

PRACTICAL RESEARCH



LESSON 1



QUARTER 1, LESSON 1: RESEARCH IN DAILY LIFE

MOST ESSENTIAL CONCEPTS TO LEARN:

Importance of research in daily life

o1

The difference in Quantitative from Qualitative research

o2

Researches in areas of interest

o3

OBJECTIVES & RULES

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCIES AND OUTCOMES



- Shares research experiences and knowledge
- Explains the importance of research in daily life
- Differentiates quantitative from qualitative research
- Provides examples of research in areas of interest



- Be able to share research experiences;
- Be able to explain the importance of research;
- Be able to differentiate quantitative from qualitative research; and
- Be able to provide examples of research in areas of interest.



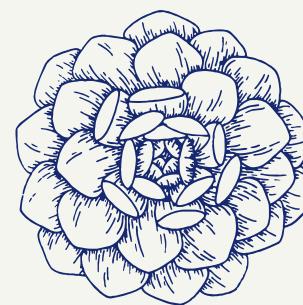
LESSON PROPER

WHAT IS RESEARCH?

The term research comes from the French word *recherche* which means to travel through or to survey. Webster defines it as the systematic, patient study and investigation in some fields of knowledge, undertaken to discover and to establish facts and principles.

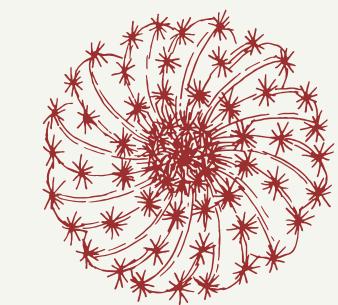
RESEARCH - from the French word “cerchier”

DEFINITION OF RESEARCH ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SOURCES

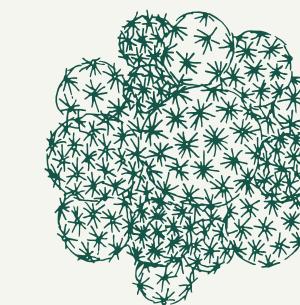


Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines research as "newly discovered facts or the practical application of such new or revised conclusions, theories or laws."

Helmstadler said about research as the activity of solving problems which leads to new knowledge using methods of inquiry that are currently accepted as adequate by scholars in the field.



Hillway defined research as a "way mankind perfected it very slowly over several centuries and at present, it is considered as the most reliable means of advancing knowledge."



According to Wiersma (1995) "research is a process, an activity in the search for knowledge through recognized methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation."

Kerlinger: Systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypothesis about the "presumed" relations among such phenomena.

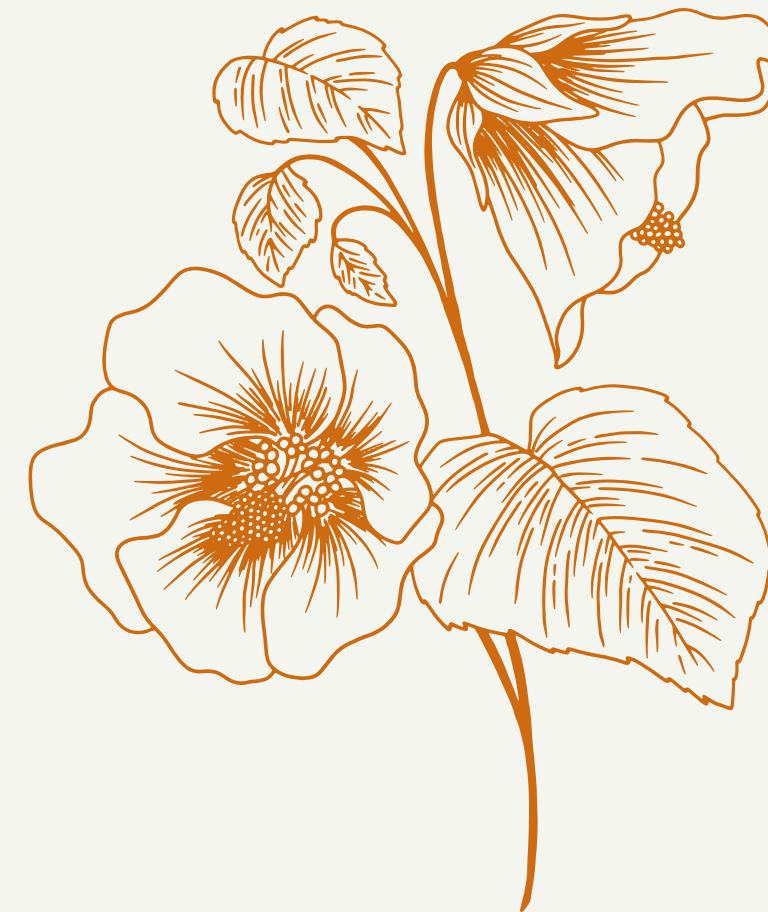
FURTHER MORE



According to Calderon and Gonzales (1993), research may be defined as a purposive, systematic, and scientific process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, organizing, presenting, and interpreting data for the solution of a problem, for prediction, for invention, for the discovery of truth or the expansion or verification of existing knowledge, all for the preservation of human life.

According to Bowling (2004), research is a systematic and rigorous process of inquiry that aims to describe the process and develop explanatory concepts and theories to contribute to a scientific body of knowledge. It always proceeds from the known to the unknown. Its main purpose is the discovery of truth.

Based on structure, the word research or re-search implies that the person has "to search again", to take another careful look, to find out more (Sellitz and Other, 1976). This may be done because what one already knows may not be enough, misleading, or wrong. Kerlinger (1986), a social behaviorist, defines research as "a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypothesis about the presumed relations among such phenomena."

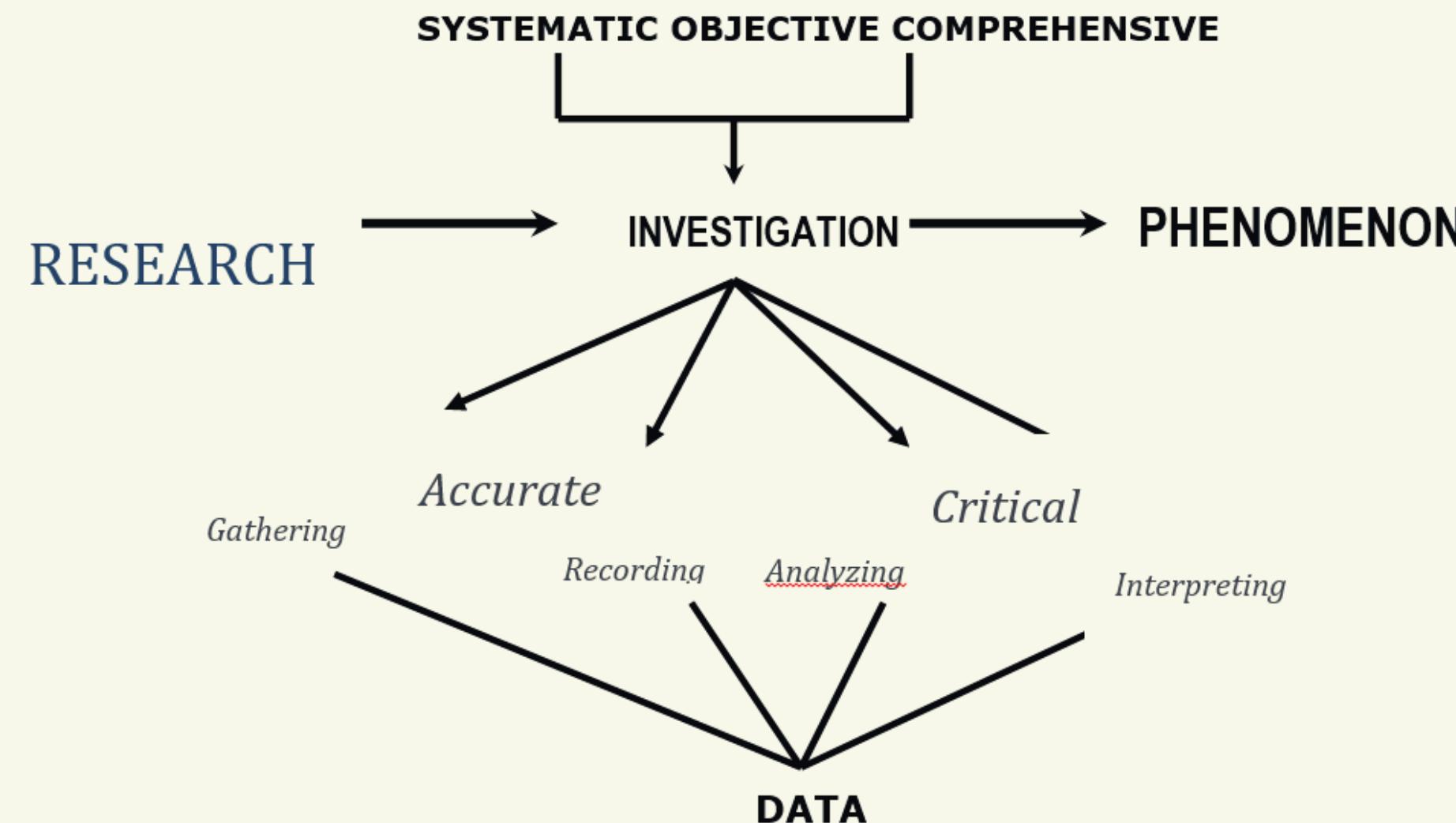


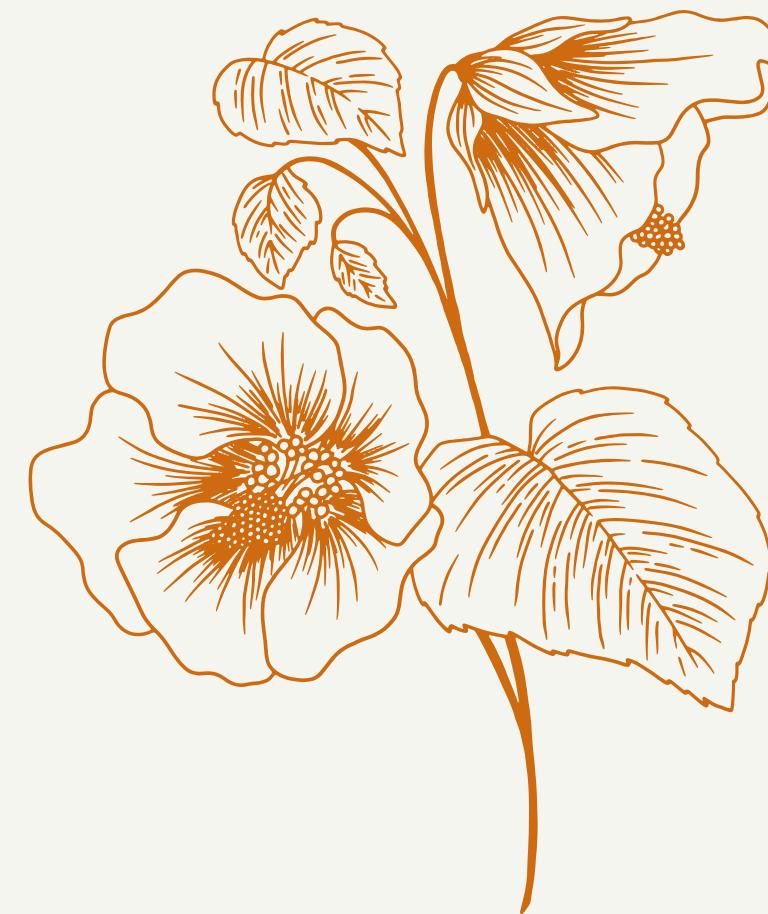
RESEARCH IN SUMMARY

Research is a systematic, objective, and comprehensive investigation of a certain phenomenon that involves accurate gathering, recording, and critically analyzing and interpreting of all facts about the phenomenon.

FIGURE 1: RESEARCH NATURE AND PROCESSES

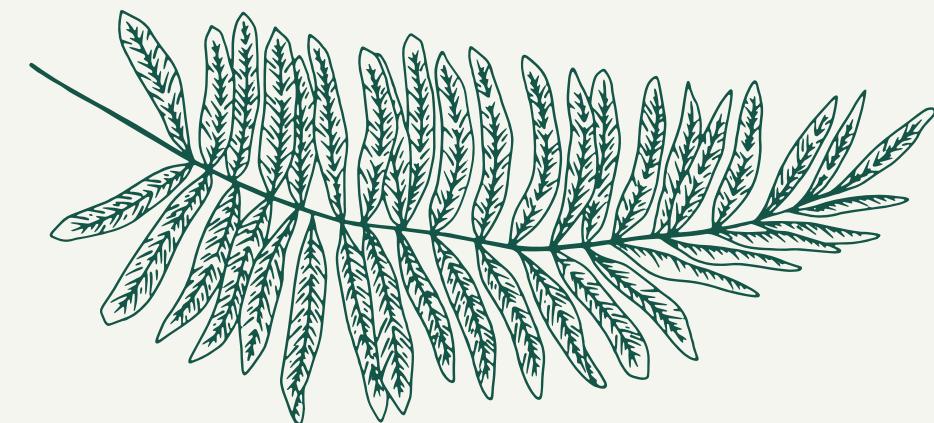
From the summarized definition, it is clear that the ultimate goal of the research is to attain or to establish facts about the phenomenon being investigated. This means by which these facts will be attained is explicit. Figure 1 shows the Research Nature and Processes.





IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH IN DAILY LIFE

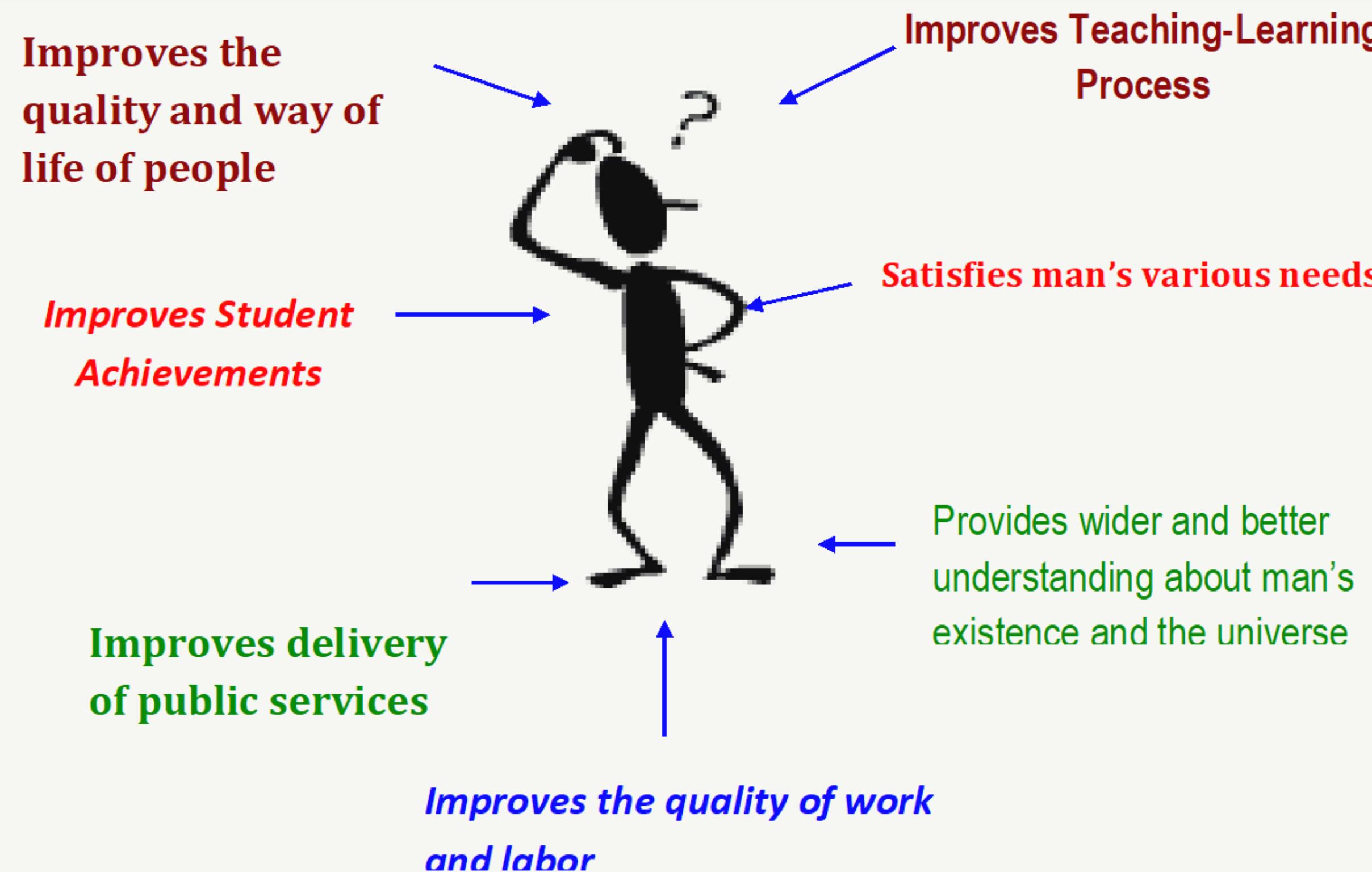
With the ultimate goal of improving the quality of life, researches give knowledge workers substantive bases for planning and decisions and provide tools and means for monitoring as well as evaluating and implementing interventions.

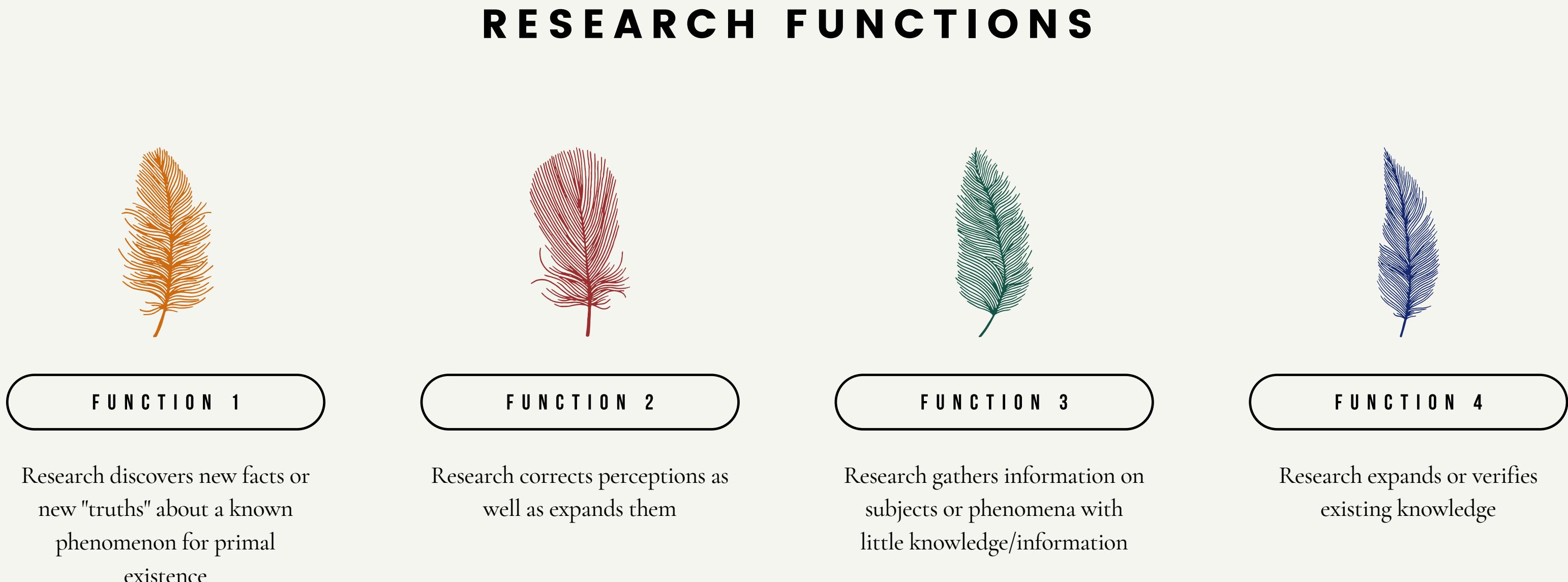


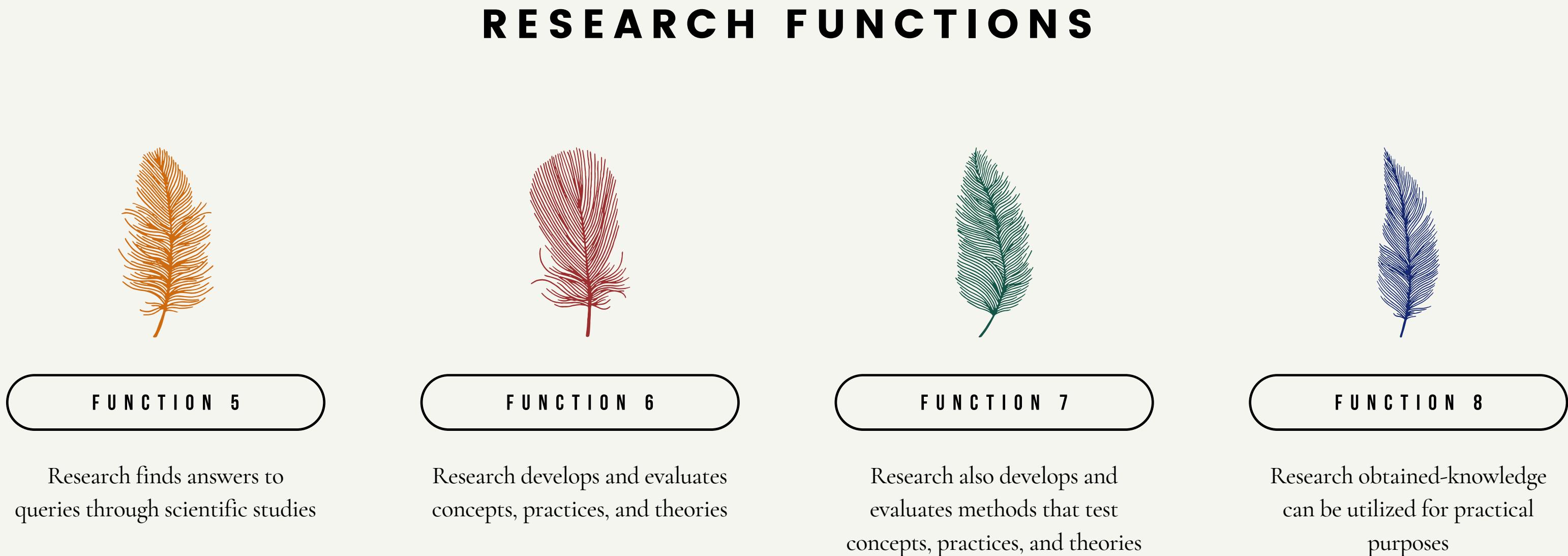
Research in this age and time means searching for a theory, for testing a theory, or for solving a problem. It means that a problem exists and has been identified and the solution to the problem is necessary. The problem is not ordinary in the sense that the solution is here and now. The definition of research says that research is purposive. The main or principal purpose and goal of the research is the preservation and improvement of human life. All kinds of research are geared toward this end.

"The purpose of the research is to serve man," and the goal of the research is good life" (Good and Scates, 2012).

FIGURE 2: IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH IN DAILY LIFE







RESEARCH FUNCTIONS



FUNCTION 9

Research provides hard facts that serve as the basis for planning, decision making, monitoring, and evaluation



FUNCTION 10

To satisfy the researcher's curiosity by searching again exhaustively new facts either for personal satisfaction or society's gain

FIGURE 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

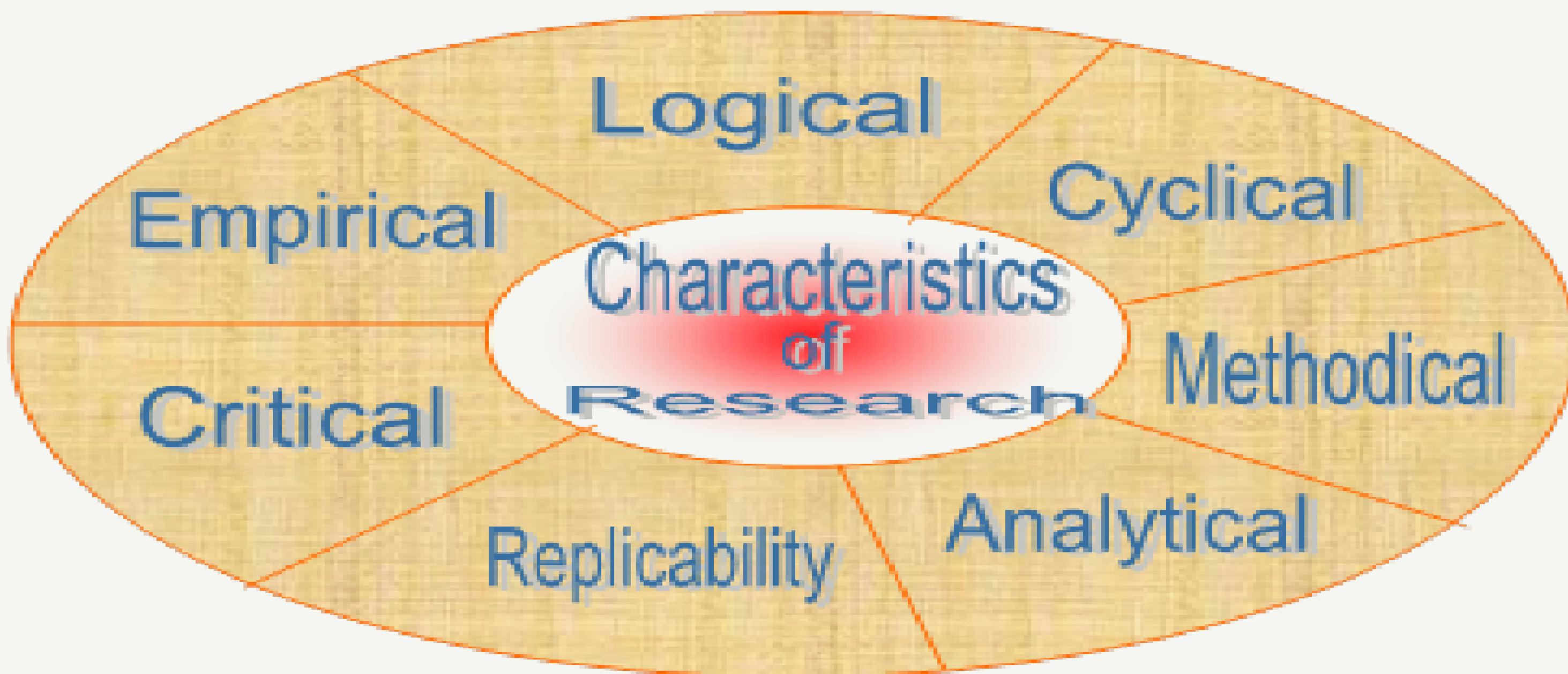


FIGURE 4: OUTLINE OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS

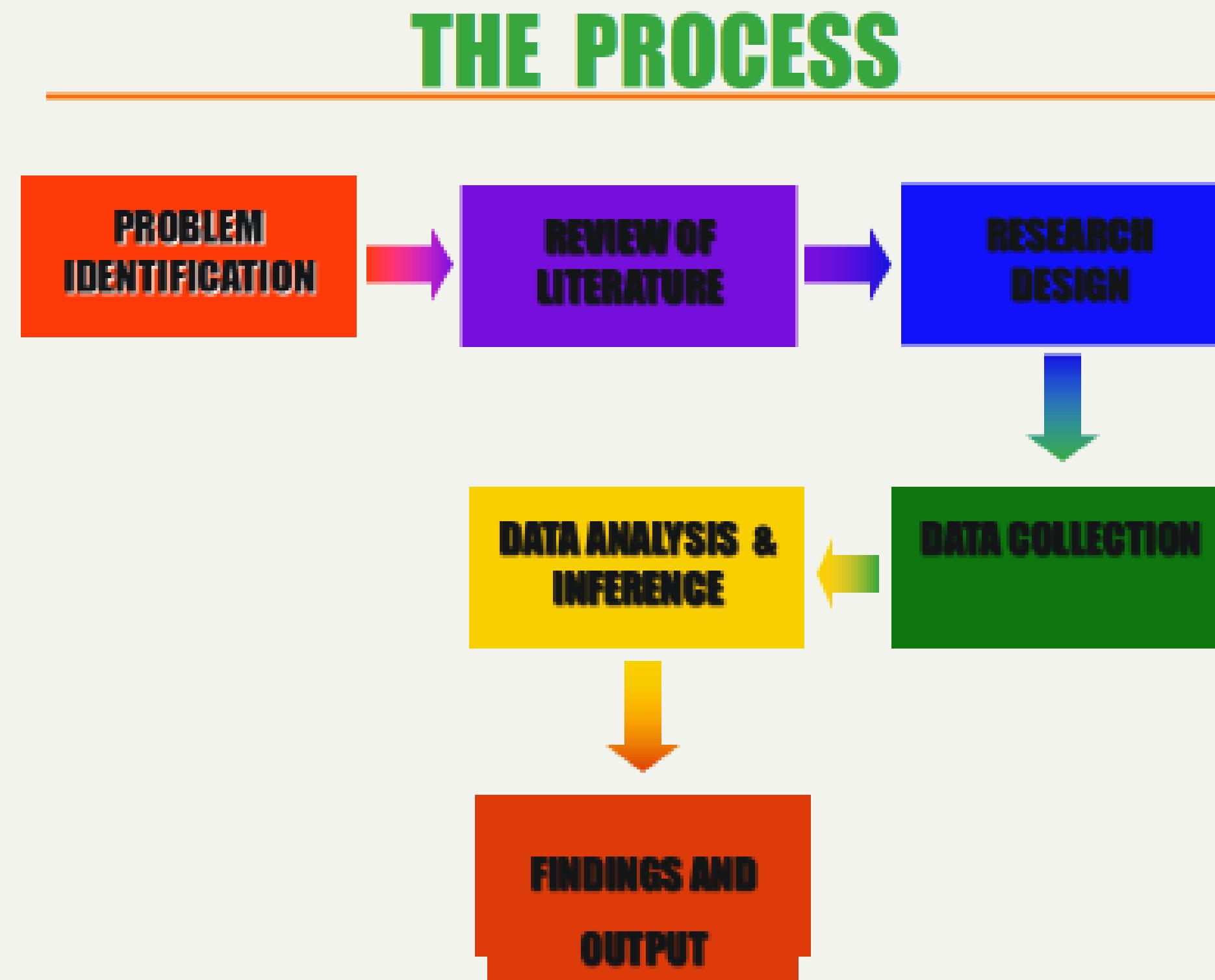
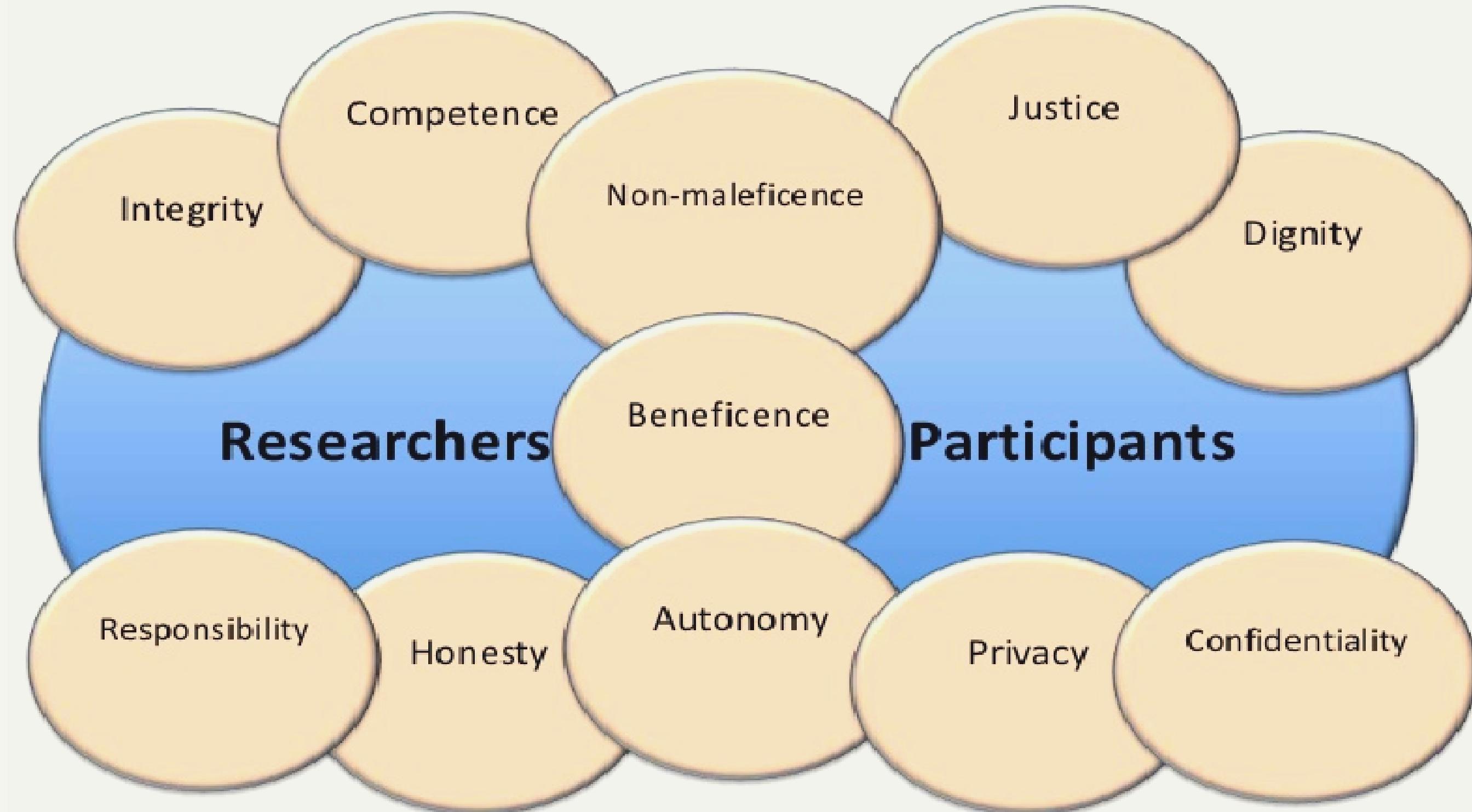


FIGURE 5: ETHICS OF RESEARCH



APPROACHES IN RESEARCH

QUANTITATIVE VS. QUALITATIVE



QUANTITATIVE

- This typically concentrates on measuring or counting and involves collecting and analyzing numerical data and applying statistical tests



QUALITATIVE

- This approach views the phenomena to be investigated as more personal. Qualitative research uses methods such as personal accounts, unstructured interviews, and participant observation to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for people's attitude preferences or behavior

RECAP OF TODAY'S CLASS



RECAP 01

Research is a systematic, objective, and comprehensive investigation of a certain phenomenon that involves accurate gathering, recording, and critically analyzing and interpreting of all facts about the phenomenon.



RECAP 02

Research improves the quality and way of life of people, improves the teaching-learning process, improves student achievements, improves delivery of public services, improves the quality of work and labor, satisfies man's various needs, and provides a wider and better understanding of man's existence and the universe.



RECAP 03

QUANTITATIVE

This typically concentrates on measuring or counting and involves collecting and analyzing numerical data and applying statistical tests



RECAP 04

QUALITATIVE

This approach views the phenomena to be investigated as more personal. Qualitative research uses methods such as personal accounts, unstructured interviews, and participant observation to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for people's attitude preferences or behavior

END OF MODULE 1

Hone your skills by searching for further information. Good luck future researcher!

