

Characteristics of Research

1. Accuracy

- Correct or accurate data
- Honestly and appropriately documented or acknowledged

2. Objectiveness

- Deal with facts, not from mere opinions
- Arguments should not be declared as opinions
- Analysis must be done

3. Timeliness

- The topic should be fresh, relevant and intriguing

4. Relevance

- Relevant in improving daily lives or human experience
- Provide solutions to problems

5. Clarity

- Simple, direct concise and correct language
- To be able to deliver your central point of discovery clearly

6. Systematic

- Research should have a good structure
- Each part of the research process must be done in an orderly manner

Kinds of research and its effects to the world

Research and Science

- Becomes scientific
- Contributes to science and uses the scientific method
- Inductive and Deductive

Inductive research

- Infer theoretical patterns
- AKA: Theory-building research and qualitative research
- Follows a bottom-up approach
- Qualitative research aims to make sense of the world based on how humans understand it

Deductive Research

- Test concepts and patterns
- AKA: Theory testing-research and quantitative research
- Quantitative research arrives at conclusions based on controlled, value-free processes
- Follows a top-down approach

The purpose of research

1. **Basic/theoretical** - you test existing theories or generate new theories to advance knowledge.
2. **Applied** - you use knowledge acquired through research to resolve an issue or contribute to understanding

Basic VS. Applied

	Primary criterion of success	Research aims	Social effects
Basic	When it discovers new phenomena or idea	Theoretical It aims to improve understanding It should shape social and political values and goals	It discovers new phenomena and ideas that are of general interest
Applied	When it contributes to the solution of a problem	It aims to further social and medical improvements, which is why it is funded by the government and private institutions It provides means to solve problems	It provides solutions to social problems

Categories of Research

1. Exploratory

- Aspects that are yet to be investigated
- Aims to discover the magnitude or extent of a phenomenon, problem or behavior.
- To learn more about a new phenomenon
- Sample topics: K-12 in the Philippines: A boon or a bane? Restricted Childcare in the Philippines: A solution to Overpopulation

2. Descriptive

- Seeks to richly describe an observation of an aspect of social life
- Concentrates on the observation and documentation of a phenomenon
- The observation must be done via scientific method

3. Explanatory

- Seeks to provide an in-depth explanation of an aspect of social life
- It answers why and how types of questions about a phenomenon
- It concentrates on causal factors and possible/revealed outcomes
- Sample Topics: Assessing the impacts of foreign investments in the Philippines Economy

Ethics in research

- In research ethics is important because you always aim for the discovery or enrichment of the truth

Data gathering in research always involves voluntary participation

- No consent = not allowed to use the data
- Therefore, always seek for consent

- An annotated bibliography is a short evaluation of the source.
- It usually contains 150 - 300 words.
- It is simply an overview of the source, and must not be an abstract in which you summarize the content.
- This focuses on the author's point of view in the research.
- According to the Cornell University Library, when you write your annotated bibliography, include one or more sentences that:
 - Evaluate the authority or background of the author.
 - Comment on the intended audience.
 - Compare or contrast to another source.
 - Explain how this illuminates your bibliography topic.

Writing The RRL

- The review of related literature is the chapter in your research paper which provides a critical overview of articles or researches related to your topic.
- It aims to show your readers what has been said about your work.
- It also shows deficiencies, that's why you are undertaking the research.
- Do not forget the first paragraph! It prepares your readers for the idea.
- Make sure that the sets are logical – it must have a smooth flow!
- Do not forget to synthesize the sources. This is what makes the RRL THE RRL!
- You may opt to provide a general overview of the sources or a concentrated summary of its part.

Outline

- I. A brief overview of the sources (1 paragraph)
 - II. First set of related topics
 - A. Overview and criticism of each source
 - B. Synthesis of their related ideas
 - III. Second set (follows the same structure as the first)
 - IV. Third set (follows the same structure)
 - V. Synthesis of all the sources
- *You can add as many sets as needed

APA Referencing