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HIDAYAT ULLAH
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INSTRUCTOR:
DR. M. FARUQ JAN

⇒ ASSIGNMENT NO 1

Summary of Positivism and Interpretivism

Summary of Positivism and Interpretivism :-

Positivism and Interpretivism in social research. Positivists believe Society shapes the individual and use Quantitative methods. Interpretivists believe Individuals shape Society and use Qualitative methods. Positivist prefer Scientific Quantitative methods, while Interpretivists prefer humanistic Qualitative methods.

Positivism and Interpretivism are two very important and very different approaches for research study. Here, I have summarized Positivism and Interpretivism, which highlight the fundamental differences between them.

Positivism:-

Positivism is a Philosophical Theory starting that certain (positive) knowledge is based on natural phenomena and their properties and relations.

As we know that positivism is the term used to describe an approach to the study of society that relies specifically on scientific evidence, such as experiments and statistics, to reveal a true nature of how society operates. Positivism prefer quantitative methods. Positivism necessitates an ontology that the reality and researcher are separate and the reality is made up of atomistic discrete and observable events.

Positivists believe society shapes the individual and use quantitative methods. Positivism prefer scientific quantitative methods.

- a. Positivism research approach focuses to use similar methods and approaches to the natural science.
- b. Positivism research methodology is object oriented rather subject.
- c. Positivism research approach focuses on individual study rather than society.
- d. Positivism research approach prefers quantitative methods which allow for the researcher to remain detached from respondents.
- e. Positivism research approach focuses to the point of research which uncover the laws that govern human behavior.

INTERPRETIVISM:-

Interpretivism is a school of thought in contemporary jurisprudence and the philosophy of law.

Interpretivism also known as interpretivist involves researchers to interpret elements of the study, thus interpretivism integrates human interest into a study.

So, it is a research methodology that is based on assumptions that social reality is not a singular or objective, but it is rather shaped by human experience and social context and is therefore best studied within interpretation of its various participants.

Interpretivism is a kind of natural law or "non-positivist" theory science it claims that, in addition to institutional practice.

Interpretivism requires that researcher and reality is internal and society constructed.

- Some important features of Interpretivism
- a. Interpretivism methodology prefers to use method & approaches, related to Social Science.
- b. Interpretivism research approach is subject oriented.
- c. Interpretivism research methodology focuses on over all society rather than individual.
- d. Interpretivism methodology use to prefer qualitative research method.
- e. Interpretivism methodology prefer to study in depth to gain insight in to the lives of respondents to gain an empathetic understanding & why they act in the way that they do.