

Qualitative research

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QUALITATIVE RESEARCH al Affiliation) Interpretivism In qualitative research, interpretivism refers to an approach that facilitates the understanding and interpretation of beliefs, reasons for certain aspects, motives as well as certain social realities. It has played major roles in various qualitative research activities as it facilitates data collection as well as interpretation (Heshusius & Ballard, 1996). There are three basic paradigms that have been used to guide the interpretivism approach in a case study; the first approach is the critical science approach. The critical science approach entails exploration of the social world, critique various aspects ascribed to and attempts to empower individuals to solve social challenges. Basically, it enables people to comprehend social structures and how certain complexities can be overcome.

Another paradigm applied in interpretivism is assumptions; the concept of assumptions in interpretivism entails a scenario where issues have to be examined holistically to facilitate individuals to understand their structures and functionality (Walsham, 1993). There is also the paradigm of positivism, which is basically a scientific approach. Positivism entails utilization of mathematical data as a means to gain greater insights of social dynamics.

Solipsism

The corpus of solipsism entails a scenario whereby one believes in the existence of his own mind as the valid and reliable source of information (Teensma, 1974). Philosophers have also argued that it is a theory that believes in one's own existence.

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