

Example list of Perspectives:

Perspectives can be classified by priority (positive, higher vs. negative, lower), degrees of a measure (maximum, average, norm, minimum, similarity, equality, difference), possibility of combination (conflicting vs. complementary) and whether they are focusing on the subject, the organization or concepts.

subject perspective	Subjective perspectives stress the individual person as basis of concepts and acts.	The subject as basis of reality is difficult to doubt as there are no acts and no thinking without subjects. The limit to subjectivism is the need to assume something as shared to be able to communicate, be it language or structure or a concept.
entity (organization) perspective	Entity perspectives are stressing entities as basis of concepts and acts.	Entity perspectives focus on the goals and needs of the entity, subjective perspective focus on the goals and needs of the subject. But there are no goals without a subject and no means without an entity.
object perspective	Object perspectives stress the individual objects, subjects, acts and facts.	The limit of an object perspective is that it needs concepts and structures to identify the relation between objects.
concept perspective	Concept perspectives are prioritizing certain concepts applied on facts.	There are different concepts applied on the same fact producing different information. The concept with the highest priority is defining the fact as belonging to a certain concept. E.g. we can apply the concepts of physics and chemistry on a tree, but we see the classification into different organisms as the defining concept. The same concepts are also applied on facts from different fields of knowledge. E.g. the concept of power can be applied on every other concept making them an expression of power.

The different schools of philosophy can be interpreted as priorities for certain concepts and structures.

realist	Realism assumes that there is an "objective" structure in reality independent of our thinking.	This might be a necessary assumption to make thinking relevant, but it does not answer the question how this reality is related to our thinking and acting. The content of the relation is defined by the positive structure and individual concepts.
sceptic	Scepticism doubts either certain concepts or the possibility of a correct reflection of reality by thinking.	The doubt is correct because every positive structure needs assumptions that are beyond proof, but without a structure thinking would be irrelevant. Doubting a certain concept means prioritizing another one. This way everybody is a sceptic of the concepts with a lower priority.

constructivist	A constructivist perspective stresses human act in creating concepts, It becomes scepticism if it doubts the basis of concepts and structures.	Deconstructivism stresses the analytical function of the construction and contradictions.
positivist	Positivism is stressing the individual fact as undoubtable basis of thinking, doubting the relation between reality and concepts.	The relation to reality is a question of perspectives applied. Positivism is right in questioning the basis of idealist assumptions, but this does not help to avoid using perspectives to produce positive content. Radical positivism turns facts (perceived acts) into goals. This denies the relevance of analysis and priorities. This is opposite to radical idealism denying relevance of acts as basis for perceiving facts and priorities as basis for goals.
idealist	An idealist perspective stresses the importance of concepts to define goals.	There is no thinking and no goals without concepts and a subject applying them. Idealism is right to question how positivists would relate facts without concepts, but idealism does not explain how to prove the relation of our concepts to reality.
relativist	Relativist positions are stressing relation as basis for thinking.	Thinking is relating, i.e. comparing. Therefore all thinking is relative, but we have to assume that there is a single reality that can be perceived and reflected in a defined structure. If we doubt this the position is sceptic.
empiricist	Empiricism is stressing empiric research as basis for creating concepts.	Empiricism stresses relations between facts and concepts that can be measured and reproduced or used for forecasts independent of time, location and participants. This is perfect for analyzing objects in a controlled environment, but has limits in analyzing acts based on goals, perspectives and structural assumptions which are subjective by definition and transported in language with the limits to common understanding.
rationalism	stressing (logic) reasoning as basis of perception and thinking. In cosmologic perspective rationalists claim that the reality has logic structure.	Rationalism is right in stressing that there is no analysis and reasoning without logic, but it tends to ignore that logic is also a concept created by humans with certain goals.
materialism	stressing facts caused by material concepts like energy, reaction or organism.	Materialism is right in stressing the material causes, but it tends to ignore the influence of our thinking on events.
determinist	Determinism is claiming that the subject has no influence on a developments and events.	Determinism is resulting in the claim that our thinking is not related to the acts and events happening.
eclectic	Eclecticism uses different structures and concepts for the same or related fields of analysis.	Eclecticism is opposed to universalism leading to the question how the different information resulting are related when they are not based on the same structure.

aesthetic	aesthetic perspectives are stressing the subjective excitement in an perception.	Aesthetics tends seeing all information as entertainment
stoic	Stoic perspectives are stressing the goal to become invariant to passions.	Apatheia (without passion) and ataraxia (tranquility) as goals of becoming independent from the changes in life.
fatalist	Fatalist perspectives doubt the possibility to influence events.	Fatalism is right in all cases where the individual is facing experience and where the individual has no means and skills to influence events. But questioning the possibility to influence events is also a decision from a subjectivist perspective.