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The researchers label those ideas/concepts with codes that suck the ideas/concepts in a succinct way. Since they are collected and re-reports more data, the codes can be grouped in higher level concepts and then in categories. These categories become the basis of a hypothesis or a new theory. Thus, the based theory is quite different from the traditional scientific research model, where the researcher chooses an existing theoretical framework, develops one or more hypotheses derived from this framework, and only then collects the data in order to evaluate the validity of the hypotheses[4] The theory put on the ground is a general research methodology, a way of thinking and conceptualizing the data. It is used in studies of different populations from areas such as remarry after divorce [5] and professional socialization. [6] The theory methods on the ground have been developed by two sociologists, Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss. [7] While collaborating in research on dying hospital patients, Glaser and Strauss developed the constant comparative method that later became known as a method of theory based. They summarize their research in the book Awareness of Dying, published in 1965. Glaser and Strauss continued to describe their method in a more detailed way in their 1967 book, The Discovery of Grounded Theory. [7] The three objectives of the book were: to provide a reason to justify the idea that the gap between a theory of social science and empirical data should be reduced to firmly found a theory in empirical research; Provide a logic for based theory; Legitimate a careful qualitative research, the most important objective, because, in the 1960s, the quantitative research methods had gained so much prestige that quality research had come to be inadequate. [3] The theory put on the ground emerged in a context in which there was a wave direct criticisms of fundamentalist and structuralist theories that were both deductive deductive speculative in nature.[citation needed]. A turning point in the acceptance of the theory came after the publication of Awareness of Dying. Their work on dying helped establish the influence of grounded theory in medical sociology, psychology, and psychiatry.[3][7] From its beginnings, grounded theory methods have become more prominent in fields as diverse as drama, management, manufacturing, and education.[8] Philosophical underpinnings Grounded theory combines traditions in positivist philosophy, general sociology, and, particularly, the symbolic interactionist branch of sociology. According to Ralph, Birks and Chapman,[9] grounded theory is "methodologically dynamic"[7] in the sense that, rather than being a complete methodology, grounded theory provides a means of constructing methods to better understand situations humans find themselves in. Glaser had a background in positivism, which helped him develop a system of labeling for the purpose of coding study participants' qualitative responses. He recognized the importance of systematic analysis for qualitative research. He thus helped ensure that grounded theory require the generation of codes, categories, and properties.[10] Strauss had a background in symbolic interactionism, a theory that aims to understand how people interact with each other in creating symbolic worlds and how an individual's symbolic world helps to shape a person's behavior. He viewed individuals as "active" participants in forming their own understanding of the world. Stauss underlined the richness of qualitative research in shedding light on social processes and the complexity of social life.[10] According to Glaser, the strategy of grounded theory is to interpret personal meaning in the context of social interaction.[11] The grounded theory

