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Philosophical Assumptions and Research

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BUSI 815 Discussion Thread: Philosophical Assumptions and Research

Philosophical worldviews are a set of principles and beliefs that guide our actions.

Consequently, there are four different philosophical worldviews: post-positivism, interpretivism, pragmatist, and participatory or advocacy (Creswell & Poth, 2016). Each worldview philosophy offers an exceptional outlook of the world. However, I find the participatory worldview that is interweaved with political actions and agenda closely aligned to my view of the teething troubles in the world. Through participation and interventions of the issues presently bedeviling the world, we can experience meaningful changes.

The philosophical worldviews are crucial in the way they impact inquiry. Creswell & Poth (2016) argue that the different theoretical worldviews are significant in determining the research methodology. In this perspective, the focus remains on the worldviews that align with the qualitative research method. Among the four theoretical worldviews, three are aligned with a qualitative methodology. Typically, the constructivist philosophical worldview is regarded as a qualitative research methodology. The participatory worldview that suggests imposing laws is a dogma that also fits qualitative research methodology. However, according to Creswell & Poth (2016), the participatory worldview philosophy can also align with quantitative research methodology. Pragmatic worldview is also similar to participatory worldview because it ultimately supports qualitative approaches.

Furthermore, the understanding and ability to link the philosophical worldviews and the numerous research methodologies are essential to me. Understanding the link between the two makes it easier for me to concentrate on the core issues in research practice, make wise decisions on the type of technique to adopt in data collection and the kind of data analysis approaches to

use. By concentrating on the critical connections, answering the prime research question regarding the best research methodology becomes easier.

As suggested earlier, a philosophical worldview is an avenue that allows us to make sense of our existence, the world, and more crucial is it influences our view on reality. A Christian worldview is a comprehensive abstraction of the world based on Christian principles, and it affects every aspect of life, from sociology and physiology, economics, law, science, and philosophy. The fundamental tenets of Christian and the worldviews are rational because they are founded on the perception of average logical entities. The fact that the two views contradict is the same reason for their close linkage. The understanding gained from Christianity and those acquired from philosophical worldviews demand faith. The fundamental issue with a philosophical worldview is not reason versus religion, but some entities count on assumptions while pursuing the truth about the world. Both Christian and philosophical worldviews rely on historical data to advance evidence of the world around them. Decisively, both the intellectual and Christian worldviews champion the meaningful and resolute life where one can shape a person's resolve based on an explicit, honest, and informed worldview. This argument implies that none of the two worldviews is superior to the other.

To sum it up, one of the crucial concepts addressed by Keller & Alsdorf (2012) is that occupation alone is not enough to enjoy a purposeful life. The argument is directly linked to frustrations when researching. Research alone cannot make a person want a happy life; thus, one needs to delve into great details regarding how people work for specific goals. Research is similar in that we pour our hearts into research, but research can be outright fruitless, hence the frustration exhibited by individuals concerning conducting research.

References

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage publications.

Keller, T.J., & Alsdorf, K.L. (2012). *Every Good Endeavor: Connecting Your Work to God's Work*.

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