In qualitative research, various methodologies are adopted to collect and analyse data. These methodologies have strengths and weaknesses; And one methodology might be stronger than the other depending on the situation. One such example is Phenomenological Research which seeks to understand individuals' lived experiences through in-depth interviews and thematic analysis [1]. Grounded Theory: This methodology involves data collection and iterative analysis to develop theories grounded in empirical data [2]. Case Study Research: This approach provides an in-depth exploration of a specific case, such as an individual, group, or organization [3]. Ethnographic Research: This involves immersive observation and interviews to understand cultural and social dynamics [4]. Narrative Research: This method focuses on storytelling and the construction of personal or communal narratives [5].

Academic materials, such as peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, and scholarly books, undergo rigorous evaluation by experts in the field. These sources provide credible and validated insights into research methodologies. In contrast, non-academic sources, including blogs, news articles, and opinion pieces, lack systematic peer review and may present biased or anecdotal evidence. While non-academic materials can provide contextual background, they should not be the primary basis for academic research. ([1], [2], [3], [4], [5]) provide insights into qualitative research methodologies and their applications.

In qualitative interview research, scholars have explored various interview techniques, including structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews. The choice of technique depends on research objectives. For instance, semi-structured interviews allow flexibility while ensuring consistency in questioning, making them ideal for studies exploring personal experiences [6]. Moreover, previous studies have demonstrated that qualitative interviews provide rich, in-depth insights that cannot be easily captured through quantitative methods [7].

While qualitative interviews offer deep insights, they are often criticized for their subjectivity and potential for researcher bias. Some researchers argue that triangulation using multiple data sources enhances credibility [8]. However, others contend that the interpretive nature of qualitative research remains its strength, as it captures nuances that quantitative methods overlook [9]. A key knowledge gap in existing literature is the limited exploration of interviewer effects on participant responses, which warrants further investigation.

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