



Practical Research

RES1

For each of the skills, give yourself a grade on a scale of 1 to 10.

Which skills do you consider yourself to be best at?

- Reading
- Observing
- Listening
- Watching
- Choosing
- Questioning
- Summarizing
- Organizing
- Writing
- Presenting/communicating

Definition

What is research?



Remember:

Kerlinger, 1973

- A systematic controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomenon

Treece, 2002

- Systematic collection and interpretation of data to illuminate, describe or explain new facts and relationships



Efficiency and Effectiveness in the profession

- The primary reason for conducting research is to foster optimum care for life. The scientific profession exists to provide service to society based on accurate knowledge. The scientific method is conceived to be the most objective, systematic way of obtaining these knowledge.

Worth and Value of Research to Education/Profession and to Society/Life

- Scientific knowledge is indispensable to man's survival, Research helps professionals deliver quality education services. It provides proofs or evidences to validate and justify the professional existence in the society.

Identifying, Implementing and Evaluating Effective Decisions and Actions in Life

- Scientific researches assess individuals or groups plan of actions as basis for accurate inventions and decisions in life.

Research has the potential for providing quality life.

- It is concerned with the following tasks:
 - a. The systematic study of problems or phenomena, using the scientific process of assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating life.
 - b. Appropriateness of Technology use
 - c. Identifying interventions that can help individuals respond to change
 - d. The initiation and assessment of change as a result of new knowledge or technology application.

Reasons for Conducting Research

Why Research?



1. Gathers data or information on life situations or conditions about which little knowledge is available.

Identify research gap in different areas

2. Provides scientific knowledge from which theories emerge and develop.

Consequently, theories derived from research findings serves as bases and guide to scientific practice and future researches.

3. Helps correct, clarify, and validate perceptions.

Knowledge is never absolute, its value is either diminishing or increasing depending on the extent of its use. However, this knowledge must be continuously tested and validated through research.

4. Provides theoretical and scientific basis for scientific practice.

Research helps improve science and technology practice, firms up the credibility of ones profession; defines the accountability of scientific practice, and documents the cost effectiveness of science and technology.

5. Defines the parameters of research and identifies its boundaries.

Research helps expand knowledge and use of the technology process in life situations. This consists of assessment, planning actions or intervention, evaluation and documentation of life situations.

6. Documents the social relevance and efficacy of scientific practices to people and environment

Research enables men to verify the strengths and weaknesses of certain modalities of education and their implications in the process of meeting the needs and problems of people.

7. Describes the characteristics of the phenomenon/situation about which little knowledge is known.

More issues and concerns about technology, climate change, and food security, and health care arise as technology advances.

8. Predicts probable outcomes of scientific decisions in relation to life comfort and well being.

Research makes it easy for professionals to forecast the effects or consequences of certain actions and helps anticipate shortfalls.

9. Provides knowledge for purposes of problem solving and decision making.

Knowledge that relate to social, economic, political, cultural and technological phenomena may have serious implications to life and social practice as it is used in deciding better ways of solving problems.

10. Develops and evaluates theories and concepts, and practices these for clarity and validity of scientific actions.

Research helps knowledge grow and develop, determines its significance in order to modify or develop new ones, and or revise these knowledge, based on current research findings.

11. Prevents undesirable human reactions.

Research predicts outcome and potential problems, hence it requires the balancing of phenomena that will generate positive results and control undesirable outcome; and

12. Develops a considerable degree of confidence.

Professional undertakings are intended to achieve desired men behaviors. Adequate knowledge sustains self-confidence that makes work easier and lighter, unburdened with uncertainties and doubtful consequences of actions intended to restore men's comfort and makes life easier.

General and Specific Purposes
Of Research

Why research?



Description – Research describes phenomenon.

- Example:

CARE. Refers to services rendered by professional and non- professional nursing personnel to respond to the health needs and problems of individuals, families, groups, and communities, intended to bring comfort and ease to clients.

Exploration – Research explores the phenomenon.

- Examples:

“What factors influence, affect or relate to the adjustment of salary increase among teachers?”

Explanation – Research seeks clarification of a prevailing situation to answer questions that ask “why” a phenomenon occurred.

- Examples:

“Why does climate change occur ?”

Prediction and Control – Research anticipates possible psychology and physiological reactions to nursing interventions.

- Example:

“Incidence of low performance in math in young learners is expected to increase with the millennium age”

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for Researchers



1. Informed Consent

- The participants must be fully informed about the nature of research, its purposes and potential risk and benefits.

2. Beneficence and Nonmaleficence

- This is a fundamental ethical principle in research, which means, “to do good” and “to do no harm” to study participants.

3. Respect for Human Dignity

- The rights of the study participants must be well protected and respected.

4. Justice and Fairness

- Study participants deserve fair and equitable treatment before, during and after the study period. The researcher should provide equal chances in the selection process, must comply with agreements in regard to procedures, techniques or benefits due to participants.

5. Intellectual honesty and respect

- Giving acknowledgment/recognition or due respect to the original/previous work of art.



THANK YOU!

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