structured interview Focus group and in-depth interview are perfect method for data collection
<u>CASE STUDY</u>	Intensive study, brief analysis of specific cases and examining distinctive quality	Observation 'Participant observation questionnaire Document Interview Questions and observations should focus on the distinctive component.
<u>ETHNOMETHODOLOGY</u>	<u>Ethnology is holistic estimation</u> <u>Systematic study of individual culture</u> A vast range of Group and organization have been explored. Ethnographers Study interpret culture, they Learned customs, ritual and Languages of any community	<u>Participant observation</u> <u>Field diary</u> <u>Case study</u> <u>Interview</u> <u>Survey`s</u> Time taking and long term field work be conducted. Focus on historical background.
<u>MIXED METHOD</u>	This method included both Qualitative and Quantitative method in single way.	Quantitative and Qualitative method are analyzed Data in mix methods study can be analytic method and vast theoretical perspectives.

<u>DISCOURSE ANALYSIS</u>	Natural study on public events and documents	Document analysis Interview Case study Group Discussion Participant Observation These method highlighted existing document.
<u>NARRATIVE ANALYSIS</u>	In narrative data can be gathered letters, interview etc.	In-depth interview Participant observation In-depth interview Focus group Given more importance some stories which comes from participants in a larger culture.
<u>INDUCTIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS</u>	Very Popular analytical approach used in Qualitative investigation Involves identifying and coding some themes within data Pertains to reading textual data	Participant Observation In-depth interview Focus group The Central elements of a generic inductive approach is methodological flexibility.

Top Ten Qualitative Data Analysis Software

Qualitative data analysis software supports to qualitative research in several modes such as data analysis, organize large numbers qualitative data, interpret of text and code. It helps to categorization, evaluation. overall analysis of data. The best Qualitative software can be uses different research analysis such as focus group, grounded theory, telephone, interview, mixed methods analysis etc. There are several types of free Qualitative data analysis software such as

CAQDAS	CAQDAS is computer assisted Qualitative data analysis software. CAQDAS has comprises enquiry tools, writing tool, Coding, mapping and linking tools.
CATMA	CATMA stands for COMPUTER ASSISTED TEXTUAL MARKU AND ANALYSIS. It is a Practical and intuitive tool for text researchers. It also support of digital text in almost any languages. It automated statistical and non-statistical analytical functions.
DEDOOSE	One of the in-expensive, cloud based application for Qualitative data analysis.
QIQAA	It is an essential free research and reference manager. User can review their work, write up, it also approve for automatic

	identification, tagging and Categorization PDF.
ATLASTI	Most easy and convenient software to use for coding qualitative data. It is mostly used researchers to organized and analyze complex textual and multimedia data.
VISAO	It is important desktop software that authorized users to and analyze large text data. It supports various Encoding, Dictionary-building, regex Patricrus and also customizes a parsing process.
MAXQDA	MAXQDA world leading Software Packages for qualitative data analysis and mixed method research helps researchers and analysis ga insights from written or text documents.
NOSQL	NOSQL refer non-relational database, data bases store data documents rather than relational table. The main types are graph, documents.
TAMS	Stands for TEXT ANALYSIS MARKUP SYSTEM. It is generally used in Ethnographic and Discourse research analysiTAM analyzer is open source, it is released under GPLv2.
FREEQDA	This Software generally used research data analysis such as field Description. Interview, articles, manuscripts and memos.

Benefits of Using Software for Qualitative Data Analysis

- Time Saving
- Useful to analysis huge numbers of qualitative data at a time.
- Eligible to analysis complex pattern of data.
- It Collaborate in research
- Make the research processes more transparent
- The Software can study an enormous volume of qualitative data.

Advantages and Disadvantages

There are some advantages and disadvantages of Qualitative research

Advantages	Disadvantages
Encourage discussion, it recommended predictive qualities.	Lack of Privacy, it can be influenced by researchers bias
Analyze attitudes and behavior in-depth, comprises the human experiences.	When researchers select sample on the basis of bias then it creates data with questionable value
Limited Sample Size and content generator.	There are several session to be covered so it is time taking method.
Flexible in nature, it is a method that is still open ended.	Because of open ended it can create misleading conclusions. Rigidity is absent.

Conclusion

Qualitative research is an indispensable strategy for research methodology. It's an integral part of the entire research process. In this Paper, we have brought out the qualitative approaches from several viewpoints. Qualitative research attains excellent knowledge and interprets the social world. The researchers can open up and better understand the complexity of social reality. It's deals with human real life experiences and actions. It is an inductive nature and creates a theory that begins from social reality. This paper enriched and assessed all dimensions of qualitative research and constructed a structure for further analysis.

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