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by B N

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Selecting a Qualitative Research Design

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Selecting a Qualitative Research Design

My proposed dissertation topic is "The Effects of Gang Violence on Teenagers in the State of Alaska." Gangs are groups of three or more people who develop a group identity to instill fear or coercion in others. They are usually organized along racial, ethnic, or political lines, and they use common names, mantras, aliases, gestures, tattoos, costumes, hairdos, hand signs, and graffiti to recognize themselves. The organization's primary objective is to participate in unlawful behavior and use intimidation and violence to accomplish its illegal goals and enhance or preserve the organization's supremacy, reputation, or monetary resources. Manifestos, constitutions, and codes of conduct are amongst the qualities that gangs develop and maintain to provide an identifiable structure and principles for initiation and development within the association. Gangs could be disjointed from other structured unlawful groups like international criminal organizations and La Cosa Nostra, which depend on clandestine and confidentiality control of legal corporations and administrations to further their illicit goals. Gang violence has been prevalent in the United States, and the consequences have been profound, particularly among teenagers.

Qualitative Research Question

What are the psychological effects of gang violence and the consequences of gang membership on Alaska's teenagers today?

Qualitative Research design

The qualitative research design I would employ is Ethnographic Research Design. This design focuses on individuals located in the same area and frequently interact, thus developing shared behavioral patterns, language, and beliefs (Creswell & Poth, 2018). These characteristics

primarily identify with gangs; hence this research design is best suited for my research topic. Similarly, this research design focuses on examining the collective patterns and analyses a larger unit of individuals, typically greater than 20 people, encompassed in grounded theory research. Because the research topic focuses on teenagers, this design would best suit the research topic for the above reason. Therefore, this qualitative design method would describe and evaluated culture-sharing, the group's collective and learned models of values, conduct, principles, and language, which are most familiar with gangs and their effects on teenagers in the state of Alaska. In addition, this design would best suit my research topic because ethnography is a method that entails long-term interpretations of a grouping, most commonly through contributor remarks, whereby the researcher becomes involved in people's daily lives and interrogates and observes them. It would, therefore, investigate the meaning of members of a culture-sharing group's behavior, language, and interactions.

Limitations of Ethnographic Research Design

The first concern that I will require is to familiarize myself with ethnic anthropology, the definition of a social-cultural structure, and the topics commonly studied by individuals who study ethos. This factor is essential because culture is a nebulous phrase that refers to what researchers assign to a group when seeking patterns in its social world. It is not something that people cheat about, but rather something that scholars attribute to a group when searching for models in its societal domain. It is deduced from statements and acts of group participants, and the researcher assigns it to the group. Similarly, Creswell and Poth (2018) suggest that it will be essential to consider that ethnographic research consists of individual's behaviors, whatever they say, the possible tension between what they ought to do and what they do, which is essential under my research topic. Another challenge that I will need to consider is that data collection

takes a long time and requires much time on the ground. The descriptions in most ethnography are transcribed in a mythical, practically storytelling style, limiting the work's readership and be difficult for writers used to more outdated approaches to systematic writing. There is a chance the examiner may become inherent and will not finish the study or be compromised. This phenomenon is just one of the several fieldwork challenges that ethnographers face while working with a new cultural setting or structure. Lastly, thoughtfulness to the requirements of people being considered is significant. The investigator must report and access impacts in steering the research on individuals and the explored areas.

Reference

John W. Creswell & Cheryl N. Poth (2018). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. SAGE Publications, Inc.

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