Rapport MF2070

1. Post positivists believe that absolute truth can never be found; an evidence of a theory is never considered as absolute and unrefutable. Instead, the current data is observed objectively and is analyzed without personal bias or opinions. Research based in post positivism tries to refute or confirm hypothesis, but never leave the realm of uncertainty. This worldview is rooted in the natural sciences and is mostly used in quantative research.  
   Proponents of social contructivism assume that peoples views are generated by their interactions with their environment. As an extension, this means that people act and think depending on the context within which they live and act, and that their history is important to their actions.
2. Post positivists: According to Kuhn, an acceptable theory is one that is simple, provides accurate predictions and shows compatibility with other contemporary theories.

Social Constructivism: According to Lincoln and Guba, a theory is acceptable if it is more informed and thus elaborates on, earlier theories.

1. Examining a cross section of Mats Magnussons research, one can conclude that he uses the mixed methods research methodology (MMR) and as such can be expected to adhere to the pragmatic worldview. The most important characteristic of an MMR researcher is methodological eclectisism (Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2012), i.e choosing methods from different worldviews. Magnusson uses a wide range of methods such as Case Studies ( (Dahlander & Magnusson, How do Firms Make Use of Open Source Communities?, 2008) and (Dahlander & Magnusson, Relationships between open source software companies and communities: Observations from Nordic firms, 2005)) and interviews (Gutiérrez & Magnusson, 2013) which are methods of the qualitative domain (source). In (Magnusson, Dahlman, Molen, & Magnusson, 2012) he uses statistical inference, which is used by quantitative resarchers (source). Much of Magnussons research is centered around innovation which by it’s nature requires a qualitative approach which is why one might say that, even though he uses freely from both quantitative and qualitative methods, he has a stronger leaning towards qualitative research.
2. Before the 1980s 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.

Magnusson’s way of doing research can be criticized from a constructivism point of view. In his studies he comes to the conclusion that his results are 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 and by interviewing a few participants of great impact in four companies. His way of doing this can be criticized by lack of a description of how the companies are chosen, if they are diverse in history and culture, and also how he presents the presentations. What questions are asked, in what context was the interviews held and the backgrounds of the participants.

MM är pragmaticer och vi kritiserar honom från en social constructivism synvinkel  
open source- kvalitativ

Obs källor innan 1980 gäller ej för kvalitativa

1. Research design outlines the specific methods of collecting, analyzing and interpreting data in research and it can be both quantitative and qualitative. (Creswell, educational research, s. 293)
2. The survey design is performed on a fraction of a population, a *sample*, to see trends in a whole population. The researcher collects data through questionnaires and then analyzes data statically to test research questions and hypothesis. (Creswell, educational research, s. 293)

The experimental design is performed though experiments on separate groups, for example one where an intervention performed and the other as a reference group who are not subject to the intervention. (Creswell, educational research, s. 21, 293) The analysis is done for a dependent variable and the results are interpreted in comparison to the hypothesis. KÄLLA

Correlational design

1. Quantitative methods/instruments

*Quantitative* *Instruments* are means for measuring, observing and also documenting data collected in a quantitative fashion. The aim is to collect data from a smaller number of individuals in order to generalize the results to a larger population. (Creswell, educational research, s. 14)

The researcher administers the instrument to the respondent. In the case of questionnaires, the respondent answers independently. Another instrument can be a checklist the researcher uses when observing a respondent. (Creswell, educational research, s. 14 långt ner)

1. Ellen Bergseth – quiet tracks

Using INSTRUMENTS – experimental design.