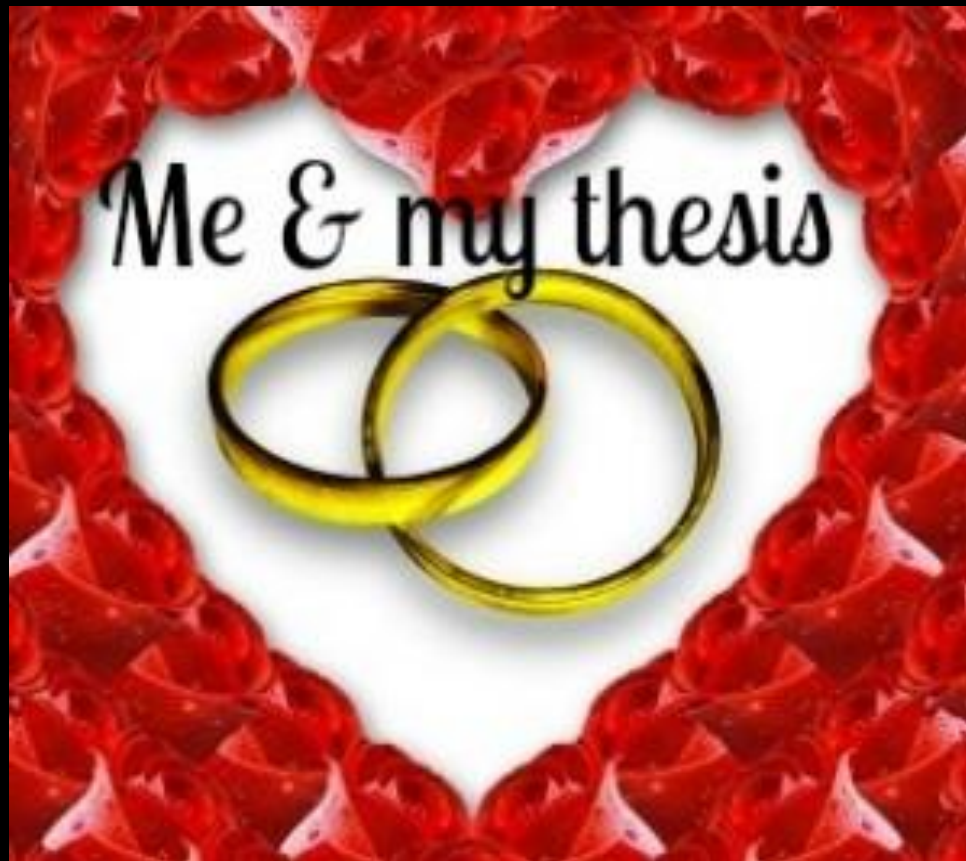


# RESEARCH SUPPORT 2015: SESSION 1

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# Then the reality check

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# Things didn't go as planned



# How to be successful in your studies

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# Rule 1: Understand what you are letting yourself in for

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- The scope of the task
  - MED 240 credits - 2400 notional hours - 1200/year = 30h/w
  - PhD 360 credits - 3600 notional hours - 1200/year = 30h/w



## Rule 2: Manage your own learning

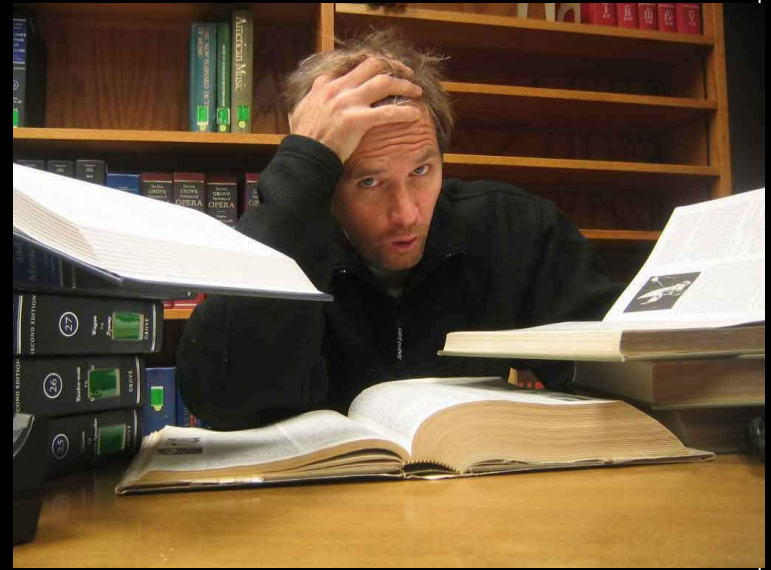
- Big rocks - manage time
- Life happens
- Keep your eye on the goal



## Rule 3: Make the best use of what is available

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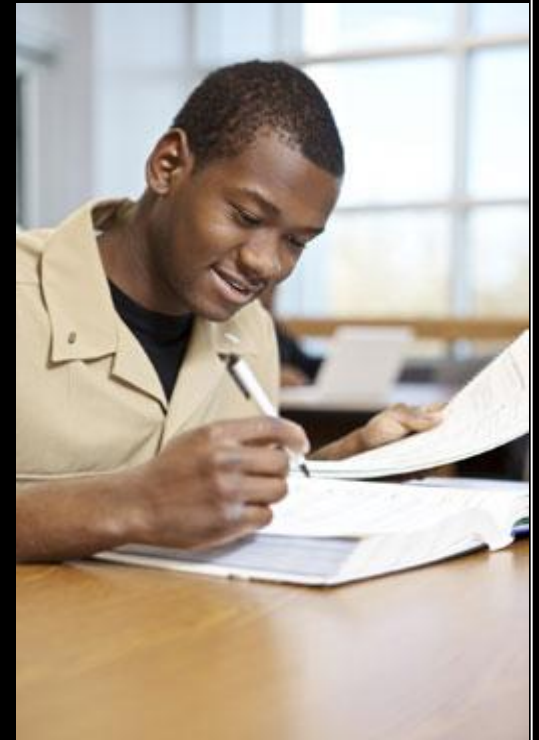
- Dedication + hard work
- Reflective journal – map your own learning
- Be prepared to develop as a scholar
- Be open for critique
- Be willing to learn



## Rule 4: Become a master

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- Master the art of academic reasoning
- Master the art of academic reading
- Master the art of academic writing

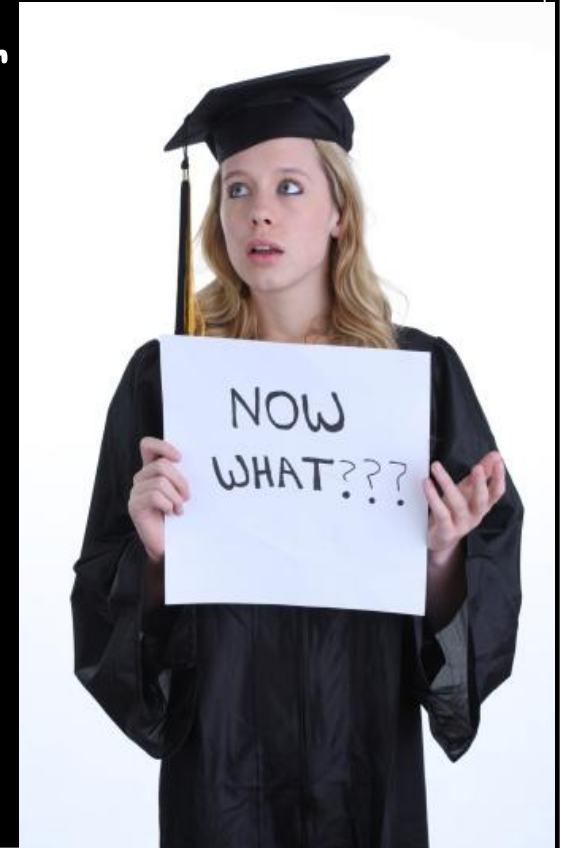




## Rule 5: There is life after M Ed / PhD

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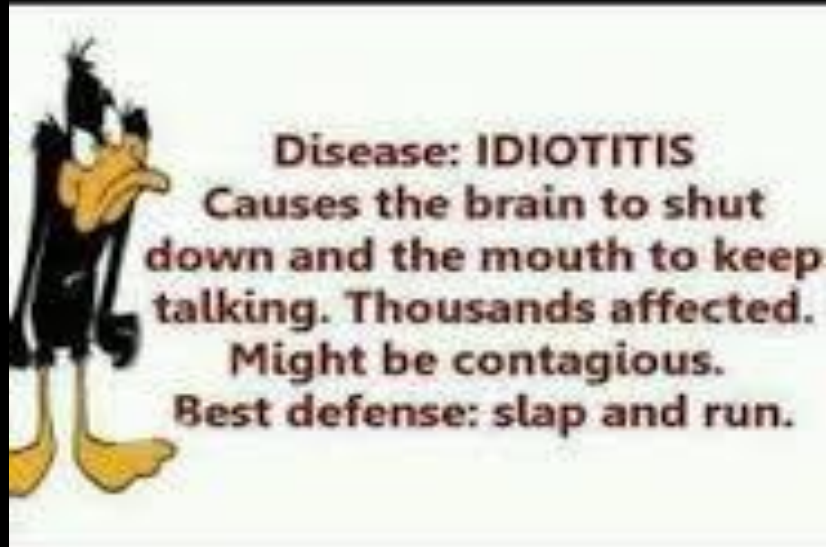
- You will be measured in terms of your contribution to body of knowledge
- Making your degree work for you



If a doctor, lawyer, or dentist had 40 people in his office at one time, all of whom had different needs, and some of whom didn't want to be there and were causing trouble, and the doctor, lawyer, or dentist, without assistance, had to treat them all with professional excellence for nine months, then he might have some conception of the classroom teacher's job.

(Donald D. Quinn)

ixquotes.com



# The task ahead

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- You have been selected
- You have a supervisor
- Your 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Read, read and read
  - Develop a research proposal – iterative process
  - Defend research proposal
  - Obtain ethical clearance
- Research support
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> year – fieldwork & development of thesis
- An article based on your research



# Criteria for assessing research proposal

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- Is the topic fresh, stimulating and intellectually challenging?
- Is the research proposal feasible, viable and operationalisable?
- Is the research design appropriate and defensible?
- Is the research relevant to current educational debates and discourses applicable to the programme area?
- Is the research proposal well articulated, concise and direct?
- Does the proposed research have practical applicability that could lead to further research or a better understanding or insight into a specific phenomenon?



## Assessment of your dissertation / thesis

Your work must be of a standard that satisfy the requirements in terms of

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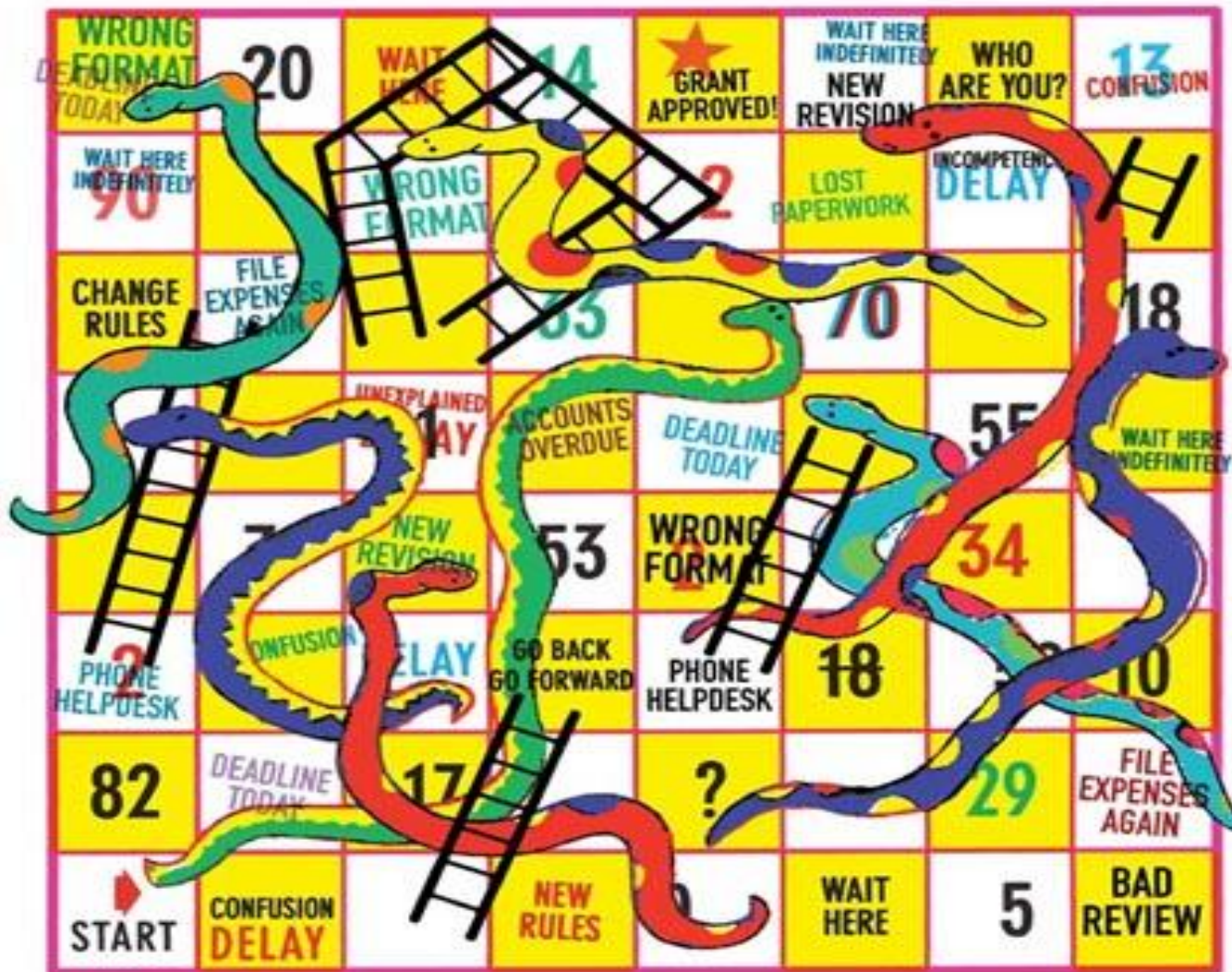
- scientific and academic standard of research; research procedures and techniques; methodology; definition and extent of research; theoretical foundation; coverage of literature and comprehension of field of research;
- scientific and academic quality of processing; presentation, analysis and synthesis of data, structure and logical development and arrangement of content; as well as critical findings, conclusions and recommendations;
- editing and use of language;
- technical finish and layout;
- whether the dissertation/thesis or parts thereof is publishable.



### Diceplay for One Player









# What is research?

---

It is **not** merely -

A process of information gathering

A random process of data collection and analysis

A catchword to legitimize or validate something

Proving a preconceived idea or point

Writing a thesis



# PROOF THAT GIRLS ARE EVIL

First we state that girls require time and money:

$$\text{Girls} = \text{Time} \times \text{Money}$$

And as we all know "Time is Money"

$$\text{Time} = \text{Money}$$

Therefore:

$$\text{Girls} = \text{Money} \times \text{Money} = (\text{Money})^2$$

And because "Money Is The Root of All Evil"

$$\text{Money} = \sqrt{\text{Evil}}$$

Therefore:

$$\text{Girls} = (\sqrt{\text{Evil}})^2$$

And we are forced to conclude that:

$$\text{Girls} = \text{Evil}$$

# Why are fire-trucks red?

---



# What is research?

---

Research is a  
planned and  
systematic process of  
gathering data which,  
after it has been analysed,  
will help you gain a better understanding of  
a phenomenon that you are interested in or  
enable you to test a hypothesis



## Research -

---

Originates with a question or a problem

It is guided by the research question or problem

Divides a primary question into sub-questions

Requires a clear articulation of a goal/aim

Declares its assumptions

Follows a specific methodology or plan

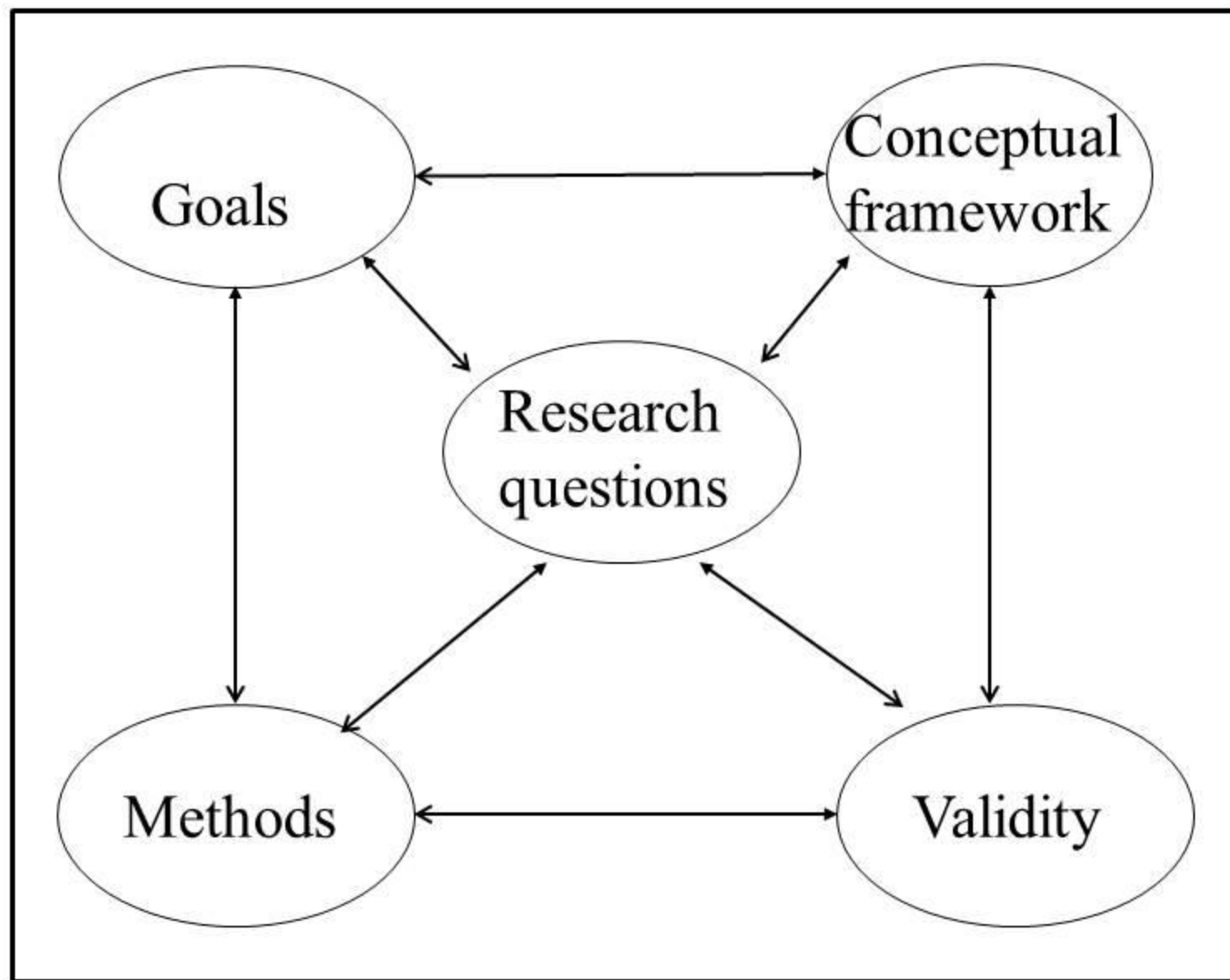
Requires the collection and analysis of data to answer the research question

Is cyclical or helical

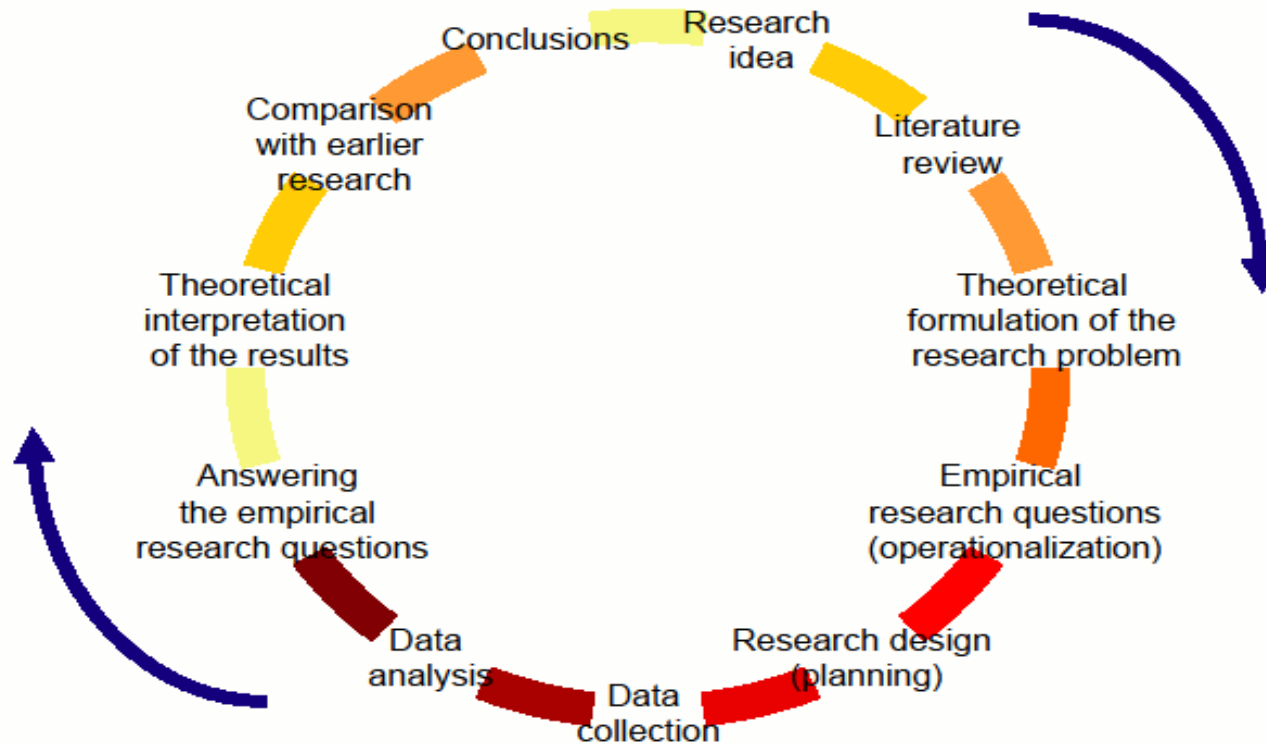
## Steps in a research process



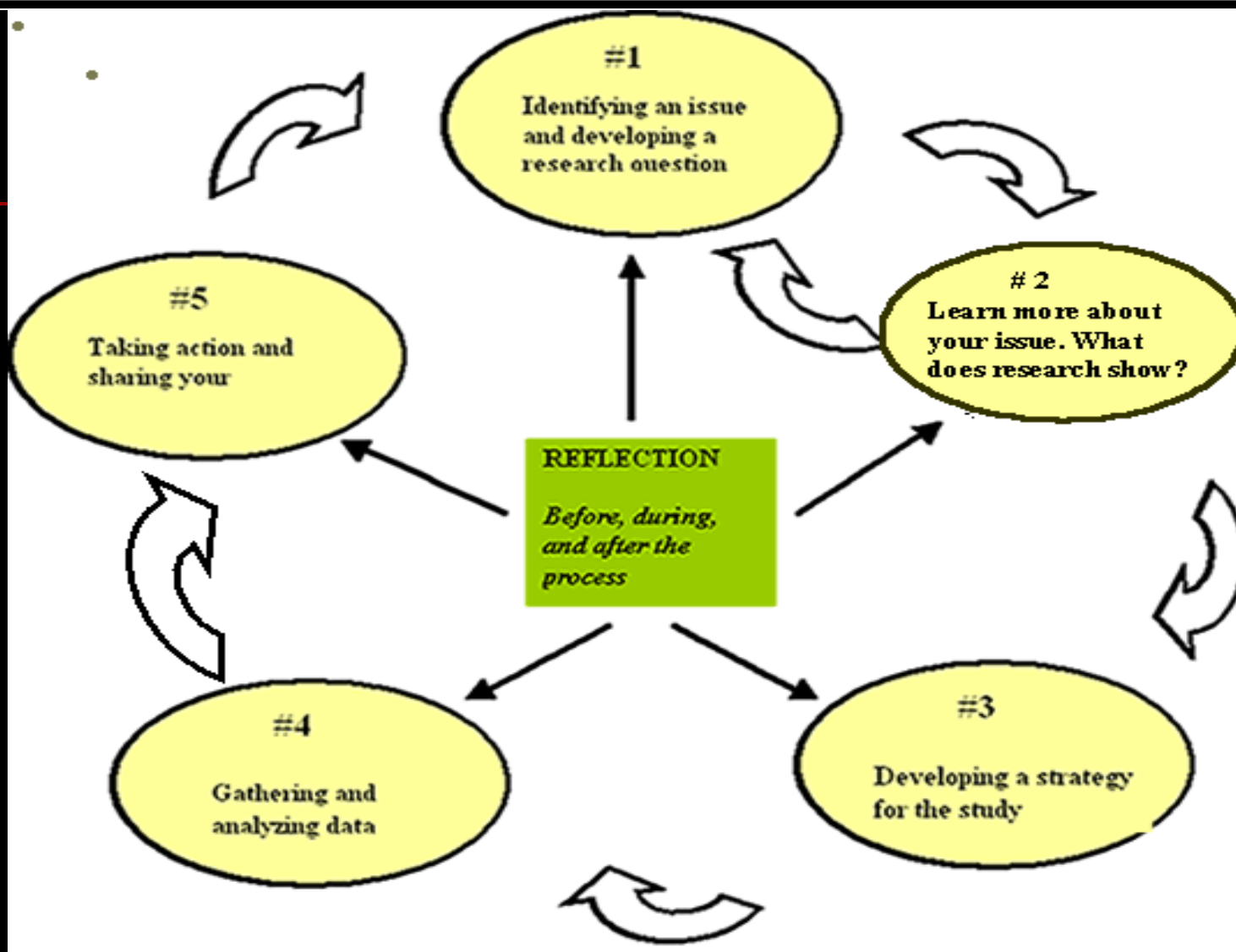
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# The research process



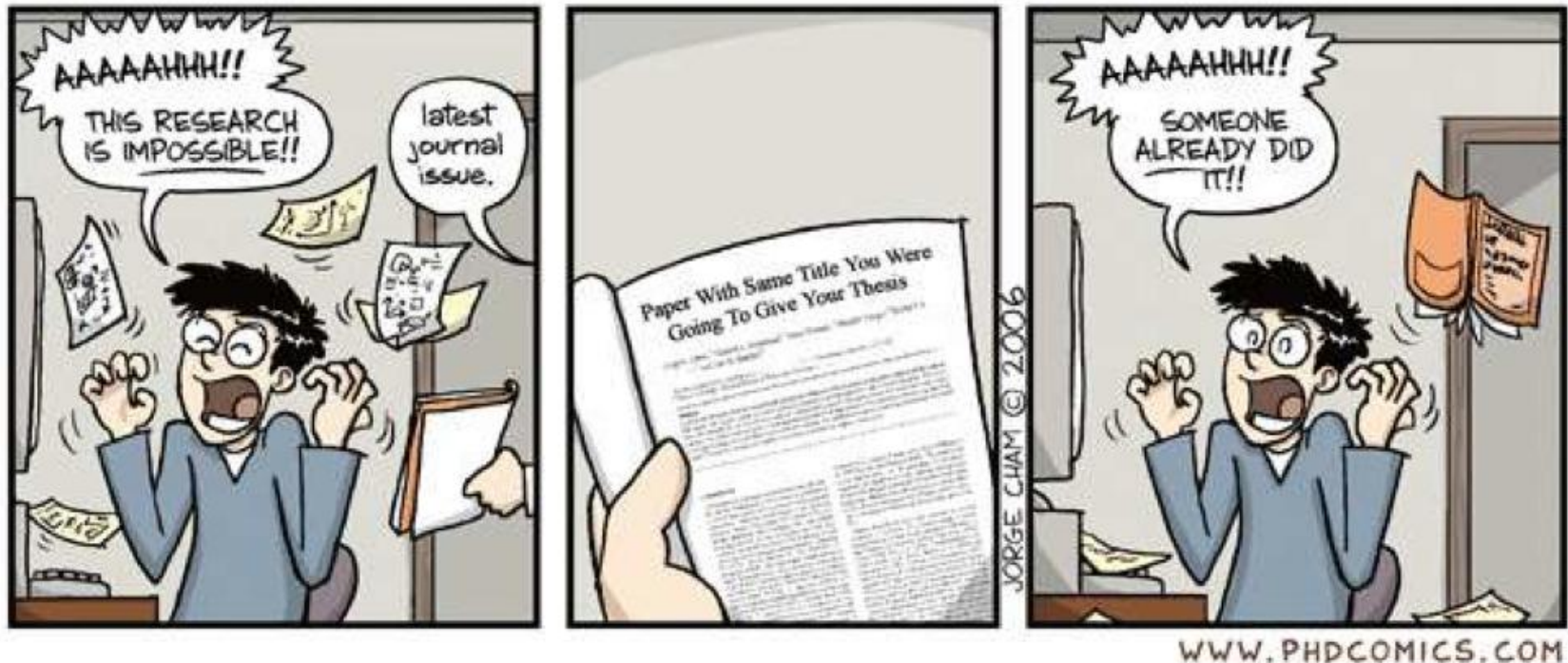




# Getting started

## Where do I find a research problem?

---



## Getting started

Where do I find a research problem?

---

**Identify your broad area of interest**

Select a study/problem that is in line with your  
**professional goals**

**Read, read, read – literature searches**

**Discuss with colleagues and others**

**Consult the experts**

**Spend substantial time defining the problem**



# Origins of research problems

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Practical problems in the field

Reading literature in specific field

Gaps

Silences

Omissions

Recommendations for further research

Think them up

ideas influenced by background, culture, education,  
experience, etc.



# Remember

~~Needs to sustain your interest over a long period of time~~

projects take longer than planned

~~Avoid topics that are overly ambitious and challenging~~

temper enthusiasm with pragmatism

~~Avoid topics closely linked to your emotional issues or  
have personal ax to grind~~

may worsen the issue and get in the way of completion

~~Choose a topic that is worth pursuing~~

can demonstrate mastery of subject & method

have a potential to make a contribution





# Two important rules

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**DON'T REINVENT THE WHEEL  
BUT DON'T IGNORE YOUR IDEA  
JUST BECAUSE YOU THINK IT KINDA  
LOOKS LIKE A WHEEL.**

THE WORK BLOG | MAKE STUFF  
CHRISCREEDBLOG.COM

# Always test the feasibility of your study

Often a ~~tradeoff between rigour and practicality~~

time limited

resources limited

**Feasibility considerations:**

duration

costs

Resources (human and other)

ethical constraints or implications

required cooperation for successful conclusion, e.g.  
provision of info.

# What makes a good research question?

---

Deep (theory-rich)

Generative (lead to other questions)

Simple (straight forward)

Concise (not clouded in words)

Elegant (well-put)

Correct (grammatically)

Feasible and operationalisable

Timely and relevant

Cutting edge, provocative, stimulating

Practical value

# CORE PRINCIPLES IN RESEARCH



## OCCAM'S RAZOR

"WHEN FACED WITH TWO POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS, THE SIMPLER OF THE TWO IS THE ONE MOST LIKELY TO BE TRUE."



## OCCAM'S PROFESSOR

"WHEN FACED WITH TWO POSSIBLE WAYS OF DOING SOMETHING, THE MORE COMPLICATED ONE IS THE ONE YOUR PROFESSOR WILL MOST LIKELY ASK YOU TO DO."

[WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM](http://WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM)

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