Qualitative Inquiry of Korean Judicial System

Kiyoung Kim
Professor of Law and Public Policy
Dept. of Law, Chosun University
Gawng-ju South Korea

Hi. Professor,

Thank you for the question. My attempt had been such to use the first or pattern codes as you mentioned. A number of authorities on the methodology often emphasized the closeness of codes to the field data so that the first cycle codes may get better and practically powerful with the common words than jargons or academic terms. My first cycle or second codes are rather from the professional language, which looks such that appear the key words in the scholarly articles or chapter titles in the political science. Part of reason would be that the theme deals with the judicial issues, in which the adjacent sciences, such as sociology or political science offers the background of analysis on the phenomenology including events, occurrences, and actions or interactions. The fact often earthed as the field data tends to be narrated with the words of such character. That is also because the interviewees are knowledgeable to give their views or opinion in that metaphor or sophistication that had to be somewhat unique. My use of such codes would vindicate the learning that the character of codes can vary with the disciplines or research settings as well as the nature of interviewees. You are correct that I had attempted to piece together several strands of data in combination based on the codes. Respectfully.

Author: Ian Birdsall **Date:** Wednesday, January 20, 2016 9:30:34 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 8

Hi Kim,

In your post above when you said, "The analytic memos below are some more elaborate form when the researcher would piece together several strands of the data" did you mean combinations of the First Cycle codes? For example, Leadership in a Political Culture, or Comparative Modern Democracy? Or did I miss the point and you meant something else?

Hello Rochele

Thank you for the informative test. I agree that the precoding approach would benefit when the data seem to fit more than one theme. It would be if the way could facilitate merging the

initial and later impressions as themes became consolidated as you and Patton coincide. I may suppose that precoding would be more than useful or fitting with some extended project or specific disciplines of social science. I suppose that coding other than precoding would be more feasible with small sample or the kind of mixed research within the psychology or health and nursing disciplines. In that case, "constant reading" of the filed data than "jump out" would bring it more effective. The precoding would have a fit more plausibly with the PPA if the researcher is qualitative in his studies or some known field of anthropological research and sociology. It also might be good with the ground theory approach since the researcher, in this approach, has to respond with the amount of data for theory generation and with the kind of start-up errands distinct from the existing mainstream of version or theory. In this case, I think that the researcher needs to be more exposed to the field rather than constant reading of data for coding and some precoded concepts to direct his effort would be working. The kind of research situation would likely be mine that I am also same to prefer the precoding structure. The problem is that the precoding seems to demand somewhat challenging work of revision and adjustment or new alignment with the emerging data or ideas. How do you find a fit of precoding structure with your research? Respectfully.

Author: Rochele Young **Date:** Thursday, January 21, 2016 12:47:48 AM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 8

Advantages of Coding

Codes are labels that assign symbolic meaning to the descriptive or inferential information compiled during a study.   Coding is analysis. Codes are primarily, but not exclusively, used to retrieve and categorize similar data chunks so the researcher can quickly fid, pull out, and cluster the segments relating to a particular research question, hypothesis, construct, or theme. (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014, p.72)

Coding is also a heuristic (a method of discovery). You determine the code for a chunk of data by careful reading and reflection on its core content or meaning.   This gives an intimate, interpretive familiarity with every datum in the corpus. (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014, p.73)

Codes are first assigned to a data chunks to detect reoccurring patterns. From thiese patterns, similar codes are clustered together to create a smaller number of categories or pattern codes.   The interrelationships of the categories are constructed to develop higher level analytic meaning s for assertion, proposition, hypothesis, and/or theory development. (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014, p.73)

Codes are pre-specified or developed along the way, clear, operational definitions are indispensable as they can be applied consistently by a single researcher over time and

multiple researchers will be thinking about the same phenomena as they code. (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014, p.84)

Disadvantages of Pre-Coding

The disadvantage of pre-coding is like the adage "don't judge a book by its cover."   For clarity, according to Patton (2015) once her data was collected she constantly read over what she collected, and the more she read more patterns and categories began to "jump out."   Subsequently after her interactions with her data she then began to code. (Patton, 2015, p.530)

A pre-coding structure for my data analysis tool test

After reading Patton, her reasoning for pre-coding resonated with me, and as for now, I may implement hand coding.   Patton (2015) said, "the techniques was useful when data seemed to fit more than one theme and facilitated merging my initial and later impressions as themes solidified." (Patton, 2015, p.530)

<div align="center">References</div>

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., Saldana, J., 2014. Qualitative data analysis: *A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Patton, M. Q. (2015). *Qualitative research & evaluation methods (4th ed.).* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Hello Heba,

Thank you for the informative post. You likely seem to apply the paradigmatic use of codes or coding process to deal with your research purpose. How do you find the first cycle codes, i.e., religious, culture or medical related terms, developed into second cycle codes and the analyzed results or propositions and assertions? Respectfully.

Author: Heba Abdel-Hady **Date:** Thursday, January 21, 2016 6:20:22 PM EST **Subject:** Main Discussion Post [Heba Abdel-Hady]

Codes are the labels a researcher uses to assign symbols that are meaningful and descriptive of the study (Miles, 2014). Codes help to label data that come in chunks or are volumous in the case of qualitative research (Miles, 2014). Codes can be a simple label or can be more descriptive and complex (Miles, 2014). Codes can be used in the case of interview transcripts like the case of my research that will conduct qualitative in-depth interviews on female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) policy forming process in Egypt. A few words or

a full paragraph or more can be coded in the first phase of coding and the second phase of coding can include the longer text and reconfiguration of already developed codes (Miles, 2014). Coding is a very critical stage of linking the collected data to the analysis stage or explaining their meaning (Miles, 2014). Codes are generated by the researcher to label and attribute meaning to the collected data so the researcher can set pre-codes or develop ones as they examine and develop the data (Miles, 2014). Pre determined codes could be based on themes and keywords related to the issue generated from the literature review and any desk review conducted prior to the start of the research. For example, in my research on FGM/C I can identify some pre-codes such as religious, culture or medical related terms that the interviewees would use as reasons behind the harmful practice.

Even if coding was pre-determined by the researcher, it will continue to evolve as coding is part of the analysis.   Some researchers believe that coding is a technical process that is part of the thinking prior to the study but coding is not a mechanical process (Miles, 2014). However, coding reflects a deep analysis process by the researcher and how they view, interpret and analyze the data collected (Miles, 2014). Pre-codes could help the researcher to retrieve data and categorize similar data easier as they are divided in chunks (Miles, 2014). However, the researcher needs to be open and flexible to change and edit the codes depending on the data sources and forms that appear as they gather information during the research (Miles, 2014). Many information and data will be generated during the research from informal observations or structured ones and all of this information need to be integrated in the coding system as they are collected (Miles, 2014).

Hi. Russell,

I have enjoyed reading your post. Your codes are exciting to be compared with mine that the words of police culture is a little distinctive from those of legal scholars, lawyers, or faculty of social sciences, who will comprise the interviewee groups in my case. You also likely will be stuck with the data through constant reading to make your codes effective if without the precoding structure. Then your work would require much more extent of analytical work with inferences and comparison with the theories, tenets or propositions from the work of scholars in the interested field. In other words, the kind of inductive process toward your hypothesis or assertions and propositions would be more cumbersome or of extended elaboration than the context of precoding structure. Then I suppose if the trade-offs would be adequate concerning the sample size. How small would your sample size be? Respectfully.

Author: Russell Granderson **Date:** Thursday, January 21, 2016 10:09:36 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 8

Russell Granderson

Initial Post

Week 8

In Qualitative inquiry coding provides several advantages to the researcher. As Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2013) illustrated coding engenders deep reflection of the data's meaning, unearthing the researcher's ability to obtain the most profound material so that chunks of data are bound together to reveal reappearing patterns. The patterns are then subsequently established to elucidate meaning for hypothesis, assertion, and proposition (p. 73).

In my dissertation which will encompass participants of a well-defined police culture, In Vivo coding may be utilized. For example, the indigenous terminology of the law enforcement community can be used to lead individual categories such as "ten-codes" describing people or particular circumstances like "mental case," "perp," and "running code."

I did not create a pre-coding structure because I did not want to limit participant response but instead allow the data to be interpreted in various ways.

References:

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J.(2013). Qualitative data analysis: A Methods sourcebook (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Dear Russell,

Thank you for the posting. I agree that the researcher gradually becomes competent to interpret themes even with limited data. I also have been realized of that culmination as the research progresses. The data collection and field work would be as virtually saturated at this point, which means the researcher would be converted likely as the participant, but importantly with the plan and schedule on research, necessary knowledge to deal with his purpose and theories used to analyze the data. Perhaps, the researcher, at this culmination, would feel to be a competent interpreter, constructionist situated right before he would turn to be an author of final report. This could be reinforced if the researcher would be in the close context like you and me. Some feel of immersion into the story would certainly come, so-called Eureka moment as Patton hinted. In this respect, I may also share that the sampling needs not be unnecessarily extensive, but the contrast sampling with a small scope of interviewees could work to highlight the themes and patterns. How will you deal with the difference between affected participants and others in your final reporting? Respectfully.

Author: Russell Granderson **Date:** Thursday, January 28, 2016 10:01:45 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 9

Russell Granderson

Initial Discussion

Week 9

The process of data analysis consists of compiling data for analysis then decreasing that   data by organizing it into themes (Creswell, 2013, p. 3471). The themes are then rearranged and subsequently presented for discussion. When I reached the culmination of this process, I was then able to interpret some themes although working with limited data.

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) suggested the use of in vivo codes when it is necessary to honor the voice of participants while facilitating categorization due to familiarity of terminology of the researcher. My plan is to use in vivo coding during my dissertation whereas the participants will be other law enforcement officers.

During the pilot project, I did not pre-code and interviewed participants outside of law enforcement.

The developed themes were interesting and were a little different than what I had predicted. For example, participants who had family members or knew close associates that suffered PTSD produced themes that were sympathetic to the idea of police officers with PTSD. While others, answered along the lines of the climate across America today with stern suspicion.

I was able to gather from the results that internal validity and real solutions in qualitative research can only come from spending time in the field with those who are affected directly with the phenomena under study.

References

Creswell, J. W. (2013). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among *five Approaches* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). Qualitative data analysis: A Methods sourcebook (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Hi Iberkis,

Thank you for the posting. I may share if you stated you were glad to make a decision to do a qualitative research for your dissertation project. The deep psychological meaning and emergent patterns or meaning of human experience would be enchanting to know our neighbors within the kind of cyborg community neo-liberalized with the number and statistics. Some theorists suggest if the neo-liberal elites would be a translator of data, prices or screens and codes rather than the traditional imagery of elites on judgment and wills. I am exciting to conduct an interview to collect the field data, from whom would be deep that they could not avoid by merely translating, but should be the kind of emotional or passionate policy makers in the face of my interview questions. What ethical standard do you employ to conduct an in-depth interview? Respectfully.

Author: Iberkis Faltas **Date:** Friday, January 29, 2016 1:03:01 AM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 9

Main post

The results of the data analysis conducted during week-6 produced the results I was expecting.

What this tells me about qualitative research is that qualitative research is intense in structure and volume. Coding and theming, when well-structured can save the researcher a great amount of time. The amount of analytical work is enormous but I the results, I belief, are extremely rewarding.

The more I learn about qualitative research, the more I like and appreciate the method of inquiries and analysis it provides. What I like the most about it is that qualitative research allows the researcher to "see" the population/person under the study beyond a number or a percentage. Qualitative research, data analysis, data inquiry, and collections "demands meticulous attention to language and deep reflection on the emergent patterns and meaning of human experience" (Saldaña, 2013, p-10).

I also enjoy the human rapports, the interaction with the population, hearing the participant' stories, the "deep psychological meaning" (p-130) the qualitative research provides, especially to the field of social behavioral science. I belief as complex, lengthy, and frustrating as qualitative research is, qualitative research is also rewarding at a personal, professional, and scientific level. I am glad I made the decision to do a qualitative research analysis for my dissertation study.

Iberkis

Saldaña (2013). *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers.* (2nd Ed.) Thousand Oak, CA: SAGE Publications.

Author: CURT BROWN **Date:** Wednesday, January 27, 2016 1:28:50 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 9 Response to Kiyoung Kim from Curt Brown

Dear Kim,

Thanks for posting. I appreciate the fact that you mentioned in your post the association between qualitative research and ontological assumptions. I would like to add some additional information to that point. Harvard University (2016) states that a qualitative researcher should be clear about this assumption when pursuing a qualitative inquiry. Harvard University argues that ontological assumptions focuses on the nature of reality and in terms of qualitative research its suggests that truth or knowledge is constructed by human beings in situations based on historical moments as well as social contexts. The point made here is that in my view a relationship exist between qualitative research and ontological assumptions.

Reference

Harvard University. (2016). Paradigm. Retrieved from
http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword =qualitative&pageid=icb.page340910

Author: Ian Birdsall **Date:** Wednesday, January 27, 2016 9:01:33 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 9 Response to Kiyoung Kim from Curt Brown

Kim and Curt,

Good discussion.   We have determiend that there is a relationship between qualitative research and ontological assumptions. Would either of you (or anyone else) like to offer a thought on what that relationship might be?

Dear Curt and Professor

Thank you for the questions. In the qualitative method, we may be posited to deal with the cultural group, and attempt to tell their story in a coherent set of explanations. As the professor commented, the data collection and analysis eventually would be strived to higher level of abstraction, shedding to highlight the nature of study on interpretation and construction for some perfection and wholeness of research object. This means the test and description of general populace with a narrow hypothesis would likely be less of their business, as it would be more proximate with diverse Barbie dolls in the market show-window that the qualitative researcher had to struggle carving out his doll's imagery about

their what and how other than their why. Given the humans are emotive or cultural besides the number, the science on them and society would not be of natural model in some cases and depending on the research design. I suppose it to be a main reason that we rely on the words and interpretations or constructions to explain their findings. Given this linguistic turn, the truth inevitably would be affected by the ontological assumptions most heavily from the researcher himself and secondarily from the participants. The challenge if to be granted with such inevitable relationship would be the bias or prejudice of researcher that may threat the validity or trustworthiness of research. On the other, the researcher's position or personal focus would instead be encouraged, which can make the themes and patterns more salient and appealing for social reform, alternatives or action. Even in this type of research, the neutrality and objectivity still ought to be an important virtue as the scientist has to be constantly attentive. The ontological assumptions might be related with the higher level of abstraction, which, in turn, would produce a vague, but impressive Barbie doll that could be shared by the audience with some confidence. Respectfully.

Hi. Wissam,

I have enjoyed reading your post. I agree on your views dealing with the credibility, transferability, and confirmability. We would feel much same with the research pieces that they should offer a use for our research and readership. The researcher's skill to enable a reader to grasp the whole picture of phenomenon under study seems important to assist with the subsequent research, especially with regard to the qualitative studies. Given the dissertation is one type of professional communication besides the books and scholarly articles, it should have certain effect on people's lives, most importantly the peer researchers and their followership. In the qualitative studies, it seems central as if the painters would do his best to complete the image that he wished to expose. Then, it would be required to increase the credibility of final report as you said. The next doubt from our readership probably would be the kind of issues, such as confirmability and transferability if the findings are based on the evidence and any useful empirical data or learning points involved with the researcher's fieldwork. Given such issues of qualitative research, they should be any common standard to facilitate and promote learning, sharing as well as the utility for dissemination and development of ideas. If you would make a policy suggestion, what do you think the nations should respond with in order to abolish the domestic violence. Respectfully.

Author: Wissam El-Haybi **Date:** Wednesday, February 3, 2016 5:45:01 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 10 Main Post Question

Main Post Question

Strategies for Ensuring Quality in Qualitative Research

Wissam A. El-Haybi

9

Walden University

Qualitative studies take place in the real world. Thus, they have certain effect on people's lives (Saldana, Miles, & Humerman, 2014). Credibility leads researchers to perceive the picture of the phenomenon understudy (Shenton, 2004). Transferability supplies enough details of the context of the fieldwork. Moreover, in order to attain confirmability, researchers must take steps to exhibit that findings develop from the data and not from their own assumptions. Credibility, transferability, and confirmability ensure the validity of the qualitative research understudy. Lincoln and Guba (1985) argue that ensuring credibility is one of most important factors in establishing trustworthiness. My mini-project involved an interview with three participants to respond to five questions that deal with the role of NGOs in developing and promoting human rights especially the right to abolish domestic violence. In order to ensure the validity of the data collected, I pursued to overcome the two wide threats to validity: researcher bias and reactivity (Maxwell, 2013). I tried to be objective according to the interviewee responses. I did not interfere to direct the discussion and the responses of the participants. I just asked them to clarify or elaborate on certain issues. Furthermore, I managed to use my influence effectively and efficiently within the interview process.

Within the development of my dissertation, I will be using various strategies that were not used within my mini project in order to ensure the validity of the research. I will use intensive interview and long-term involvement in order to collect rich data. In addition, I will be using triangulation which permits me to collect information from a diverse range of individual and settings using various methods (Maxwell, 2013).

References

Lincoln, Y.S.,& Guba, E.G. (1985). *Naturalistic inquiry*. Beverly Hills: Sage.

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). Qualitative data analysis: A Methods sourcebook (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Maxwell, J.A. (2013). *Qualitative research design.* Thousands Oaks: Sage Publications.

Hi. Aisha,

Thank you for the informative post. I also believe that a due care to explain the limitations of research clearly could increase the quality and credibility of research. It could work likely leading the readers to understand the purpose of researcher and nature of studies more easily. The assumptions, in terms of content than method, would be an element, which should be treated to make a focus of research. I suppose that they are a good match-mate to travel with the researcher on the experimental journey. It could be some

unquantifiable yardstick of measure for the qualitative researchers, which may be proven or disproven with his empirical data. The assumptions may yield into the hypotheses, assertions and propositions in the final report. Even in case that they might be disproven eventually, they offer dimensions struggled to explore. The assumptions generally would be bad if the researcher works in the stage of data collection. It would hinder the duty of researcher, who must be scientific and based on the field data. Do you also have a plan to confirm the transcripts with the participants about their accuracy? Respectfully.

Author: Aisha Abdul-Aleem **Date:** Wednesday, February 3, 2016 8:56:12 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 10

Inappropriate data collection tools and or inconsistent data collection methods, as well personal biases would be reasons to question the quality, trustworthiness and creditability of a research project (Kim, 2015a,b,c,d,e). In order to have trust in such a project, one must ensure that the data collection tool is appropriate for the type of data being collected. The data collection method utilized is also important and must be consistently implemented with each participant. In addition, the researcher must be aware of their own personal biases to keep them at bay. Establishing trustworthiness, quality and creditability would employ criteria such as transferability, dependability, reliability and validity.

My role as the researcher is vital in that my observation can broaden understanding and supply clarity to the topic that I am researching (Patton, 2002). Limitations can occur by not taking field notes, recording quotes accurately or giving enough time to each participant. These mechanics not being utilized accurately can be detrimental to my research. Recording every interaction is ideal but not always allowed if permission is not given, so I will let my participants know that I must take the time to document everything they are saying (Laureate Media). Accurate documentation will make the difference in the research to ensure that assumptions remain out of the process, which will only make the research more credible.

<div align="center">References</div>

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Hi. Greta,

I have enjoyed reading your post. Your brief in this discussion implies if you use a mixed method to investigate your topic. It would enhance the readership or utility of your research provided that your purpose eventually would be to prepare the Protection Plan. Actually, many readers of public policy studies like to look for a practical solution within the research product. The readership may range a journalist, reporters and public officers in the field beyond the peer scholars. Given the extent of mixed method, it would require the time and expense more than qualitative method. How do plan to deal with your research in any time schedule? How is your preparation to be rigorous or comprehensive that could be turned into law or regulations? Respectfully.

Author: Greta Holmstrom **Date:** Wednesday, February 3, 2016 11:52:59 PM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 10

Main Discussion Post

My proposed project will lead to preparation of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Cowlitz County, Washington.   The proposed research question will be made up of three descriptive questions - What are priorities for hazardous fuel reduction, structural protection, and improved fire response in Cowlitz County?   As noted by Johnson (2014), these research questions will provide the anchor when analyzing qualitative data.

A survey will be used as part of the evaluation. Respondents will first be asked if they are homeowners or renters. Inferential statistics can be used to provide more detail on their responses to the additional survey questions based on this difference. I will use crosstabs as described by Johnson (2014) to look at the number and percentage of respondents who are homeowners vs. renters. I will then use crosstabs to determine the percentage of homeowners vs. renters who participate in fuel reduction practices, are willing to participate in education, etc. This will help establish the target audience for future programs.

References

Johnson, G. (2014). *Research methods for public administrators* (3rd ed.). Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe.

Hi. Esayas,

Many thanks for the honest statement that we can truly share to progress. Actually the split responsibilities and satisfactory personal or family life would not be so easy to attain both to complete satisfaction. Your care and strife through 19 months is commendable indeed. In my case also, this had been same, but I also realized that the life vigor had been increasing. It was not until I started the Walden doctoral program that I proposed my family members to go to the theater once every month. A learning certainly seems to awaken the dormant and tedious soul. Since I serve as a university teacher, the learning could convert the conventional attitude on the field. I may feel like to become a method teacher that brought me to recast on the curiosities about the ways of other professors on their research. Your progress seems very remarkable despite many challenges and I am convinced of your success. Wish you a best of luck. Respectfully.

Author: Esayas Araya **Date:** Tuesday, February 9, 2016 5:05:31 AM EST **Subject:** RE: Discussion - Week 11

When I stared my courses I faced the some challenges related to time management some psychological adjustment such accepting the virtual university as an actual university and talking to my professors and classmates in the virtual classes as if I am talking them in the offline word. Balancing work, personal life, family issues, and responsibilities in my offices was another big challenge. Getting text books on time and coping schedule in poor internet (in in the third world) also was not easy. However, I set a solution for every challenge I foresaw. One of my balances in relation to time and balling was observing the advice of the bible which says "rendering things of Caesar to Caser and things of God to God" .Accordingly I rendered my attention and time according to the importance of and priority of the matter. Now I am already finishing my courses works this week within 19

months and now I fell that there is no difference between the online world and offline word (Rudestam, & Newton, 2015).

However, in addition to the challenges I have already discussed, to the challenges, the dissertation process will come with new challenges. Some of the new challenges will be working with different committees, one line oral defense, satisfying the requirement of the IRB, the quality assurance committee and the facility. I believe the challenges are different from what I already known, thus, they need different strategy including communication stagey. Therefore, I because retreat not an option, I will use my experiences in my courses works and the advice given by different students form the reading materials (Laureate Education, Inc. (Executive Producer), 2010c).

Thank you Professor and all my classmates, to be honest, you helped me to enjoy the course and to have fruitful time. . I wish all success in all your lives.

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Rudestam, K. E., & Newton, R. R. (2015). Surviving your dissertation: A comprehensive guide to content and process (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Hi. Rarkimm,

Thank you for the posting. Your situation was similar to me when I began with this course. It was thought tougher that I would have to face many challenges given its title, "Applied…" As the class progress, I, instead, growingly realized that the applied course would be the kind of enabling instruction frame for the qualitative research beyond the doctrinal or principled discussion of method itself. This aspect of class simulation helped me emancipated with diverse possibilities of vindicating our theme and sea of alternative approaches, which removed my initial feel of trepidation and assumption that it must be more difficult than other method classes. I suppose you would be proud of your prospective PhD and also feel responsible as an expert. Through the residency 3 and dissertation courses, I wish you have both a pleasure and success. I believe that the educational journey positively impacting social change would be any lifetime asset. Respectfully.

Author: Rarkimm Fields **Date:** Wednesday, February 10, 2016 9:21:39 PM EST **Subject:** Rarkimm Fields - Initial Discussion Post

Post by Day 3 a response of 2 - 3 paragraphs in which you determine an action plan for continuing to stay motivated as you analyze your data and write your Dissertation.

As we finish up this very important course as it relates to our degree program, implementation of my course of action plan to stay motivated throughout the Dissertation process has already commenced. I enter this course with some trepidation as the name of the course "Advanced Qualitative Analysis and Reasoning" seemed overwhelming. However, as I started to complete the weekly discussions and application assignments, I realized that I have been preparing for this moment and this course my entire life. Asking myself the question "what would earning a PHD mean to me"? I came away with a list full of motivation that includes being the first Doctor in my immediate family, I would share the educational equivalent to my idol whom I share a birthday with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and lastly, but most important to me on my educational journey positively impacting social change.

Because of these facts, I am self-motivated to acheive the goal that I started at Walden when I enrolled in 2014. I have a great support system in place from family and friends, colleagues at work, and fellow students at Walden. Provided that, failure or not completing the educational step after successfully completing my Associates, Bachelors, and double Masters degrees is not an option. Moreover, I plan on attending my residency 3 in Alexandria, Va. next month in concert with completing my final course PPPA-8115 (writing perspectus). My objective at the Residency will be to secure my Dissertation committee so I can have a some transition into the 9000 sequence and focus on conducting an ethical ethnography study (in a timely manner) and defending my results all while keeping my finances at the forefront of this process. I would like to wish all of my classmates Good Luck and God Speed on their journey to degree completion.

Kind Regards,

Rarkimm Fields

Author: Aisha Abdul-Aleem **Date:** Wednesday, February 10, 2016 9:41:49 PM EST
Subject: RE: Discussion - Week 11

Failure is not an option.   Motivation and determination are factors that will get me through this journey.   The struggles I face daily in the work place serves as motivation that pushes me to work harder toward the goal of attaining my PhD.   I planned this process through when I first began and placed on my vision board a picture of Walden graduates.   I begin the 9000 courses next quarter and I have been able to keep the timeline that I have set in the very beginning.

My concerns revolve around IRB.   I now have a better understanding of the process however I still have concerns about the time line between submitting the application and receiving an approval.   I am not looking forward to the rewrites that my committee will require however as I mentioned earlier my daily struggles should be a renewing motivation to get the job done.   This journey is a marathon not a sprint so I am prepared to adjust my timeline as needed so that I can maintain and not blow my lid.

Hi. Aisha,

Thank you for the posting. I am also encouraged to share your conviction and devotion. The current status seems similar to me that I am soon entering the 9000 courses. The courses would a little differ that motivation and determination seem very demanding. Since the coursework would be a common journey with the communication and exchange of ideas with e-mates or as on the collective context of class structure. I suppose if the 9000 courses would be individualized and the kind of person-to-person interchange with the chair and committee member. I also feel the same that if the stress of workplace is increasing, the struggle and strains with the Walden e-learning correspondingly become more intense and passionate. I wish you a success in obtaining the IRB approval soon and best wishes for the remaining requirement. Respectfully.