

Lec 2 part 2

KEY RESEARCH PARADIGMS

1. Positivism

الوضعية

Positivism sees social science as an organized method for combining deductive logic with precise empirical observations of individual behaviour in order to discover and confirm a set of causal laws that can be used to predict general patterns of human activity

تجمع ما بين المنطق الاستنتاجي والملاحظات والتجربة

postulates that reality exists independently of humans (social construction) and the reality is controlled by unchangeable laws

suggests that it is possible to formulate these laws and describe them using genuine statements

يشير إلى أنه من الممكن صياغة هذه القوانين ووصفها باستخدام بيانات حقيقية

It is frequently utilised to test theories or hypothesis

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.

Post positivism

ما بعد الوضعية

result to criticism directed toward positivism.

Potential of the researcher's beliefs and values affecting the observed phenomenon

Reality exists independent of the observer

إمكانات معتقدات الباحث وقيمه المؤثرة على الظاهرة المرصودة

rejects the neutrality and human detachment that are characteristic of logical

يرفض الحياد والانفصال البشري اللذين يميزان الوضعية المنطقية

promotes the triangulation of qualitative and quantitative methods that explores the diversity of facts researchable through various kinds of investigations but respecting and valuing all findings as the essential components for the development of knowledge

One of the most prominent characteristics of post positivist research is using triangulation within and between methods

يعزز تثليث الأساليب النوعية والكمية التي تستكشف تنوع الحقائق التي يمكن البحث فيها من خلال أنواع مختلفة من التحقيقات ولكن احترام وتقييم جميع النتائج كمكونات أساسية لتطوير المعرفة

Researchers in the postpositivist tradition are critical realists in that they support the notion that objects exist, but this recognition is accompanied by an understanding that some cannot be observed by the senses or experimentally tested. Knowledge is, then, always open to further investigation and the truth of

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.

- يهدف إلى:
 - o فهم الظاهرة الاجتماعية في سياقها (التحقيق السياقي) o كيف يفهم الناس عالمهم ، وبالتالي ، بناء المعنى

• **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**

• 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.
- o There 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 الذين يختبرون ظاهرة مثيرة 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.



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

Challenges:

Time and commitment for the research.

التحديات: الوقت والالتزام
بالبحث.

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

مزايا: 1. يساعد على توفير فهم أكثر تعقيدا للمشكلة التي لم تكن قابلة للتقييم 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 رؤى حول اتساع نطاق القضايا. على العكس من ذلك ، غالبا ما تفشل الدراسات الكمية في معالجة عمق ردود الفعل والعامل

past papers

Research paradigm that relies on abductive reasoning is:

- a. Empiricism.
- b. Objectivism.
- c. Positivism.
- d. Interpretivism.
- e. Pragmatism.



Ans :E

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":

- Interpretivism