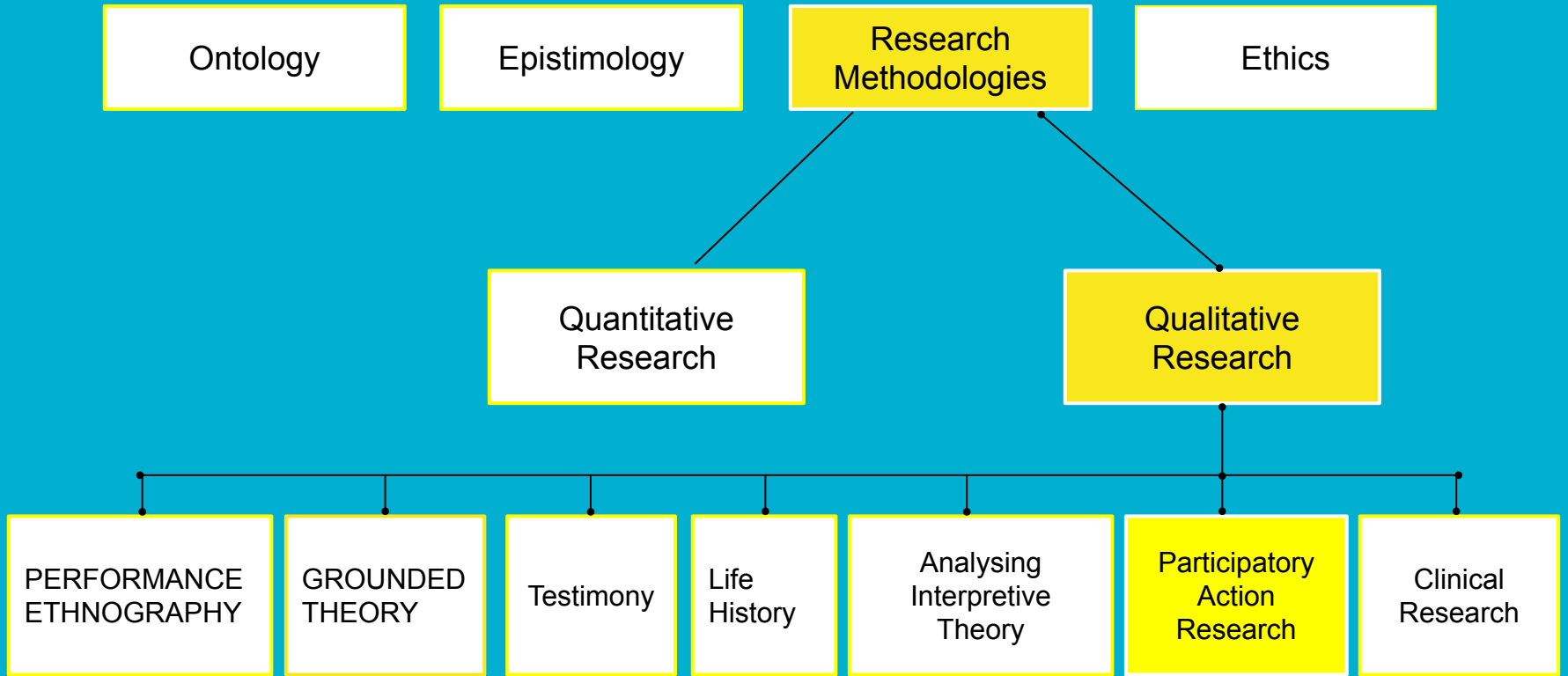


Qualitative Research Methodologies

Zichao NIE

Christine SAKR



PAR: Participatory Action Research

ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS DO WHAT RESEARCHERS USUALLY DO:

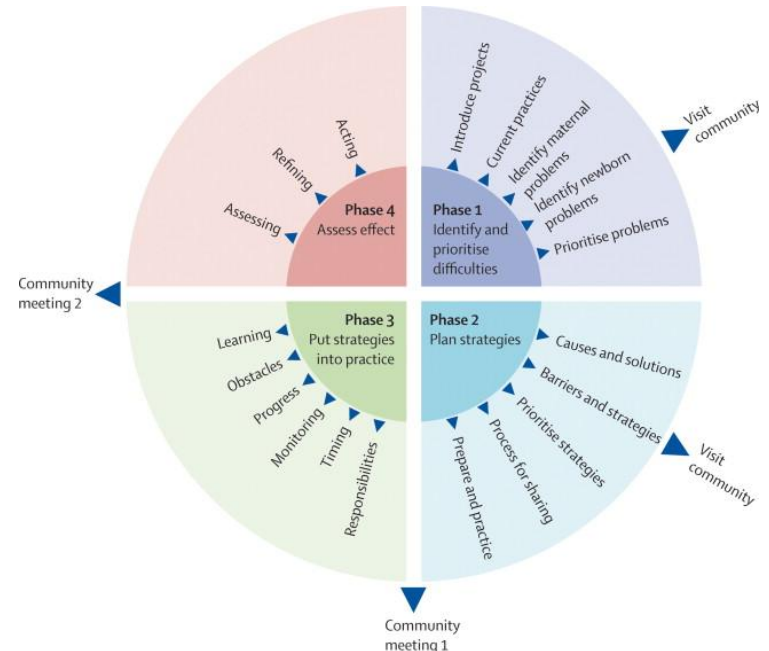
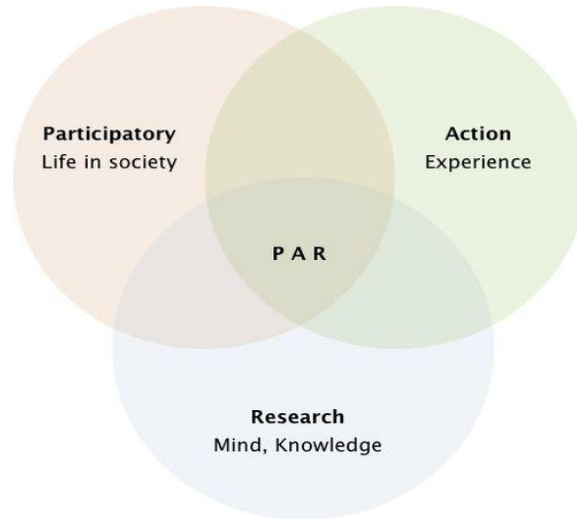
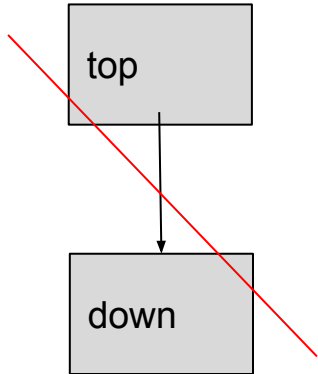
1. LEARNING STRATEGY FOR EMPOWERING PARTICIPANTS
2. PRODUCING RESEARCH

It is an approach to research in communities that emphasizes participation and action. It seeks to understand the world by trying to change it, collaboratively and following reflection. PAR emphasizes collective inquiry and experimentation grounded in experience and social history.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) has been defined as a collaborative process of research, education and action (Hall 1981) explicitly oriented towards social transformation (Mc Taggart 1977)

PAR has multiple progenitors and resists definition. It is a broad tradition of collective [self-experimentation](#) backed up by evidential reasoning, fact-finding and learning. All formulations of PAR have in common the idea that research and action must be done 'with' people and not 'on' or 'for' people. It counters [scientism](#) by promoting the grounding of knowledge in human agency and social history (as in much of political economy). Inquiry based on PAR principles makes sense of the world through collective efforts to transform it, as opposed to simply observing and studying human behaviour and people's views about reality, in the hope that meaningful change will eventually emerge. -wiki

Learning to do it by doing it... A form of action research in which a collaboration between researchers & participants takes place to generate knowledge and information to devise new organisational strategies & bring about improved and favorable results.



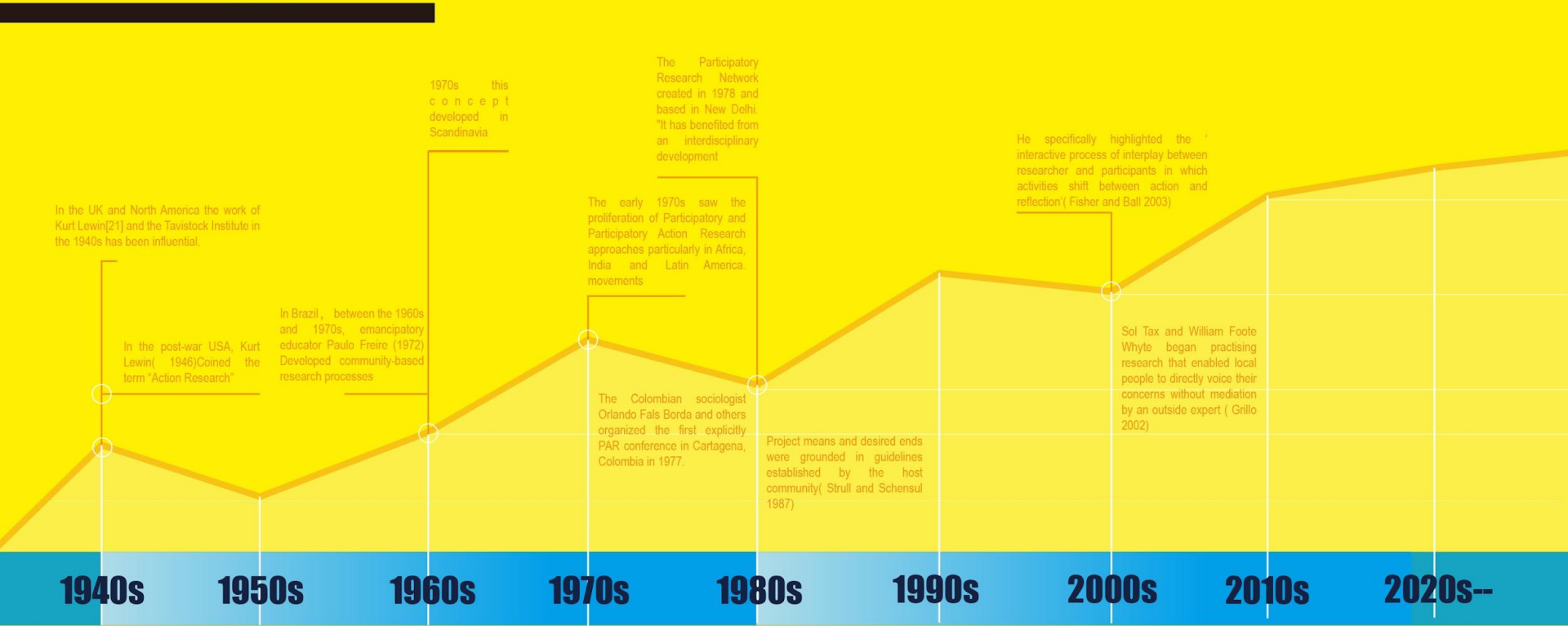
Comparison

	Participatory Action Research	Traditional research
Question resource	Practice field	Researchers' own interest Previous studies Theories
Participants	Researchers; Practitioners Stateholders	Researchers
Research process	Cyclic in general Research and practice are combined	Linear in general Research and practice are separated
Research aim	To improve practice	To test a theory To build a theory To explore...

Strategy Origin

PAR emerged out of a concern with limitations of other approaches to applied social research.

HISTORY



Action Research Reflection for Social Change PAR

Development

Lines of development leading to PAR

1. Social Research Methodology
2. Participation in Decision Making by Low-Ranking Organizational Members
3. Sociotechnical Framework

Scientific & Practical Value of PAR

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Share Power | 1. Empower & engage |
| 2. Collaborate | 2. Trust & Transparency |
| 3. Individual Equity | 3. Critical Understanding of Social Issues |
| 4. Freedom | |
| 5. Informed Decision Making | |

Social Research Methodology

This stream of development has its source in the continuing tension between pure and applied science in social research.

Professional expert model = type of applied social research - professional researcher is called or negotiates their involvement to study a situation and set of problems to determine facts and recommend a course of action

Strategies devised link action and research to advance science and improve human welfare

Key informants become active participants in research

Participation in Decision Making by Low-Ranking Organisational Members

Influenced by democratic values and concerns with human costs of autocratic management, social researchers studied worker participation in decision making

Sociotechnical Framework

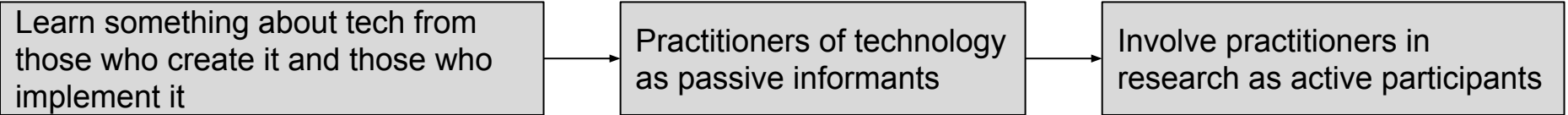
Social system vs. technocratic approach

To acquire and then integrate technical knowledge into social research.

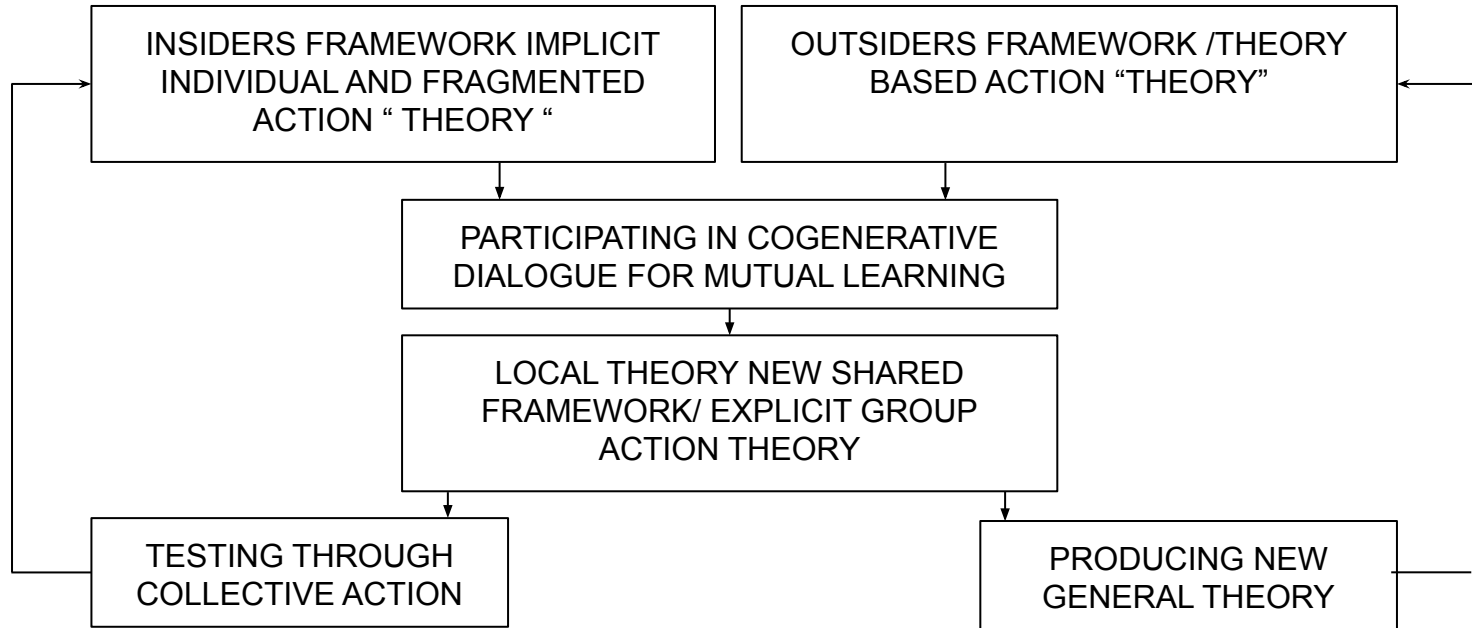
The workplace is not simply a social system; understanding behavior at work depends on integration of social and technological factors

Enter technological field to learn from engineers and administrators in industry to acquire superficial knowledge of technologies in place at research sites

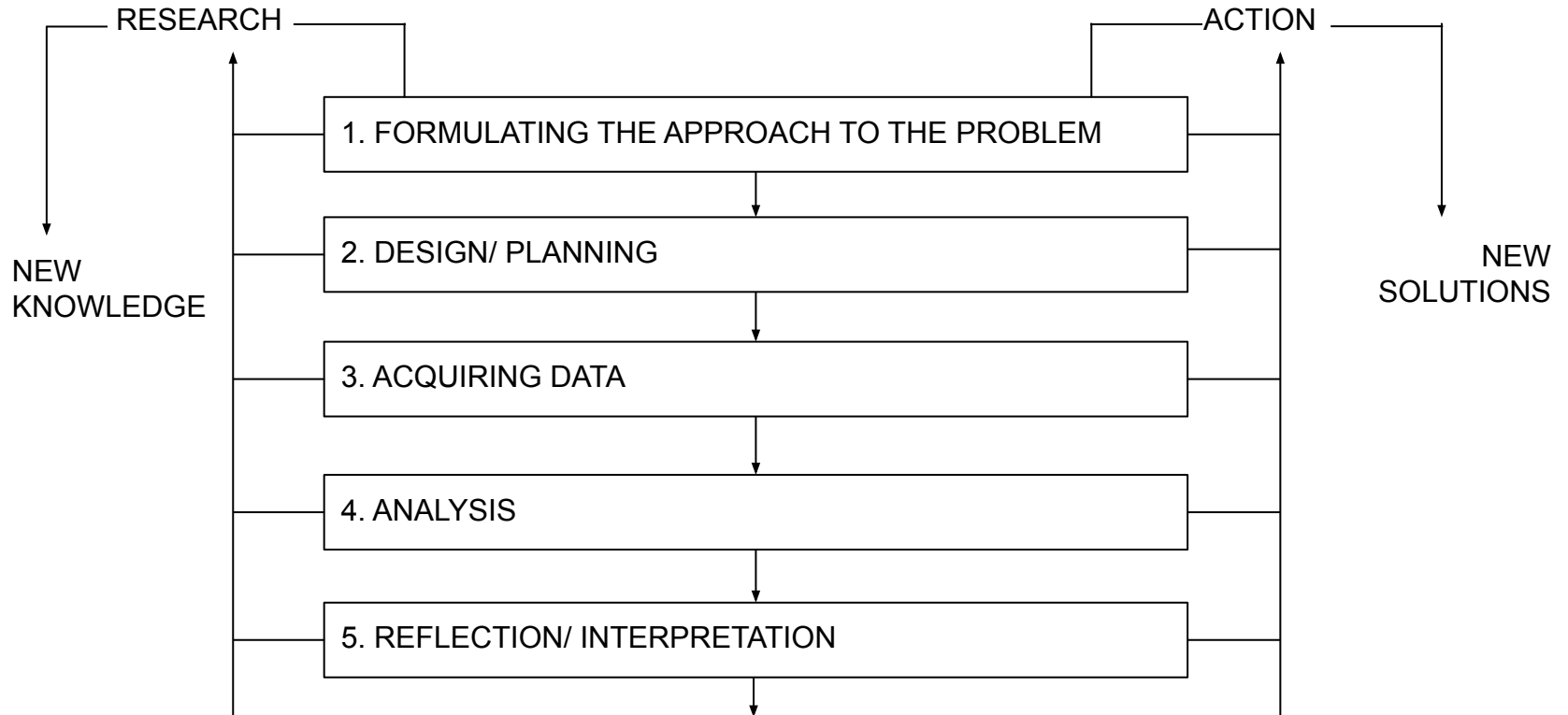
(valid in industry, and agriculture) Behavioral scientist studies the integration of technical with the social (ex. Agriculture: learn from plant, animal, social scientists, agricultural engineers)



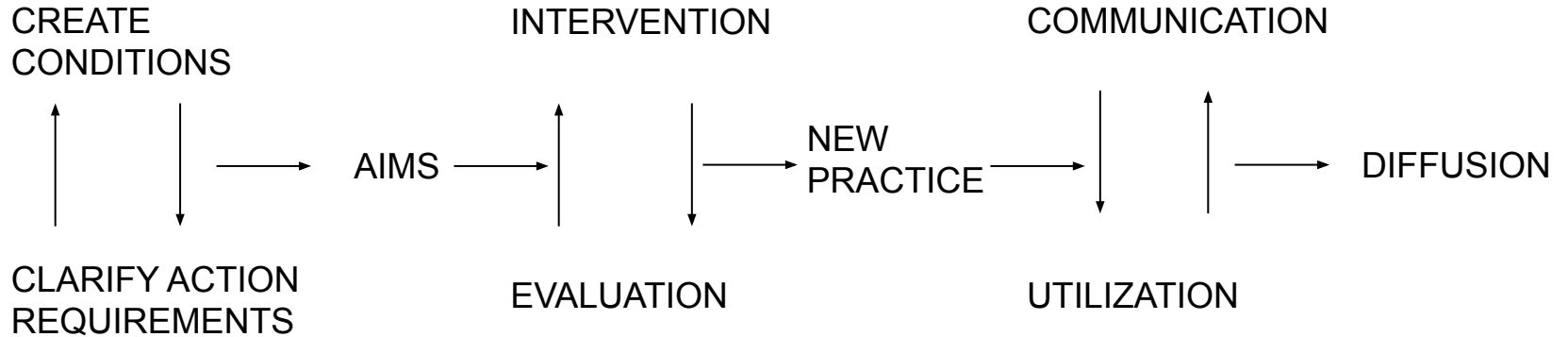
A MODEL OF PAR Scandinavia Style: The Cogenerative Way



STEPS IN ACTION PROCESS



PLANNED INNOVATION PROCESS



Areas of Implementation

Agriculture

Education

Industry & Research

Politics

Engineering

Psychology

Sociology

Limitations

Structure of relationships

Control (Data & Power)

Level of involvement of members in organization in the research process

Unequal value of information and ideas provided by informants

TIME

Methods & Tools

Methods

ACTION MODEL

1. Identify problems to solve and other opportunities, causal factors, environmental constraints, and relevant practice
2. Formulate proposed changes and the implementation plan
3. Initiate changes in targeted areas
4. Assess changes and implementation methods
5. Deepen, institutionalize, and diffuse changes.

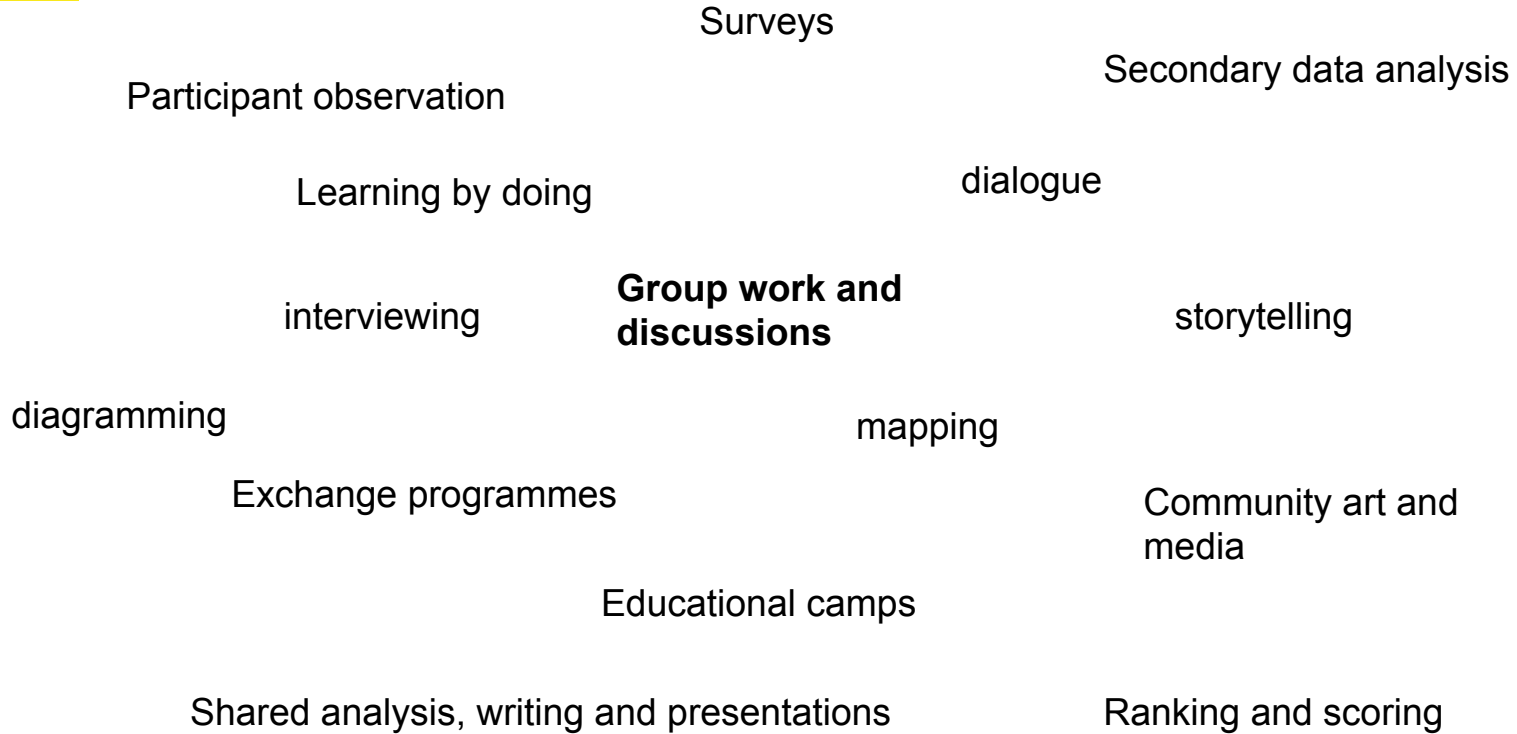
RECRUITMENT ROLES MANAGEMENT SUPERVISION

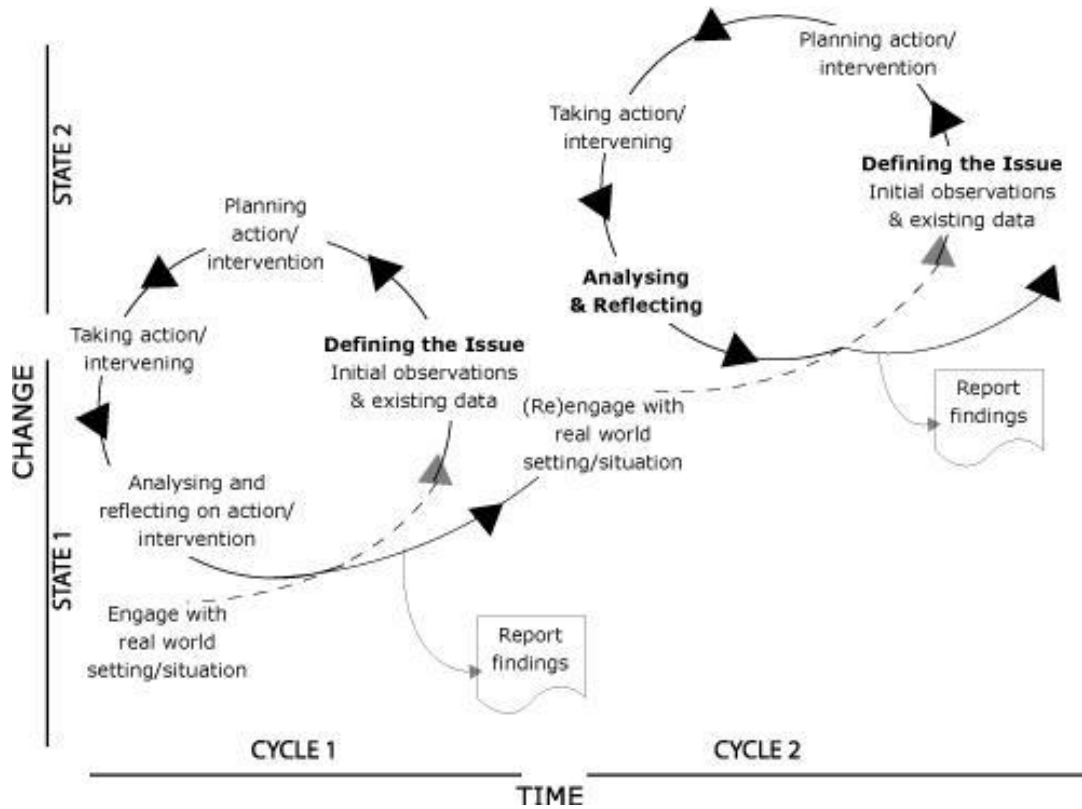
5. Operational Principles and Strategies

Key Activities	Project Start-up	Research Design and Implementation	Data Collection	Data Analysis	Interpretation and Dissemination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential key members Develop the proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential key members Develop the proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential key members Develop the proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential key members Develop the proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential key members Develop the proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential key members Develop the proposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and supervise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and supervise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and supervise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and supervise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and supervise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and supervise

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Tools

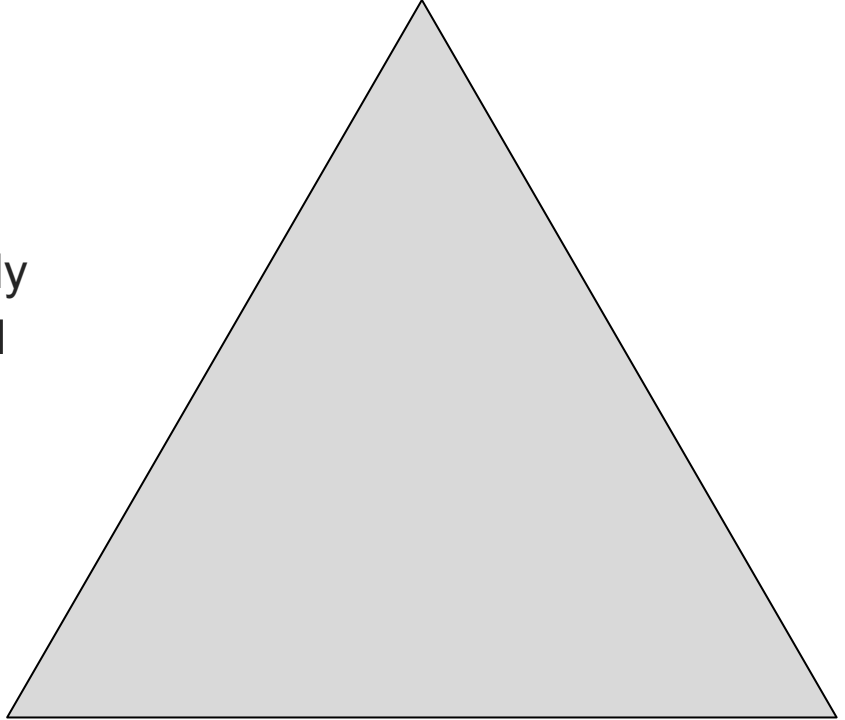




Future Challenge

p 125

How to address broad-based systems of power and issues of **complexity**, especially those of **another development** on a global scale. How can PAR develop a macro-orientation to democratic dialogue and meet challenges of the 21st Century, by joining movements to support justice and solidarity on both local and global scales?



PROJECT PROPOSALS

- Who the participants are and how they have been (or are to be) engaged
- How specific research questions have been identified
- How the framework and methodology of inquiry have been (or will be) designed
- How participation is to be operationalized
- The extent of researchers' commitment to the improved well-being of participating communities

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THANK YOU :)

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Qualitative Research

Methodologies - Participatory

Action Research

Phd XXXI Cycle
