Research is Fun

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Why doing research?

Why doing research?

Why doing research?

Why doing research?

New Mandala 2007
Michael H. Nelson

Why doing research?

Why doing research?

Plato: the Great Thinker

▶ **Philosophy begins in wonder.**

Conceptual framework
for
Qualitative Research

Standard of Qualitative Research

- Universalism
- Organized skepticism
- Communalism – shared with others
- Disinterestedness – open to unexpected observation or new ideas
- Honesty.

Characteristics of Qualitative Research

▶ **S**ensible

▶ **M**easurable

▶ **A**ttainable

▶ **R**easonable

▶ **T**ime.

"SMART"

Dialectics of Research

► Idiographic and Nomothetic Explanation

► Inductive and Deductive Theory

► Qualitative and Quantitative Data

► Pure and Applied Research.

Idiographic Explanation

▶ **Specific**

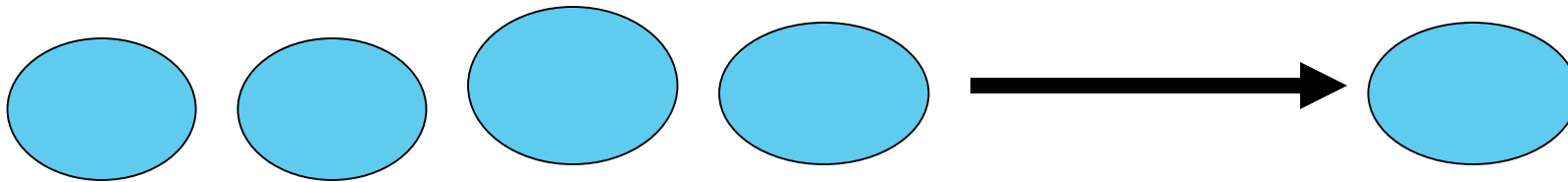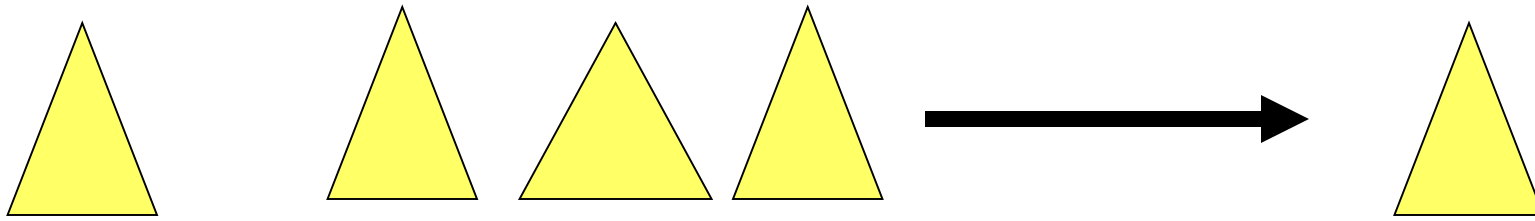▶ **Complete Explanation for a particular case.**

Nomothetic Explanation

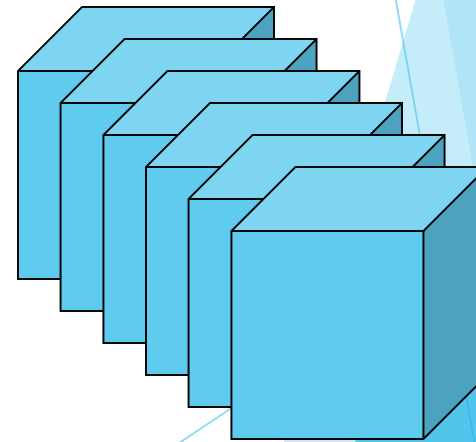► **More General Explanation.**
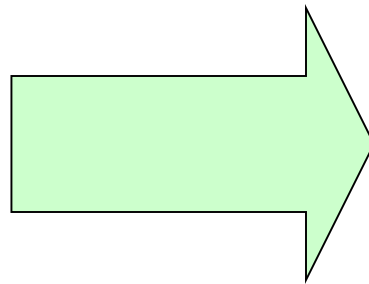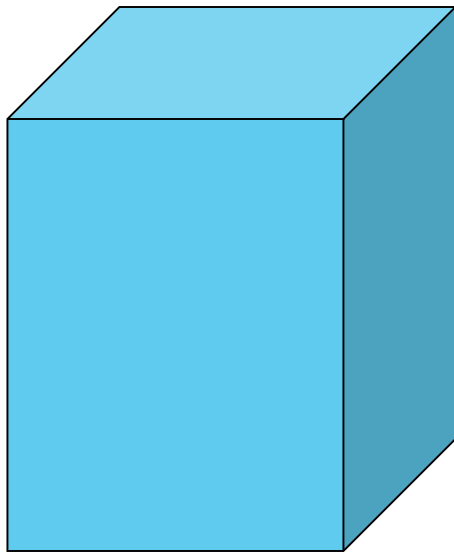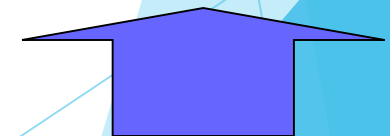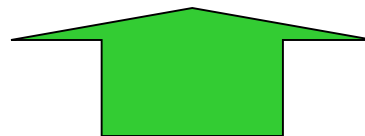
Inductive: Logical Model

"WAR"

Example of Inductive Dialectics

Deductive Logical Model

Ex.Deductive Dialectics
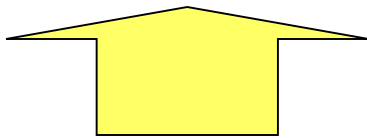
Animal:Differences

Pure VS Applied Research

Pure

- "Knowledge for knowledge's sake"
- * Understanding
- * Explanation.

Applied

- * Practice
- * Experimental.

Concept and Philosophy of Qualitative Social Research

Definition

▶ Systematic investigation in complex social issues for a better understanding of holistic situation or phenomenon in natural environment.

4 Principles of Qualitative Social Research

▶ * Identify a specific sample

▶ * Inductive analysis

▶ * Theoretical conclusion or analysis using grounded Theory

▶ * Emergent Design Research.

Basic Concept

▶ Constructionism: Human creates truth

▶ Naturalism

▶ Interpretivism

▶ Phenomenology: Describe phenomenon.

Nature of Qualitative Research

▶ About social life

▶ In forms of themes, motifs, generalisation, taxonomies

▶ Researcher as a tool

▶ Data is in the form of words, phase, documents, story, context, transcripts, situation

▶ Theory is often inductive.

Nature of qualitative research

► Interpretive

► Critical approaches

► For a better living and socio-cultural changes.

Nature of qualitative research

▶ **More nonlinear and cyclical**

▶ **Relies on the informal wisdom**

▶ **Looking for lives, actions, and words of people**

▶ **Theory is developed during data collection process using inductive method/ grounded data.**

Qualitative Paradigm

Naturalistic Paradigm

▶ **ทำความเข้าใจกับความหมายในบริบทที่ศึกษา**

▶ **ตามกระบวนการวิจัยเชิงธรรมชาติ**

▶ **นักวิจัยคือกลไกสำคัญ.**

What is grounded theory?

▶ A systematic set of procedures to develop an inductively derived theory about the phenomenon.

▶ A method for discovering or building new theory.
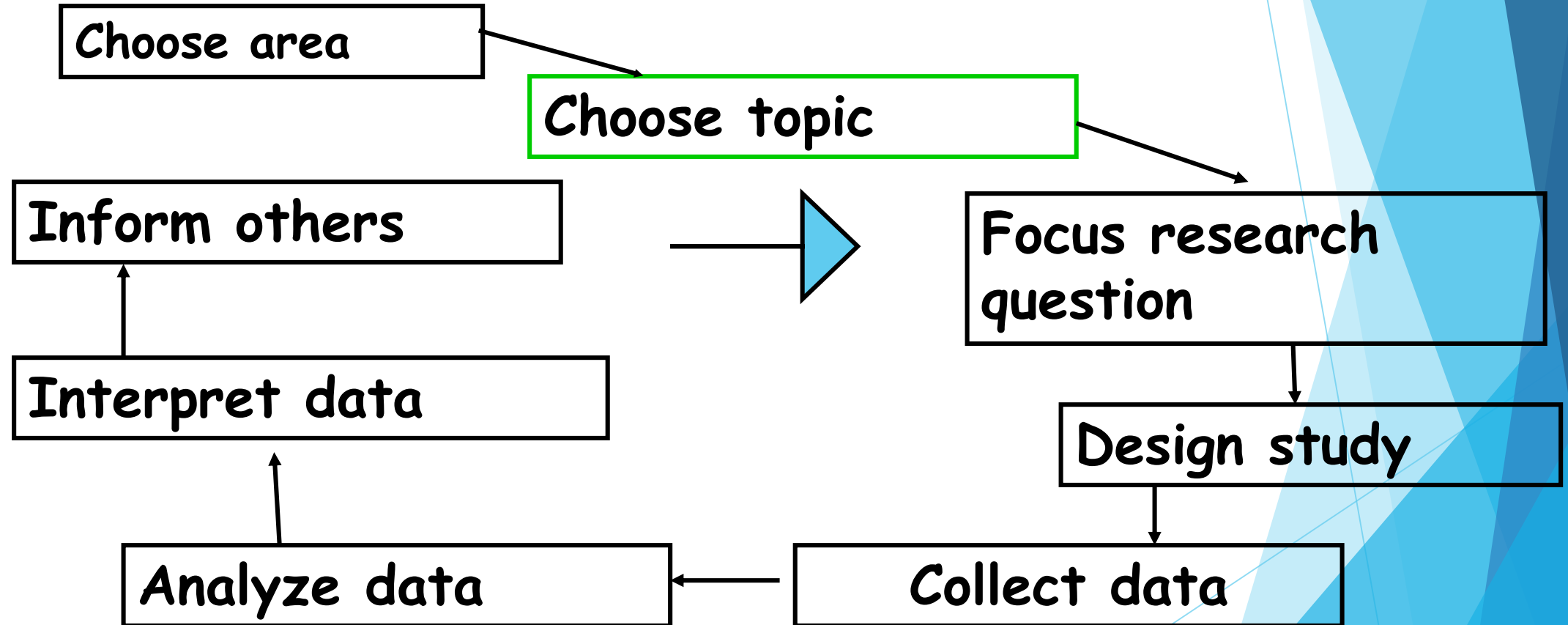
Interpretive/positivist approaches

▶ Field research is the most suitable approach.

Critical approaches

▶ Historical-comparative research is the most compatible.

Steps of the research process

Focusing on?

▶ Subjective meanings
▶ Definitions
▶ Metaphors
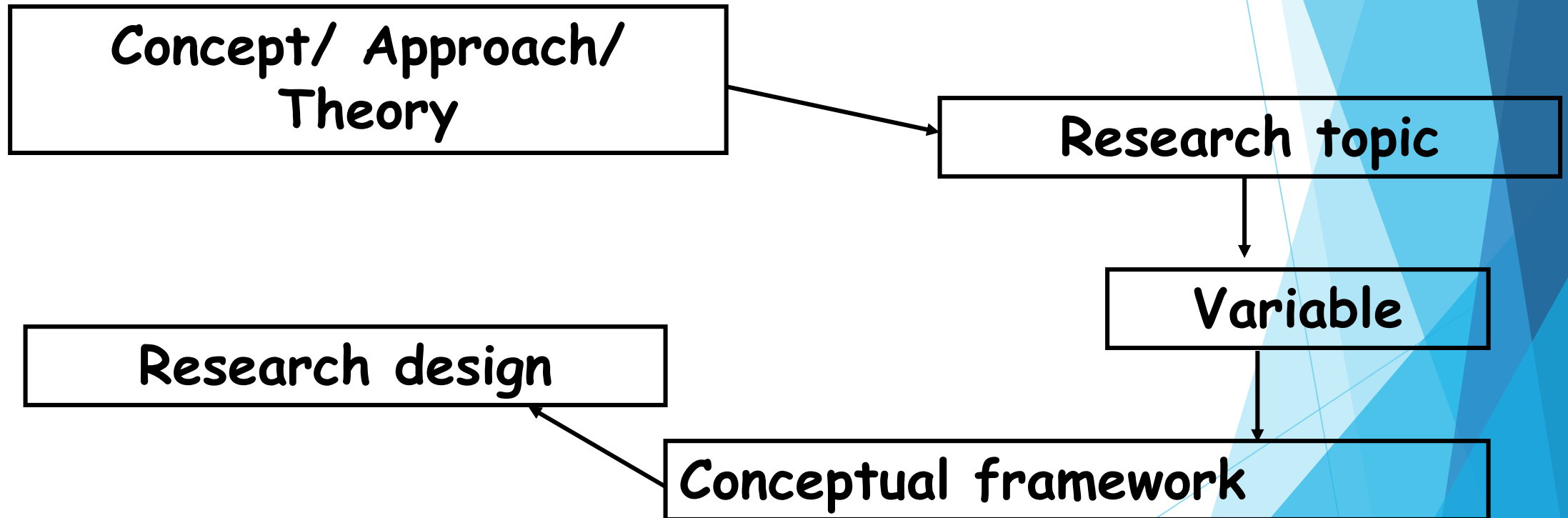▶ Symbols
▶ Descriptions of specific cases.

Techniques

▶ **Technocratic perspective – positivism, quantitative, generalisation (technician serves bureaucratic needs)**

▶ **Transcendent perspectives – interpretive, critical approaches.**

2 logics for research

▶ **Reconstructed logic – highly organised, systematic form.**

▶ **Logic in practice – the logic of how research is actually carried out.**

Step of choosing research topic

Concept/ Approach/ Theory → **Research topic**

Research topic → **Variable**

Variable → **Conceptual framework**

Conceptual framework → **Research design**

Qualitative Design

Design Elements

▶ Focus on Theme

▶ Identify Conceptual Context

▶ Research Design

▶ Identify Research Question

▶ Identify Methods

▶ Validity.

Aim

▶ New Knowledge

▶ Understanding Process

▶ Providing definition of behavior or phenomenon

▶ Generating Hypothesis

▶ Verifying truth.

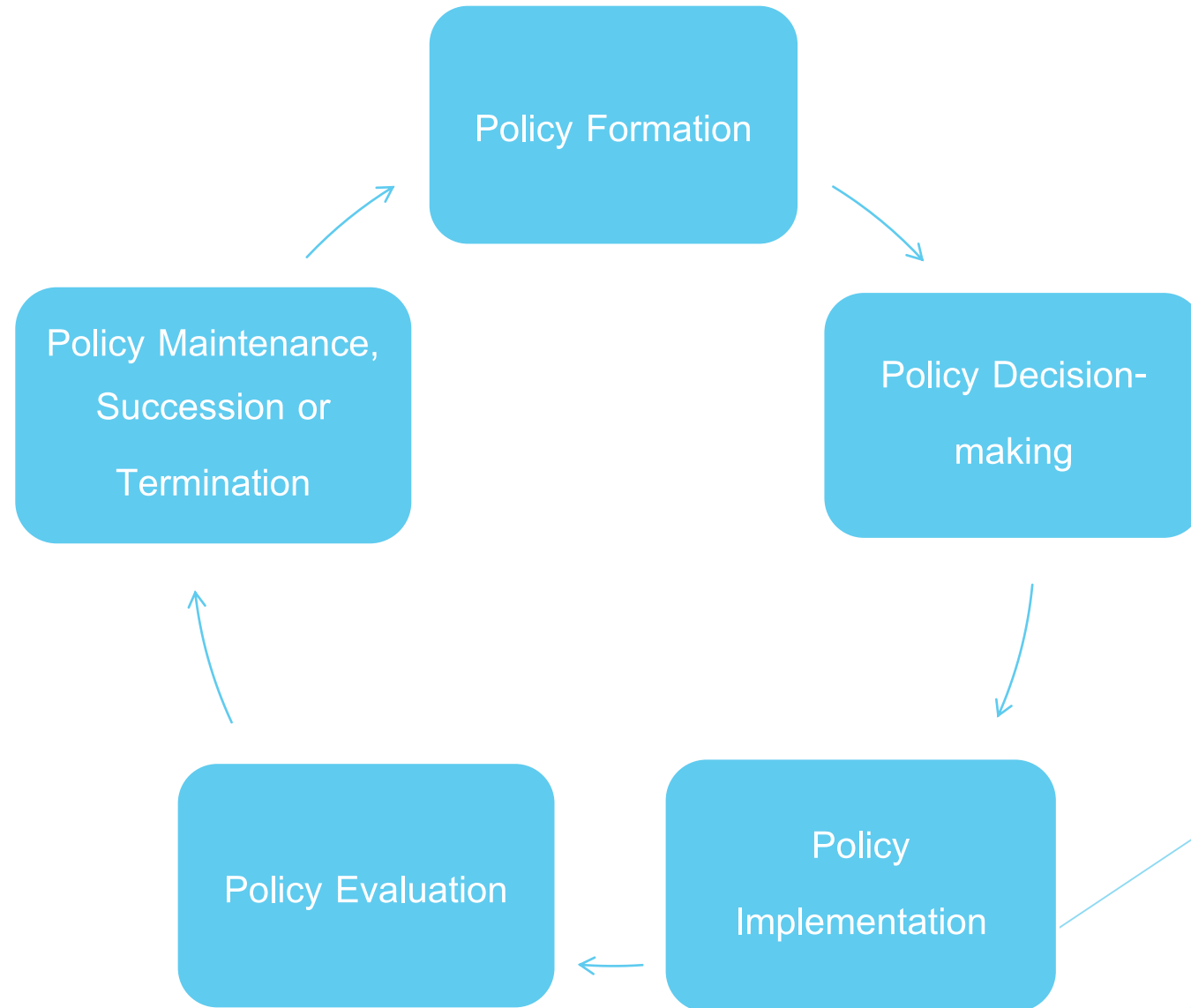► Integration objective, framework, research question, and methods.

Basic concept for policy research

Types of policy research

- Policy-making Process
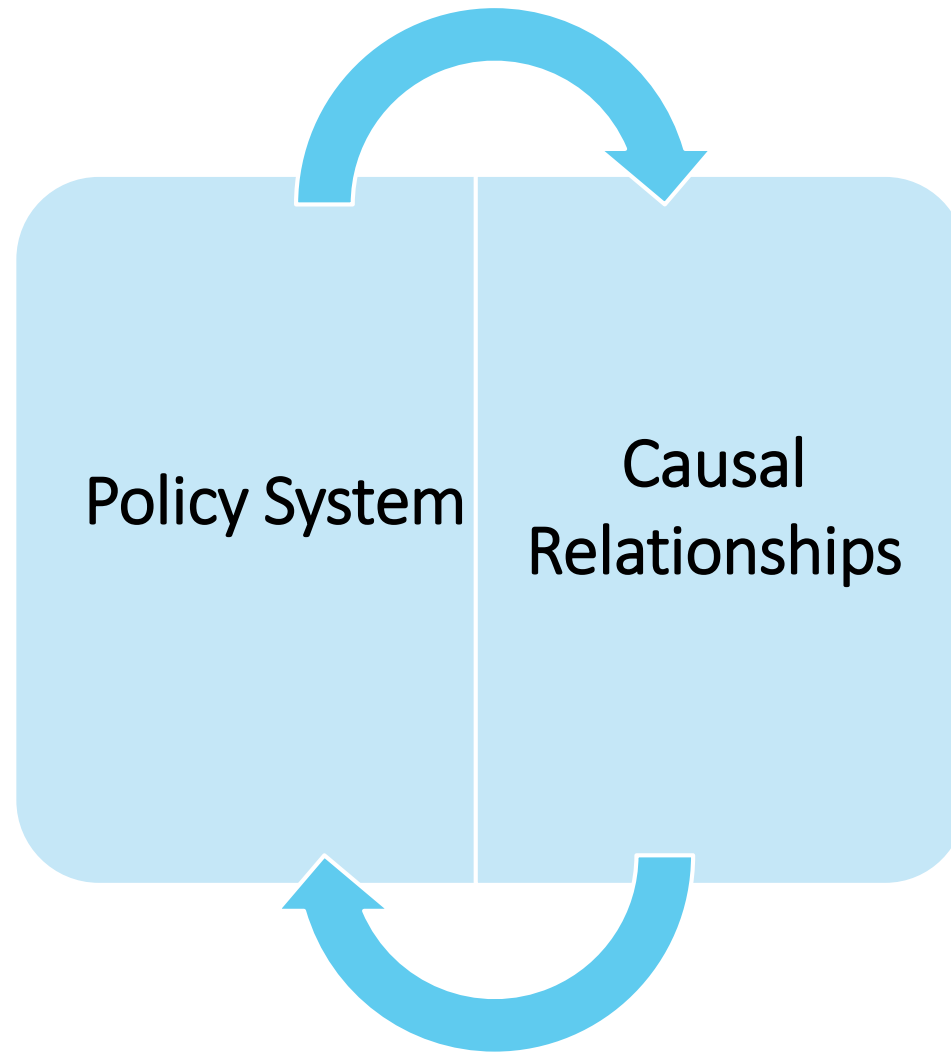- Causes and Consequences of Policy
- Policy Prescription.

5 steps of Policy-making Process

Methodology

- In-depth Case Studies
- Descriptive Studies
- Explanatory Studies.

Basic Focus

Causes and Consequences of Policy

▶ <u>Basic Focus</u>

    - Policy System

    - Policy Determination

    - Policy Choice

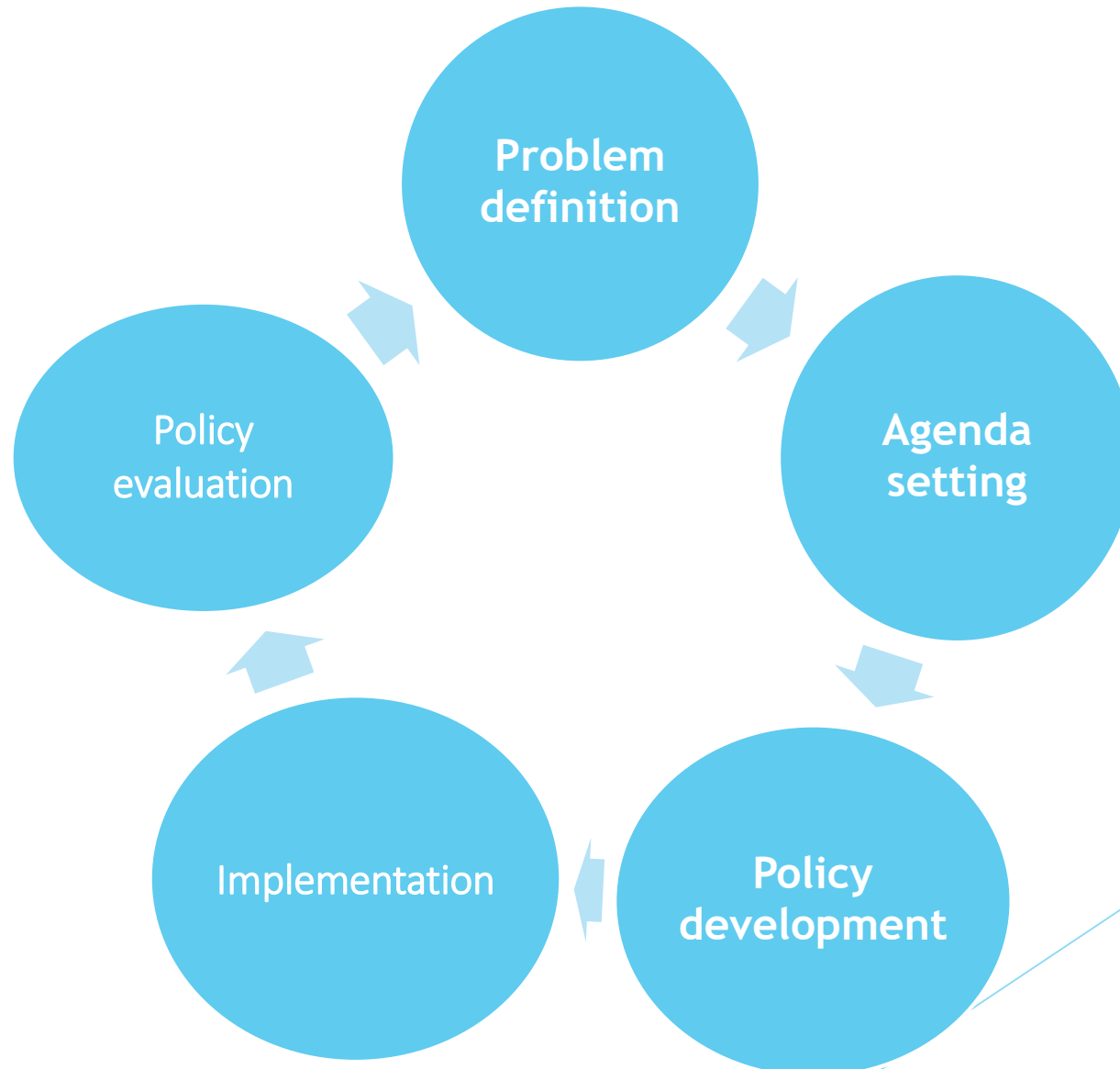   - Policy Implementation

    - Policy Impact

    - Policy Cycle.

Causal Relationships

- Policy Components
- Policy Determination
- Policy Choice
- Policy Implementation
- Policy Impact
- Policy Cycle.

- Policy System
- inputs
- Decision-making Process
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Feedback.

Causes and Consequences of Policy :
policy evaluation
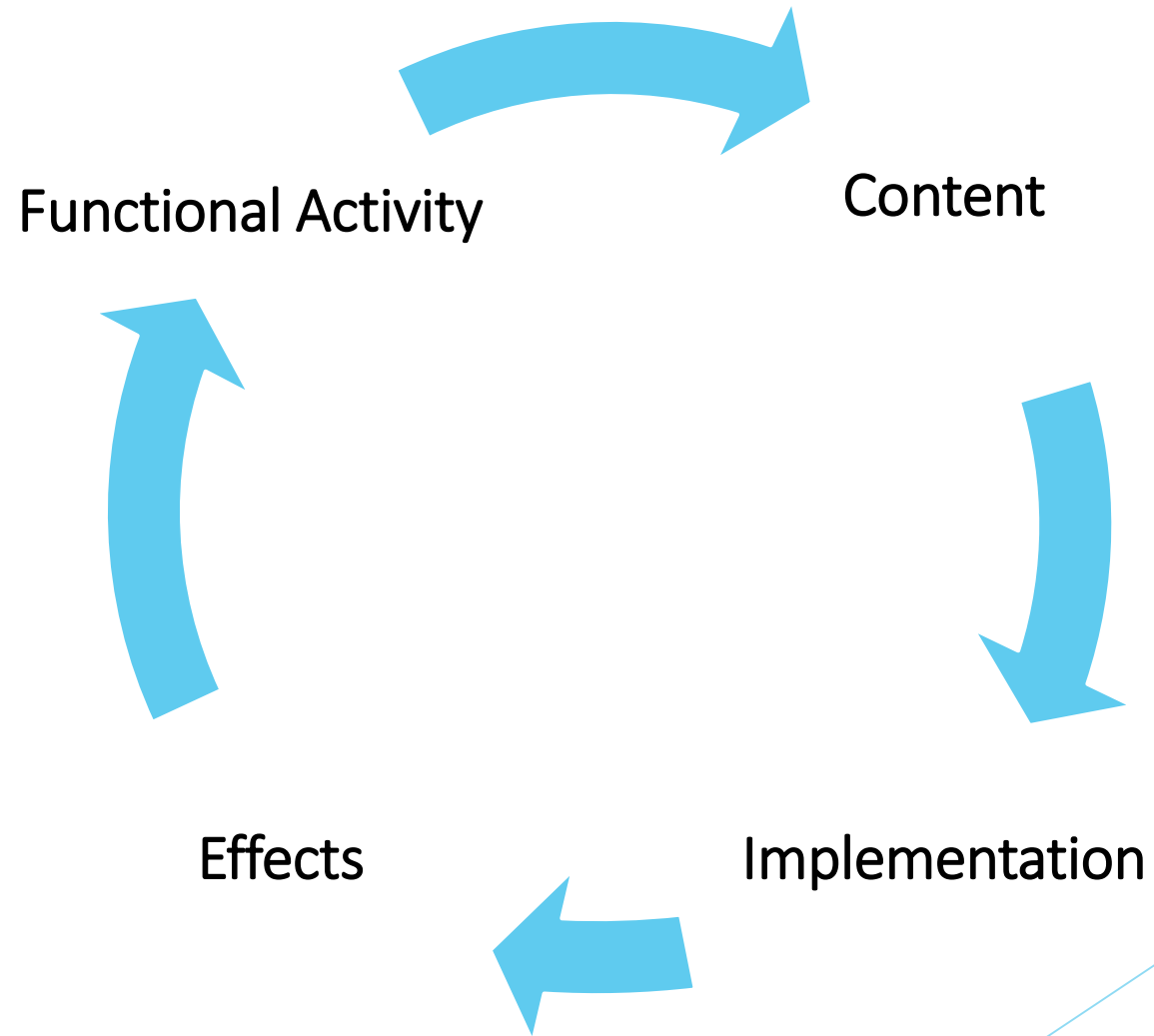
Policy Cycle

Examples

The Best Practice of an Integrated Development of Municipality: A Case of Phetchaboon 2004-2008)

Art therapy for elderly urban residents

Creative racing for urban teenagers

The Development of social network process for the promotion of exercise and sport in the north of Thailand

The Development of social network process for the promotion of exercise and sport in the north of Thailand

Strategic route: from opium plantation to illegal transportation on Asian highway

Strategic route: from opium plantation to Asia highway

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Strategic route: from opium plantation to Asia highway

Development and deculturalisation in Lao People's Democratic Republic

Development and deculturalisation in Lao People's Democratic Republic

From field to floor

From field to floor

From field to floor

Thank you