

# Final term Paper: Research Philosophy

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Semester: 1st

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Q7 Explain ontology and epistemology with the relevant examples?

Ans: ontology is an area of philosophy that deal with the nature of being or what exists. it is concerned with reality and is often presented with the question such as what is the meaning of being or what can be said to exist.

There are two dominant position with in ontology, realism and nominalism.

1) Realism:

The researcher view the world as existing separately from humans and their interpretation of it.

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Nominalism:

The researcher believe that their interpretations of the world are based on their inner subjectivity and the personal "lens" through which they are viewing. whilst this may sound simple it is not black and white in fact there are many shades of grey. Researchers can sit anywhere along the realist - nominalist continuum, from the extreme realist to the moderate nominalism -

→ An example of ontology is when a physicist establishes different categories to divide existing things in to in order to better understand those things and how they fit together in the broader world.  
"ontology"

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Epistemology:

Epistemology is an area of philosophy that is concerned with the creation of knowledge focusing on how knowledge is obtained and investigating the most valid ways to reach the truth.

Epistemology essentially determines the relationship between the researcher and reality and rooted in the ontology.

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### ASSUMPTIONS -

There are three significant branches of epistemology -

#### ① Rationalism:

Logical reasoning is the active producer of concepts *ex nihilo* (out of nothing) - and therefore requiring a deductive logical reasoning process. Providing the initial premise is correct, deductive logic can provide absolute proof of conclusions reached and is strongly associated with scientific research -

#### ② Transcendental:

Concepts are formed in one consciousness through a combination of previous existing empty templates of reason also known as *a priori* categories and the raw material of the object under study - Template of reason and the data acquired from the human senses change and develop continuously -

#### ③ Empiricism:

The object of the study is recorded by the brain, but is not produced by the brain - This image

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is then associated with the similar object, thus requiring the use of a concept - this concept is formed through a logical process known as induction -

Example 3

There are three main examples or conditions of epistemology truth, belief and justification, first of all truth occurs when false propositions can not be discerned - it is factual and false -

Q2 Explain discourse Analysis?

Ans: Discourse analysis is a research method for studying written or spoken language in relation to its social context - it aims to understand how language is used in real life, situations - when you do discourse analysis you might focus on -

- ① The purpose and effects of different types of language.
- ② Cultural rules and conventions in communication
- ③ How values beliefs and assumptions are communicated -
- ④ How language use relates to its

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### Social political and historical context -

Discourse analysis is a common qualitative research method in many humanities and social science disciplines including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology and cultural studies -

Discourse analysis is used or it means examining how language functions and how meaning is created in different social contexts -

It can apply to any instance of written or oral language as well as non verbal aspects of communication such as tone and gestures -

Material that are suitable for discourse analysis include -

- ① Books, newspapers and periodicals -
- ② Marketing material, such as brochures and advertisements -
- ③ Business and government documents -
- ④ Website forums, social media posts and comments -
- ⑤ Interview and conversations -

By analyzing these types of discourse researchers aim to gain an understanding of social groups and how they communicate -

Discourse analysis is different from other methods unlike linguistic approach that focus only on the rules

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of language use discourse analysis emphasize the contextual meaning of language -

It focus on the social aspects of communication and the ways people use language to achieve specific effects for example to build trust to create doubt to evoke emotions or to manage conflict -

Instead of focusing on smaller units of language such as sounds words or phrases discourse analysis is used to study larger chunks of language such as - entire conversation texts or collections of texts - The selected sounds can be analysed on multiple levels -

=> How to conduct discourse analysis;

The given below steps are the basic steps you need to follow -

Step 1:

Define the research question and select the content of analysis -

Step 2:

Gather information and theory on the content -

Step 3:

Analyze the content for themes and patterns -

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Step 4:

Review the result and draw conclusion you will consider your analysis in relation to the broader context that you established earlier to draw conclusion that answer your research question -

Q3 Give a brief summary on Research onion?

Ans: Summary of Research onion:

This task may seem complex thus we will guide you that will work as research onion complex for you. Use of right philosophy fields out a research - so we look at the three philosophy first -

① ontology:

This philosophy make you aware of the nature of reality. you ask your self different questions while using the research method -

② Epistemology:

It tries to find the acceptable knowledge and addresses the facts according to that. Here you can find the acceptable knowledge about the field of your choice -

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③ Axiology: It helps you learn how valuable and opinions impact the collection and analysis of your research - Here you do not have to eliminate or balance the impact of the

First layer of onion Research.

It gives you the structure guidance and possible limitation to follow decisions. Here we can gather and analyzing information to come up with a fine research -

Objectivism:

It help us to learn the different meanings social phenomenon may have on the social sectors -

Constructivism:

It says that social sectors are responsible for creating social phenomena -

Positivism:

Here the research question is hypothesis that you can test with positivism.

Realism:

It says the social reality and you are not dependent on each other -

Interpretivism:

It help us to interpreting

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How people participate in the social and cultural life:

Pragmatism:

You can also judge a topic from one or both view points about the impact of the social sectors.

Second Layer of Research onion:

Deductive:

Here our aim is to find the answer to the question that you have at the start of the research -

Inductive:

If you want to create your own theory you use the inductive method - it is opposite of the deductive in research method -

Third Layer of Research onion:

Experiment:

Here the experimented designs vary scientific and complex in the structure - It makes it tough for others to replicate your research -

Survey:

In research onion survey is often linked with the deductive approach it is one of the finest and economical research strategy -

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### Case Study:

Here you will study one or more people - you can see the same to do research on real life cases -

### Action Research:

In this method in the research onion that tries to find and solve a problem or an issue.

### Grounded Theory:

The grounded theory builds a theory after predicting and explaining the behaviour with the use of the inductive methods -

### Ethnography:

Anthropology is the study that allows you to study others in a detailed way -

### Archival Research:

It gives us the name suggested in other words you do research with the use of the archive documents and existing information -

### Fourth layer of research onion:

### Non Method:

Here we can gather only one type of information from qualitative and quantitative -

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### Mixed Methods:

it allow us to use both qualitative and quantitative methods for the study purpose.

### Fifth Layer of Research onion: Cross Sectional:

It may help you in observing behaviour of a group of people or an aspect -  
Longitudinal.

It allows you to use qualitative and quantitative research methods -  
Here you can focused samples over a longer time -

### Sixth Layer of Research Onion: Data Analysis and Collection:

Here you decide the questionnaire content and sample groups. You also give a thought to the questions you will ask in the interview and many other things - you must keep the same thing in mind for the stances strategies choices and time horizons - It may help you reach the valid results -

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Q4: Explain Pragmatism and Constructivism and different between Them? -

Ans: Pragmatism

Pragmatism is define as a philosophic approach that evaluates theories and beliefs in terms of the success of their practical application -

It means thinking of or dealing with problems in a practical way rather than by using theory or abstract principals -

e.g. - use of pragmatism in a sentence, noun pragmatism example is addressing problems logically and practically is an example of pragmatism -

Pragmatism Theory

Pragmatism Theory is a philosophical movement that include those who claim that an ideology or proposition is true if the work - satisfactory that the meaning of a proposition is to be found in the practical consequences of accepting it and unpractical ideas are to be rejected - Constructivism:

Constructivism is the recognition that reality is a product of human intelligence interacting with experience in the real world - As soon as you

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include human mental activity in the process of knowing reality -  
 Constructivism accepts reality as a construct of human mind - therefore reality is perceived to be subjective -  
 Constructivism philosophy is based on cognitive psychology and its background relates to scientific method -

There are various types of Constructivism such as -

- 1) Phenomenological Constructivism -
- 2) Biological Constructivism -
- 3) Cognitive Constructivism -
- 4) Radical Constructivism -

### Difference Between Pragmatism and Constructivism -

Philosophy	Pragmatism	Constructivism
Type of Research methods	Mixed Both open and closed ended questions both emerging and predetermined approaches qualitative quantitative data analysis.	Qualitative open ended question emerging approaches Text image data -

Philosophy

Pragmatism

Constructivism

Research Practices

Collect both qualitative & quantitative data. Developing a rationale for mixing methods.  
 Integrate the data at various stages of inquiry.  
 Present visual pictures of the procedures in the study.  
 Employs practices of both qualitative & quantitative research.

Position researcher within the context collects participant generate meaning.  
 Focuses on a single values into the study validates the accuracy of findings interprets the data.  
 Create an agenda for change involve researchers in collaborating with participants.

The End