

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

CSE-326

INTRODUCTION (WEAK 1)

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INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH

- 1. What is research?
- 2. Characteristics of the Scientific Method
- 3. Characteristics of Scientific Knowledge
- 4. General Approaches to Research
- 5. Types of Research in Public Administration

CONCEPT OF RESEARCH

- Research is an organized inquiry carried out to provide information for solving problems.
- It is the cornerstone of every science.

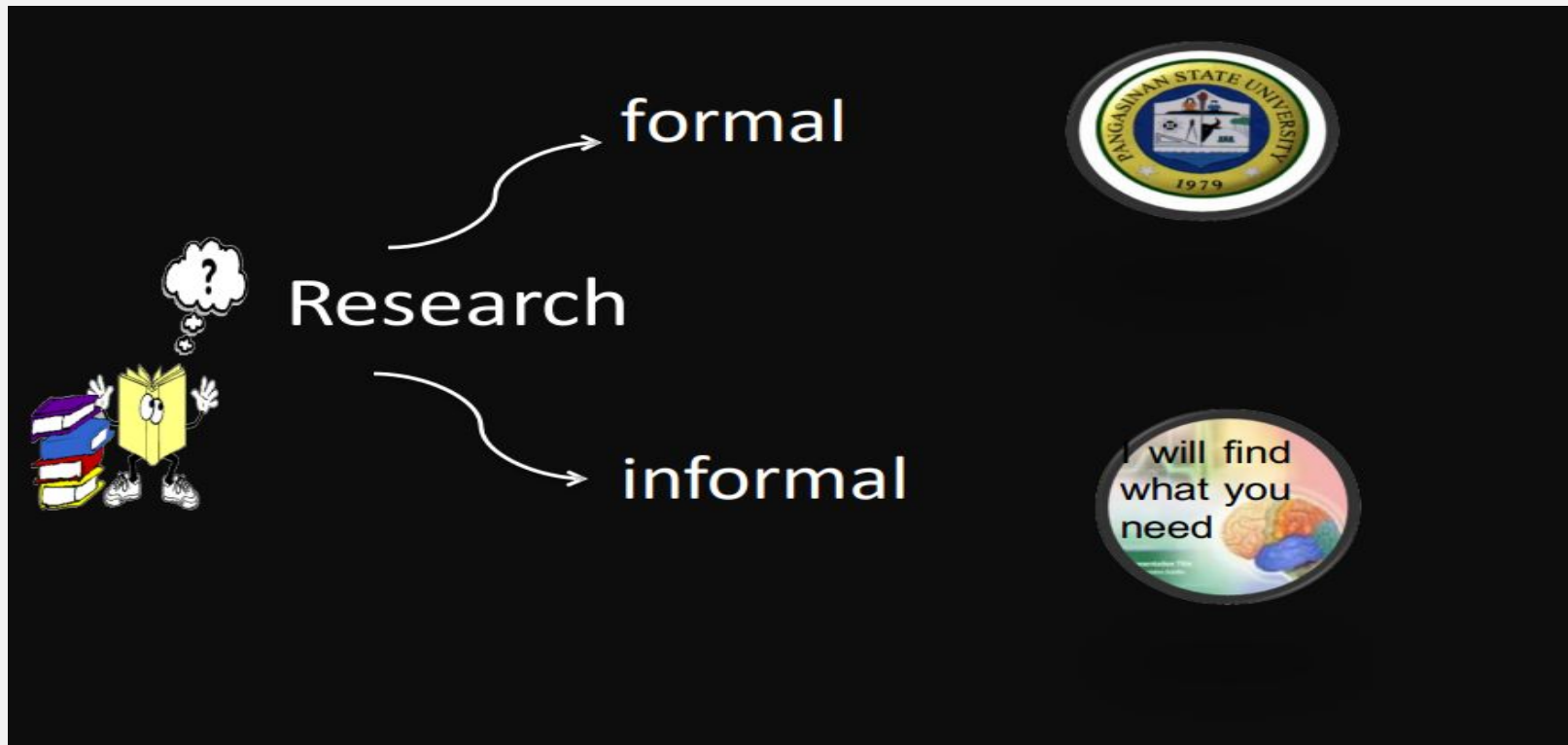


WHAT IS RESEARCH?

Research is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing information to increase our understanding of the world in general and of the phenomenon under study in particular.



GENERAL TYPES OF RESEARCH



NECESSITY OF RESEARCH

It is a process in looking at solution of a given problem which can be used as basis for :

- i) policy formulation
- ii) policy enhancement or improvements
- But before you can come up with POLICY, it should be back up with empirical (observed) data which requires the process of research

NECESSITY OF RESEARCH(CONTINUE)

- Students, professors, researchers, research centers, government, practitioners, newspaper people, TV networks, market research firms, schools, hospitals, social service, political parties, consulting firms, HR departments, public interest organizations, insurance, law firms conduct research as part of their jobs, to be better informed, less biased decisions, in contrast to guessing, hunches, intuition, and other personal experience.
- Therefore, RESEARCH concerns with WHAT (facts and conclusions) and HOW (scientific; critical components). Research is a iterative process that eventually seeks to explain or solve an identified problem.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- 1. Tentative (constant review) : Continuous analysis of data to come to a conclusion. Example: proposing a flyover
- 2. Empirically verifiable (researchable) (Empirical research is **a type of research methodology that makes use of verifiable evidence in order to arrive at research outcomes**. In other words, this type of research relies solely on evidence obtained through observation or scientific data collection methods.
- 3. Ethically neutral (what harm or risk involved to respondents, confidentiality and privacy)
- 4. Shared and made public