LIVE WEBINAR!

HOW TO CHOOSE A RESEARCH TOPIC



DR. AMRITAExpert Resource Person at Research Graduate

28TH NOV - SUNDAY 12:30 PM TO 2:30 PM





THEJASWINI B

CEO and Chief Research Consultant
Research Graduate

A LITTLE BIT ABOUT RESEARCH GRADUATE

- Research Graduate: The Best PhD and Masters Consulting Company
- We help Research Scholars all over the World with their Research Work. Some of the Services that we provide are,
 - 1. Topic Selection
 - 2. Proposal Writing
 - 3. Review Paper Writing
 - 4. Research Paper Writing

- 5. Thesis Writing
- 6. Masters Dissertation Writing
- 7. Statistical Analysis
- 8. Editing, Proofreading and Formatting

HOW YOU CAN CONTACT RESEARCH GRADUATE



- Research Graduate Email Id: info@researchgraduate.com
- Research Graduate WhatsApp/Phone Number: +91-8951-468-293
- Research Graduate Website: ResearchGraduate.com

WEBINAR STRUCTURE

- 60 Minutes of Presentation
- 60 Minutes of Q&A Session
- Questions will be cleared after every Topic is Covered
- PPT, Recording and Certificate will be sent on registered email after the webinar ends

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LIVE WEBINAR! LET'S GET STARTED



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CONTENTS

- 1) What is a Research Topic?
- 2) Characteristics of a Good
- **Research Title**
- 3) Choosing a Topic / How to Begin
- 4) Steps for Choosing a Topic
- 5) Different Ways to Write a
- **Research Problem**
- 6) How to Select the Right Research
 Topic in 5 Easy Steps

- 7) A Step-by-Step Example on
- **Narrowing a Research Topic**
- 8) Some examples of good and
- "not-so-good" research questions
- 9) A Handy List of Don'ts for research topic
- 10) Next Webinar: Developing
- **Research Proposal around the Chosen**
- Topic

WHAT IS A RESEARCH TOPIC

- A research topic is a subject or issue that a researcher is interested in when conducting research.
- A well-defined research topic is the starting point of every successful research project.
- Choosing a topic is an ongoing process by which researchers explore, define, and refine their ideas.
- A good research topic should be something that one is deeply interested in, is scientifically original and significant, and is manageable within the graduate studies time frame.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD RESEARCH TITLE

According to rhetoric scholars Hairston and Keene, making a good title for a paper involves ensuring that the title of the research accomplishes four goals as mentioned below:

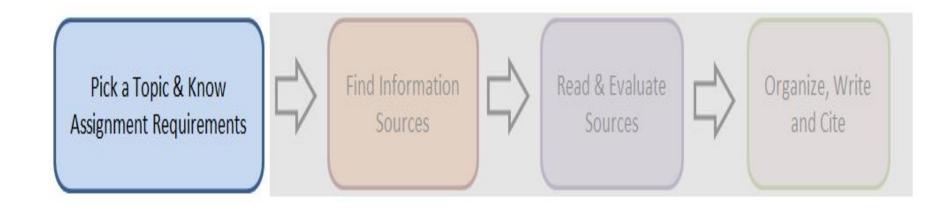
- It should predict the content of the research paper.
- It should be interesting to the reader.
- It should reflect the tone of the writing.
- It should contain important keywords that will make it easier to be located during a keyword search.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD RESEARCH TITLE

Title	Predicts content?	Interesting?	Reflects tone?	Important keywords?
Benefits of Meditation for the Nursing Profession: A Quantitative Investigation	Yes	No	No	Yes
Why Mindful Nurses Make the Best Communicators	No	Yes	Yes	No
Meditation Gurus	No	Yes	No	No
Nurses on the Move: A Quantitative Report on How Meditation Can Improve Nurse Performance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

CHOOSING A TOPIC/HOW TO BEGIN

 Do not expect choosing the topic to be a quick or easy task! You should be thinking about it right from the start of the course.



CHOOSING A TOPIC/HOW TO BEGIN

- Know Your Assignment
- The first step of the research process is to know the assignment and what guidelines/requirements the professor has given. Take note of the following:
- Topic: Have you been assigned a topic for you to write about or can you choose a subject of interest to you, which fits into the guidelines of the assignment.
- Type of research: What type of research is needed? Do you need original research (such as survey or experiment) or are you able to use secondary research (such as research published in books/journal articles)?

CHOOSING A TOPIC/HOW TO BEGIN

- Scope: Do you need to analyze a topic from different viewpoints or do you need to take one position and defend it?
- Sources: Are you required to use a certain number and/or type of resources in your research?
- Citation Style: Has the professor, specified a citation style for you to use in citing your sources? If not, which style is appropriate for your subject?
- Format/Length: Is there a page limit for the completed assignment? Has formatting guidelines, such as line spacing, numbering, or font size been given?
- Due date: When in your paper due?

ANY QUESTIONS TILL HERE?

ASK QUESTIONS IN THE COMMENTS



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WHAT MAKES A GOOD TOPIC

A good topic is:

- Broad enough that you can find enough information on the subject.
- Focused enough that you are not overwhelmed with too much information.
- Interesting to you
- Keep in mind, good research takes time and effort.
- It is always good to brainstorm about your topic before jumping into a library or internet resource search. Your text book as well as the library's online catalog can help provide a good overview of your topic.

TURN YOUR TOPIC INTO A QUESTION



SEARCH STRATEGY/IDENTIFY KEYWORDS

- Determine your Search Strategy by looking at your research question/topic statement and identify keywords and concepts. The Keywords will help you when you begin searching library resources.
- Using a search strategy
- Will save you time and energy.
- Will make it easier for someone else to understand your research process.

SEARCH STRATEGY/IDENTIFY KEYWORDS

- Will help you to remain consistent in your search from one resource to another.
- Identify the keywords
- Review your research question.
- Review common terms from an initial library/web search
- Identify synonyms and words related to topic
- Record assigned subjects/subject headings that relate to your keywords

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- Choose a topic that interests you!
- Pick a manageable topic, not too broad, not too narrow. Reading background info can help you choose and limit the scope of your topic.
- Review lecture notes and class readings for ideas.
- Check with your instructor to make sure your topic fits with the assignment.

- When writing a research title, you can use the four criteria listed above as a guide. Here are a few other tips you can use to make sure your title will be part of the recipe for an effective research paper:
- Make sure your research title describes (a) the topic, (b) the method, (c) the sample, and (d) the results of your study. You can use the following formula: [Result]: A [method] study of [topic] among [sample]

- Example: Meditation makes nurses perform better: a qualitative study of mindfulness meditation among German nursing students
- Avoid unnecessary words and jargons. Keep the title statement as concise as
 possible. You want a title that will be comprehensible even to people who are
 not experts in your field. Check our article for a detailed list of things to avoid
 when writing an effective research title.
- Make sure your title is between 5 and 15 words in length.

- If you are writing a title for a university assignment or for a particular academic journal, verify that your title conforms to the standards and requirements for that outlet. For example, many journals require that titles fall under a character limit, including spaces.
- Use a descriptive phrase to convey the purpose of your research efficiently.
- Most importantly, use critical keywords in the title to increase the discoverability of your article.

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HOW TO WRITE A PROBLEM STATEMENT

- After you have identified a research problem for your project, the next step is to write a problem statement. An effective problem statement is concise and concrete. It should:
- Put the problem in context (what do we already know?)
- Describe the precise issue that the research will address (what do we need to know?)

HOW TO WRITE A PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Show the relevance of the problem (why do we need to know it?)
- Set the objectives of the research (what will you do to find out?)

DIFFERENT WAYS TO WRITE A RESEARCH PROBLEM

CASE 1: Your professor provides you with a general topic from which you study a particular aspect of

CASE 2: Your professor provides you with a list of possible topics

CASE 3: Your professor leaves it up to you to choose a topic and you only have to obtain his/her permission to write about it before beginning your investigation.

CASE 1: Your professor provides you with a general topic from which you study a particular aspect of.

Step 1: Identify concepts and terms that make up the topic statement

Step 2: Review related literature to help refine how you will approach focusing on the topic and finding a way to analyze it.

Step 3: Look for sources that can help broaden, modify, or strengthen your initial thoughts and arguments

Step 4: Prepare Outline for your paper

CASE 2: Your professor provides you with a list of possible topics

- Step 1: Choose a Topic of your Interest from the List
- Step 2: Identify concepts and terms that make up the topic statement
- Step 3: Review related literature to help refine how you will approach focusing on the topic and finding a way to analyze it.
- Step 4: Look for sources that can help broaden, modify, or strengthen your initial thoughts and arguments
- **Step 5: Prepare Outline for your paper**

CASE 3: Your professor leaves it up to you to choose a topic and you only have to obtain his/her permission to write about it before beginning your investigation.

Step 1: What do I want to know? What Ideas do I want to Research on?

Step 2: Search for Ideas in your Domain

Step 3: Build your Idea into a Topic

After these Initial steps, follow the same steps 1-4 from Case 1

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HOW TO SELECT THE RIGHT RESEARCH TOPIC IN 5 EASY STEPS

- 1. Brainstorm Some Research Topics
- 2. Select a Topic
- 3. Get Super Specific
- 4. Define Your Topic as a Question
- 5. Research Your Topic More/Create an Outline

A STEP-BY-STEP EXAMPLE ON NARROWING A RESEARCH TOPIC

To narrow down a specific topic, follow these steps:

1. Choose a general topic area.

An example could be employee turnover.

2. Give specific description of the topic area.

Example: Turnover in the nursing industry

A STEP-BY-STEP EXAMPLE ON NARROWING A RESEARCH TOPIC

3. Mention an aspect of the specific topic:

Example: Factors that affect turnover among registered nurses

4. Note down extra specifics about the topic.

Example: Workplace stress and turnover among registered nurses.

A STEP-BY-STEP EXAMPLE ON NARROWING A RESEARCH TOPIC

5. Turn the topic into a sentence or statement.

Example: Workplace stress has a significant impact on turnover among registered nurses.

6. Fine-tune your topic's focus using elements such as time, place, and relationship.

Example: Workplace stress causes increased turnover among registered nurses in Brooklyn.

SOME EXAMPLES OF GOOD AND "NOT-SO-GOOD" RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

Good Research Questions

Have no simple answer – are openended and consider cause/effect

Are "researchable" - can be answered with accessible research, facts, and data

Open the door for other areas of research and inquiry

Often begin with – how, why, what, which?

Pass the so what test – are interesting to others

Have simple or easy answers – can be answered with one word, a number, or a list

Cannot be answered -- there is no answer, or the information to answer the question is not accessible

Can only be answered with an opinion

Often begin with – who, when, where, how much, how many?

Do not pass the *so what* test – no one really cares about the answer

Bad Research Questions

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- Any type of dashes to separate title elements or hyphens to link words is allowed.
- Chemical formulae should be noted in their generic or common names. For example H2O, CH4, etc should be avoided.
- The title should not include roman numerals (e.g., III, IX, etc.).
- Try not to include semicolons; however, the colon can be used to make two-part titles.

- The taxonomic hierarchy of species of plants, animals, fungi, etc. is not needed.
- Abbreviations confuse readers, so they should be avoided (except for RNA,
 DNA which is standard now andwidely known).
- Initials and acronyms should not be included as they create confusion. (e.g.,
 "Ca" may get confused with CA, which denotes cancer).

- It's good to avoid query marks as they probably decrease the number of citations, but a query mark is useful in economics and philosophy papers or when the findings are undecided).
- The period is generally not used in a title (even a declarative phrase can work without a period)
- Too many offbeat words can influence the Altmetric Attention Score; using common words is better.

- Avoid using numerical exponents or units (e.g. km-1 or km/hr).
- Phrases should be direct and factual (e.g., "with" could be rewritten with the more specific verb "amongst").
- Complex drug names should be avoided (use the generic name if allowed to).
- Do not include obvious or non-specific openings with a conjunction (e.g.,
 "Report on," "A Study of," "Results of," "An Experimental Investigation of," etc.
 because they don't contribute any meaning).

- Italicize only species names of studied organisms.
- Avoid using shortened scientific names (write Escherichia coli and not coli).
- Try to wrap the title within 50 to 100 characters as shorter titles are cited more often.

LIVE Q&A SESSION

ASK YOUR QUESTIONS NOW!

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NEXT WEBINAR: HOW TO DEVELOP RESEARCH PROPOSAL

- 1) Meaning and purpose of a research proposal
- 2) Characteristic and features of a research proposal
- 3) Types of research proposal
- 4) What to include in a research proposal
- 5) Questions addressed by a research proposal
- 6) Common Mistakes to Avoid while framing a research proposal

NEXT WEBINAR: HOW TO DEVELOP RESEARCH PROPOSAL

- 7) Steps in developing a research proposal
- 8) How to Approach Writing a Research Proposal
- 9) Getting started
- 10) Format for a typical research proposals
- 11) Proposal Writing: Do's and Don'ts
- 12) FAQs and Q&A Session

POINTS TO BE NOTED BEFORE I END THE WEBINAR

- The Participation Certificate will be Emailed to you at Today or Tomorrow at around 6 pm Indian Time.
- You will Get the Recording of this Webinar and PPT on your Email at 2:45
 pm Today
- Please check your emails regularly so that you don't miss any update from our side.

THANK YOU!

THANKS FOR ATTENDING THE WEBINAR

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