

Objectivity versus subjectivity

Psychology



In the article from Chillot, both states are explained and examples are given.

Q 1 how is the first research scenario in Chillot's article about paralyzed psychologist different from the other types of research that are described?

Which is more credible? Why?

After a near-fatal accident, Dan Gottlieb the author of *Voices in the family* observed negative reactions to his disability. At first, he felt mistreated, angry and also disrespected. After recognizing people's reactions were as a result of anxiety and discomfort, he reacted differently (Chillot, 2013). The article also describes research on protective prejudices found within each individual. Protective prejudice is an unconscious strategy of avoidance of a wide range of potential infections or fuel instinctive mistrust of strangers. Research published in evolution and human behavior points out that disease avoidant psychological strategy plays a major role in the prejudices particularly on disabled and obese. Gottlieb's story as recited has been backed up by research which has been vastly expounded in the article and has shown that most times interactions are subjective.

Q3 how does the objectivity of measurement relate to credibility?

Chad R Mortensen from the University of Denver, in his study where he subjected people to different images of discomforted and sick individuals, they tended to be less sociable and avoidant respectively which means they were subjective. This is because there is no way in which people can rate discomfort levels. Other research from high prevalent regions with infectious diseases, people tend to favor collectivism and conservatism over individualism and liberalism. This is subjective since people are unable to measure the reactions of sick individuals. Therefore, Compared to Gottlieb's Narrative, Mortensen research is more credible and objective.

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