

QIKJS-Part.V.A

Qualitative Inquiry of Korean Judicial System

Kiyoung Kim

Professor of Law and Public Policy

Dept. of Law, Chosun University

Gawng-ju South Korea

On the Data Collection Tools

A General

The data collection tool traditionally encompasses several types within each method. In the quantitative studies, the researcher typically uses census, sample survey, administrative data, and tracer studies (Creswell, 2009; EU Quality Assurance, 2016). The census investigates the whole populace of parameter that is most accurate and comprehensive. It often is regularly conducted to investigate assets for tax purpose or demographics to the national use. Data collection occurs to cover every unit in a group or populace. The sample survey is very popular for the quantitative researcher, in which only part of populace is approached for data and the validity is ensured based on the statistical assumption. The administrative data will be collected automatically with due registering that day-to day operations within the organization will be a basis to yield the data. Tracer studies may be used for the mixed method, especially when the studies implicate on a longitudinal monitor and even the trend periodically. In this way of data collection, a regular survey will be the core tool, which combines it with in-depth discussions or interviews with a sample or key informants.

In the qualitative method, the data collection typically will include questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, observation, and case study (Creswell, 2009; EU Quality Assurance, 2016). The questionnaires are intended to gather information from respondents, which incorporate series of questions and other prompts designed to meet the purpose of researcher. Interviews may be based on the questionnaires, but not necessarily same that the interviews essentially are a conversation between two or more people. Often interview occurs face to face, but e-mail or phone conversation as well as teleconference are other situations as the technology advancement brings to allow. The interview is classed traditionally into the focus group or one-to-one interview. The focus groups are a popular tool of data collection for the market research. In that context, a group of people are asked about their attitude towards a product, service, concept or an idea. The ethical issue will be increasing if the social media,

such as Facebook or job portals, is used to collect data from the consumers. Observation is used to collect the data relating with a group or single learners, who will be asked to perform a specific task or action, such as class performance for the educational research. Then the field note or result of observations will be converted into behaviors, processes or workflows that will be applied to real-life situation. The case study works to offer a more complete picture of phenomenon, often used to provide context to other data, such as outcome data (Kim, 2015a,b,c,d). Through the case study, data or theory can be reinforced or particularized to create a knowledge web or field data.

As Linked to the Data Analytical Tools

In order to understand, develop or test the data collection tool, we need to note the strand of qualitative method or various ways of analytical approaches (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The typology is used to typify the data into classification or ways to present findings that is widely used by many disciplines. It originally means the doctrine or study of types or prefigurative symbols especially in the scriptural literature, and later has expanded meaning to denote a system used for putting things into groups according to how they are similar or the study how things can be divided into different classifications. For example, division of culture by races will be explored by the typology.¹ Taxonomy refers to the practice and science of classification, and very basic to allow an understanding of phenomenon systemically, such as library classification, Darwinian or the kind of *Yak-Jeon Jeong's*² elaboration for species or use in biology (Reynolds, 2007). It could be expanded originally from a classification of organisms to that of things, concepts and principles. It has a trait (i) hierarchical structure, but not necessarily (ii) against meronymy dealing with the classification of parts of a whole (iii) generally embedded in local culture and social systems. The kind of qualitative epistemology on taxonomy is keen to my studies that the local culture and system are distinct elements to be studied, analyzed and structured with the contents. It is generally known that the most well-known study of folk taxonomies would be Emile Durkheim's, *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, which will turn on my research project

¹ The use of typology in the discipline of archaeology to delve into the classification of artifacts according to their characteristics, linguistics for study and classification of languages according to their structural features, psychology for a model of personality types, theology for the interpretation of some figures and events in the Old Testament as foreshadowing the New Testament, urban planning and architecture for the classification of characteristics common to buildings or urban spaces, and statistics for a concept in statistics, research design and social sciences.

² Y.J. Jeong can be comparable to Darwin that left the details of classification for various species of fish living in the sea when he was politically persecuted around the mid-18th century, about fifty years earlier than Darwinian days. His family members were impugned to conspire with the French Catholics so that he was imprisoned in the remote island, called Black Mountain Island.

as the influence to collect and analyze data. Most immediately to relate with my research project, the discourse analysis will govern framing my work of data collection and analysis into the final write-up. It can be combined with the hermeneutics and heuristics to complete the gleaned information to a theory or stories of intact cultural group, to see, legal professionals and Korean public affected by PAKJS. It can allow the extensive data to be compiled from sources, such as official report, statistics, newspaper article or interview by a newspaper. Those data can be analyzed through such wide types of qualitative approaches, especially those as specified in this journal writing (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The discourse analysis comes to effect in ways.

First, the objects of discourse analysis are variously defined to cover types of data not limited to the interview or focus groups, which would include discourse itself, writing, conversation, communicative event. It may more aptly be sensed as a data analysis tool to deal with the interview transcripts if it not only studies language use beyond the sentence boundary, but also prefer to analyze the naturally occurring language and not invented examples. This aspect typically would be expected by the researcher, who indulges in the interview as a principal data collection tool. The interview as a data collection tool is similar, but can be made a little distinct given the interviewees in my study generally are knowledgeable and less tending to naturally utter that brings me to much character of revealing socio-psychological aspect of a person or persons and even to be made of text linguistics closely related with the discourse analysis.

Secondly, while the discourse analysis has been taken up by various social science disciplines, the political discourse provides one characteristic of my research by allowing a policy analysis feasible based on debates, speeches, and hearings within the political forums and effective from the post-positivist perspective.³

Thirdly, the critical discourse (CDA) analysis can pertain to my study as one lens of analysis, in which the data collected from various sources could be processed into meaning, theme and story (Van Dijk, 2016). It primarily is concerned of the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. By delineating dissident research, the analysts in this standing take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. The tenets began to be developed by the Frankfurt School before the Second World War and infused many other European scholarships. The basic assumption would be (i) the explicit awareness of participant's role in the society is crucial (ii) the possibility of a value-free

³ Of course, the use is subject to its own assumptions, dimensions of analysis, and methodologies spanning from linguistics, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive science, social psychology, area studies, international relations, human geography, communication studies, through translation studies.

science is unacceptable and scholarship should attend the social interaction and social structure provided that we are socio-politically situated whether we like it or not (2016). As toned to the qualitative method generally, the CDA tries to explain discourse structures rather than merely describe them. It, therefore, holds a focus to explicate the relations of power and dominance in society by analyzing the ways discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge such relations. This analytical tool is useful since it addresses social problems, deals with society and culture, would be ideological and historical as well as interpretive and explanatory. It is particularly helpful to my approaches so that the text and society can be linked and mediated by means of such analysis, while it is also a form of social action.

Considerations to Develop and Test the DCT

In my case, the sources of data are abundant that the research objects, participants, audience and interest holders daily speak, express their thoughts, and interchange so as to be publicly exposed. The interested articles and books are, though indirect, yet closely linked, also are fairly available through neighborly libraries. Therefore, the strategy to develop and test the data collection tool is not traditional, but must be based on the consideration as above summarized through the data analysis tools. In this process, it needs to be ensured that the data collection should not be screwed up only with the interview. The points of test, as a corollary, arise in dual considerations. To specify, we need to inquire if we can analyze the data without a respondent, but instead use other publicly available data of Korean sources, such as official report, conference proceedings, statistics, batch of newspaper articles or interviews by a newspaper. Given the interview, nevertheless, has been planned to cover the group of professionals as discussed previously, what points should be thought of? The first question is related with various ways of analytical tools that were explored briefly above, and the general support is prevalent by peers and scholarly text on method. Let me excerpt responses from the social media of researchers, which were retrieved from www.researchgate.net.

After narrowing your topic, you can then go back to the ideal way to garner data and to analyzer it. I can direct you to open source media (textbooks, tutorials, seminars, even entire courses) if you wish that cover all these issues and more and from which you can select material that seems relevant to your project.

To answer your basic question, yes, you can use reports or any written documents as a source for a research study. The technique for analyzing this type of data is called content analysis. Here's a good website that describes the process.

I would suggest you look closely into the qualitative literature on content analysis as that is precisely what this method will enable you to do. Delving into text, however it is compiled and whatever the

source may be, can be analyzed to yield substantive findings. Analysis of this data with this method follows the same rigor as other forms of qualitative analysis so stay true to the method and school of thought.

I used to evaluate newspaper articles for social research purposes, for example a day to day journal of a local election.....content analysis. Focusing on one media source, one topic, one author, one research question. (Just an example) - The last evaluation I conducted took the form of a daily checklist which I tabulated and analyzed at the end of the election. I was searching for author biases toward particular local issues

Content analysis is the most appropriate, but you must specify the criteria for the research sample design for greater validation. For example, if you analyze secondary data as interviews in media, you must specify the: time period (last week/month/quarter/year etc); type of media; units of analysis, coding...etc.

Certainly, you can use a range of organisational and other texts as data. Using organisational texts is a key method used in institutional ethnography. The work by Dorothy Smith may be useful to you here. You may find these references useful, although she is widely cited elsewhere: Smith, D. (2001); *Text and the Ontology of Organisations and Institutions. Studies in Cultures, Organisations and Societies. Vol. 7*, pp 159-198. Smith, D. (2005) *Institutional Ethnography: A Sociology for People*. Toronto: AltaMira Press

Actually, without respondents, it's all up to you, more control, so yes, absolutely.

Most of the research (thesis) in my university is mostly by interview for qualitative design. Even the class I attended urged all the students to use an interview as part of the research and add some of secondary data. After all the answer given, now I am confident to use a secondary data that I gather from article for a two years.

The second point generally would be amenable to the traditional guide of data collection tools so that we need to ask the kind of questions, i.e., suitability of data collection methods for the target groups and the issues being assessed, ability to identify the significant issues of PAKJS, reliability of the measuring instruments (for example, the extent of producing same answers to the same questions), and advantages and disadvantages of each type data collection tools. In my case, I believe that the group of interviewees and their number can be competent to address the issues of PAKJS as coupled with the vast of secondary sources. The target groups are adequate to reveal the relevant and credible information, and also correspond with my aim of social change in the policy area. One point needs to be remarked that some part of contrast sampling has been planned, in which I expect more preferably of different or opposing views rather than same answers in terms of reliability issue concerning the interview instruments. Also the observation seems not an

effective method since the topic is less behavioral, yet to be even historical as implicated with the policy studies and actions or suggestions. It can be more value or ideal oriented that the behaviors or simulation of test group are less usable in my case. Along the progress or other future research, the data collection and team communication for better decision making now can be made more realistic. One website titled *DataWinners* shows how the intelligence sharing or exploitation of soft power can be advanced for the future professionals, policy teams, and decision making authorities. The website is the first completely integrated mobile data collection and communication service that uses a hand carried equipment universalized to the business people. The process is unequivocally simple “(i) Transform paper forms into digital questionnaires; (ii) Send group text messages and reminders; (iii) Submit data via text messages anywhere from any phone; (iv) On smart-phones and tablets, use our advanced questionnaires with skip logic, repeating questions, calculations and more.”

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