

**Examrace: Downloaded from examrace.com**

For solved question bank visit [doorsteptutor.com](https://doorsteptutor.com) and for free video lectures visit [Examrace YouTube Channel](#)

## Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Science: Levels of Reflexivity

Doorsteptutor material for CTET is prepared by world's top subject experts: Get [detailed illustrated notes covering entire syllabus](#): point-by-point for high retention.

### Objectivity

- Seeing things as they are
- Value neutral or value free
- No bias or prejudice
- Attitude of investigator is detached
- Values are backed by pre-conceived notions
- Being independent from subjectivity
- E. g. Verstehen Method by Weber

### Reflexivity

- A part of epistemology
- Nature of qualitative research is subjectivity
- Recording how your beliefs and attitudes play a part in the research
- Through Observations – self reference
- Subjectivity is the center
- Cause and effect
- E. g. Researcher's background and socialization process can be in contrast with the subject group
- Ability of the researcher to locate himself in the process of research
- Critical awareness of one's own beliefs, biases
- How the background, values, beliefs and attitudes of the researcher play a part in the research observations
- Thoughts are written and attached to the results
- The researcher's own personal reflection is recorded in the study

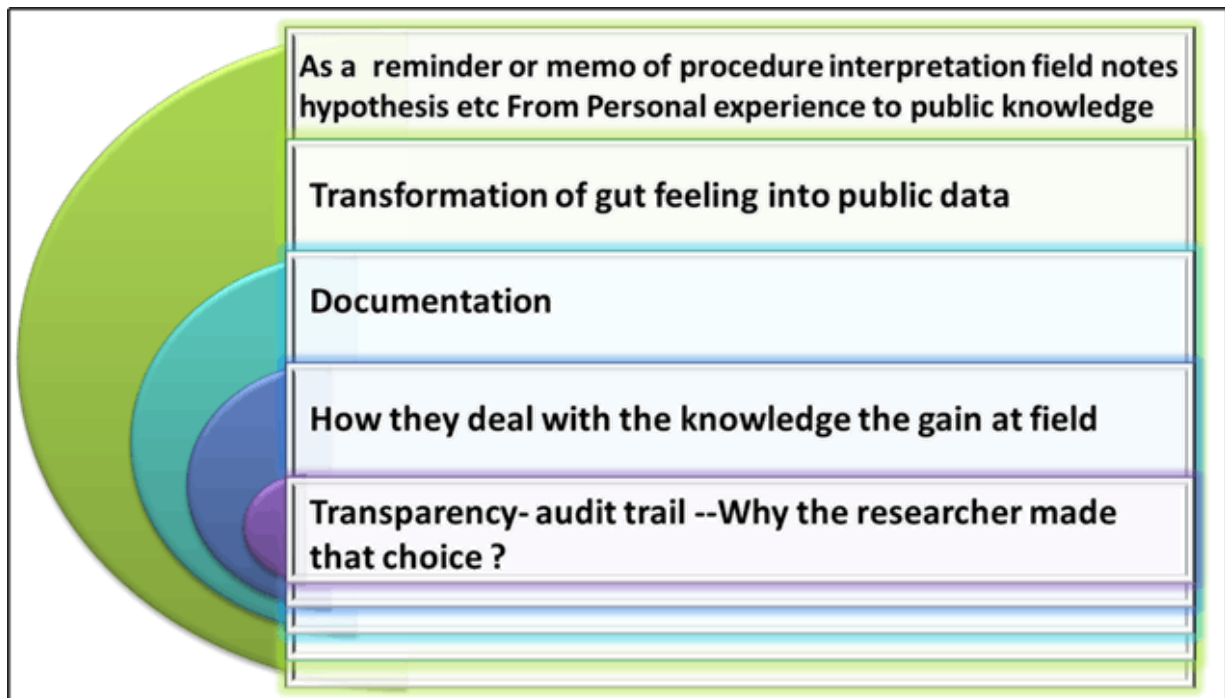
- To find out about the reality out there or authentic

### 3 Types of Reflexivity Used in Qualitative Research

#### Personal

Confessional or realist stories

#### Methodological



©Examrace. Report ©violations @<https://tips.fbi.gov/>

- As a reminder or memo of procedure interpretation field notes hypothesis etc.
- From Personal experience to public knowledge
- Transformation of gut feeling into public data
- Documentation

- How they deal with the knowledge the gain at field
- Transparency- audit trail --Why the researcher made that choice?

## Theoretical



©Examrace. Report ©violations @<https://tips.fbi.gov/>

- Display of Biases and Prejudices
- But difficult to tell
- Talking about your own blind spots

## Levels of Reflexivity

- **Low level** – Researcher or individual is influenced by his environment and socialization
- **High level** – Researcher or individual who has created his own beliefs and ideas

## Conclusion

- Reflexivity leads to greater awareness
- Role of researcher in the construction of knowledge

- Beyond taking in knowledge from observing subjects and transmitting it to larger audience
- Knowledge comes out because of researcher's observation and assumptions
- Choices of researcher as a writer and observer

## MCQ

Q. 1. What is the benefit of reflexivity?

- a) It allows the researcher to be more self-aware
- b) It allows for one research design.
- c) It allows the researcher only to use a survey instrument.
- d) It allows participants to be less self-aware

Ans: d)

Q. 2. A reflexive business researcher will be inclined to write about:

- a) The effects that their values, biases and theoretical leanings might have had upon the data collection and analysis.
- b) The way in which their findings are objectively truthful and valid.
- c) The way in which their findings unfolded naturally and inevitably through logical deduction.
- d) The unproblematic and straightforward procedures of designing research, building a rapport with participants, and interpreting the findings.

Ans: (a)

#Methodology

#ConceptualizingSocialReality

#ObjectivityandReflexivityinSocialScience (New2019)

#UGC-NET

-Mayank

Developed by: [Mindsprite Solutions](#)