

Additional qualitative approaches above Creswell's five approaches

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Personal Contribution

Creswell's contribution to qualitative research approaches only considered Five Approaches; however, there are other additional qualitative approaches that can be applied in a research design. The Naturalistic and Interactionism qualitative research approaches are some of the additional qualitative research approaches that have not been addressed by Creswell. These two approaches are effective in understanding human behaviors and how such behaviors are being affected in an organized structure. In essence, the naturalistic qualitative approach tries to understand people in their nature as well as understanding their subjective experiences. Alternatively, the interactionism approach tries to understand the role of human being in their natural settings. In other words, the interactionism is not pegged on analyzing culture and norms but actual behavior of the targeting persons and how such behaviors may change with other social changes.

Naturalistic and Interactionism qualitative approaches will help me in undertaking my dissertation that is pegged on understanding leadership in disaster management that includes disaster preparedness, response, and evacuation. This project involves understanding human behavior; thus, can be applied in understanding leadership in response to these circumstances. Moreover, the interactionism will help in understanding how professional interact with other in undertaking their leadership demands. Nonetheless, the application of these aspects will include observation, interviews, cohort studies, and review of documents in understanding the relationship of

human behaviors and their roles in the society.

Reference

Blumer, H. (1976). *The methodological position of symbolic interactionism*.

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Denzin, N. (1989). *Interpretive Interactionism*. London, Sage

Patton, M. Q. (2002). *Qualitative research & evaluation methods* (3rd ed.).

Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications

Author: Bob Rousseau

According to Rousseau's contribution to the discussion, despite discussing the five Creswell's qualitative research approaches, it does not mean that other qualitative approaches do not exist (Denzin, 1989). In his contribution, Rousseau addressed Naturalistic and Interactionism as other additional qualitative approaches that were never considered by Creswell. He notes that these two additional approaches are symbolic or interpretive (Blumer, 1976). According to him, the Naturalistic approach deploys the techniques that try to understanding people and their pertinent behaviors within their natural habitat. On the other hand, interactionism is the approach that aims at emphasizing between the interaction between human being and their roles (Creswell, 2007). Notably, these two additional qualitative research approaches are perfect in understanding human behaviors in their natural inhabitants and how they relate to such roles; therefore, they can be applied in understanding different roles of professional in different organizations.

References:

Blumer, H. (1976). *The methodological position of symbolic interactionism*.

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Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry & research design: Choosing among five approaches* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications

Denzin, N. (1989). *Interpretive Interactionism*. London, Sage

Author: Laima Warnecke

Warnecke also noted in her contribution that other than the Creswell's five qualitative research approaches, there are additional approaches that are not inclusive of five and must be considered for qualitative research (Creswell, 2007). Among the additional approaches according to Warnecke is the naturalistic inquiry. According to her, the naturalistic approach usually tends to understand natural development through observations and the same can be applied in understanding human behaviors. Additionally, she noted the emergent design flexibility as another additional qualitative approach.

According to Warnecke, this approach can be used by researchers in determining and understanding the emergence of new challenges in the course of the research (Maxwell, 2013). The design allows flexibility in research. Therefore, combining naturalistic inquiry and emergent design flexibility can understand easily the ever changing roles of human beings particularly in executing their roles.

References

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