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Subject: Research Philosophy.

Q1. Pizam and Mansfeld (2009) mentioned some Assumption regarding Positivism and Interpretivism. Explain those assumptions from both perspective in detail? -

Ans: Before to Pizam and Mansfeld (2009) I want to explain Positivism and Interpretivism. Then explain with detail of assumption of Pizam and Mansfeld (2009).

(1) Positivism:

Positivism in research as per philosophy positivism to the view that only factual knowledge gained through observation. The sense, including measurement, is trust worthy. In positivism studies the role of the researcher is limited to data collection interpretation in an objective way. Positivism depend on quantifiable observation that lead to statistical analysis. It has been noted that as philosophy, positivism is an accordance empirist view that knowledge stems from human experience. Everything can be reduced to be proven by science.

P-T-O

There are four major types of positivism

- ① Social Positivism.
- ② Evolutionary Positivism -
- ③ Critical Positivism -
- ④ Logical Positivism -

② Interpretivism:

Interpretivism also known as Interpretivist involves researchers to interpret element of the study. Thus Interpretivism integrates human interest into a study -

Accordingly interpretive research assume that access to reality given or socially constructed is only through social construction such as language, consciousness shared meaning and instruments -

Development of Interpretivism Philosophy is based on the critique of positivism in social science -

Important note that the variation of Interpretivism includes.

- 1) Hermeneutics
- 2) Phenomenology
- 3) Symbolic Interactionism.

Generally Interpretivist approach is based on the following -

- ① Relativist
- ② Transactional or Subjectivist epistemology -

P-T-O

Piram & Mansfeld (2009) Assumptions:

Assumptions	Positivism	Interpretivism
Nature of Reality	objective, tangible single	Socially constructed multiple
Goal of research	Explanation strong Prediction	Understanding weak prediction
Focus of interest	what is general average & representative	what is specific and unique
Knowledge generated	Laws, Absolute time, context	Meaning, Relative time context culture value bound
Subject/Researcher Relationship	Rigid Separation	interactive, cooperative participative
Desired Information	How many people think and a specific thing. or Have a specific problem.	what some people think and do what kind of problems they are confronted with and how they deal with them

The above table show Assumption of Piram and mansfeld (2009) regard positivism and Interpretivism -



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Q2 When we want to compare Positivism with Interpretivism, which philosophy do you think better and why? Argue in detail?

Ans 1) Relation between Society and The Individual (Positivism):
Society shapes the individual, Society consist of social facts which exercise coercive control over individuals-

Peoples action can generally be explained by the social norms they have been exposed to through their socialisation, and their social class, gender and ethnic background-

=> 2) Relation between Society and The Individual (Interpretivism):
Individual have consciousness and are not just puppets who react to external social forces as positivists believe-

Individual are intricate and complex and different people experience and understand the same objective reality in different ways and have individual reason for their actions-

3) General Focus of Social Research: (Positivism)

The point of research is to uncover the laws that govern human behavior, just a Scientist have discovered the laws that govern the physical world-

Sociologists should use similar methods and approaches to the natural science-

prefer quantitative methods which allow for the research to remain detached from the respondents.

4) General Focus of Social Research: (Interpretivism):

The point of research is to gain in depth insight into the lives of respondents, to gain and empathetic understanding of why they act in the

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way that they do.

Sociologists need to use non scientific method to see the world through the eyes of the actors doing the acting -

Prefer qualitative methods which allow for close interaction with the respondents -

(3) Preferred research methods: (Positivism).

Quantitative official statistics social survey questionnaire structured interviews.

Required research to be valid, reliable and representativeness -

(3) Preferred research methods (Interpretivism):

Qualitative personal documents participant observation unstructured interviews.

Prepared to sacrifice reliability and representativeness for greater validity -

(4) ~~Objective~~

Key terms (Positivism):

Objective detachment trends/comparisons

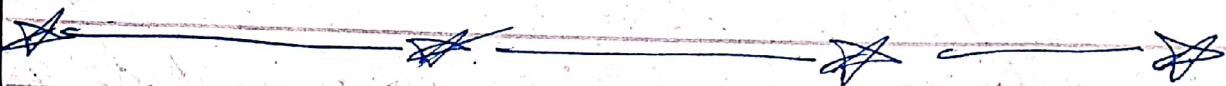
Correlations/Causis generalisability scientific

(4) Key Term (Interpretivism):

Subjective interaction/involvement/rapport

feeling/verstehen empathy thick description

individual motives humanistic -



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Q3

Please write in detail what you have learned from the course and how did you find the course in relation to your job or experience?

Ans

According to the course of research philosophy I have learned more than things related to our job and experience.

We have learned the difference between research methodology and research philosophy - in this course tenet -

I mean that we have gain more knowledge regard philosophy. we have touch the following topics which is related to this subject.

i)

ontology:

ontology and epistemology are two different ways of the research philosophy - ontology is the science or study being and it deal with the nature of reality. ontology is system belief that reflects an interpretation of an individual about what constitute a facts.

ii)

objectivism:

objectivism (positivism) portrays the position that social entities exist in reality external to social actors concerned with their existence -

iii)

subjectivism:

Formally constructionism can be defined as ontological position which asserts that social phenomena and their meaning are continuously being accomplished by social actors.

② Epistemology

Specifically epistemology is concerned with possibilities, nature, sources and limitations of knowledge in the field of study -

As well as in above topics of philosophy I learned the positivism and interpretivism

and his comparison and Piran and Mansfeld dog assumptions -

As per your teaching and specific research philosophy consist in the following -

- => pragmatism
- => positivism
- => Realism
- => Interpretivism.

The research philosophy deal with the sources of nature and development knowledge -

So we are very satisfy about the research philosophy course/subject/study -



The End.