

# RESEARCH

RE SEARCH

RE  
REPEAT  
AGAIN

**REPEAT**

-verify

-validate

“cerchier”

-seek

-search

# SEARCH

find

explore

discern

discover

learn

investigate

interrogate

look for...

answers

truth

new knowledge

RESEARCH

SOCIETY

WHAT HOW

**WHAT IS THE  
IMPACT OF  
RESEARCH TO DAILY  
LIFE?**

HOW CAN  
RESEARCH AFFECT  
SOCIETY?



# MARIA ISABEL LAYSON

- Student from Ilo-Ilo National High School
- Researched on Aratiles (Jamaican Cherry)
- Discovered Potential Cure for Diabetes



# KATHLYN V. SAGMAYAO

- Medicine Student from Ableg, Daguioman
- Researched on Narra Bark Extract
- Discovered Potential Treatment for Cancer



**RESEARCH HELPS US...**



**EXPLAIN  
WHY  
THINGS  
HAPPEN**



**PREDICT  
WHAT WILL  
HAPPEN**



**EVALUATE  
WHAT  
HAPPENED**



**SOLVE  
PROBLEMS**





Be curious.  
not judgmental.

- Walter Womacka



THE PURPOSE OF RESEARCH IS TO  
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE

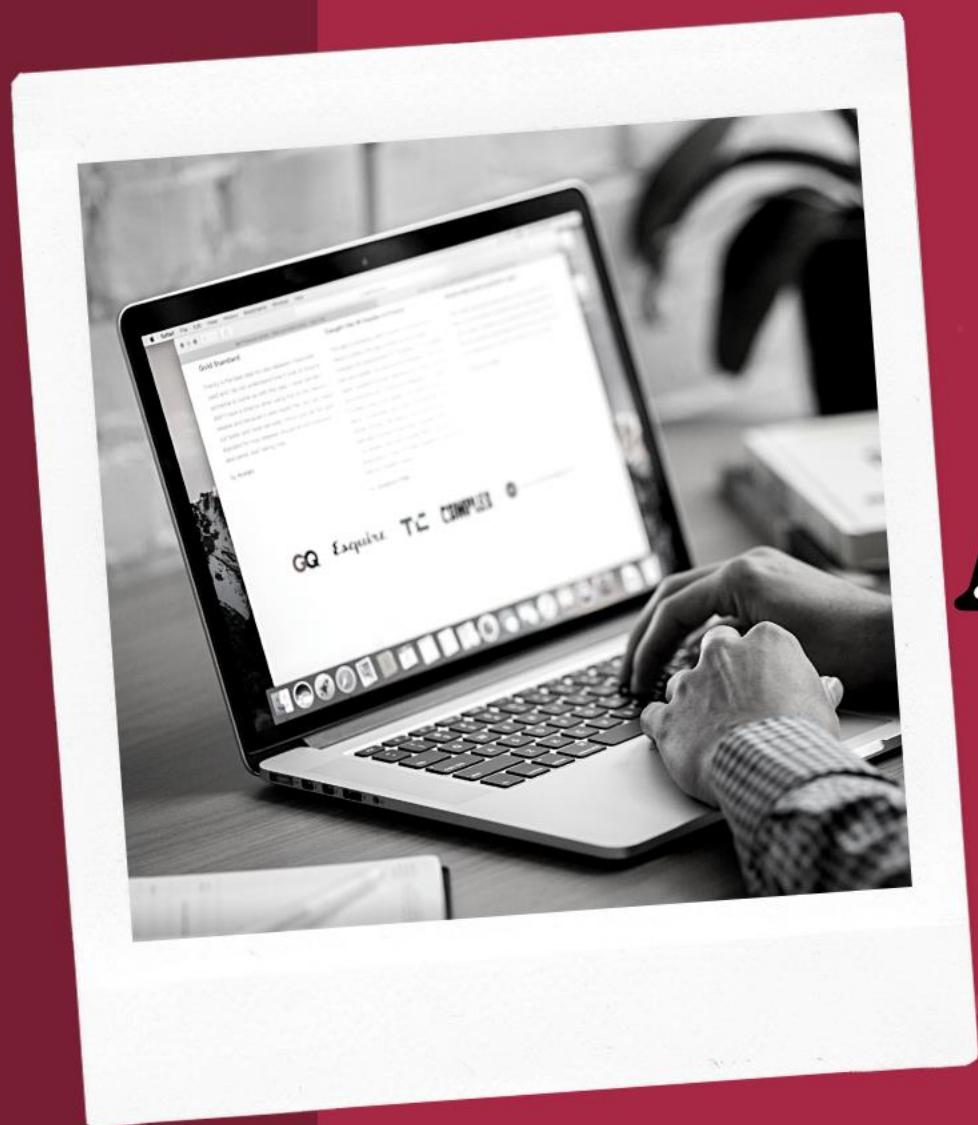


# What is Research?



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# What is Research?

- Artistic way of getting intellectual truth
- Process of gathering data
- Systematic or scientific method
- Confirmation of existing theories
- Objective inquiry
- Extensive experimentation
- Critical investigation
- A scientific investigation in gathering data



- truthful and honest acquisition, analysis, and transmission of ideas (know the truth, state the truth)
- any information that has been collected, observed, generated or created to validate original research findings
  - process of objectively establishing facts through testing and experimentation
  - principles, concepts or judgements that explain or propose an observation or what you might make about life

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1. Research is defined as the scientific investigation of phenomena which includes collection, presentation, analysis and interpretation of facts that lines an individual's speculation with reality.
  2. Solutions to problems must be based on knowledge not on mere beliefs, guesses or theories.
  3. In research a systematic and well-planned procedure is required to meet the need in order that information is acquired and evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness.
  4. It is a process of inquiring.



# NATURE OF INQUIRY

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1. Inquiry is defined as "a seeking for truth, information or knowledge". It is a problem-solving technique.
2. The information and data pursued through questioning begins with gathering by applying the different human senses.
3. Individuals carry on the process of inquiry from birth till death.
4. Inquiry is synonymous with the word investigation.

# Investigation and Immersion

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- Investigation has a deeper meaning compared to "inquiry".
- It is a systematic examination of a certain event or phenomenon.
- Immersion is a process whereby a researcher immerses (deeply involves) himself in the data gathering activities and the data he has gathered is carefully read or examined by him in detail.
- Combining the idea of "inquiry", "investigation" and "immersion", the concept of "research" comes in.



# Differentiate Inquiry from Research

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Inquiry is a term that is synonymous with the word 'investigation'. When you inquire or investigate, you tend to ask questions to probe or examine something to request for truth, information, or knowledge.

Research is systematic and objective creation of knowledge systematic (with a system or method, the scientific method), objective (no bias, all angles presented), knowledge creation (a creative process)



# Purpose of Research

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1. To inform action.
2. To prove or generate a theory.
3. To augment knowledge in a field or study.



# Importance of Research in Daily Life

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1. Research directs us to inquire about the right information by conducting further investigation of the actual condition. It leads us to be cautious in giving results and findings by proving lies and supporting the truth.
2. Research empowers us with knowledge and discovers new things and issues in life. It helps us solve problems in health, crimes, business, technology and environment.
3. Research facilitates learning as an opportunity to share valuable information to others as a way of recognizing various concerns for public awareness.



# LEARNING EXPERIENCES: Activity 1

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Directions: Answer the questions briefly.

1. What is Research?
2. What is inquiry and its nature?
3. What is the difference between inquiry and research?
4. How important is research in your daily life activities?

# CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

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1. **Empirical.** Research is based on direct experience or observation by the researcher.
2. **Logical.** Research is based on valid procedures and principles.
3. **Cyclical.** Research is a cyclical process because it starts with a problem and ends with a problem.
4. **Analytical.** Research utilizes proven analytical procedures in gathering the data, whether historical, descriptive, and experimental and case study.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

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5. **Critical.** Research exhibits careful and precise judgment.
6. **Methodical.** Research is conducted in a methodical manner without bias using systematic method and procedures.
7. **Replicability.** The research design and procedures are replicated or repeated to enable the researcher to arrive at valid and conclusive results.

# The Seven Steps of the Research Process

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**Step 1.** Define and develop your topic (Research Problem).

Factors to Consider in Selecting a Research Problem

1. Researcher 's area of interest
2. Availability of funds
3. Investigator 's ability and training

**Step 2.** Find background information about your chosen topic (Review of Related Literature).

**Step 3.** Plan your research design including your sample (Methodology).

# The Seven Steps of the Research Process

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**Step 4.** Gather necessary data using open ended questions (for qualitative research) and closed-ended questionnaire or paper pencil test questionnaire (for quantitative research) (Data Gathering Activities).

**Step 5.** Process and analyze data using thematic analysis (for qualitative research) and statistical tools (for quantitative research).

**Step 6.** Formulate new insights gained (for qualitative research) conclusions (for quantitative research) and recommendations.

**Step 7.** Define new problem.

# Ethics in Research

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**Research ethics** are guidelines for the responsible conduct of research which educates and monitors researchers to ensure high standard. It promotes the aim of research, such as expanding knowledge and supports the values required for collaborative work, such as mutual respect and fairness.



Sophia Dela Cruz

11 hrs · ·

Feeling blessed to have these kids as subjects for my research #research #humansubjects #thesisit



# **Ethical considerations in conducting research**

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# Ethical considerations in conducting research:

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1. Objectivity and integrity
2. Respect of the research subjects 'right to privacy and dignity and protection of subjects from personal harm'
3. Presentation of research findings
4. Misuse of research role
5. Acknowledgement of research collaboration and assistance
6. Distortions of findings by sponsor

# What are these ethics in research?

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- 1. Informed Consent.** This is required to secure in order protect the rights of the participants in your study. Inform your participants about the criteria set for choosing them as informants and the schedule of one-on-one interview at the convenient time they are available. Participation to the study will be completely voluntary.
- 2. Honesty.** It reports data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify and misrepresent the data.

# What are these ethics in research?

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3. **Objectivity.** Avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research.
4. **Integrity.** Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.
5. **Carefulness.** Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your work and the work of peers. Keep good records of research activities.

# What are these ethics in research?

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- 6. Openness.** Share data, results, ideas, tools and resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.
- 7. Respect for Intellectual Property.** Honor patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use published or unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Never plagiarize, fabricate and falsify.
- 8. Confidentiality.** Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.

# What are these ethics in research?

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12. **Social responsibility.** Strive to promote social acceptance and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.
13. **Non-discrimination.** Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors that are not related to their scientific competence and integrity.
14. **Competence.** Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

# **Rights of Research Participants**

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# Rights of Research Participants

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1. **Human Rights.** They are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected as natural and legal rights. They constitute a set of rights and duties necessary for the protection of human dignity, inherent to all human beings.
2. **Intellectual Property.** It protects creations of the mind, which have both a moral and a commercial value.

# Rights of Research Participants

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3. **Copyright Infringement.** It is the use or production of copyright-protected material without permission of the copyright holder. Copyright infringement means that the rights accorded to the copyright holder, such as the exclusive use of a work for a set period of time, are breached by a third-party Examples:
- a. Downloading movies and music without proper payment for use.
  - b. Recording movies in a theatre
  - c. Using others' photographs for a blog without permission
  - d. Copying software code without giving proper credit
  - e. Creating videos with unlicensed music clips.

# Rights of Research Participants

4. **Voluntary Participation.** People must not be coerced into participating in research process. Essentially, this means that prospective research participants must be informed about the procedures and risks involved in research and must give their consent to participate.
5. **Anonymity.** It is the protection of people's identity through not disclosing their name or not exposing their identity. It is a situation in data gathering activities in which informant's name is not given nor known.
6. **Privacy.** It is someone's right to keep his personal matters and relationships secret. It is the ability of an individual to seclude him from disturbance of any research activity.

# Ethical Standards in Research Writing

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Research Misconduct includes fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism. It doesn't include honest error or differences of opinion. It can erode trust between researchers and funding agencies, which make it more difficult for colleagues at the same institution to receive grants.

# **Ethical Standards in Research Writing**

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# Ethical Standards in Research Writing

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## Plagiarism

Plagiarism refers to the act of using another person's ideas, works, processes, and results without giving due credit. It should not be tolerated as the unauthorized use of original works, a violation of intellectual property rights. Three different acts are considered plagiarism:

1. Failure to cite quotations and borrowed ideas,
2. Failure to enclose borrowed language in quotation marks, and.
3. Failure to put summaries and paraphrases in your own words.