How to search the databases- 2nd course Postgraduates 2019-2020

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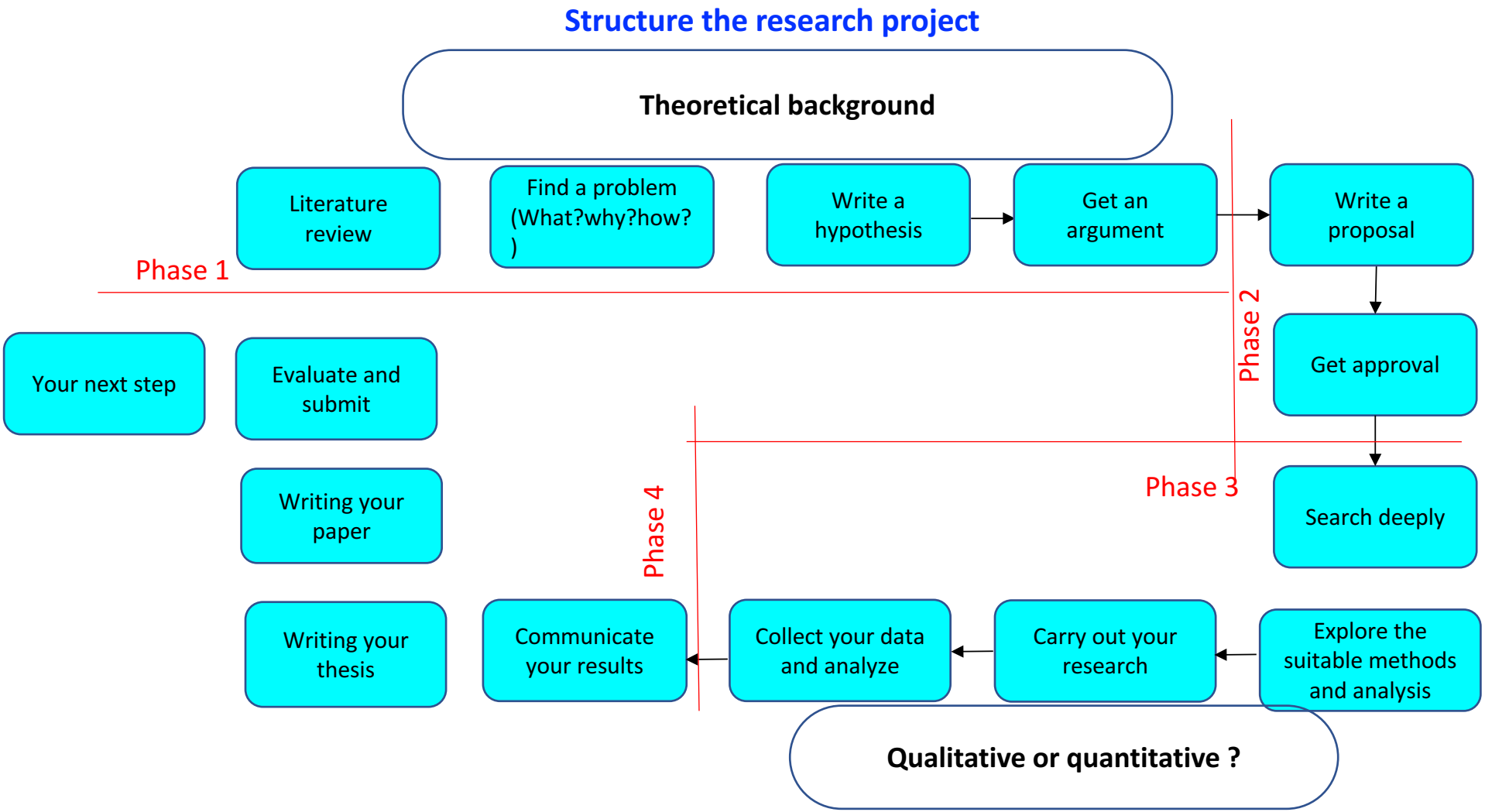
Refreshment

1st course content



Scheme 1. The structure of a typical research project

Structure the research project

Find a problem
(What?why?how?)

For any research project, you need to answer these questions:

1- What are you going to do? The subject of your research.

2- Why are you going to do it? The reason for this research being necessary or interesting.

3- How are you going to do it? The research methods that you will use to carry on the project.

4- When are you going to do it? your programme of the work, see Table 1.

Write a hypothesis

What is a hypothesis and null hypothesis?

1. A hypothesis is a suggested solution on questions about the subject or the topic you need to search about, based on the literature review and your understanding of information.

2. The null hypothesis is always deny the hypothesis (the opposite hypothesis).

You can read about the topic or search the literature that to know more about the topic you want to draw hypothesis from.

Example:

- The hypothesis: *Obesity is mainly caused by lack of sport.*

- The null hypothesis: *Sport is not the main cause of Obesity* .

You also need to think what design is really good for your research?

1- Historical design This is all about events in the past. It aims at a systematic and objective evaluation to establish facts and draw conclusions about past events

2- Descriptive design This design relies on observation for collecting data. It attempts to examine the situation under study in order to establish what can be predicted to happen again under the same circumstances.

3- Correlation design: This design is non-experimental used to measure two concepts, understand and do the statistical relationship between them with no influence from any external variable.

4- Comparative design: This design is used to compare two groups in an attempt to make a conclusion about them.

5- Experimental design: Experimental research idea is to isolate and control every relevant parameter and condition, which determines the events investigated and then observes the effects when the conditions are manipulated.

6- Simulation design: Simulation design involves creating a representation in a small and simplified form (model) of a system to mimic a natural and original system, which can be manipulated to gauge effects.

7- Evaluation design: It is a descriptive type of research specifically designed to deal with complex social issues

8- Feminist: This is more of a perspective than a research design. It includes a theory and analysis that highlight the differences between men's and women's lives.

Get an argument (thesis statement)

What is the argument?

It is how the researcher show what he is thinking of, what views are and how he has engaged critically with the topic being discussed. The term argument refers to "*a reasoned attempt to convince the audience to accept a particular point of view about a debatable topic*", in much the same way that a lawyer argues a case in a court of law.

Why argument is useful?

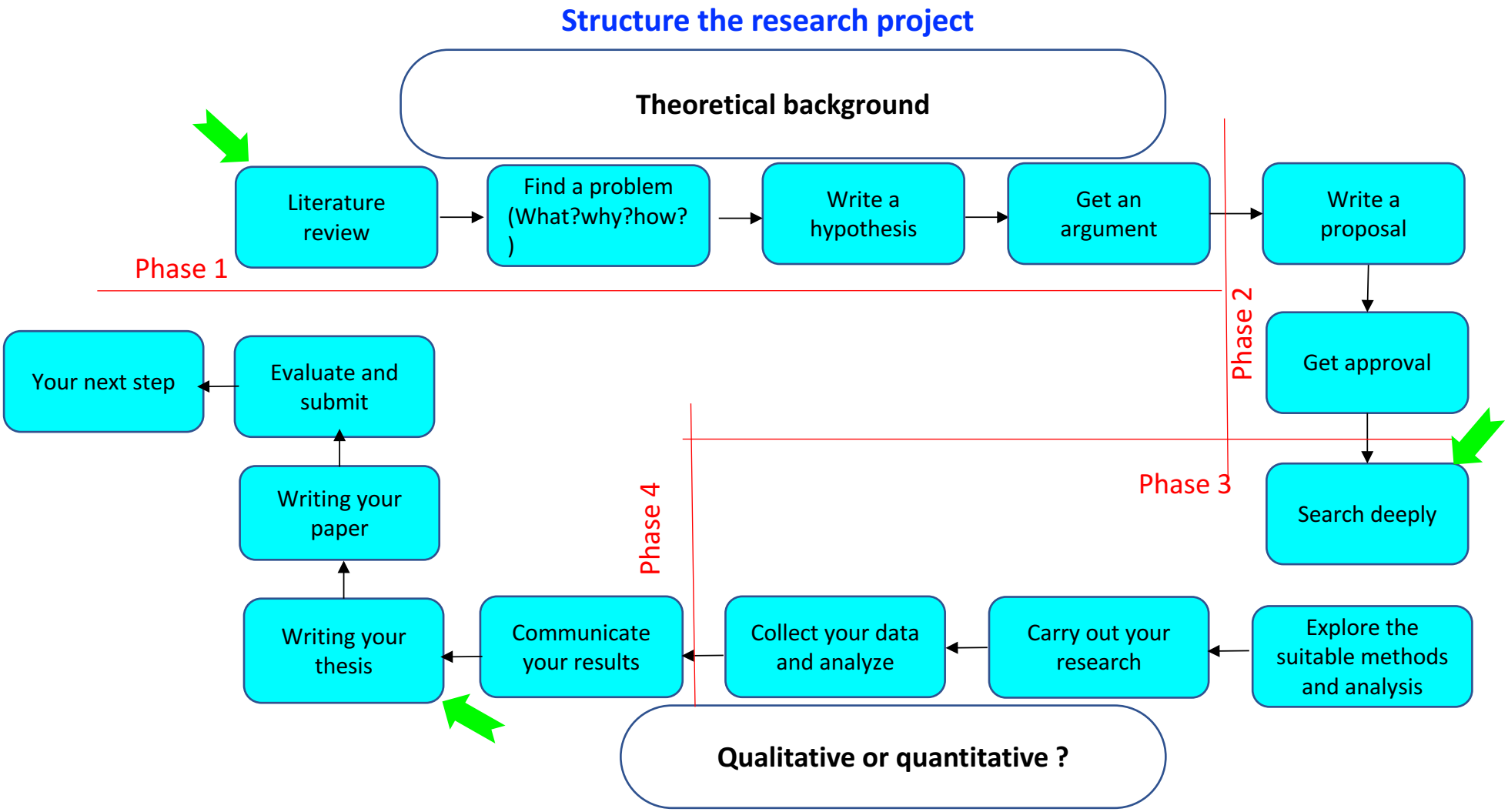
- Prove the hypothesis of the project and convince the reader how you logically approved the hypothesis of the project.

How to write the argument?

Use one of these phrases to write the argument:

- This suggest
- This shows/reveals/describes/demonstrates/ illustrates
- This make clear
- This proves
- Since that

The argument should correlate between your question and your hypothesis to answer this question and your evidences to prove this hypothesis which at the end gives you a logical reason to argue.



Scheme 1. The structure of a typical research project

How to write a proposal?

Organization name
Date

First :
Name of the project
Name of the student
Name of the supervisor

Second :
Contents
Summary ……..1
Background ……1
.

Third :
Summary:
The summary should contain the following elements:
•The purpose and the expected end result of this proposal
•The type of research design and support requested
•The total expected budget
•Other information you deem pertinent

fourth :
Background: Why is the project being undertaken? Describe the problem or the gab that you want to fill in the project, your hypothesis and your argument.

Fifth:
Goals/ Objectives:
[specific & measurable goal 1]
[specific & measurable goal 2]
[specific & measurable goal 3]

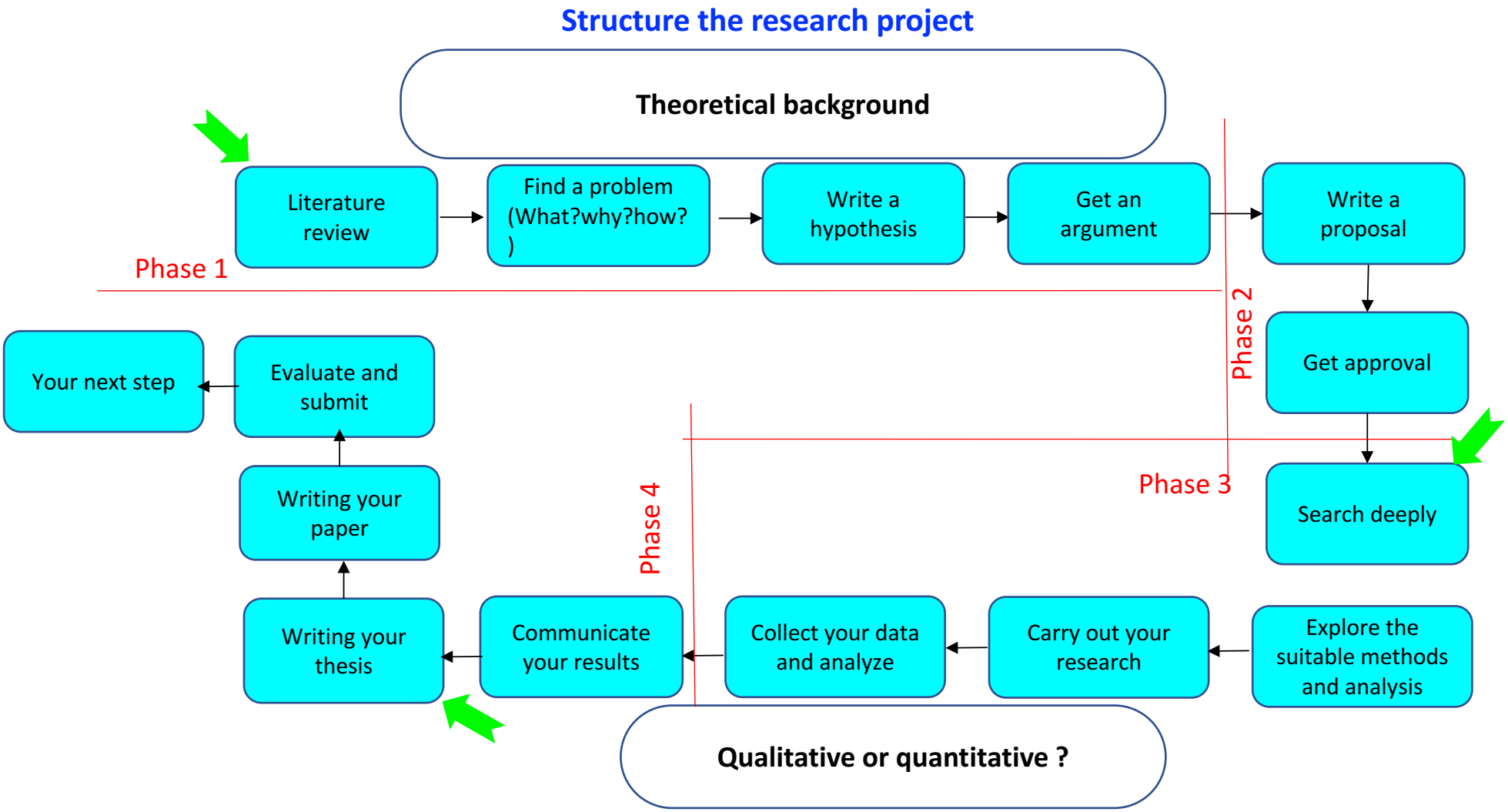
Sixth:
Scope or procedures:
[Provide detailed information about proposed procedures and the scope of work

Seventh:

Timetable:	Description of Work	Start and End Dates
Phase One		
Phase Two		
Phase Three		

Eight: budget

	Description of Work	Costs – budget
Phase One		
Phase Two		
Phase Three		
	Total	$ 0.00



Scheme 1. The structure of a typical research project

Before you start your project…..

Think about the research ethics,

- You need to familiar your self about techniques that you need (first 3 months)
- What kind of skills is important for quick progress? (first year)
- What training do you really need? (along 4 years)
- What conference suits your field and should help to do networking? Try (one conference per year at least)