

Research Process and the Viability of Its Findings in the Contemporary Public Administrative System

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Abstract

Due to the unpredictable nature of the 21st century, there is a call for flexibility to diversities, change and the will to eliminate borders which can only be achieved through the knowledge of research findings in the contemporary system. Therefore, there is need for research studies and the cultivation of research innovations. That is, the ability to design and logically follow research procedure and its requirements using the necessary tools for the construction of empirical processes. The building of social change which involves raising hypothetical questions about society and its administrative challenges, practices and its paradigm shift makes huge differences when applied to research processes in today's world. The viability of research result demonstrates a promising strategy by promoting desirable communications in general affairs. This strengthens the construction and administrative placement. Hence, research findings become the key driving force to explore and influence the behavior among human race. The study examine the approaches to carrying out research and it relevance to public administrative system, its efficiency and weaknesses encounter by researchers. The work is foundational interpretive paradigm and adopted qualitative methodology. Data were obtained from secondary sources such as journals, books, articles and others.

Keywords: Research, Paradigm shift, Viable, Contemporary, Public Administrative System.

Introduction

The fact cannot be argued that today's world will be in a static state without the knowledge of research. That is, the dynamism of research methodology and its viability tools application and knowledge provided in the contemporary local and the international system cannot be over emphasized. Developing an empirical and normative attitude towards research process is one of the key challenges in academic. However, the process has become increasingly complex because of the environmental variability that involve in the process of carrying out research. But notwithstanding the fact that no matter the complexity and ambiguity of research in social sciences, researchers had display accountability and responsiveness in terms of deployment to in-depth review of documented information and hypothetical analysis in social research.

Research is an explicit and careful step taken by a researcher to find out the most relevant materials or hypothetical questions suitable to apply to societal issues by reviewing literatures or by empirical process that involves collecting of data from reliable sources. It's a process of focusing and understanding realities with the intention of proving solution to problems. It is a scientific step taken by scholars to examine a phenomenon in order to build up a reliable facts in a society. (Davis et al, 2014).

In other words, a well calculate and articulated information gathered during empirical analysis is capable to provide answers to questions in any discipline. This is the reason Maohajan (2018) argued that research is essentially a strong and powerful device for guiding the society towards progressive ways.

The process includes analyzing and reanalyzing hypothesis, formulating problem to produce a logic and acceptable ending; gathering data, arranging and assessing data; making assumptions reach desired goal; that is, careful examination of items to prove correlation with the initial hypothetical design (Clifford Woody 2014).

In other words, is the operation of object, ideas for the determination of simplification of contents, accurate philosophy, whether that philosophy is capable in building theory that will support society. (Slesinger and Stephenson (2011),

Subsequently, Kerlinger (1973) opine that research as a methodical measure, experiential and serious study of theoretical scheme about the supposed relatives amid usual phenomenon.

Furthermore, its involves looking searching for a particular question in an prearranged manners (Pyton (1979). The global world is in constant changing because research input and output according Waltz and Ban Sell (1981). its recognized, demanding and detailed process adopted to benefit discover hind ideas to be interpreted in a relations.

In fact, research is a scientific investigation or enquiry toward finding a solution to a problem for the purpose of clarification, explanation, understanding and resolution to an issues and makes intellectual decision among presented alternatives. Its the study of global issues which involved a critical observation, comparison and experimental process, through an in-depth analysis of data toward arriving at a logical end (OECD, 2018). The purpose of research is society transformation of present phenomena or paradigm shift.

In other words, research is an intelligent forms of manipulations of research topics by intellectuals to promote or add to the existing stock of knowledge.

With the above clarification, we will now define, examine various types and steps in Research Process.

Research Process

The Research Process simply means a sequence of actions necessary occupied by a researcher to appropriately carryout meaningful research findings in various ways. It involves a systematic procedures, methodology, techniques and logical reasoning leading to a detained knowledge in the end.

The first task as a researcher in the entire process of carrying out a scientific activities, is problem classification such as the research hypothesis, for instance, "The Inconsistency of the National Assembly and the Survival of Nigeria Federalism".

The process comprises the appropriate ways to locate first hand or second hand information by collecting, arranging and analyzing. It is a search for trust, with the aids of scientific inquiring, assumption, experimental and strive for viable development, objectivity and applicable findings to societal issues.(Pyton, 1979). (Kothari and Garg 2014) indicated that research process consist of a related steps with over lapping numbers and unceasingly activities. This is done by surveying judiciously the orders of actions that is, the first step governs the position of the last step in a subsequent and measurable ways.

Below are some of the steps involves in research

1. Formulating research topic
2. Extensive literature review
3. Developing hypothesis
4. Prepare the research design
5. Defining sample design
6. Data Collection
7. Executing project
8. Analysis of data
9. Hypothesis testing
10. findings Exhibition

Source: (Kothari and , 2014)

Formulating the Research Problem

In formulating a research problem, the scholar obligation is to first find the available channels to reach materials that are relevant to the problem he/she desire to examine. That is the creating the content/contest of research concentration, focus and objective he/she wants to investigate. According to Nowak (1994) formulating hypothesis into reasonable items remains the first step in scientific inquiring and it is the greatest challenging aspect of a exploration because the beginning will always determine the end product. In other word, one must understand the topic methodically and retelling as it is in contents and determines whether the end point will be meaningful to add to the existing stock of knowledge.

It's a consideration of issues first and discuss with one's own contemporaries or proficiency in the field of study which often produce an in-depth understanding the topic on how to narrow the problem to a researchable terms. For instance; in

private business unit and governmental organizations, the problems are usually state out by the managerial activities. Whom the scholar can deliberate with on the best ways these challenges originated and what consideration are involve to make conceivable solution. The clarification and discussion from the above named authorities will guide the researcher to examine all available literature/data and appropriate adoption of theory through empirical studies. This can appear informs of qualitative or quantitative that are measurable character and applicable phenomena in the process of formulating research problem.

Literature Review

Once a problem is framed, the investigator must carry out an wide literature review to connect the challenge at hand to correlate with documented publication, article books, academic journals, conference proceeding, government reports, Newspapers and others.

Hypothesis Development

After literature review the scholar must identify the working issues. Hypothesis can be describes as a uncertain or supposition about a relationship between two or more variables. Which is specific and testable prediction about what the researcher expect in the end of the exploration. For instance, “a study is designed to access the hypothesis that sleep deprived student will perform less in examination than those student who were not deprived”. The hypothesis in the above is in a specific term.

The principle of the premise is to direct the researcher on the basic area of research to keep he/her in the useful direction. To enable the scholar specify the kind of data needed and the mode to apply in data examination. In other words, the process of formulating hypothesis must be specific and boundaries must be maintained.

As a researcher, how do I develop a walking hypothesis?

- Form a question first and discuss with authorities
- Perform background research, i.e. check the availability of information pertaining the area of interest and review them properly to be sure of working hypothesis.

- Investigative personal which includes innovative field interview on a limited scale with attentive gatherings with individuals to gain insight to a practical challenges.

Then, systematically and logically analyze the result gathered.

Note a nonworking hypothesis/problem amount to information disorder at the end.

Preparing a Research Design

After casting the research topic it's followed by preparing a research design in which the investigator will outline clearly the conceptual bases within which the operation will be logically conducted. And the preparation within this context will facilitates the activities to be effective and concise in a chosen research methodology.

In general terms, the purpose of preparing a research design is to produce a amount of applicable evidence with optimum energy, quality period and expenditures.

The following should be considered in preparing research design.

1. The sources of getting the materials
2. The obtainability and the skill of the scholar
3. Clarification of the source and the medium in which it was taken
4. The time limit for operational definition of the problem

However, these goal can be achieve base on the skill the research Purposes.

Determine Sample Design

Sample is a small population chosen out of a larger population. To enhance an effective research process without confusion because one cannot research on the entire population. For instance Nigeria population is 200m or more people, a researcher who take up the entire population will end up researching nothing. In other words, the researcher must choose a small amount of the population that can represent the entire population (Otoghile, 2021).

Thus, sample design is a sure strategy decided before data actualization or collection for procuring a sample from a large population.

Below are considered when determining sample design

- Simple random sampling
- Deliberating sample
- Systematic sampling
- Stratified sampling
- Cluster sampling
- Multi-stage sampling
- Sequential sampling and other sampling design

Data Collection

There are several mode of gathering information significantly the amount of the cost, period and sources at the reach of the researcher. information can be taken by one or any of the following;

- By observation which involves some a systematic investigation into previous materials or a critical compliance to get information from current happening and not complicated by past behavior.
- Also through personal interview were by the research or the investigator take a bold step to seek answers from a set of conceived question/problem by engaging personal interview with others.
- Through schedule method of data collection were by the enumerators go to the respondents with agenda and relevant question provided why data are collected by filling up enumerators information on the basis of feedback given by each persons. In doing this the researcher must be patient with respondents because of their busy schedule.

Thus, much depend on the capacity of the researcher to achieve a desire end (Kothari and Garg, 2014).

Furthermore, the researcher should take into cognizance the nature of the study, objectives and areas of inquiring fund capacity and the availability of time degree of accuracy, intellectual capacity and communication skills. The ability of a researcher to pay attention to available information and absorb relevant material

in the face of stress or poor environment, since carrying out research expose one to series Of challenges and hazard.

According to A. L. Bowley (1968) opine that obtaining a arithmetical information common sense is the chief obligatory and experiences of the chief instructor. In other words, material gathering in the research process being it qualitative or quantities depends strongly on the ability of the cognitive domain of the researcher's ability to reason faster and grab information.

Project Execution

Project execution simply involve both conducting and monitory the proposed activities as well as updating and revising the plans according to the information or conditions. Such as assembling the research terms, applying for material needs and allocation of the task in which the procedure for all data collection must well established for easy interpretation. This for easy evaluation, reporting and dissemination of research finding. Thus, as already emphasized in the above analysis, the project monitory process should be a continuous action throughout the process until you arrive at a desire end.

Similarly, frequent communication is crucial in the execution process, with the relevant expertise/team who are involve in project execution. According to Gottschalk (1995) below steps can be taken;

- Start the execution of the research project
- Monitory of the research activities
- Checking and measuring progress accurately
- Analyzing the progress regularly
- Observe new events, information and respond swiftly to issues to enable you get more useful hints to apply.
- Make sure to have frequent team up date and monitory plan during project execution.
- Evaluate and closure of project

Data Analysis

This is statistical application of methods to define, abbreviate, recap and evaluate materials.

According to Shamoo and Resmol (2003) investigative process channel medium of sketch inductive inference from data and differentiating the sign from the noise (statistical fluctuations).

Considerations in data analysis

The following items must be recognized in regard to data analysis;

- possess the basic skills to examine information
- Concomitantly picking data arrangement methods
- Apply logical analysis
- Illustrate unbiased inference
- appropriate subgroup analysis
- Decide statistical importance
- Producing an trust and logic analysis
- Data recording method and more are the most viable prociding during

Hypothesis Testing.

This is a position were a researcher test the hypothesis he/she structured before to make sure of its objectivities and reliability outcome. These questions will be attended to while testing the hypothesis such as 'chi square test, T-test and F- test. This had been structure and design statistician for result determination outcome of the test conducted in the process. Which are discuss in detail but depending on the nature or approach that the researcher adopted. Either primary or secondary method were the option of qualitative of quantitative approach will depend on the nature of hypothesis and the problem in general.

Presentations of Report

Finally, at this stage, the researcher presents the main body of his finding in a logical clarity and précised sequence which are broken-down into readable identification sections.

For instance, the preliminary pages, background to the study; "introduction", literature review theoretical frame-work, research design, presentation, data analysis, summary, conclusions, recommendations and contribution to the existing stock of knowledge and proper referencing/bibliography; books, journals,

emails, reports, internal and other sources of materials or information are acknowledge in this final stage.

Thus, all report should be written in concise and appropriately documented and avoid nonscientific or academic languages such as the use of vague languages, or unsure phrases; "it's like", "it seems", "there may be", are totally prohibited in final report presentations.

The Viability of Research Findings in the Contemporary Public Administrative Processes.

The fast motion of globalization in the contemporary world today had set a pace and workable aspect of knowledge for researchers to focus and provide an accountable model (frame-work) for human productivity within the sphere of socializations. Various private organizations and units of government, example; the legislatures, executives, judiciary, learning institutions, social welfare, food, agricultural sectors, health, hygiene, mobility, communication and others are societal organs linking swiftly to the motions of globalization in the 21st century.

It is unarguable that without input of research to the existing stock of knowledge, the above mention will be in a static state and retrogressive in state. That is the viability of research findings, its relevance and the space its covers in the contemporary system cannot be over emphasized. Research result is a sign post to the public and administrators which guide them to make a solid and reliable decision. It serves as a direct communication to the public and state holders on the bases to be responsible for their actions on when and how to theorize concept before publicizations.

Research findings make public relations meaningful. Because its provide legitimate input-output in social foundation and stratifications of difference level according to the hierarchical orders. Such as the upper-middle-lower class by providing the exalt account and qualities involves in public management, human networking , communication, transports, information, most especially trade interdependence and fiscal investment through the WTO, World Bank, IMF and others international organizations for public benefit. (Ehling and Dozier 1992).

Hence, Without conducting research in a society or involving in an in-depth research process either normative or empirical, public relations will base on ordinary human assumption, experience, guessing and instinct in which does not play much key roles in tactical management. Hence, limiting the initial intended 21st global design and communication linkage.

An already established theoretical model enables the society especially the international big players to engage in political dialogue with third the world countries on how best their political intention can be made known and understood to the globalist. In terms of the reasons their political contestation, beliefs, manifesto and values. By developing political, social and economic relations that channel ideas to various states benefit and promote national interest, foreign policies and programmers.

The *managerial process and its functions* in the public domain will not be well calculated without the application of research findings. Because in public sensitization one needs to appropriate research result for particular issues to enable him identify the weaknesses in different levels of affairs. And properly communicate to the pupulis the area of specific problem that will prevent, manage crises and create a better organizational policy in the environment.

Lastly, global organizations such as the UN, NATO, EU, ECOMOG, ECOWAS and other had set security policies to maintain long term relationships with all nations in the world. In regards to that, a systematic knowledge of research finding and its methodological tools allows research information and analyses of data to spread to all nations who are willing to embrace peace, civilizations-global security outfit.

Its applications allow the relations and legal practitioners to observe the ways and manner states manage their political, economic and social relations to enable them illustrate the value and worth of various states response to international peace and order.

In this manner, theories are the **strategic foundation** of all 21st century public affairs. Because research findings had facilitated decision making processes in

privates and public structures. such as government policies, programmes, security, promotions, ideals, institutional modifications, educational reforms, economic input, political comparison, social regulation, actors inter-play in the international system, argument, bargaining, collective security, compromise and others in the local and the international space.

Thus, the relevance of research process and its findings toward nation building cannot be undermining. As it the only means in which new ideas can be reaching. Hence, there must be urgent calls on government, public holders and all institutional authorities to encourage, promote and provide tools to facilitate research activities for global enablement.

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