

①

NAME : ADNAN IQBAL

ID# 16412

Instructor Name : Dr Farooq Jau

Final Term Exam

Qnd: Explain ontology and epistemology with relevant examples:

Ans: Research philosophy is essentially a set of beliefs or that represent the researcher's world-view, the nature of the world and the range of possible relationship to the world. There is basically two research philosophy

- (i) Ontology
- (ii) Epistemology

(i) ONTOLOGY:

Ontology is the research philosophy that deals with the nature of being or what exists. Ontology helps researchers recognize how certain they can be about the nature and existence of objects they are researching. Ontology is the research philosophy which deal with those objects which are actually exists. Ontology is addressing the questions like what is existence? and what is nature of existence?

These are important aspects of ontology

- (i) Objectivism
- (ii) Subjectivism.

(3)

(i) Objectivism :->

Objectivism is ontological position -the asserts that social phenomena and their meaning have an existence that is independent social actors. In other words objectivism is a view -that rejects knowledge as a social product. instead it sees knowledge as an existant object -to be discovered.

Objectivism claims -that knowledge exists and is waiting -to be discovered.

(ii) Subjectivism :->

Subjectivism also known as interpretivism claim -that social phenomena are created from the perceptions and consequent actions of -these social actors. concerned with -their existance. In other words ~~and~~ subjectivism is ontological position which asserts that social phenomena and their meanings are continually being accomplished by ~~a~~ social actors.

The example of ontology: is game of -hoore. that fantasy stories have dragons grants Zombies and all sort of creature that dont exist in real world.

(4)

② Epistemology :-

Epistemology is a branch of research philosophy which deal with the source of knowledge. Specifically, epistemology is concerned with possibilities, nature, sources and limitation of knowledge in the field of study.

Epistemology is the study of the criteria by which the researcher classifies what does and does not constitute the knowledge. In simple words, epistemology focuses on what is known to be true. It is a way of thinking opposite ~~the~~ to ontology.

In research philosophy there are many different sources of knowledge

(1) Intuitive knowledge is based on faith, intuition and belief etc.

2) Authoritarian knowledge relies on knowledge and information that obtain from books, research papers, experts, etc.

3) Logical knowledge is derived from logical reasoning

4 = Empirical knowledge ~~objai~~ obtain from object and demonstration.

There is two approaches to epistemological approach

① Positivism

② Interpretivism

① Positivism =>

positivist relies on scientific method of research

② Interpretivist =>

interpretivist relies on social construction of social actors.

Example of epistemology is

① How can we know

② How can we know with certainty.

(5)

Q What Explain discourse Analysis:?

Ans: (2) Discourse Analysis:?

Discourse analysis is a research method for studying written or spoken language in relation to its social context. In other words discourse analysis is an approach to the analysis of written, vocal, or sign language use, or any significant semiotic event.

Objective of Discourse Analysis: 2

- (i) The purposes and effects of different type of language.
- (ii) Cultural rules and conventions in communication
- (iii) How values, beliefs and assumptions are communicated.
- (iv) How language use relates to its social, political and historical context.

Discourse analysis is a qualitative method of analyzing text and language and expressions. There are different approaches and techniques you can use to conduct a discourse analysis.

(6)

To conduct discourse analysis you must have to follow these steps for better result:

(i) Step 1: Define the research question and select the context of analysis. To do discourse analysis you begin with a clearly define research questions. Once you select your question for research then select a range of material that is appropriate to answer it. Discourse analysis can use in large volume of data and small samples.

(ii) Step 2: Gather information and theory on the context.

In next step you have to establish the social and historical context in which the material was produced and intended to be received. Gather fact and when and where that data was created.

(iii) Step 3: Analyze the content for themes and pattern.

In this step we closely examine various elements of material such as words, sentences, paragraphs and overall.

7

Summarise and examine what how it relates to attributes, themes, patterns and how it connects to our research.

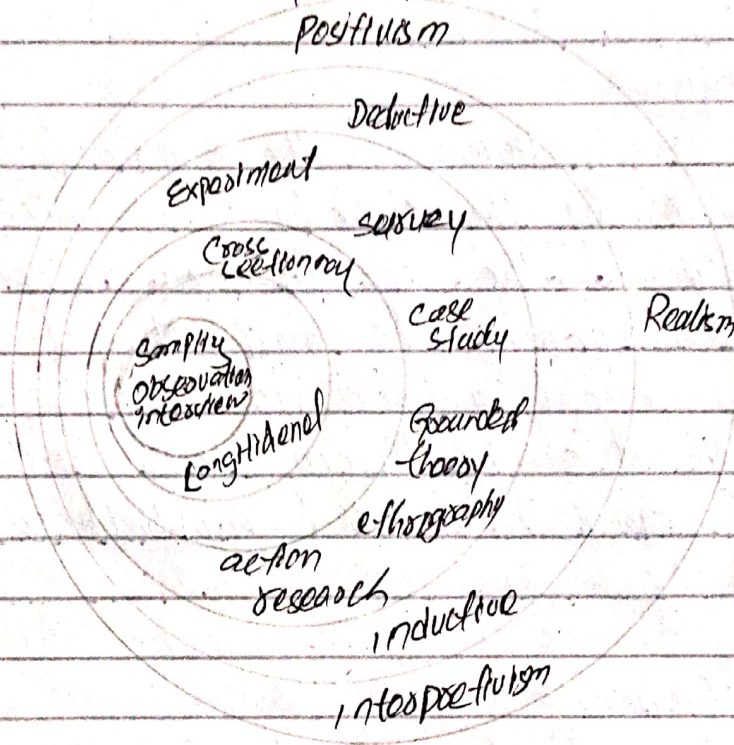
(iv) Review your Results and draw Conclusions

When you assigned particular attributes to elements of the material, reflects on your result to examine the function and meaning on the language used. here you will consider your analysis in relation - the boards

(8)

Ques: Give a brief Summary on Research onion??

Ans: The research onion was developed by Saunders et al. It demonstrates the stages that must be covered when developing a research strategy. The each layer of research onion define a more detailed stages of the research process.



The research onion is used to describe the stages through which the researcher must pass when formulating an effective methodology.

(9)

(i) The First Layer: Research Philosophy)

A research philosophy refers - the the set of beliefs concerning - the nature of the reality being investigated. It is - the basic definition of the nature of knowledge. The assumption created by - the research philosophy - the due justification for how - the research will be undertaken. There is three philosophy:

(i) Positivism:

Positivism is - the approach is used - to study - the society - that relies specifically on - the scientific evidence such as experiments and statistical tools - to reveal a true nature of how society works. Positivism deal with research questions and hypotheses - that you can test.

(ii) Realism:

Realism and positivism are quite similar. It says - that social reality and you are not dependent on each other. It will not let them - to give biased result. Realism says - that scientific methods are improper. It explains that you can not find reality without proper continuous research.

(iii) Interpretivism :->

Interpretivism helps you in interpreting how people participate in social and cultural life. In other words you can learn what people understand about their own and other actions.

(2) The Second Layer (Research Approach)

The second stage of research onion is to choose the approach of doing research. There are two type of research approach which is define here.

(a) Deductive :->

In the deductive method, your aim is to find the answer to the question that you have at the start of the research. your premises objective stays to come up with yes or no answer in response to the research question. your research ~~are~~ questions may vary from statements to informed speculation.

(b) Inductive :->

If you want to create your own theory, then you use

inductive method. So this point in the research onion works in the opposite way of the deductive method. To put it to technically, here you focus on the working title of the theory right from the start.

(3) The Third Layer (Research Strategies)

The research strategy now is how the researcher aim to carry out the work. The strategy can include a number of different methods.

(a) Experiments (→)

Experimental research means the strategy of creating a research process that observes the result of an existing experiment against the expected results. It may make it tough for others to replace your research.

(b) Survey (→)

Survey strategy of the research onion is often linked with the deductive approach. It is one of best and economical strategy.

(c) Case Study :-

A case study design helps you in doing a study on one or more people. you can use the same to do research on real life cases. It is a must for you to keep a check on the number of cases to come up with a clear questions.

(d) Action Research :-

Action Research is the method in the research which tries to find a solution to a problem or an issue. An organization make you part of it if they ask you to do a research for him.

(e) Grounded Theory :-

The grounded theory builds a theory after predicting and explaining the behaviour with the use of the inductive method. In this method, you collect the data through observation and then you make prediction and theories with the use of this data.

(P) Ethnography:

You can find the roots of the ethnography in the anthropology. Anthropology is the study that allows you to study others in detached way. In research with the ethnography method, you have to stay in the community or situation.

(4) Fourth Layer (Time Horizons)

The layers of research option give rise to the choice to choose the time horizon of research. There is two types of time horizon.

(a) Cross Sectional.

Cross sectional is use to conduct a short time study of or research. you can use qualitative and quantitative research in cross sectional method.

(b) Longitudinal =>

Longitudinal method is normally use for long term study. This method is use to study behaviours and event

with focused sample over a longer time.

The Fifth Layer (Data collection methods)

It is the last stage of research onion. Here we choose the method of collecting data for our research. In this stage we choose the method of data collection which will provide best result of our research. These methods are: interviews, secondary data methods, observations etc. ~~interview~~

Q No 4: Explain pragmatism and Constructivism and difference between them

Constructivism =)

"Constructivism is the research philosophy which argue that reality is a product of human intelligence interacting with experience in the real world. as soon as you include human mental activity in the process of knowing reality, you have accepted Constructivism." (Davis Elkind)

Constructivism accepts reality as a construct of human mind, therefore reality is perceived to be subjective.

The constructivist philosophy portrays the idea that learning does not just happen from the traditional methods of teachers standing in front of the class and lecturing. Learning occurs when the learner discovers the knowledge through the spirit of experimentation and doing.

The main point of constructivism definition is

- (1) It is basically a theory based on observation and scientific study of how people learn.

- (2) People construct their own understanding and knowledge from their experience.
- (3) Learning is only possible through practical interpretation and experiences.
- (4) Constructivism opposes the idea of positivism which argues that learning is possible through single method.

(2) Pragmatism :-

Pragmatism research philosophy accepts a concept to be relevant only if they support action. Pragmatists argue that there are many different ways of ~~view~~ interpreting the world and doing research. There is not a single point of view can ever give the entire picture and that there may be multiple realities.

According to pragmatism research philosophy, research question is the most important determinant of the research philosophy. Pragmatism can combine both, positivist and interpretivist position within the scope of a single research according to the nature of the research question.

Difference Between Constructivism and Pragmatism

Points	Constructivism	Pragmatism
(1) Type of Research	Constructivist use qualitative method for research	Pragmatist use both qualitative and quantitative methods.
(2) Methods	It use open ended questions, emerging approaches text or image data	Both open ended closes ended questions used and emerging and predetermined approaches used in pragmatism
(3) Research Position Practices	Positions researchers within the context	It collect both qualitative and quantitative data
(4) Participant	Collect participants generate meaning	It develop a rational meaning from mix methods
(5) Concepts	It focus on a single concepts or phenomena	It integrate th data at various stages of inquiry

62	It brings personal values into the study.	It present visual picture of the procedures in the study.
92	Studies the context or setting of participant	Employs practice of both qualitative quantitative research.