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POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS: ADMINISTRACIÓN
PÚBLICA TERRITORIAL

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Abstract

Corruption opens gaps in the management of the Administration, calling into question its efficiency and effectiveness; as it is a limiting factor in the public function, it makes it dysfunctional and ineffective when it comes to solving public problems. The purpose of this article is to address corruption in Colombia from the economic and social perspective; its methodology is descriptive, as it sought to refer to the characteristics of corruption in order to understand this phenomenon and its persistence, as well as to determine its possible causes and effects. It was then concluded that corruption has a potential impact on the political agenda, the public administration, society in general and on the deontology of the public servant, from the responsibility he/she exercises before society in the satisfaction of its needs.

Key words: innovation, research, methodology, territorial administration, public administration.

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Resumen

La investigación es aquella fuente para la construcción del conocimiento que contribuye a la formulación de nuevas teorías, creación de diferentes prototipos, y dar respuestas a preguntas y problemas del entorno. En el presente escrito se realiza una mirada exploratoria a la problemática que padecen algunos académicos en el interés por tomar la iniciativa y culminación de las diferentes fases investigativas. Los pasos que se evidencian en la presente investigación se han generado con la finalidad de tener un mayor acercamiento a esta temática para los académicos en la carrera de Administración Pública Territorial.

Palabras clave: innovación, investigación, metodología, administración territorial, administración pública.

Introduction

Research has different nuances in the life of the human being, while the animal does a research exercise without knowing it, it is not experienced in the classroom but in the field, a theory of methods is not made, but an open explanation of what that can happen when hunting its prey. But this would not be the case of the research carried out by rational beings, those who are capable of observing, analyzing, scrutinizing and exploring to make something new out of something simple.

Thus, research has a differentiating meaning than what other beings normally do, it investigates what can be done and how it should be done. Research is a field open to all that the world today has to offer of new things, it also opens the possibility of discovering the most surprising ideas that inhabit the human mind. In this way, the following definitions worked by Arias (1999) can be observed: who uses several authors to define the concept of research. For example, it is an “effort undertaken to solve a problem, of course, a knowledge problem” (Sierra, 1992, as cited in Arias, 1999, p. 2). On the other hand, authors such as Cerro and Bervian (1989), identify the objective of research as one capable of “finding answers to questions through the use of scientific processes” (Cited in Arias, 1999, p. 2).

Although the Territorial Public Administration requires a series of qualities and parameters that professionals must meet; it also requires the appropriation of information, research and knowledge, as necessary elements for their training. Some of the virtues that must be acquired during the study of the career in Territorial Public Administration are based on acquiring expository skills, arousing interest in research and, in turn, guiding the way of interdisciplinary intervention in the different problems. The foregoing refers to the fact that the professional in this career consolidates the knowledge and knowledge acquired in terms of methodologies.

Research has great importance in the different fields of study, as it is a link method for knowle-

dge that favors the creation of new knowledge, the creation of new prototypes, and of course, to solve those problems that have been raised but have not been been investigated or little explored, whether in the field of economics or problems facing today's society. It is significant to recognize research as the force that develops in a field of vision since it provides methodological, theoretical and innovative thoughts. This article establishes steps and guidelines to develop a consistent methodology in research in the Territorial Public Administration.

Having said the above, it begins to navigate through the areas of knowledge that allow them to provide a mirror between themselves and open up a range in the areas of knowledge and their interdisciplinarity, it also offers the possibility of doing an exercise and being able to compare it through of an example.

METHODOLOGY

I and II, foundations of social sciences, and construction of knowledge. These courses are considered as the common trunk within the Territorial Public Administration career of the Higher School of Public Administration, hereinafter ESAP. It is here where great questions are generated to carry out investigations within the territory. The ESAP has generated a paradigm shift within this career and this is how new knowledge is generated, therefore, research that arises within the construction of the subjects that will be contributing a range of knowledge

inside and outside the public and the private. This research is based on the methodology with a qualitative approach, under the technique of observation and analysis of the information that has been collected.

Developing

Problem question

Why is there talk of research methodology in Territorial Public Administration?

It is a simple answer, all those students who are in a career, be it technical, professional, or post-graduate, must carry out a project that helps to account for what it is and what was learned during the respective career. This is how the methodology that is executed must be a coherent explanation for everything that is done. The methodology is the step by step of their daily work, of their actions within the academic, professional and work life. However, the methodology is defined as a systematization of a process aware of what has been generated, following an order in the research methodology. On the other hand, the methodology refers to "the set of methods and techniques of scientific rigor used to develop a research work and achieve theoretically valid results" (Coelho, s.f.).

Many students during their training at the academy have been reluctant to study and discover the methodology. This concept is extended through the readings of experts, in different spaces and sources of knowledge.

It is important to consider the vision of research as the one that provides academics with the approach to problems. For Fuentes-Doria et al. (2020), the research is highlighted in several examples, as it arises in the conception of organizations, where “it becomes a management tool, when investigating the reason for the behavior of sales, purchase or simply, when the administration wants to get to market a new product, it is important to know its acceptance and the need for consumption” (p. 8). This refers to the fact that, through research processes, very useful information is provided to find a possible answer to a problem. Another example of the importance of research happens when the person shows interest in seeking a solution to a problem, either in a specific environment or in society; in which, it establishes those reasons for which the context of the problem has originated “by supporting the position in the research background and describing people who have experienced similar situations, it finds that the problem has arisen in other scenarios, which will lead to a detailed approach to the matter” (Fuentes-Doria et al., 2020, p. 10).

The methodology is a structure of mental order that each student faces when investigating, analyzing, and investigating. The foregoing makes the forms of knowledge a unique experience, however, for it to be effective, some of the monomanias on the part of the students must be cleared, who consider the methodology as superfluous, unnecessary and that generates waste of time.

For their part, Díaz-Narváez & Calzadilla-Núñez (2016) have indicated that different methodological experts have agreed on the types of research methodology, which could be classified as exploratory, descriptive, correlational, and explanatory. However, the authors consider that there is generally no catalog of the different methodologies since it depends on both the epistemological paradigm and the author.

The function of the methodology is determined in the researcher who seizes everything that exists around him, to experience the action of knowledge, these scopes are what help to give meaning to the investigation. This is how Díaz-Narváez & Calzadilla-Núñez (2016) state that “this classification, when conceived on the basis of a historical-logical premise, is directly associated with the state of knowledge that is held about an object of investigation in a concrete scientific discipline at a given time” (p. 117).

However, the main reason why research in the countries Third World organizations are so inexperienced or do not have much priority on the subject, it is that the information has been globalized, it has been released within cybernetic networks, databases or metadata and models or formats have been taken as an alternative to this development. used by the great powers to “adjust to that position and therefore continue to carry out the mechanical transfer of norms from the outside to the inside; from the “developed” countries to our subcontinent” (Quintero, 2002, p. 121). For his part, Gutiérrez (2014) states that

if “the forms, mechanisms and methodologies are outside the academic order, in the classrooms, the consolidation or correspondence with the research outside them, will have ephemeral results in professional training” (p. 114).

Some of the main variables that could be the object of research in the countries and would require a level of hermeneutics capable of visualizing beyond what is already established, is to be able to measure the environmental variable, which would contribute to knowing in advance how much the cost or the implication in the economic field of pollution or natural disasters never considered due to their impossibility of restricting damage. The Territorial Public Administration does not escape from this, and less so other issues such as innovation, analysis, and other modern demands for knowledge.

In this aspect, the research methodology requires talking about epistemology, since it is impossible to contextualize the reader of the differences that exist between each of the methods and approaches of the methodology, while only those who manage to satisfactorily understand the problem of knowledge scientific, can solve concerns or congenital requirements of research, both nationally and internationally, where the competitiveness not only of universities but also personally or independently stands out, also in professions, where the beginning, progress, objectivity, the implementation and meaning of the projects in the social and economic reality of the people. That is why the following question is raised: Does the pro-

fessional in Territorial Public Administration have knowledge of the research methodology, its methods, and steps for its development?

On the other hand, for an area to become a science, it must have a scientific method, meet basic conditions, an adequate design for what it is intended to serve, be coherent and unify all the parts that compose it, therefore, it must unite both the logical, as well as the social and historical. All this generates a cause that contains effects that are manifested today, it also has a theoretical and practical approach that is applied to specific situations. In other words, a method, an object and a reality are visualized to know what science is.

It is not enough to define, catalog or deduce, it is also necessary to study, demonstrate and distinguish the structure of epistemology in the research methodology, to achieve a vision of science, it is necessary to study it from the social sphere and individually. Knowledge is achieved not only by describing the ideas of others, but also in the ability to solve and deliver answers that are oriented to the world, in other words, demonstrating the variables and probabilities of solution in a specific topic.

To change this scenario, it is necessary for universities to start generating professionals who arouse curiosity in search of delving into a specific topic; because not only is it being scarce in research, but criticism and analysis on the subject is necessary. For several years it has been used in the aspect of the progress and development

of entities in quantitative techniques of utility and productivity, but those social problems that positively or negatively influence the results have been left aside. On the other hand, the world demands creativity, as well as the critical production of problems in research such as analysis in professional practice and of the social condition.

The Territorial Public Administrator does not escape the realities that society lives. From this point of view, it implies the implication of having the scientific and critical quality to propose solutions in the Public Administration, to exhibit a world that is advancing not only from the academic side, but also in its application and territorial expansion.

It is important to question what steps does the research methodology contain for its development? It is important to recognize that these research steps are defined by their focus. It will be the first statement that must be handled from the outset to carry out a project. It is to start with a question that generates a need, a taste, a moment of work that has come to mind. However, what do these steps contain? know that research has a well-defined structure and must be organized according to its work approach.

Previously, there was talk of different ways of conducting research from the positivist, phenomenological, structuralist, among others. But these forms were shaped into two approaches called quantitative and qualitative. These two are the most important in today's world, but each one contains different ways of reaching out and working for their development.

Cardona et al. (2010) portray in the case of governance, the following example "different approaches emerge when discussing the formulation of an ideal model of governance" (p. 125). It is added that for "any of the companies according to the particular conditions of existence of the social actors, the specific way in which they relate to resolve public issues and the specificities depend on the historical-cultural context of each society" (Cardona et al., 2010, p. 125). That said, it is appreciated that in any area of work, different methods are required to carry out a good investigation.

The Territorial Public Administration is not the exception, since this tool allows a qualitative investigation, its development can be of a merely non-procedural type, but of going from one step to another. On the other hand, if it is carried out under the quantitative methodology, its development and process must be orderly and without omitting any of the steps for the development and success of the research.

The research obeys two types, on the one hand qualitative research and on the other, quantitative research. Lerma (2012) He is one of the experts in research methodology and has expressed in his work some of the main characteristics of each of the types of research. Quantitative research starts from the problem and the objectives that have been previously defined; several hypotheses are proposed that can be numerical propositions using statistical and measurement tools for the analysis of the information obtained; then, they will be verified by empirical tests.

For their part, Fuentes-Doria et al. (2020), state that quantitative research corresponds to the “paradigm of rationalism (Aristotelian tradition) that leads to positivism, quantitativism today, in the explanatory paradigm that has tried to establish itself under the natural sciences, which fails to build deductive theories as if the exact sciences do it” (p. 18).

Following Lerma (2012), qualitative research obeys characteristics such as describing situations, behaviors and patterns to generate theo-

ries from the information collected. This type of research is developed under the understanding and interpretation of the data. Meanwhile, “qualitative research is multi-method, naturalistic and interpretive, that is, qualitative researchers investigate natural situations, trying to make sense of or interpret phenomena” (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994, as cited in Fuentes et. al., 2020, page 19).

Next, by means of Table 1, the differences between the two types of research are established.

Table 1.

Differences between qualitative and quantitative research.

Qualitative research	Quantitative investigation
Under the subjective theory	Under the objective theory
Descriptive and exploratory method	Deductive and inferential method
It is process oriented	It is result oriented
Based on observation and interpretation	Based on the collection of numerical data
Creation of new theories	Explanation using statistical data

Source: own elaboration (2021).

Thus, all those who develop research do so in a coherent manner following each of the structures for its development; therefore, quantitative research is of a more mathematical technical nature, which is to carry out one step followed by another without skipping any, it is systematic, much more precise and seeks the minimum error that is generated in its variables. On the other hand, in qualitative methodology, the research does not matter if it is done initially with

the data, then the fundamental part called review of the literature or state of the art that is expressed in a theoretical framework. And then do the analysis of all the information collected, this does not mean that it is messy, but rather that it is not so important to start and then end with the conclusions, the systematization of this type of research starts from a more general reality another more particular.

Cobo et al. (2021) state that in the research methodology “we cannot pose problems without knowing about a topic, it is the knowledge of it that increases the number of questions we ask ourselves about it” (p. 7). Therefore, research has an orderly sense whatever its approach and ways of working to develop it. The investigation is carried out pulse by pulse with certain readings, with shock actions that help to propose the hypotheses and variables that can be developed. This way of considering the objective and the research question is framed in all the work that is being carried out, with the possibility of reviewing each of the steps that are being carried out. With this statement about the research objective, it can be said that the research levels start from a goal that must be developed and a structure to think about.

Now, although there are two types of research methodologies, a third scenario appears in research, which is mixed research, which merges the two types of research mentioned above (qualitative and quantitative), which have different characteristics. among which it can be highlighted that:

It allows to obtain a broader and deeper perspective of the phenomenon of study; helps formulate the problem statement more clearly; By having multiple observations, more and varied data will be obtained. Therefore, they can be better exploited and can minimize or neutralize the disadvantages of quantitative and qualitative approaches (Arispe et al., 2020, p. 61).

The objective, as already mentioned, is the goal that refers to the steps, the steps, the moments that serve and help determine how the research question is elaborated and what is required to achieve the general objective are the specific objectives, since it is the way in which they help to develop the objective of the investigative work, to be able to achieve it, other methodologists describe it as the way in which the research was thought for its development. Those “research objectives represent one of the difficulties that most students and researchers go through when writing their research work given their importance and crucial function, it is important to recognize all the steps, processes and methods” (Arias et al. , 2020, p. 239).

Based on the aforementioned, it is established that the objectives are aimed at determining the moments of an investigation, they are set to give the methods that can be followed, worked, broken down, from the Territorial Public Administration are the strategic plans for the development of the communities.

Meanwhile, Reyes & Boente (2019) have stated that the objective “expresses the results that are intended to be achieved at the end of the investigation, among the characteristics that it needs to cover are: it must be feasible and measurable” (p. 11). Without a doubt, the importance of the objectives in the investigation leads to the direction of the investigation.

Briefly, following Arias et al. (2020) who make a compilation of other authors, referring to the research objectives as follows: “they must be clear, realistic, and achievable. Likewise, the research objective must have an infinitive verb that will indicate the action” (Bastidas, 2019, as cited in Arias et al., 2020, p. 239). Adding to the purpose of the research objectives, that within its functions is to “define what you want to accomplish, as everything begins with a problem and is something that needs to be addressed, the objective is that action to address the problem” (Ocegueda, 2004, as cited in Arias et al., 2020, p. 239).

In a first approach, it happens that the objectives of an investigation intend to investigate the problem that was evidenced in a first stage, it does not consist in solving the problem question. It is important to distinguish that the objectives are a fundamental part in the development of the investigation to achieve the desired result. The foregoing proposes to think that the objectives give rise to establishing the theoretical framework, the review of the literature; another special moment to build the fundamental basis of the academic and scientific theory of each of the investigations. The strategy that was proposed in the objectives from the general part to the specific part depends on its formulation (Table 2).

In accordance with the above, the first step to carry out an investigation is to set the topic to be investigated, because it is necessary to focus on an area of knowledge and then proceed to identify the problem in which the academic must answer the following questions: the problem is it important to be investigated? Is the problem interesting to be investigated? How feasible is it to conduct the investigation and solve the problem? Once the researcher has answered the above questions, it is time to decide whether to continue with the research and proceed to the next step.

The second step consists of writing the problem question and then a third step that consists of the development of the problem that is the sum of studies, in which the phenomenon that is being studied must be clearly described. In this aspect, the academic must explain “the reason for the study, what are the causes of the phenomenon and what consequences would there be if the problem were not solved” (Fuentes-Doria et al., 2022, p. 28). It is important to highlight that, in the development of the chosen research problem, for it to be complete, it must be composed of the problem question, its description, the research objectives; and the justification and delimitation of the investigation must be verified.

Table 2.

Steps in the research methodology.

Step	Stage	Description
1	Define the area of knowledge	Answer the questions: Is the problem important to be investigated? Is the problem interesting to be investigated? How feasible is it to conduct the investigation and solve the problem?
2	Write problem question	It is the axis of the investigation. What is the problem question?
3	Development of the problem question	Composed of the problem question, its description, the research objectives; and the justification and delimitation of the investigation must be verified.

Source: own elaboration (2021).

With the above, each of the steps will form a specific design, which can be experimental or non-experimental, even quasi-experimental. Just as the scope of the investigation has a clear influence, it is important to stop to look at what possibility the investigation has and where it is exposed, if in an exploratory way, knowing that all investigations begin at this stage. If you go to a description that helps review phenomena, people or events that are emerging; from here, it goes to a correlational scope, which contains correlational variables between them. Finally, an explanatory part, which will result in the causes and effects that will help explain the initial hypothesis.

The investigation has a purpose, and it is to determine if what was formulated in the problem question has a meaning or not, and how the actions are being developed. In this aspect, the investigation reaches a moment of observation, that is, which technique is going to be used to carry out the sample, the type of population and what is to

be obtained from it must be included. This is how, in the next step of the investigation, a fundamental point is reached, which consists of analyzing everything that is wanted to be done from the beginning with the objectives and the question that one day was a great idea and that, therefore, is already about to give differentiating conditions.

It is important to continue questioning what benefits are obtained from the research methodology in governance and public policies? One way is evident in the idea of how the research project begins, to comply with the proposed methodology, which helps to provide guidance on what is needed for its development.

Now, in terms of governance, it has been defined by Brower (2016) as “the implementation of governability and governance discourse is the visible expression of a set of sociopolitical processes, of tensions between the various actors who assume the task of governing” (p.

150). The author adds that the recognition of governance arises from “ideological structures from which a vision of society is shaped” (Brower, 2016, p. 150).

With this idea, far-reaching investigations can be initiated, in which the Territorial Public Administration can be linked, an example of this is to talk about territorial planning in Colombia. From its beginnings, the territory was formed through the cultural historical movement of the colony, until the formation of the republic. These authentic processes unfolded the territorial organization, which gave rise to the formation of departments, municipalities, and delimitations with other neighboring countries.

In the construction of a research project, in addition to following the steps and standards, the structuring of the work plan is required to generate a unique experience. Therefore, the Territorial Public Administration requires certain moments, to think about the territories and the inhabitants that can be benefited, for what is generated within both public and private administrations, the interesting thing about this undergraduate, is the training so wide you have. In this regard you must:

In recent years there has been an increase in empirical and theoretical work addressing the role of innovation as one of the main sources of growth for organizations. Joseph Schumpeter's theory was the starting point for the interpretation of company dynamics as an evolutionary process related to the in-

roduction of innovations to the market. The *Schumpeterian* interpretation of organizational growth is based on a disruptive creation process where companies have an ability to introduce new products and processes to the market. Markets are the result of a dynamic process where heterogeneous companies interact and compete with the introduction of new products or processes (Martín & Anzuales, 2017, p. 935).

Giving rise to new research trends within the administrative field and from the territory, research makes sense as mentioned by the great thinkers of these bold and strong topics, conditioned for people who want to learn them and want their career to be highest from the field of science. By the way, authors such as Fuentes-Doria et al., (2020) agree that “knowledge becomes a tool for social, economic, political and cultural projection that gives competitive advantages to entities, organizations, companies, universities and to government entities” (p. 8).

To end the investigative exercise generated from the beginning of the investigation, it is observed that it crosses a very thin line between the actors of the academy such as the student, the programs and the teachers or professors. In other words, research, as has been said during this text, only shows a part of what can be achieved when seeking to contribute to development, innovation, the advancement of a research project and, above all, the updating that is required. must generate even within the classroom and in professional life.

Finally, it is important to highlight that the professional who omits updates through the processes in the investigation and its methodology, are absent in the exploration and search for information and knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS

Research goes through everything that human beings have wanted to know, in essence, it is the way in which they learn. From children they begin to question the world, new meanings and fantastic stories are discovered. The investigation has the sense of giving a holistic view of everything that is desired to find, what has been built from the origins of school, professional life and why not, family.

The review of the literature, the tireless search as they say (heuristics), under the condition of the frameworks, examples of this are the historical background, the conceptual framework, the legal framework, the institutional geographic framework, as an academic and scientific foundation, it gives rise to the path of an already systematized process with which it is sought to generate new knowledge or make possible an exhaustive review of the investigation.

The research scope is generated from the development of the specific objectives, this scope is carried out from three perspectives: exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory. The first perspective marks the beginning of the investigation, then from the descriptive perspective the development of the proposed purpose is carried out,

finally from the correlation and relationship of the variables of the research process, reaching the last step. of the explanatory perspective that deals with the study of the causes and effects that will help to contrast the hypothesis.

After this moment, the hypotheses and the study of the variables that correspond to the conjectures that are needed to give a review again to the objectives and therefore to the theoretical framework already developed, which allows generating a new exercise to expand and generate a kind of statistics and future analysis of this intention that is sought in the investigation. The variables play a fundamental role for the future analysis already mentioned.

Then, from the hypotheses and variables, a design usually emerges, which will have the intention of demonstrating if the research has a plan, which may be the perfect strategy to execute from the beginning of the experimental, non-experimental and/or quasi-experimental part. , and to know how the possibilities of a statistical probability are executed within the investigation, the observation or another action that one wants to carry out. From here and once the research design has been proposed as a strategic plan, the population and the analysis are usually looked at to demonstrate through the sample this need that was generated within the research.

After this, the most interesting part of the research emerges, the analysis of what was determined in the population and shows to promote new trends in research, validity, inno-

vation, and other actions of the new knowledge generated. This is where it is interesting to see how the process developed allows generating new structures of thought, obtaining consequently the conclusions that allow us to see the research and future research that can be derived from them in a new way.

Research permeates the life of the human being and is present from its beginnings and goes through each of the stages of development of the being. This is how giving a turn to everything that is done, even in the part of a postgraduate level study, research allows reaching all those dark or little explored places, even more, it is the way in which human beings can innovate in your personal and professional life.

Research undoubtedly goes hand in hand with methodology, which helps to think that it is a structure, understands the production of knowledge and responds to the phenomena that occur in society. In this aspect, education is the basis of the training of students, hence the importance of conceiving research as a basis and foundation within the different fields of study, in this case the career of Territorial Public Administration at ESAP.

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