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## **EDITORIAL**

### **What Makes Creative Research (CR) Different from Creativity in Research (CiR)**

Instead of writing something on how to make a systematic and scientific research paper with a creative method, I would rather intend to explain in this paper what makes research creative in three ways. Firstly, in English, creating something means making something new, especially inventing something (Walter, 2004). The act of creation ultimately belongs to God because, according to religions, only He can create out of nothing. Similarly, As an adjective, creative means producing or using original ideas. The important connotation found in words that emerged from ‘create’ is ‘producing positive results’, which is the research outcomes toward social development and change. Therefore, every systematic research should be evaluated against its contribution to social change and development. In other words, every study must mention social and practical implications and theoretical ones.

The second way is to redefine the concept of creative research (CR) by questioning whether anyone can conduct a study without cognitive exercise. To answer this question, let’s consider the research as an exertion of human cognition. Whenever, a researcher performs the highest skill among the six levels of cognitive skills, s/he can demonstrate full knowledge by applying what they’ve learned, analyzed and evaluated, and creating something, either tangible or conceptual. Then the research will be worthy of application and implementation (Krathwohl, 2002). According to the educationists, creative knowledge (CK) is preferred over factual knowledge because CK comes from higher order thinking skills. On the other hand, lower order thinking skills not

## WHAT MAKES CREATIVE RESEARCH (CR) DIFFERENT FROM CREATIVITY IN RESEARCH (CIR) / ZAYED, T.M.

necessarily does not produce creative knowledge without putting it in the scientific process. In order to disseminate creative knowledge, it must be in the written format not in the verbal one. In short, doing research is always creative because it is data driven informed written knowledge. The steps of creative writing are as follows:



Figure 1: Steps of scientific research

The third way is to prevent creative research (CR) from being a method because CR is known as a method (Kara, 2015). The author argues here that creative research (CR) is creative because it produces informed knowledge with specific implications. This understanding of CR gives birth of several research outcomes i.e., creative writings. While the creative research method is arts-based, other than this, some methods such as experiential, experimental, and action research are a subset of empirical research. An investigation that is based on empirical observation and measurement of phenomena is research that the researcher has experienced. The information obtained in this way may be compared to a theory or hypothesis, but the conclusions are still grounded on actual experience. Thus, at the end of the writing, the empirical researcher can easily suggest a practical implication. Practical implication carries the value, significance, and originality of the study. If any researcher intends to create a solution, whatever it is, adapt an empirical research method i.e., empirical research methods are multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary. However, all disciplines employ the same methods but call those methods differently, while actually, all research methods deserve to be generic. Once a researcher masters this generic research method may be allowed to cross

disciplinary boundaries to investigate the multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary phenomenon.

From the above three points of view, research with implications is creative because this kind of research gives us creative solutions for all. Creative research (CR) i.e., creative writing is the aim of the Journal of Creative Writing (JOCW). Many specialized journals with too narrow focus overlook the multiple dynamics of society. Those journals target the experts, while the JOCW targets the people. Specialized journals publish analysis of the interventions while the JOCW works as an intervention itself. Finally, creative writing and research are multidisciplinary because social constructs are always multidimensional and have dynamic situations. This preliminary writing has clarified the two concepts: creativity in research (CiR) and creative research (CR).

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**Tareq M Zayed**  
**Editor, Journal of Creative Writing**  
**CEO, DISC International.**  
**Email: tmzayed159@gmail.com**