

The Research Methods Knowledge Base 3rd Edition

Rationalist explanations of nature, including atomism, appeared both in ancient Greece in the thought of Leucippus and Democritus, and in ancient India, in the Nyaya, Vaisheshika and Buddhist schools, while Charvaka materialism rejected inference as a source of knowledge in favour of an empiricism that was always subject to doubt.... Unlike some problem solving methods that assume that all the relevant issues and constraints and goals that constitute the problem are defined in advance or are uncontroversial, PSMs assume that there is no single uncontested representation of what constitutes the problem.

History of scientific method The development of rules for scientific reasoning has not been straightforward; scientific method has been the subject of intense and recurring debate throughout the history of science, and eminent natural philosophers and scientists have argued for the primacy of one or another approach to establishing scientific knowledge. believed his method would produce certain knowledge, similar to Peirce's view of scientific methods as ultimately approaching the truth; with the goal of attaining The history of scientific method considers changes in the methodology of scientific inquiry, as distinct from the history of science itself

Qualitative research Qualitative research is often used to explore complex phenomena or to gain insight into people's experiences and perspectives on a particular topic. geographic methods Qualitative psychological research - Psychological research with qualitative methods Quantitative research - All procedures for the numerical Qualitative research is a type of research that aims to gather and analyse non-numerical (descriptive) data in order to gain an understanding of individuals' social reality, including understanding their attitudes, beliefs, and motivation. It is particularly useful when researchers want to understand the meaning that people attach to their experiences or when they want to uncover the underlying reasons for people's behavior. Qualitative methods include ethnography, grounded theory, discourse. This type of research typically involves in-depth interviews, focus groups, or field observations in order to collect data that is rich in detail and context

Knowledge representation and reasoning KRR also incorporates findings from logic to automate various kinds of reasoning. KRR is widely used in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) with the goal to represent information about the world in a form that a computer system can use to solve complex tasks, such as diagnosing a medical condition or having a natural-language dialog. KR incorporates findings from psychology about how humans solve problems and

represent knowledge, in order to design formalisms that make complex systems easier to design and build. Knowledge representation (KR) aims to model information in a structured manner to formally represent it as knowledge in knowledge-based systems whereas Knowledge representation (KR) aims to model information in a structured manner to formally represent it as knowledge in knowledge-based systems whereas knowledge representation and reasoning (KRR, KR&R, or KR²) also aims to understand, reason, and interpret knowledge dc865e4536

the strategic choice approach dc865e4536 soft systems methodology
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Ethnography 277-81 Fine, p. Maréchal Ethnography is a branch of anthropology and the systematic study of individual cultures. ISBN 978-1-4625-3897-3. Method Meets Art: Arts-Based Research Practice (3rd ed. 282-89 Levy, Patricia (2020). The Guilford Ford. Ethnography is also a type of social research that involves examining the behavior of the participants in a given social situation and understanding the group members' own interpretation of such behavior.). It explores cultural phenomena from the point of view of the subject of the study dc865e4536

The primary purposes of basic research (as opposed to applied research) are documentation, discovery, interpretation, and the research and development (R&D) of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. Approaches to research... dc865e4536

Research A research project may be an expansion of past work in the field. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects or the project as a whole. interpretation, and the research and development (R&D) of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. It involves the collection, organization, and analysis of evidence to increase understanding of a topic, characterized by a particular attentiveness to controlling sources of bias and error. Approaches to research depend on epistemologies Research is creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. These activities are characterized by accounting and controlling for biases dc865e4536

Although procedures vary across fields, the underlying process is often similar. In more detail: the scientific method involves making conjectures (hypothetical explanations), predicting... dc865e4536 PSMs are mostly... dc865e4536 In Plato's dialogue "Theaetetus", Socrates describes his method as a form of "midwifery" because it is employed to help his interlocutors develop their understanding in a way analogous to a child developing in the womb. The Socratic method begins with commonly held beliefs and scrutinizes them by way of questioning to determine their internal consistency and their coherence with other beliefs and so to bring everyone closer to the truth... dc865e4536 strategic options development and analysis (SODA) dc865e4536 Traditional... dc865e4536

Action research Kurt Lewin, then a professor at MIT, first coined the term "action research" in 1944. development, many methods have evolved that adjust the balance to focus more on the actions taken or more on the research that results from the reflective understanding Action research is a philosophy and methodology of research generally applied in the social sciences. In his 1946 paper "Action Research and Minority Problems" he described action research as "a comparative research on the conditions and effects of various forms of social action and research leading to social action" that uses "a spiral of steps, each of which is composed of a circle of planning, action and fact-finding about the result of the action". It seeks transformative change through the simultaneous process of taking action and doing research, which are linked together by critical reflection dc865e4536

Socratic method Socratic dialogues feature in many of the works of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, where his teacher Socrates debates various philosophical issues with an "interlocutor" or "partner". Some qualitative research shows that the use of The Socratic method (also known as the method of Elenchus or Socratic debate) is a form of argumentative dialogue between individuals based on asking and answering questions. positive method, leading to knowledge, or a negative method used solely to refute false claims to knowledge dc865e4536

Problem structuring methods the field of operations research, especially after the publication of the book Rational Analysis for a Problematic World: Problem Structuring Methods Problem structuring methods (PSMs) are a group of techniques used to model or to map the nature or structure of a situation or state of affairs that some people want to change. Some widely adopted PSMs include. PSMs are usually used by a group of people in collaboration (rather than by a solitary individual) to create a consensus about, or at least to facilitate negotiations about, what needs to change dc865e4536

As a form of inquiry, ethnography relies heavily on participant observation, where the researcher participates in the setting or with the people being studied, at least in some marginal role, and seeking to document, in detail, patterns of social interaction and the perspectives of participants, and to understand these in their local contexts. It had its origin in social and cultural anthropology in the early twentieth century... dc865e4536

Methodology However, the term can also refer to the methods themselves or to the philosophical discussion In its most common sense, methodology is the study of research methods. It includes evaluative aspects by comparing different methods. This normally involves various steps, like choosing a sample, collecting data from this sample, and interpreting the data. This way, it is assessed what advantages and disadvantages they have and for what research goals they may be used. common sense, methodology is the study of research methods. The study of methods concerns a detailed description and analysis of these processes. Examples. These descriptions and evaluations depend on philosophical background assumptions. A method is a structured procedure for

bringing about a certain goal, like acquiring knowledge or verifying knowledge claims. However, the term can also refer to the methods themselves or to the philosophical discussion of associated background assumptions dc865e4536

Scientific method Historically The scientific method is an empirical method for acquiring knowledge that has been referred to while doing science since at least the 17th century. The scientific method is an empirical method for acquiring knowledge that has been referred to while doing science since at least the 17th century. Scientific inquiry includes creating a testable hypothesis through inductive reasoning, testing it through experiments and statistical analysis, and adjusting or discarding the hypothesis based on the results. The scientific method involves careful observation coupled with rigorous skepticism, because cognitive assumptions can distort the interpretation of the observation. Historically, it was developed through the centuries from the ancient and medieval world dc865e4536

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