

Senior High School

Department of Education
National Capital Region

**SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE
MARIKINA CITY**

PRACTICAL RESEARCH 1

Second Semester

Third Quarter-Module 8

Design a Research Project



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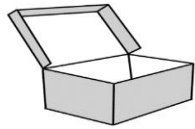
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What I Need to Know

A pleasant day Senior High School Students! In this lesson, you are going to learn how to:

design a research project related to daily life. (CS_RS11-IIIc-e-1).

You can say that you have understood the lesson in this module if you can already:

1. describe the essence of research in daily life;
2. describe the significance of research; and
3. describe the relationship of research to other fields.



What I Know

Identify the following sub-topics whether it belongs to the following category. Choose only the letter.

- a. Business Research paper topics
- b. Crime and Law Research paper topics
- c. Environmental Research paper topics
- d. Education Research paper topics
- e. Family Issues paper topics

Sub-topics	Category
1. Nuclear Energy	
2. Home Schooling	
3. Online Retail	
4. Teen Marriage	
5. Bullying	

Lesson 1

Designing Research Project



What's In

In the previous discussion we studied about the importance of qualitative research. Hence, I want you to analyze the following questions before you proceed on the next topic to see if you can still remember what you've learned?

Let us see if you could do the tasks below as directed.

Identify whether it is qualitative inquiry or not.

	Inquiry	Qualitative or not
1. Subject matter	Relations of Meaning	
2. Purpose	Uncovering causal relations	
3. Assumptions	Performance that are done	
4. Methods	Interpreting human actions.	
5. Materials	Numbers	



What's New

A. Before Reading Activity

Open this link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=of39dYkvFnM> , watch and listen carefully: Importance of Research in our daily life.

B. During Reading Activity

Focus on the information that the speaker is discussing.

C. After Reading Activity

Listen carefully and answer the following question to see if you understand what is it all about.



- How important is research?

- Where does research originate?

- What is the significant of research?

- What do you think is the reason why research is important in our daily life?



What is It

Dear learner, you are about to be done with the study you are conducting. In today's modules, you will learn about designing a research project to daily life. As mentioned in previous discussion a **Qualitative Research** is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make their experiences and the world in which they live. Researchers use qualitative approaches to explore behavior, perspectives and experiences of the people they study. The basis of qualitative research lies in the interpretative approach to social reality (Holloway, 1997, p. 2).

Qualitative research mostly investigates the complexities of human situations, human behavior, social phenomena and poses inquiries about events in daily life, this kind of research is closely tied to reality. Unlike quantitative research, qualitative research design does not use hypotheses. They merely state a problem or pose questions, the answers to which are explored lengthily and deeply by way of varied research designed like the case study, ethnography, phenomenological approach.

After data have been gathered through procedures like the interview, participant observation, focus group discussion and a lot more, data are subjected to analysis that requires categorizing of data coding. Sources of research topic are likewise tied to *real life experience*, and the research is conducted in the research participant's natural setting. In designing your research project, include the goals of your study, the frameworks, the research questions (your guides), ethics and the methods you will use to analyze your data.

Here are the initial steps on designing research project in real life.

1. Form a general research question.

Example:

Is the government's response to violence against women and girls meeting its human rights obligations?

2. Outline the key concepts in relating to the research question.

Example:

What are the human rights obligations of the state?

What are women's human rights?

What is the government's response to victims of violence against women and girls?

3. Find meaningful, valid, and reliable indicators for measuring concept.

Example:

What is the actual incidence?

4. Decide context of the research.

Therefore, when you begin your research project and someone asks you questions such as “What do you want to ask”, or “What do you want to know”, or “What do you want to find out”. It is most likely that this someone is interested in your research questions. In previous modules, research questions were defined as specific questions about a behavior, event or phenomena of interest that you wish to answer for in your research. Research question start questioning about the issues on what, why, how, and when. In qualitative research, questions are often exploratory and descriptive, and often deal with the what questions and how questions (Hesse-Biber and Leavy 2011, 39-40).

Congruence of Research Questions and Data Collection

Qualitative research experts say that there must be congruence between methods of data analysis and the research questions, and where the method of data collection turns out data that are appropriate to the method of analysis.

Let us examine closely the table below which classifies few research questions as those that ask about and shows congruence between data collection procedures and data analysis.

- A. Understanding and Perceptions
- B. Practices / Accounts of Practices
- C. Influencing Factors
- D. Representations
- E. Construction
- F. Language Practice



Type of research questions with real life examples	Suitable types of data
<i>Understanding and Perceptions</i> Such as: Perceptions of the impact of air travel on climate change (Becken, 2007);	Focus groups, qualitative surveys, story completion tasks, some secondary data sources (e.g. bulletin boards, personal blogs), are ideal
<i>Practices/accounts of practice</i> Such as: The appearance and clothing practices of non-heterosexuals (Clarke & Turner, 2007); the gendered dynamics of sleep (Hislop & Arber, 2003)	Interviews, focus groups, qualitative surveys, researchers directed diaries, some secondary data.
<i>Influencing Factors</i> Such as: Identifying factors that influence people's decision to continue regular genetic screening (Mitcie, 1987): Factors that influence parent's food purchasing behaviors (Maubach, Hoek, & McCreanor, 2009)	Interviews, focus groups, qualitative surveys, researchers directed diaries, some secondary data.

Benefits of Research for Individual

- **Critical thinking** defined as having a healthy skepticism that is able to reason analytically. It does not mean that you have to criticize your sources, but it does ask you to not take ideas and information at face value. You have to analyze where the ideas come from, and you have to test if the information is factual.
- **Organization** the ability to think and write in a way that is focused, cohesive and coherent. *Focused* means that there is a central theme around which your paper revolves, *cohesive* refers to how the different parts of your argument are connected to the central theme and *coherent* signifies that the concepts flow logically from one idea to the next. Therefore, as you do your research you will have to organize your ideas carefully to guide your reader.
- **Self-discipline and perseverance** are two unlikely skills that you develop as you write your research. The first is about delaying gratification to gain something of greater value, while the second is about not giving up despite difficulties and challenges. Hence, you will need a lot of self-discipline to muster enough strength to write something even if you are uninspired to write. Also, you will need an equal amount of perseverance to finish the paper and not to give up on it midway.
- **Teamwork** a willingness of member to work in a common goal, because some research projects will ask researchers to work as a team rather than individual.

Benefits of Research	
Individual Process of research foster: critical thinking organization self-discipline and perseverance teamwork	Social Research projects help: gives insights for better discipline makes sense of social, natural, and historical world, start innovative technologies solves practical problem

Different studies have contributed not only to better understanding of the world but also to better living in the world because of practical research and benefits:

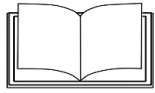
- **Government policies** use research to show if the desired outcomes are achieved and if people are living better lives because of these policies.
- **Decision-making** is improved when research data is consulted, especially in the fields like marketing, sale, management, and education. Research on operations also gives management better input to operate effectively and plan strategically.
- **Social and cultural interactions** are understood better so that could it leads to better programs and collaboration between people.
- **Medical and health** research have helped save lives and these fields continue to discover ways of promoting wellbeing among people.
- **Environmental awareness and protection** have been more prominently addressed because of the scientific research on this topic. Disasters have been avoided because of research on typhoons and earthquake, fire prevention, and disaster resilience.
- **Inventions** are the products of careful research, particularly as scientist, artists, and engineers create products that have been made lives easier for humans and animals.

These are few of the many significant contributions of research to daily living, and along the way you will still find that there are many insights from your own majors, discipline, or daily life research at its core.

Here are a few topics from which you can design research that would be useful in daily life.

Research Topics	Research Design
Business Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenience stores • E-business • Online retailing
Crime and Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil rights • Gun control • Bullying
Drugs and Drug Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cigarette smoking • Drug testing • Rights of drug addict
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheating in exam • Hazing • Learning styles
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming • Pollution • Wildlife conservation
Family issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family relationship • Teen marriage • Child abuse
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise and fitness • AIDS • Smoking
Media and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media bias • Political campaign • Censorship
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impeachment • Taxes • Election reform
Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence test • Depressions • Physical attraction
Business Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal opportunity • Retirement age • Hiring issues
Women and Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality in workplace • Discrimination • Gay pride
Local Problems and Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K to 12 Curriculum • Sidewalk vendors • Traffic in NCR





What's More

Answer the following activities to practice your knowledge and skill about design a research project in real life.

Activity 1- Thinking skills

Think of a simple topic suitable to your needs and make an initial step according to the following forms:

Topic

1. Form a general research question.

2. Outline the key concepts in relating to the research question.

3. Find a meaningful, valid and reliable indicators for measuring the concept.

Activity 2 – Choosing your topics

Think of a topic to write about. List 3 topics. You can use the list given on this module page to help you choose the right research paper topics. Explain the reason for your choices.

Topic 1

Topic 2



Topic 3

Rubric:

- 15 pts. – Full Accomplishment (all required topic and able to explain the reason for their choice in a clear and consistent manner).
10 pts. – Substantial Accomplishment (able to give most of the required topics and were able to explain in somewhat consistent manner).
5 pts. - Partial accomplishment and difficulty in explaining the reason for their choice consistently.

Activity 3 – Application in Real life

Complete the following:

1. Research is important to an entrepreneur because

2. Research is important to a doctor because

3. Research is important to a scientist because

4. Research is important to a professor / teacher because

5. Research is important to a military because





What I Have Learned

In this lesson, we focused on the design research project in real life and now that you have finished the lesson, you may have learned that:

1. Different from quantitative research, a qualitative research design does not use _____.
2. Sources of research topic are likewise tied to _____ and the research is conducted in the research participant's natural setting.
3. _____ and _____ are two unlikely skills that you develop as you write your research.
4. _____ starts questioning about the issues on what, why, how, and when.
5. Qualitative research experts say that there must be congruence between methods of _____ and the _____.



What I Can Do

Apply what you have learned about the designing research project in real life.

Write your concise learning about the following:

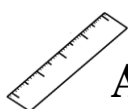
1. Critical thinking

2. Teamwork

3. Research topics

4. Research question

5. Congruency of research question to data collection



Assessment

Showcase the knowledge and skills you have learned in this lesson by answering the assessment activity.

Match the following research design to its respective research paper topics, choose only the letter of your choice.

- A. Alternative medicine
- B. Cultural expectations and practice
- C. Outsourcing
- D. Pesticides
- E. Reality television

Research Design	Research Paper Topics
1.	Drug and drug abuse research
2.	Environmental research
3.	Business Research paper
4.	Women and gender research
5.	Media and communications research



Additional Activities

Please answer the questions concisely.

Give at least three research designs under the following research paper topics, please think your own topic, replication based on the above examples are invalid.

Research paper topics	Research design
1. Education research paper	
2. Family issues research	
3. Political issues	
4. Psychology research	
5. Local problems	

POST TEST

1. The following are the steps on designing research project in real life EXCEPT.
 - a. Form a specific research question
 - b. Outline the key concepts in relating to the research question
 - c. Find meaningful, valid, and reliable indicators for measuring concept
 - d. Decide context of the research
2. It focuses on the way people interpret and make their experiences and the world in which they live.
 - a. Research title
 - b. Interpretation and Conclusion
 - c. Qualitative Research
 - d. Quantitative Research
3. The following are the benefits of research for individual.
 - a. Critical thinking
 - b. Organization
 - c. Self-discipline and perseverance
 - d. All of the above
4. The following are the research design for Crime and Law **except**.
 - a. Civil rights
 - b. Drug legalization
 - c. Drug testing
 - d. Police brutality
5. Which of the following are considered research design for Environmental research.
 - a. Healthy food
 - b. Greenhouse effect
 - c. Smoking
 - d. Exercise and fitness
6. Entrepreneurship is to be considered what research topic?
 - a. Business research topic
 - b. Business related research topic
 - c. Family issue research topic
 - d. Local problem and issues
7. What is research design?
 - a. A way of conducting research that is not grounded theory
 - b. The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
 - c. The style in which you present your research findings, example: a graph.
 - d. A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
8. The large samples used in national social surveys enable new researchers to:
 - a. Avoid using probability sampling
 - b. Identify any bias in the question wording
 - c. Evaluate the inter-coder reliability of the data
 - d. Conduct subgroup activity



9. Which of the following is not an advantage of secondary analysis?
 - a. It immerses the researchers in the field they are studying
 - b. It tends to be based on high quality data
 - c. It provides an opportunity for longitudinal analysis
 - d. It allows you to study patterns and social trends over time
10. A K-12 curriculum is considered what particular research topic?
 - a. Women and gender research topic
 - b. Local problems and issues
 - c. For choosing
 - d. Political issues research topic
 - e. Education research topic
11. Which of the following should you think about when preparing your research?
 - a. Your sample frame and sampling strategy
 - b. The ethical issues that might arise
 - c. Negotiating access to the setting
 - d. All of the above
12. Which of the following should be included in a research proposal?
 - a. Your academic status and experience
 - b. The difficulties you encountered with your previous reading on the topic
 - c. Your choice of research methods and reasons of choosing them
 - d. All of the above
13. You can manage your resources and time best, by:
 - a. Working out a timetable
 - b. Finding out what resources are readily available to you
 - c. Calculating a budget for likely expenditure
 - d. All of the above
14. An important practical issue to consider when designing a research project is:
 - a. Which theoretical perspective you find most interesting
 - b. Whether or not you have time to retile the bathroom first
 - c. How much time and money you have to conduct the research
 - d. Which color or ring binder to present your work in.
15. Teen marriage is classified under what research topic?
 - a. Health research topic
 - b. Women and gender research topic
 - c. Local problem and issue topic
 - d. Family issues research topic



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ANSWER KEY

Module 8 – Designing research project in real life

What I Need Know

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. B

What's In

1. Qualitative
2. Not
3. Qualitative
4. Qualitative
5. Not

What's More

Activity 1- Thinking skills

(answers may vary)

Activity 2 – Choosing your topics

(answers may vary)

Activity 3 – Application in real life

(answers may vary)

What I Have Learned

1. Hypotheses
2. Real life experience
3. Self-discipline and perseverance
4. Research question
5. Research question and data analysis

What I can do

(answers may vary)

Assessment

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. E

Additional Activities

(answers may vary)



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