Engineering Design Methology

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# Theory of Science

When performing research, a researcher makes assumptions about how and what they will learn during their studies [1]. These assumptions might also be called paradigms, or worldviews, which Creswell defines as “a general orientation about the world and the nature of research that a researcher holds” [2]. One such worldview is *post positivism*, a quantitative research approach often represented in traditional research [3]. Post positivists believe that there is no absolute truth and that knowledge is shaped from data and rational consideration [3]. According to Kuhn, an acceptable theory in within post positivism is simple, provides accurate predictions and shows compatibility with other contemporary theories [4].

On the other hand, proponents of *social constructivism* believe that knowledge is created from individuals interacting with their environment [5]. Reality is not considered universal, but instead relative and consisting of different individuals’ mental *constructs*. No such construct is considered to be truer than the other, only more or less elaborate or sophisticated. [17] Truth is not absolute nor generalizable since phenomena occur within a certain time and context [6]. According to social constructivists, values affect all aspects of research and can never be completely set aside. Instead one should be aware of their existence when conducting research.

To constructivists, *theories* are constructions and are thus created from assumptions and affected by values. According to Lincoln and Guba a theory is acceptable if these assumptions and values reinforce one and other, if not the findings should be considered invalid. [18] Furthermore they claim that a theory should aim to be more informed as well as more elaborate than earlier theories [7].

Examining a cross section of researcher Mats Magnusson’s work, one can conclude that he uses the mixed methods research (MMR) methodology. An MMR researcher exhibits methodological eclecticism [8], i.e. usage of methods from both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Magnusson uses a wide range of methods such as Case Studies [9] and semi-structured interviews [10], which are methods attributed to the qualitative domain. In [11], Magnusson uses statistical analysis which is a quantitative method. Focusing on the problem at hand and choosing the methods that work are typical characteristics of a pragmatic worldview [12] [13] which is why Magnusson is believed to subscribe to this worldview.

Examining Magnusson’s research from a social constructivist perspective, one might criticize the lack of background perspective of the test subjects. Ethnicity and cultural background are important to the results [14] and should be taken into account when drawing conclusions. In [15], the job positions of the interview subjects are presented but their social setting is ignored.

Before the 1980’s the public was skeptical to mixing paradigms since incompatibility were seen between them, but the discourse changed since they could be seen as complementary to each other. [KÄLLA creswell eller??]

Magnusson’s way of conducting research can be criticized from a constructivists’ point of view. In his studies the results seem to be general and always valid and not only as his subjective opinion in the investigated area. In his report “How do firms make use of open source communities,” he is using a qualitative method by interviewing participants of great impact in four companies. There is noted to be a lack of a description in how the companies were chosen, if they are diverse in history and culture as well as which questions were asked, in what context were the interviews held and the backgrounds of the participants.

# Quantitative methods

One quantitative research design is survey design. In this design the researcher uses questioneers on a sample of the population to collect numbered data. The data are then analyzed statistically to test research questions and hypothesis and to find trends [16]. One might also use the experimental research design. One uses this when one wants to examine whether or not an action or a procedure has effect on the outcome, or the dependent variable. The outcome is then compared to a reference group which did not experience the action or procedure [17].

When conducting quantitative research, researchers employ a variety of instruments, or methods. One of these is *observational and behavioral checklists* [18], where the researcher observes a group and records behavior by checking points on a scale [19]. Another alternative are *questionaires*. These are suitable for collecting structured and often numerical data [20]. Using *closed quantitative interviews*, the researcher specifies questions and response categories beforehand and the respondend chooses between predetermined responses [21].