

Assumptions	Positivism	Interpretivism
Nature of Reality	It is an ontology assumption that there is one defined reality, fixed measurable and observable - it means "what I see and interpret others also see in the same manner."	It is on the view that there must be multiple realities socially constructed individuals together - it means nothing can be specific - it's "what I see it is not essential that others also see the things in same manner."
Goal of Research	An Epistemological Assumption knowledge/senses biases which derived from experiments and observations goal of research is to test and expand the theory lead to strong prediction.	Knowledge is gained through understanding of participants - goal of research is to describe people's lived realities experiences and understanding on the basis of interpretation.
Focus of Interest	It always focus on general or on average results which can be implemented on all population - Here there is focus of interest towards any specific outcomes.	The researched subjective values, intentions and biases are important - they play a role in the etiology of social construction and inform about interpretation of data.

" Positivism is the term used to describe an approach of study of society which relies specifically on scientific evidence such as observation, experiment and statistical base to reveal or know a true nature that how society operates -

Positivism is followed by following four sets of assumption, - (Philosophically):

- (1) Nature of Reality
Fixed, defined, measurable
- (2) Source of knowledge (Epistemological)
Genius knowledge, objective, followed by evidence and quantifiable
- (3) Axiological Role
What is important - is objective is good, subjectivity is inherently wicked
- (4) methodology
Research strategies prefer quantitative research followed by adopting following techniques:-

Experiments, Quasi-experiment, Experiment, Analytical models, case studies are known as acceptable method to generate valid knowledge -

Interpretivism

"Positivist believe, that society it-self shapes the individuals - whereas interpretivist) - believe that individual shape the society -

Thus Interpretivism is a Philosophical approach that involves researcher to interpret element of study - here knowledge gained through social construction such as language, consciousness, shared meaning and instrument. Also positivism it's also followed by 04 Philosophical Assumption:-

(1)

Nature of Reality

multiple and socially constructed by individual together

(2)

Knowledge

is gained through empathic

and understanding of participants' social realities

(3)

Role of value

Intuition and hunches are important - result derived through interpretation and that are informed to participants

(4)

methodologies

qualitative research method such as phenomenology, ethnography, case studies, grounded theory and hermeneutics -

The Approach which I

prefer most "Interpretivism"

As all researches theories/models of law intrinsically based on some philosophical assumptions

whereas, here we are concerned with "Research Philosophy Approach" and our point of discussion is only - Positivism and Interpretivism -

Both theories are based on four assumptions as discussed above and considered essential for a good research - it is generally said that "Even completeness need to be complete"

it occurs due to space and time gap -

In first instance it assumed that methodology of positivism give precise and generalized results as compare to interpretivism

Because of in Interpretivism we interpret results on the basis of self perception and own experiences - which can leave an impact of biasness -

Due to this factor mostly researcher at initial level prefer positivism as it give generalized results on the basis of quantitative data -

Positivism and Interpretivism both approach have limitations -

Despite of all my recommendation will towards Interpretivism on the basis of its ontological assumption "Nature of Reality" there must be multiple realities socially constructed by individuals together

It give understanding that on the basis of our beliefs, experience and ideas, we interpret, do reasoning and speculate the world and nature -
 "Therefore what I see I want to prove it on the basis of my belief or experience and other on the basis of their beliefs, perception and experience"

Example from

real world

If we take current Pandemic COVID-19 scenario in the discussion we can easily understand that inspite of rapid technological era - Every one defining this situation's effect impact reason in different way

on the basis of their ideas, views, experiences and perception, I think here we are in that situation as Interpretivist -

Moreover, these conflicts lead towards new discoveries and invention that is why it is said "if there is no conflict/reasoning there will be no learning and innovation - discoveries and expansion are the result of reasoning

Interpretivism involves "reasoning" as main source of knowledge "until different ideas, belief and perception exist world will keep on moving"

In addition as social science and human being are different from natural science - so we can not be identified and specific as and when we will be concern with anything which is associated with human being individually or together in a society - Business studies mostly relate with social science and it directly or indirectly

associated with term - So as student
of business department I would ~~rather~~
prefer to be Interpretivist I said

Interpretivist are the person who provided
that form for positivists to see the
scenario in systematic way -

Philosophy is the study of the nature of existing knowledge, truth and ethics. It involves "the way you explain things by considering the most ^{are} fundamental questions: what, how, when, where etc."

After studying the course "Research Philosophy" during lectures I learnt following things:-

- How to understand phenomena
- How to apply and do reasoning
- How to refine and construct our beliefs
- How to reject or accept the theories
- How to interpret results
- How things are relate with each other
- How to find the gap

Whatever you learn you try to put it into your practical and professional life -

(Similarly I have put these skills into my professional career and as well as my social life -

Being a "Forensic Accountant/Auditor" in PMAD - I am already in use to the skills as discussed above - However, after studying this course I feel that my analytical skill towards social aspects has been increased - I have start evaluating each and everything on the basis of ontological logic before presenting any detail report -

Moreover, I also look into the matter on the basis of others' belief and experience, prior to take any decision regarding my staff and family members -

In the light of above, I hereby state that course of "Research Philosophy" will not only help you at the time of conducting research -

It will also improve your logic
reception and the way you explain
the things

THE END

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Research Philosophy