Research is Fun

By

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Why doing research?
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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

- **Sensible**
- **Measurable**
- **Attainable**
- **Reasonable**
- **Time**.
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.
"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
- ตามกระบวนการวิจัยเชิงธรรมดาติ
- 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

1. Choose area
2. Choose topic
3. Inform others
4. Interpret data
5. Analyze data
6. Collect data
7. Design study
8. Focus research question
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

1. Concept/ Approach/ Theory
2. Conceptual framework
3. Research design
4. Research topic
5. Variable
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

Policy Formation

Policy Maintenance, Succession or Termination

Policy Decision-making

Policy Evaluation

Policy Implementation

Policy Maintenance, Succession or Termination
Methodology

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

Policy System

Causal Relationships
Causes and Consequences of Policy

► Basic Focus
  - 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

- Functional Activity
- Content
- Effects
- Implementation
Policy Cycle

1. Problem definition
2. Agenda setting
3. Policy development
4. Implementation
5. Policy evaluation
Examples
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
Strategic route: from opium plantation to Asia highway
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