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Final Term Assignment

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Q 1 :-

Ans :- **Ontology:-**

An Ontology is a specification of a conceptualization.

The word "Ontology" seems to generate a lot of controversy in discussion. It has a long history in philosophy. In which it refers to the subject of existence. I use the term of ontology mean specification of a conceptualization. That is an ontology is a description of concepts and relationships that can exist for an agent or a community of agents.

Ontology is the study of being it focuses on several questions related:

- 1) What things exist (stars yes, unicorns no etc)
- 2) What categories do they belong to.  
for example numbers physical properties or just ideas.
- 3) Is there such a thing as objective reality.
- 4) What does the verb "to be" mean?

Ontology is also highly relevant to religions and spirituality - No matter what your beliefs about spirituality. They have an ontology dimension - There we have some of ontological

Statements:

- Every thing is made of atoms and Energy
- Every thing is made of consciousness.
- You have a Soul.
- You have mind

Ontological is an Organizational System designed to categorize and help explain the relationships between various concepts of science in the same area of knowledge and research.

Functions of Ontology :-

- It provides a common back ground and understanding of a Particular domain, or field of study, and ensures a common ground among those who study the information.

- It is a way of organizing concepts, information and ideas that is meant to be universal within the field and allows for a common language to be spoken.
- It is a structural framework that allows the concepts to be laid out in a way that makes sense.

## Examples of ONTOLOGY.

There we have some of example-

The Ontologist Says,

- 1, Does God exist?
- 2, Is the Universe solely composed of physical matter or are there non material beings like souls and spirits?
- 3 What is free will? Do human beings have it

## Q<sub>1</sub> Epistemology :-

It is the philosophical study of the nature, origin and limits of human knowledge - The term is derived from the Greek episteme its means knowledge and logos means reason and accordingly the field is sometimes to as the theory of knowledge - Epistemology has a long history with western philosophy, beginning with the ancient Greeks and continuing to the present -

## The Nature of Epistemology :-

Why should there be a discipline such as epistemology - Aristotle provided the answer when he said that philosophy begins in a kind of wonder or puzzlement. Nearly all human beings wish to comprehend the world they live in, and many of them construct theories of various kinds to help them make sense of it because many aspects of the world defy easy explanation -

## Epistemological Problems-

### Knowledge of the external world

Most people have noticed that vision can play tricks. A straight stick submerged in water looks bent, though it is not. Railroad tracks seem to converge in the distance, but they do not, and a page of English-language printed text reflected in a mirror cannot be read from left to right, though in all other circumstances it can. Each of these phenomena is misleading in some way. Any one who believes that the stick is bent, that the railroad tracks converge, and so on is mistaken about how the world really is.

### Epistemology vs Ontology Related examples

Epistemology is the study of knowledge, whereas ontology is the study of existence. Ontology raises questions about what exist, what kinds of things exist and what it means for something to exist.

## Examples of Epistemology-

Examples:- There we have some of

Epistemologist examples they say-

- > How can we know if God exists?
- > Can spirit and soul be observed or detected? if not, does it still make sense to say we have knowledge of them?
- > Is free will something that we know or just something we can experience? is there even a difference -

Q2 What is 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:-
- The purpose and effect of different types of language.
  - Cultural rules and conventions in communication
  - How values, beliefs and assumptions are communicated
  - How language use relates to its social

Discourse Analysis is a common qualitative research method in many humanities and social science disciplines, including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology and cultural studies. Materials that are suitable for discourse analysis-

- 1, Books, newspapers and periodicals
- 2 Marketing materials, such as brochures and advert
- 3 Business and government documents-
- 4 Websites forums social media posts and comm
- 5 Interviews and conversations.



## Discourse Analysis Different from others-

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 collection of texts. The selected can be analyzed on multiples levels

Q3

## Summary on Research ONION

## Research Onion:-

The Research onion model was presented by Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill in their book titled Research Methods for Business Students - This aims to explain to explain different stages of writing a dissertation to help to Students create a better organised methodology. The below Research ONION model symbolically the ways in which different elements involved in the research could be examined to develop the final research design.

The Research ONION consists of six main layers, which can be explained as:-

(1) Philosophy:-

It refers to the set of principles concerning the worldview or stance from which the research is conducted. It is usually studied in terms of ontology and epistemology refers to the valid information required for the research and how one can obtain it.

Philosophical positions used in academic studies are often divided into positivism and interpretivism where positivism assumes that knowledge is independent of the subject being studied and interpretivism claims that individual observers have their own perception and understanding of reality, hence positivist studies are often more scientific and result in testing phenomena whereas interpretivist studies are often in nature.

### 2 Approach:

The Research Onion suggest that appropriate research must be picked. The deductive approach starts with a specific hypothesis development based on the literature review that has been observed by the researcher, and gradually tries to test this hypothesis and check if it holds in particular contexts.

### 3 Strategy:

After the we expected to devise the strategy of the study. The research onion suggest that strategies can include action research, experimental research, interviews, surveys

Case study research or a systematic literature review - The strategy is chosen based on the data required for the research and the purpose of the study.

#### 4 Choices of Methods :-

The research onion suggests mono-method mixed method and multi method as possible choices for conducting research. The mono method comprises only one method for the study. The mixed method is based on the use of two or more methods of research and commonly refers to the use of qualitative methodology. Finally the multi method uses a wider selection of methods.

#### 5 Time Horizons :-

It's refers to time frame of research. Generally, observation can be of two types based on time horizons, namely cross sectional and longitudinal. The cross sectional data is used when all observations are for a single point of time such as in most surveys, Longitudinal data, -

### 6. Data Collection and Analysis:

This is the final layer of research and consists of the techniques and procedures used - it is used to clearly explain the ways and purpose of the research conducted. At this stage the student is expected to choose between the primary and secondary data and between qualitative and quantitative data called from different sources. Data is considered the central piece in the research onion frame work.

Q 4

### Pragmatism:-

Pragmatism is a philosophical movement that includes those who claim that an ideology or proposition is true if it works satisfactory, that the meaning of a proposition is to be found in the practical consequences of accepting it and that Unpractical ideas are to be rejected. Pragmatism originated in the United States during latter quarter of the nineteenth century. Although it has significantly influenced non-philosophers - notably in the fields of law, education, politics, sociology, psychology and literary criticism - this article deals with the only as a movement within philosophy.

### Constructivism:-

Constructivism is an approach to learning that holds that people actively construct or make their own knowledge and that reality is determined by the experience of the learner.

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Constructivism's central idea is that human learning is constructed that learners build new knowledge upon the foundation of previous learning. The prior knowledge influences what new or modified knowledge an individual will construct from new learning experiences.

### Differences of Pragmatism and Constructivism

Pragmatism is a philosophical movement that includes those who claim that ideology or proposition -

Constructivism is an approach to learning that holds that people actively construct or make their own knowledge.