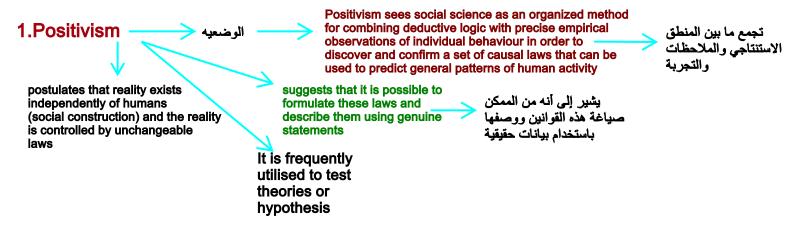
### Lec 2 part 2

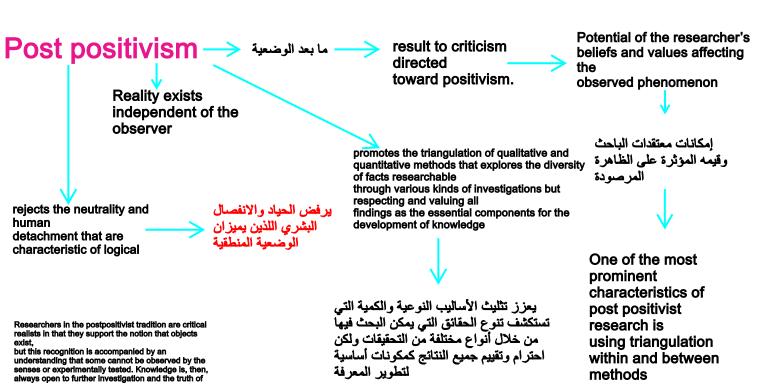
#### **KEY RESEARCH PARADIGMS**



The social world is treated like the natural world (cause-effect relationship between variables). Therefore, it is possible to make probabilistic predictions and generalizations

- Observation and verification are essential features of positivism.
- knowledge is objective and quantifiable.
- The world is real and not socially constructed.
- Positivism is the primary base for quantitative research Synonymous with Scientific method, Empiricism, and Objectivism
- الملاحظة والتحقق من السمات الأساسية للوضعية •
- . المعرفة موضوعية وقابلة للقياس الكمي •
- العالم حقيقي وليس مبنيا اجتماعيا •
- الوضعية هي القاعدة الأساسية للبحث الكمي مرادف للمنهج العلمي والتجريبية والموضوعية

- Scientific research in a positivist paradigm focuses on prediction.
- The hypothetico-deductive model of science is used to facilitate the research process, taking a theory-verification approach.
- Research operates in an objective world, where the researcher does not interact with study participants to minimize bias.
- Theories of nature depend on empirical data, with larger samples used to make generalizations.



#### **CONSTRUCTIVISM**

· Aims to:

- o Understand the social phenomenon in its context (contextualised investigation).
- o Understand how people make sense of their world and, thereby, construct meaning
- Depends on qualitative data collection over an extended period of time (e.g. ethnography and case studies).
- Researchers interact with the subjects of study to obtain data (research is based and depends on the researcher's interests).
- Data analysis approach is inductive, i.e. the researcher attempts to discover patterns in the data, categorise them under broad themes to understand a phenomenon and generate theory.
- •The main distinction between constructivism philosophy and positivism relates to the fact that while positivism argues that knowledge is generated in a scientific method, constructivism maintains that knowledge is constructed by scientists

يهدف إلى • يهدف إلى • يهدف إلى • يهدف إلى • فهم الظاهرة الاجتماعية في سياقها (التحقيق السياقي) ٥ كيف يفهم الناس عالمهم ، وبالتالى ، بناء المعنى

•Interpretive research does not predefine dependent and independent variables, but focuses on the full complexity of human sense making as the situation

لا يحدد البحث التفسيري • مسبقا المتغيرات التابعة والمستقلة ، ولكنه يركز على التعقيد الكامل لصنع الحس البشري مع ظهور الموقف

- The constructivism philosophical paradigm is associated with the qualitative research approach. This is the case because:
- 1. the paradigm seeks to understand a phenomenon under study from the experiences or angles of the participants.
- 2. Also, the researcher constructs meanings from the phenomena under study through his own experiences and that of the participants in the study.
- 3. In his quest to find the true state of the situation under study, he sometimes engages in the activities as they are carried out by residents in the natural settings so that he experiences it himself or see others experiencing it.
- 4. Moreover, like the qualitative researcher, constructivists assert that reality is subjective because it is from the individual perspectives of participants engaged in the study and are thus multiple or varied.

qualitative research is based on constructivist ontology:
o No objective reality.
oThere are multiple realities (i.e. truths, worldviews) constructed by human beings who experience a phenomenon of

interest.

لا O : يعتمد البحث النوعي على الأنطولوجيا البنائية يوجد واقع موضوعي. هناك حقائق متعددة (أي الحقائق ووجهات النظر العالمية) التي بناها البشر العالمية البشرة للاهتمام .

#### **PRAGMATISM 60**

- Pragmatism is not always referred to as a paradigm or philosophy of science since is not committed to a single philosophy.
- Pragmatism originates from the Greek word pragma, which means action, activity or the work done.
- The philosophy that encourages people to find processes that work in order to achieve the desired ends.
- It is rather concerned with the best practical way to answer a research question. As such the research question is the pivotal point for the selection of method.
- Pragmatism is mostly associated with mixed methods research.

# البراغماتية 60 • لا يشار إلى البراغماتية دائما على أنها نموذج أو فلسفة علمية لأنها لا تلتزم بفلسفة واحدة. • تنبع البراغماتية من الكلمة اليونانية براغما ، والتي تعني العمل أو النشاط أو العمل المنجز. • الفلسفة التي تشجع الناس على إيجاد العمليات التي تعمل من أجل تحقيق الغايات المرجوة. • يهتم بالأحرى بأفضل طريقة عملية للإجابة على سؤال البحث. على هذا النحو ، فإن سؤال البحث هو النقطة المحورية لاختيار الطريقة. • ترتبط البراغماتية في الغالب

#### Advantages;

1. Helps to provide a more complex understanding of the problem that would otherwise not have

been assessable by using only a single approach (qualitative or quantitative ones)

2. pragmatism brings quantitative and qualitative approaches together to build on their strengths

and weaknesses. The strength of qualitative is often the weakness of the quantitative approach

and vice versa. Qualitative research, due to the limitations related to a small number of

stakeholders that could be interviewed and topics that could be discussed during the interviews,

cannot claim for bringing insights on the breadth of the issues. In the contrary, quantitative studies

often fail to address the depth of reactions and contextual factor

مزايا; 1. يساعد على توفير فهم أكثر تعقيدا المشكلة التي لم تكن قابلة التقييم باستخدام نهج واحد فقط (نوعي أو كمي) 2. تجمع البراغماتية بين النهج الكمية والنوعية معا للبناء على نقاط القوة والضعف لديهم. غالبا ما تكون قوة النوعية هي ضعف النهج الكمي والعكس صحيح. البحث النوعي ، بسبب القيود المتعلقة بعدد صغير من أصحاب المصلحة الذين يمكن مقابلتهم والموضوعات التي يمكن مناقشتها أثناء المقابلات ، لا يمكن أن يدعي تقديم روى حول اتساع نطاق القضايا. على العكس من ذلك ، غالبا ما تفشل الدراسات الكمية في معالجة عمق ردود الفعل والعامل

Challenges:

Time and commitment for the research.

## past papers

• Interpretivism

Research paradigm that relies on abductive reasoning is: a. Empiricism. b. Objectivism. c. Positivism. d. Interpretivism. e. Pragmatism.	
Which of the following is true regarding constructivism paradigm?  a. Knowledge is established through the meanings attached to the topic under scrutiny.  b. Knowledge is generated through measurement of the phenomenon under study.  c. Based essentially on mixed methods research design.  d. Knowledge is contextless.  e. Relies on predefined dependent and independent	Ans: A
Which of the following is true regarding constructivism paradigm?  a. Enable researchers to develop universal laws and findings. b. Researchers are critical realists who rely on predefined dependent and independent variables. c. Statistical tests can be misused leading to misinterpretation within research due to selection of incorrect test of statistics. d. The data gathered and analysed would be less likely to be generalised given the consideration that data were mainly dependent on a specific viewpoints and values. e. Its significance is largely dependent on the sample size. 11-Which of the following statements is TRUE in regard to	Ans : D
"There are multiple realities, and each is seen as a construct":	