

# DEVELOPING QUALITY RESEARCHERS

**LOURDES M.PORTUS, PhD**

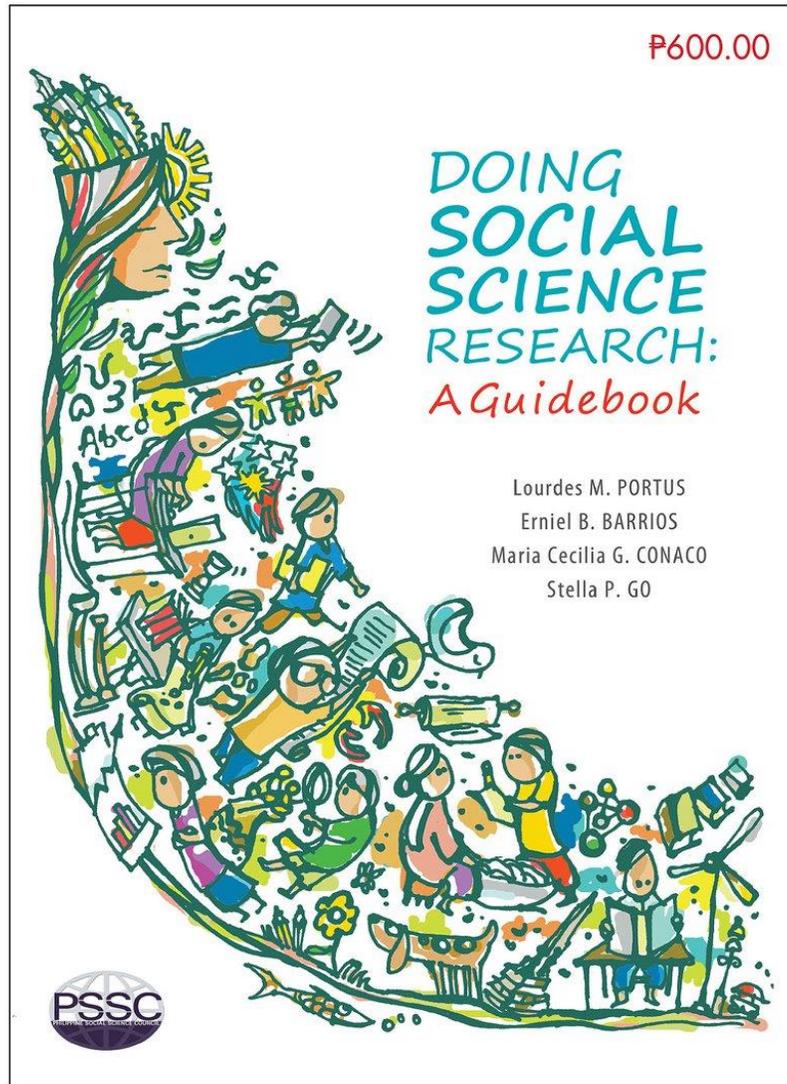
Executive Director

Philippine Social Science Council

2019 APCoRE  
September 19-20, 2019  
Jen Hotel, Pasay City  
Ethics in Social science research

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### CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

### CHAPTER 2. STARTING THE RESEARCH: PREPARING THE PROPOSAL

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Operationalizing Variables and Concepts	Review of Related Literature
The Research Problem	Study Framework
Methods and Procedures	Managing the Research

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Survey Research	Statistical Analysis
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Participant Observation	Case Study
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Writing for an Audience	Writing for the Media
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# RESEARCH LOCALE





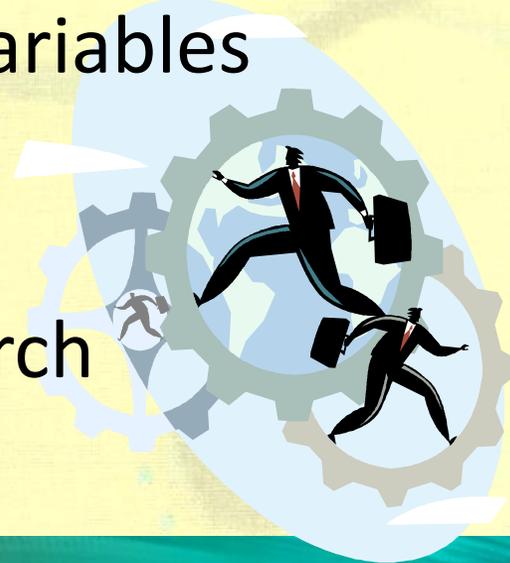






# FRAMEWORK

- blueprint
- understand what is happening
- relationships between variables and concepts
- direction
- expected result of research



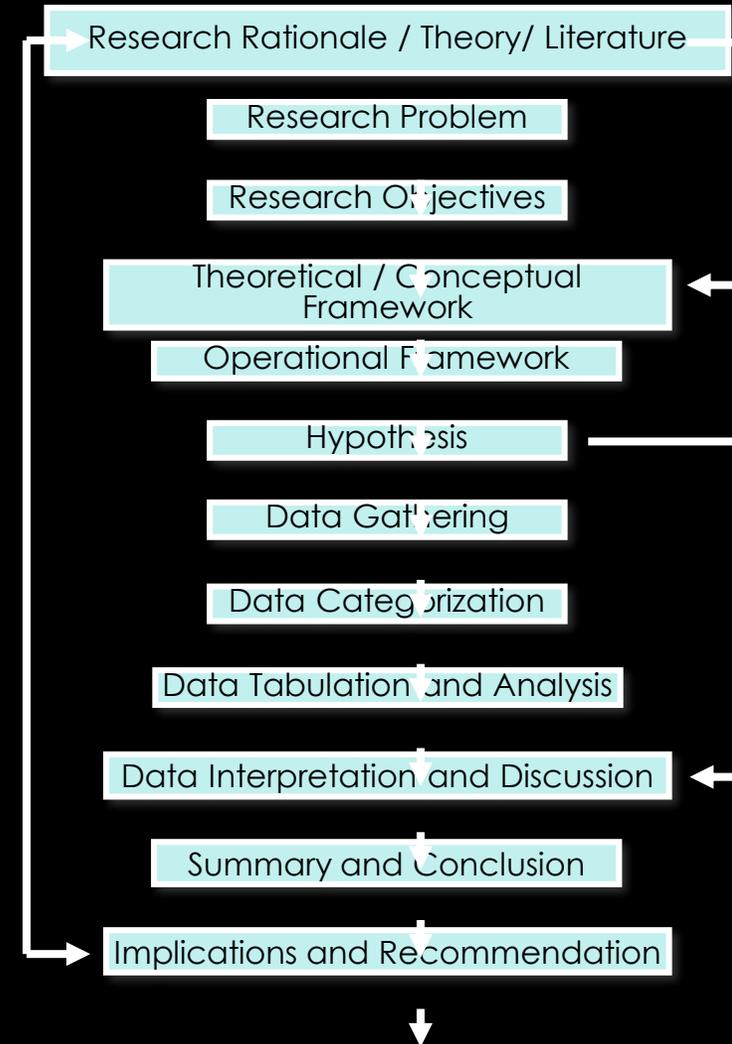
# THE CO-DEPENDENCE OF THEORY AND RESEARCH

- predict outcomes
- teach what to observe
- springboards for further learning or discoveries
- analytical tools.

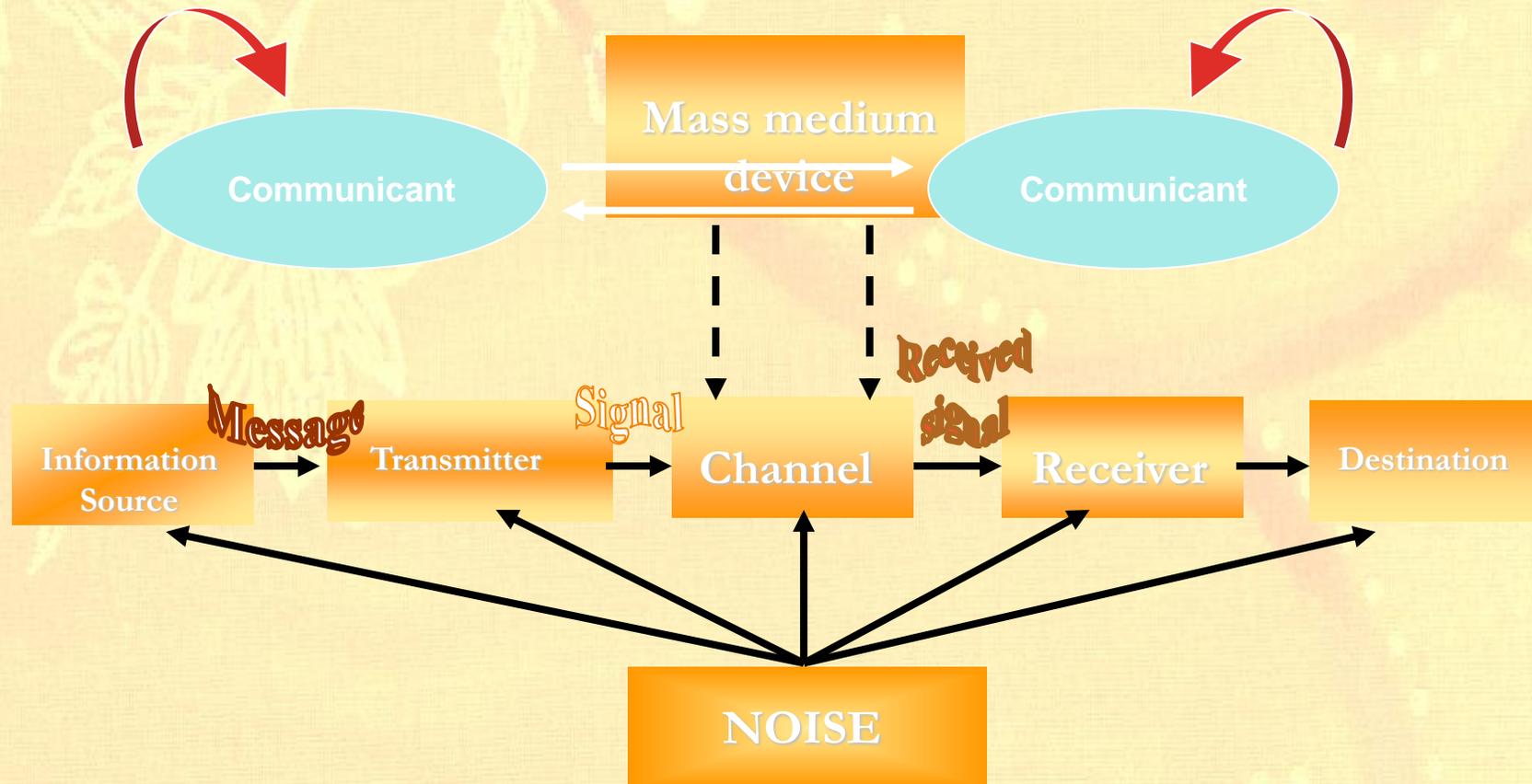


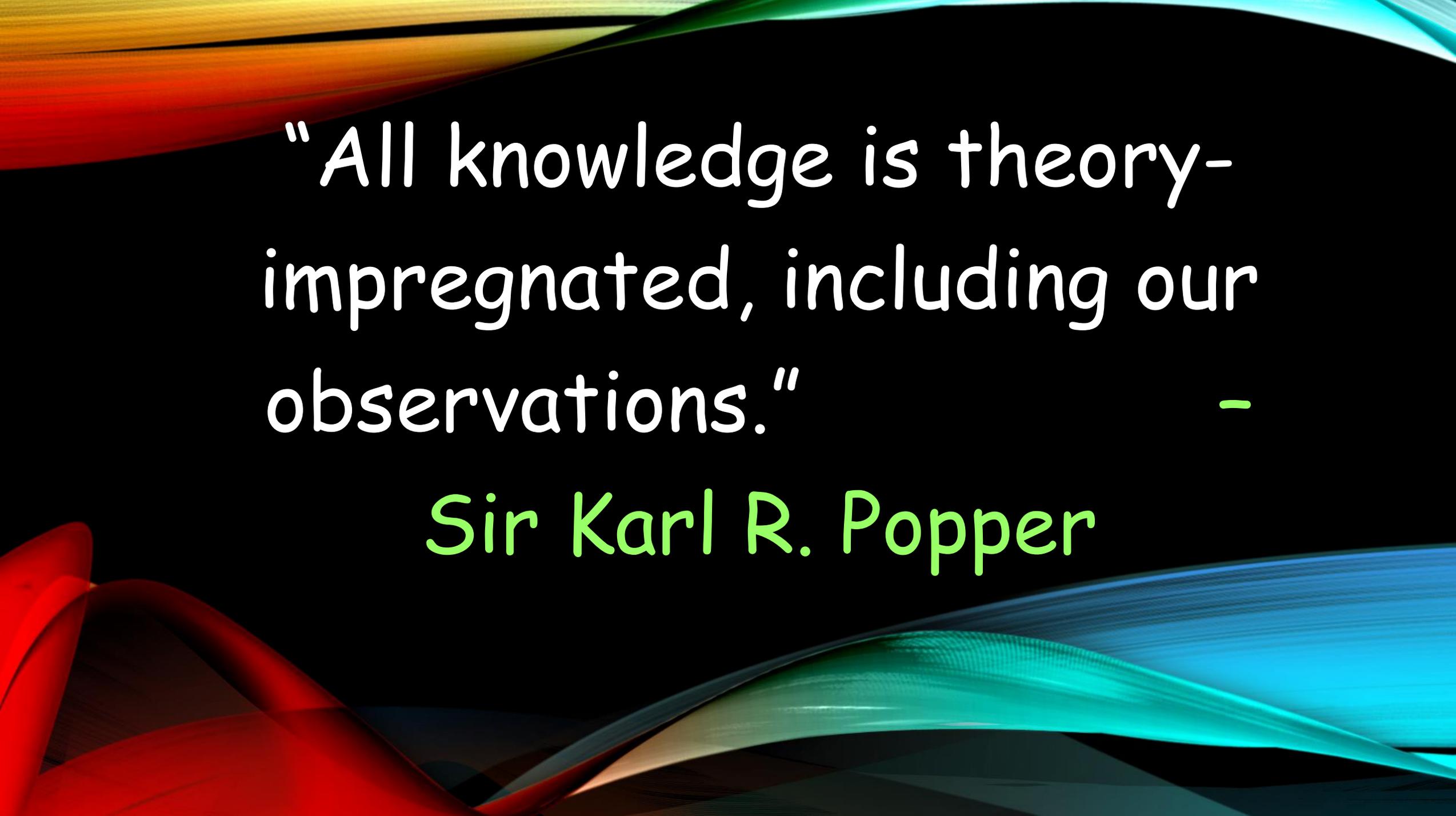
# RESEARCH PLAN/PROPOSAL

- I. Title
- II. Introduction
- III. Problem
- IV. Objectives
- V. Review of Related Literature
- VI. Theoretical / Conceptual Framework
- VI. Operational Framework
- VII. Hypothesis
- VIII. Method
  - Method and Design
  - Variables and Measures
  - Measuring Instrument
  - Sampling and Respondents
  - Data Gathering
- IX. Results
  - Data Categorization
  - Data Tabulation
  - Data Analysis
  - Data Interpretation and Discussion
- X. Summary and Conclusion
- XI. Implications and Recommendations
- XII. Publication



# SHANNON AND WEAVER'S GENERAL MODEL OF COMMUNICATION





"All knowledge is theory-  
impregnated, including our  
observations." -

Sir Karl R. Popper

	<b>Quantitative (aka Scientific)</b>	<b>Qualitative (aka Humanistic)</b>
<b>Epistemology</b>	Discover the truth	Create meaning
<b>Ontology</b>	Determinism	Free will
<b>Axiology</b>	Objectivity	Emancipation
<b>Purpose of Theory</b>	Give universal laws	Give rules for interpretation

# Differences between QN and QL Research

## Quantitative

## Qualitative

1. Role in research	Preparatory	Means in exploring
2. Researcher/ subject relationship	Distant	Close
3. Researcher's stance	Outsider	Insider
4. Theory / research Relationship	Confirmation	Emergent
5. Research strategy	Structured	Unstructured
6. Scope of findings	Nomothetic	Ideographic
7. Image of social reality	Static/external to actor	Processual, socially constructed
8. Nature of data	Hard, reliable	Rich, deep



 alamy stock photo

**I. Title**

**II. Introduction / Rationale**

**III. Problem**

**IV. Objectives**

**V. Review of Related Literature**

**VI. Theoretical / Conceptual Framework**

**VI. Operational Framework / Definition of Terms**

**VIII. Methodology**

**Design / Quanti-Quali/ Multi Methods**

**Research Methods: Survey, Content Analysis, Experiment**

**Research Methods: FGD, KII, PO, Participatory**

**Research, Textual Analysis**

**Variables and Measures/ Concepts and Indicators**

**Measuring Instrument/ Data Gathering Tools**

**Sampling Scheme and Units of Analysis**

**Data Gathering and Analysis Plan**

**Data Categorization**

**Data Tabulation**

**Data Interpretation**

**Timetable and Budget**

**Gantt Chart**

**Publication**



TO DEVELOP QUALITY  
RESEARCHERS, DEVELOP  
ETHICAL RESEARCHERS

# WHY ETHICS ON RESEARCH?

- Movements to protect human rights
- Advocacy programs and activities for accountability and participation
- Universities/ academic institutions campaign and require compliance with ethical standards, codes, and laws.
- Funding institutions, multilateral aid and donors oblige proponents /researchers to secure ethics approval
- Publishers demand that submitted papers or articles have passed through a review process.
- The Philippine Data Privacy Act is now enforced

# Guiding Principles for Ethical Research:

- Integrity
- Confidentiality, Anonymity and Privacy
- Informed Consent
- Beneficence
- Social Justice
- Cultural and Gender Sensitivity
- Protection of vulnerable population

# Integrity

- Commitment to accuracy, intellectual honesty and truthfulness.
- Researcher has qualifications.
- Scholarly rigor in data collection, analysis of data, and in reporting and publishing results.
- Methods and techniques must be suitable.
- Analysis not slanted towards predetermined outcomes to favor researchers, their institution, sector or sponsor.
- Integrity of data and documents against fabrication, distortion, hiding or destruction

# Essay Mills<sup>[TB]</sup>

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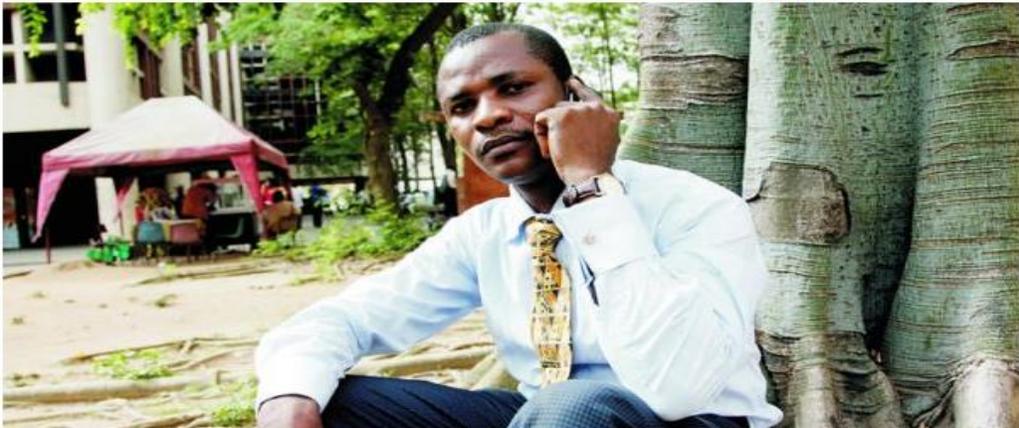
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# Integrity

- Keep away from projects that serve researcher's economic, political or institutional self-interest
- Transparency in source of funding
- Potential misuse of findings by third parties

# **Confidentiality, Privacy and Anonymity**

- **Relationship of trust between researcher and participants**
- **Careful and protective handling of information revealed**
- **Identity revealed only if permission was granted or obtained from public documents**
- **Right to privacy, freedom from unwanted observation, disturbance and interference**
- **Control access to personal and private information**
- **Information on how data will be collected, safeguarded, and who may use them**

# **Informed Consent**

- **Informed about the nature, rationale, procedures of study, nature of involvement, potential risks and benefits of participation**
- **Given full information and without coercion or undue influence, participants indicate wish to take part**
- **Documentation of assent/consent**
- **Aversion to signing printed forms**
- **Due diligence in obtaining consent, alternative measures pursued**

# Beneficence

***“Do good; do no harm!”***

- Enhance the well-being and improve the situation of participants, rather than undermine or endanger them
- If risks outweigh the benefits, alternative approaches must be sought

# Social Justice

- Right of individuals and communities to participate freely in producing knowledge and have access to information relevant to their well-being
- Vulnerable and marginalized groups, like community gatekeepers and other power holders, must have a fair chance to produce knowledge

# Cultural and Gender Sensitivity

- Avoid exacerbating inequalities and inequities such as gender, ethnic, class and other forms of discrimination
- Use of culture-sensitive and gender-sensitive language
- Avoiding stereotypes, biases and prejudices, and forms of 'othering'
- No group should be inequitably burdened with risks in research

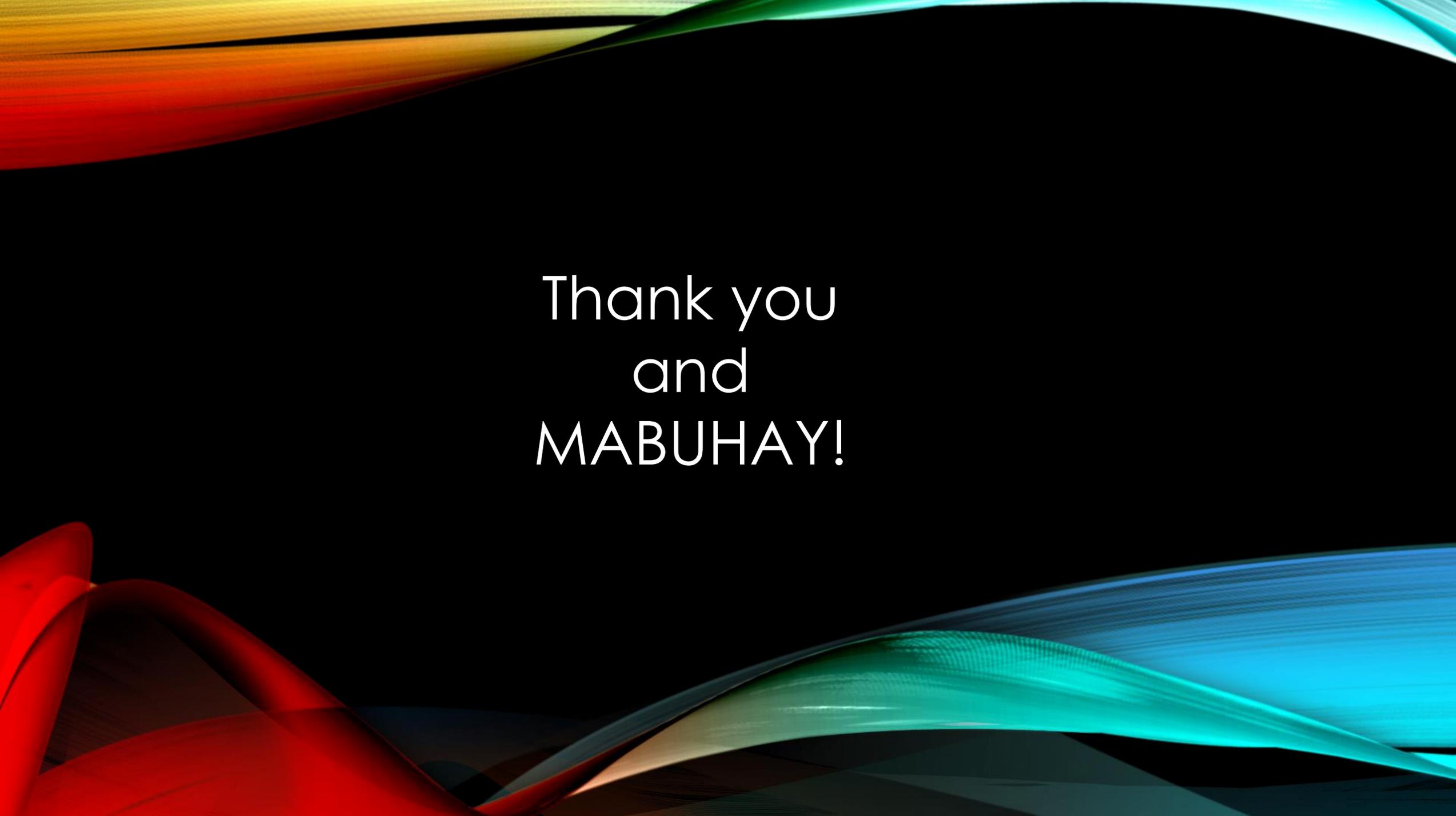
# Protection of Vulnerable Populations

- Further special protection must be accorded to participants, whose capability to decide is reduced; Who occupy marginalized statuses; who are vulnerable due to physical and mental disabilities.
- Older persons, wallowing in poverty, victims of crimes, disasters, and other difficult circumstances
- Children and minors, pregnant women, persons with little or no education, survivors of disaster, violence and abuse, jail and prison inmates, and those with identities that draw social stigma.

# CONCLUSION

## Developing quality researchers:

- a protracted, conscious and challenging effort;
- requires creativity, patience in following the rigors and steps in doing research;
- to be practiced continuously;
- informed by experts;
- requires due diligence and critical thinking, understanding research participants and most of all,
- ethical.



Thank you  
and  
MABUHAY!