RESEARCH WRITING – A THOUGHT PROCESS

- N S VISWANATH

2. - Not filling in between titles.

- Not reproducing the same content in another context.

- Not filling up gaps that make a write up.

- Not written in a particular format.

3. Search for an issue, theme, topic, questions & statement – backed questions.

4. Any area that is to be researched for?

Yes.There are many areas!

- **Benefits.**
- **Costs.**
- **Happiness.**
- **Critical points of contact.**
- **Pain.**
- **Broken Bone.**
- **Contraction.**
- **Behaviour of Numbers.**
- **Headache.**
- **Sleep – Problem in getting sleep.**

5. Search for a problem to be discussed.

- **Relevance.**
- **Criticality.**
- **Researchability.**
- **Questions.**

6. The thumb rule:

Do not discuss any problem that has a naïve outlook.

Any problem which has a definite solution or deterministic in nature need not be researched for.

7. That problem which is not deterministic need be investigated.

8. Two types of problems:

- **Concept.**
- **Application.**

9. Concept -

- Contribution to basic body of knowledge.

- Addition to knowledge.

- Issues – Communism – Angel and Marx – Distribution of Capitalism – Cornering wealth to all.

- Wealth in a few individuals-Capitalism

10. Volatility.

- **Trends.**
- **Patterns.**
- **Foundations of Polity.**
- **Wealth Creation.**
- **Value Creation.**

11. Application Orientation

Application of Structured Knowledge for solutions in real life.

12. Qualitative and Quantitative approaches.

13. Qualitative Approach

a. Description.

b. Observation and Documentation.

c. Schedule.

d. Questionnaire.

e. Checklist.

14. Power of Expression

- Third Person.
- Use of right words in right places.
- ‘I’ factor must be ‘NIL’.
- Creative phrases.

15. Quantitative Techniques.

- **Facts to be generated.**
- **Simulation Exercises.**
- **Method of Generation of numbers to be presented.**
- **Numbers reveal facts !**
- **Excessive dependence on numbers discouraged.**

16. Convert basic concepts into equations. These are conceptual equations.

17. Relook at hypotheses to be tested.

Identify variables and attributes and enumerate nature or characteristics of interest.

18. Search for tools-

Aim at right tools for the right problem.

19. Examine numbers - raw and crunched data – carefully. Numbers power our intellect.

Causal variables may make the difference.

Sort 'Noodles from the soup'.

20. Before you begin writing, ascertain whether the problem is established.

Let review of literature lead you analysis of data sets.

21. The research design must match and capture the problem to be investigated. The data needed must address the problem under investigation.

23. Solution includes policy implications, impact on life, society, industry and on the strategies and action be derived from data sets and tools of analysis.

24. Ramifications of research need be examined while drawing conclusions.

25. Language of science or discipline is essential.

Language must be perfect to meet the needs of research.

Language must have rigour, flow and need be sufficient.

Aesthetics of language will make your work original !

26. Send your papers to refereed journals.

The impact factor, citation index and immediacy index are to be ascertained to judge on credibility of the journals.

27. Books, periodicals, papers are to be referenced.

Follow APA or Harvard style of referencing.

Normally four categories are done in referencing:

a. Bibliography

b. References

c. Quotations

d. Webliography

28. **Follow journal format to facilitate reviews and referencing .**

    Ascertain from the experts before sending the paper to a journal about its quality.

    Write, rewrite and write as many times you can to make the paper complete.


THANK
YOU