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1017531 – GROUNDED THEORY PRESENTATION Slide 2 in pp. Hello, today, we are going to look at the stand taken by Glaser and Strauss (1967) on grounded theory.

Glaser and Strauss (1967)

Rejected the methods of analytic induction

From this point, we notice that Glaser and Strauss (1967) did not accept the methods of analytic induction, which has long been used to examine the similarities that exist between various social phenomena, so as to develop concepts (Charmaz, 2006).

Initiated a move away from hypothesis testing

This point makes us realize that the writers, Glaser and Strauss (1967) recommended a move away from hypothesis testing whereby they recommended the use of theory creation instead of analytic induction.

Moved toward theory creation

We are given justification the argument of Glaser and Strauss to move towards theory creation. This is because the two argued that many researchers have based on analytic induction and hypothesis testing to impose theories on empirical setting when they could actually be investigating social life in a more open ended approach.

Argued that many researchers were imposing theories on empirical settings

Were using data to test theory vs. actually investigating social life

In effect, Glaser and Strauss do not support the idea of using data to test theory.

Slide 3 in pp.

Key concept

Researcher's desire to build a theory directly from data

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The first point in the slide is emphatic about the fact that the researchers not only build theory from data but that they use the data as their only source by building theory directly from data.

Theory develops from a rigorous cycle of constant comparison:

From this point, some light is shed on best practice in theory building by creating the awareness that theory building goes beyond involves the rigorous cycle of constant comparison.

Collection/analysis/theory modification/collection/etc.

In the most ideal manner, building a theory should be made up of series of scientific activities involving the collection of data, analysis of data, modification of existing theory and the critique of existing theories.

Happens until the theory can no longer be modified (saturation point)

Once started, the processes above must continue until a saturation point is reached.

References

Charmaz, K. (2006). *Constructing grounded theory: a practical guide through qualitative analysis*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications Ltd.