

LEARNING RESEARCH SKILLS (LRS) IN DEVELOPING RESEARCH PROPOSAL

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STEPS IN RESEARCH

- **STEP-I : IDENTIFICATION OF AREA FOR RESEARCH**
- **STEP-II : DEVELOPING RESEARCH TITLE**
- **STEP-III : REVIEW OF LITERATURE**
- **STEP-IV : SETTING THE OBJECTIVE**
- **STEP-V : DEVELOPING HYPOTHESIS**
- **STEP-VI : DECIDING METHODOLOGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE**
 - (A) RESEARCH DESIGN (TOTAL FRAMEWORK)
 - (B) POPULATION OF THE STUDY / COVERAGE OF INFORMATION
 - (C) SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES / EXACT LITERATURE/ DOCUMENT DIRECTLY CONNECTION TO THE RESEARCH PROJECT/ RESEARCH THESIS
 - (D) DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH TOOLS/ THE KIND OF LITERATURE / INFORMATION/DOCUMENT REQUIRED

Contd...

- **STEP-VII:** DATA /INFORMATION /LITERATURE COLLECTION
- **STEP-VIII:** DATA ANALYSIS / COMPILATION OF INFORMATION
- **STEP-IX:** REPORT WRITING
- **STEP-X:** SUBMISSION OF REPORT/THESIS/PROJECT REPORT
- **STEP-XI:** DISSEMINATION OF REPORT/PUBLICATION/ WRITING ARTICLES

STEP-I : IDENTIFICATION OF AREA FOR RESEARCH

- **Criteria to identify the area**
 - Area demanding new data /information
 - Area having policy and programme implication
 - Area having theoretical and literary implication
 - Area having a bigger social implication
 - Area having the importance in understanding the socio-political and socio-economic scenario
 - Avoiding replicable/duplication
 - Demand of the area
 - Main Stake holders/users (utilization of research)
 - Area contributing to the knowledge required, Validation of existing knowledge or creating new knowledge/information.

CONTD....

- Many times, supervisors allot area of research.
- Some time researcher himself / herself
- Some time consensus between both

- Some Experiment under WHO sponsored HSR for medical faculty members.
- Faculty members were asked to select 2 / 3 areas which they wish to carry for research.
- They were asked to record their priority by rating on 3 point scale.

SMALL EXPERIMENT WITH THE PROFESSORS

- Project on HSR (WHO sponsor)
- Training of professors and associate professors from the community medicine, medical colleges in India, both government and private.
- Two weeks orientation training on health system research and
- One week refresher training in developing research projects.
- How the experiment was carried out

Contd...

- A) three participants were identified as a judge under the project.
- The judges were asked to make their critical remarks and assessment about the appropriateness of the area which rest of the participant had suggested.
- They were asked to give presentation before a group of experts.

Contd...

- They had to justify the area selected for research before the group of judges.
- The experts did not agree to the justification given by the presenters in most of the cases.
- Discussion with group of experts
- Experts didn't agree gave suggestions

SMALL EXPERIMENT WITH THE PROFESSORS

- They were asked to record their reason / justification.
- They were asked to give presentation before a group of experts.

Research Area	1 st Choice	2 nd Choice	3 rd Choice	Justification
Area 1				
Area 2				
Area 3				

- Discussion with group of experts
- Experts didn't agree gave suggestions

Lesson Learnt

- What has emerged out of it.
 - We don't have research culture
 - We don't carry research traditions like preparation, presentation, peer group discussion, feedback etc.
- Individual moves with his/her agenda of research
- **Let's think what is wrong ?**
- The Research status of person going to research first time.
- How much knowledge he / she carries at the initial stage of research.
- Should he / she be put into research process

STEP-II : DEVELOPING RESEARCH TITLE

- The experience show
 - A : Title not clear
 - B : Title ambiguous
 - C : Title complex (Long Title)
- Clarity Vs. Ambiguity
- Control over subjectivity
- Self explanatory
- Short Title
- Avoiding unnecessary prepositions ,words
- Consultation and collecting feedback
- Prioritization

STEP-III : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Why Rol**
- **Frame work of Rol**
- **Variables falling under objectives are the major base**
- **Deciding some time frame**
- **Coverage**
- **Identifying research gaps**
- **Ascertaining the covered area and unexplored area**
- **Critical review – methodology, tools, technique, controversies**
- **Brief statement / Summary**
- **References**

STEP-IV : SETTING THE OBJECTIVE

- Discussion
- Title to Objective
- Objective to Title
- Establishing strong relationship
- Carry out series of exercises

Examples of some Titles

- Environmental assessment of Urban growth – A case study of Delhi city
- Research in India with special reference to electronic and radio industry

Example of Title with clarity

“A study of health complains/morbidity pattern and treatment seeking behavior in reproductive age of low socio economic group”

Objective :

- To find out health complains /morbidity pattern of women....
- To describe the socio demographic profile of women....
- To explain the treatment seeking behavior of women..

6/27/2013

15

Title and Objective relations

- Title – A study of Gender injustice in the upper class of Indian society

Objectives

- To study the gender bias in Indian society
- To study the general characteristic of upper class of Indian society
- To study the impact of education
- To study the relation between gender level and gender justice and to study the relation between literal behavior and gender justice

6/27/2013

16

STEP-V : DEVELOPING HYPOTHESIS

- All researches do not require hypothesis
- Hypothesis based research comes once some knowledge/ information is available and relationship and direction is to be tested
- Hypothesis requires strong theoretical base for its justification (Base of hypothesis)
- Writing the hypothesis should not sound as a result or conclusion or recommendation.

STEP-VI : DECIDING METHODOLOGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVE

- (A) RESEARCH DESIGN (TOTAL FRAMEWORK)
- (B) POPULATION OF THE STUDY / COVERAGE OF INFORMATION
- (C) SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES / EXACT LITERATURE/ DOCUMENT DIRECTLY CONNECTION TO THE RESEARCH PROJECT/ RESEARCH THESIS
- (D) DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH TOOLS/ THE KIND OF LITERATURE / INFORMATION/DOCUMENT REQUIRED

STEP-VII: DATA /INFORMATION /LITERATURE COLLECTION

- Planning for data collection
- Orientation of field investigator
- Monitoring of data collection
- Validation of quality data

STEP-VIII: DATA ANALYSIS / COMPILATION OF INFORMATION

- Screening of the Data
- Deciding a particular analysis to be carried out keeping the objectives into account.
- Tabulation of the data
- Highlighting the findings
- Specific presentation by using graph

STEP-IX: REPORT WRITING

- Technical report
- Layman report
- Stake holders point of view
- What data has revealed
- How data is to be utilized
- Avoiding value judgement in writing
- Avoiding sweeping statements without support
- Specific Reference along with the year
- Consistency of reference between text book and reference.

STEP-X: SUBMISSION OF REPORT/THESIS/PROJECT REPORT

- Final re-look of the entire report
- Reading by others (desirable)
- Specific attention on spellings, particularly in headings
- Good presentation
- All steps to be ensured such as acknowledgement, contents, annexure, graph, table
- Verifying the title and objective with the protocol.

STEP-XI: DISSEMINATION OF REPORT/PUBLICATION/ WRITING ARTICLES

- Preparing executive reports
- Communicating executive report with the concerned organisations, individuals, professionals.
- Sharing the findings in seminar, workshop
- Writing research articles
- Chapters in the book

BUDGET AND TIME ACTIVITY

- For DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL, WE NEED A SPECIFIC **BUDGET**
- HOW TO PREPARE THE BUDGET?
- AND WHAT SHOULD BE CRITERIA OF DEVELOPING THE BUDGET AND
- WHAT COULD BE BUDGET HEAD

Base of preparing budget

- Base of preparing budget
- Institutions frame work
- Sponsoring organization frame work
- Linking budget with human resource
- Different heads of budget
- Justification under each heads
- Institutional charges

- Time planning
- Time resource relation
- Orientation

6/27/2013

25

Time planning

- Time – Criteria of deciding time
- Ascertaining total work – Library work , field work
- Weekly monthly quarterly
- Linking work with human resource
- Linking time with objectives
- Adding 10 – 15% miscellaneous time
- Part time full time
- Don't under estimate, Don't over estimate
- Sponsoring agencies mindful of time and financial resources
- Time and quality of work

6/27/2013

26

Budget HEADS

Capital expenditure

- Equipment, Inputs

Recurring

- **Salary** of field worker/ investigator as per prevailing rate in the organisations (under government project). May be increased under international project.

6/27/2013

27

Contd....

- TA/DA
- POL (Transportation expenditure) and travels.
- Meeting of Research Advisory committee.
- Training/ orientation of field investigator
- Developing Research Tools, establishing reliability, validity.
- Correspondence (Telephone, e-mail, fax, letters)
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Contd....

- Stationery
- Data Analysis
- Report Writing,
- Sharing of the Findings/dissemination of the research.
- Purchasing of Books
- Xeroxing,
- Contingency,
- Surcharges/ Institutional charges

LIST OF RESEARCH SKILLS

- SKILLS IN IDENTIFYING THE AREA
- SKILLS IN PREPARING THE ABSTRACT OF THE PROPOSAL
- SKILLS IN SETTING THE OBJECTIVE
- ESTABLISHING RELATION BETWEEN TITLE AND OBJECTIVE
- DECISION OF PARTICULAR SOURCE FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION
- DEVELOPING RESEARCH TOOLS
- SKILLS IN TRAINING THE INVESTIGATOR
- SKILLS IN PREPARING THE BUDGET
- SKILLS IN DEVELOPING WORK PLAN IN RELATION TO HUMAN RELATIONS AND QUANTUM OF WORK
- MONITORING OF QUALITY INFORMATION.
- MAINTAINING THE CONFIDENCE IN ENTIRE RESEARCH TEAM
- COMMUNICATION SKILL