

UEL-CN-7000 Mental Wealth; Professional Life (Dissertation)

Weeks 10-19 – Reading Material

Arrangement of Findings and Results

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INTRODUCTION

When you're done using the techniques and resources you've chosen for your research, you'll have various sets of data arranged and saved in notebooks, folders, and index cards in accordance with either the chronological sequence or the technique/resource utilized, or both. The outcomes portion of your dissertation might be written up once you've done gathering and analyzing your data. Here, you summarize your research's key findings and briefly discuss how they relate to your research's fundamental questions or hypotheses. Your main experimental findings, any statistical analysis, and whether the results are significant should all be stated in the Results section. Any material that supports your assessment of relevance should be covered. Particularly for a doctoral dissertation, it does not have to contain all you did. However, you will probably discover that you need to contain the majority of your work for an undergraduate or master's thesis. Your results section should be written in the past tense since you are recalling prior actions. Each result must have a method that is described in the methods section. . Verify that you have used all the appropriate techniques by going back and checking. In contrast, each technique should be accompanied by some outcomes, so if you decide to omit some tests from the results, be sure to do the same for the method. Consider your research questions again to determine whether any results are pertinent to them if you aren't sure whether to incorporate them. Relevance is what matters, not whether they are helpful or not. If they are pertinent, you ought to incorporate them (Berndtsson et al., 2008).

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students will have a better understanding of the research findings and results by the end of this week:

1. This chapter presents the most important and pertinent study findings and results.
2. To make sure your research questions, hypotheses, or study themes are supported by data that has been precisely identified.
3. It displays the information in a straightforward text narrative with the help of tables, graphs, and charts.
4. By doing this, it also draws attention to any potential problems you've discovered (such outliers or unexpected data).

HOW AND WHEN TO WRITE FINDINGS AND RESULTS

While the dissertation is unique in every way, there are several general and detailed rules that must be followed. The main findings of your research are presented in the findings part of your dissertation without being explained. Theoretically, writing out what you have noticed and discovered makes this section of your dissertation fascinating. However, if there is too much information to confuse the readers, it can be a little problematic. Only the most significant and pertinent findings should be presented in this section. To give readers understanding, the results must be presented in a systematic order. This area of the dissertation should be simple for the readers to understand; thus you shouldn't engage in a protracted discussion about how to interpret the findings. It is crucial to keep your attention solely on precise and unambiguous observations. The dissertation's findings chapter should be the simplest to write. It comprises statistical analysis and a brief explanation of the significance of the findings from the analysis. As you discuss what you have done in the past, this section should be written in the past tense. Once your data have been collected and processed, you can begin to compose the findings chapter of your dissertation. Keep in mind that this is your time to highlight your research's most important findings and connect them to the research questions or research hypothesis that were outlined in the dissertation's introduction chapter. If your dissertation is based on the collection of primary data or experimental work, you must independently present your study's findings before beginning the discussion chapter. However, if your dissertation is simply descriptive in character and concentrates on the analysis of case studies or the interpretation of texts, you might not be required to have an independent results chapter (Levin, 2012). Several essential points are:

- Use the past tense to describe your research's findings at all times.

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- Depending on the volume of data gathered and evaluated, the dissertation findings chapter changes from project to project.
- Refrain from reporting findings that are not in line with your research questions or working hypotheses.

IMPORTANT GUIDELINES FOR FINDINGS AND RESULTS

You should give the background information before you begin writing the dissertation portion.

The reader will be assisted in comprehending the dissertation results by the strategies.

Additionally, you should restate the study's goals and the problem description. One of the best strategies to use if you want to leave readers with a good impression is this one. The findings and results section of a dissertation is written in three (3) steps, and they are:

Step 1: Prior to beginning to write the dissertation finding chapter, you must decide which outcomes you will present in which chapter.

Stage 2: Before moving on to the next step, you should gain a fundamental understanding of how to write the finding section. It is a tactic that will aid you in learning information that may be relevant to organizing a particular area in a chronological order.

Step 3: The information needs to be organized properly and accurately after that. Your findings portion of the thesis can be organized chronologically. It implies that you should start each paragraph by listing the most significant consequences.

Things to Avoid You shouldn't utilize interpretive or subjective language in the dissertation finding chapter. The terms "reveals," "suggests," "validates," etc. should not be used. Such phrases belong in the discussion section, where you'll be expected to provide a thorough explanation of the results. You shouldn't present in-depth findings (Dawson, 2005).

Things to Do's When writing the dissertation's findings part, you should keep the following in mind:

- You should only present your own research's conclusions and findings. Simply put, it indicates that you should only provide the facts that were discovered during the investigation.
- Researchers can present the data in a methodical way by using graphs and charts.
- For information analysis, investigators can utilize software such as SPSS, Excel, and other programs.
- Prior to drafting the findings and results section of your thesis, you should be certain of how your work is organized.
- The dissertation's findings and outcomes should be arranged and organized in a way that makes sense.
- It is crucial that you include unfavorable results in the part on your dissertation's findings and results. You can prove the accuracy of the results by using the strategies.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

You choose the approach that will best address the issues raised by your objectives. There might be just one way to accomplish some goals (such as by observation, a structured interview, or a questionnaire), thus you would outline this approach. Other goals might be accomplished in a number of different ways. You should explain the thought process that led to your selection of any given approach. To meet your varied goals, you might employ a variety of research techniques. After choosing your study method(s), you should explain how you'll use it(s) and specify the sample frame: To detect difficulties and create a pilot questionnaire that can be

improved before being used in the actual survey, for instance, you might first conduct a structured interview. Justify the tool you chose. Figure 1 is the illustrated the concept of the data collection and analysis (Levin, 2012).



Figure 1 Data Collection and Analysis

The procedure of gathering the data requires a lot of time. Your argument's quality will be based on the caliber of the data you gather. If you use a postal survey, you may need to follow up with respondents to acquire their responses if you want to avoid receiving a low response rate. If you do decide to use a questionnaire, make sure every question on it yields data because that is the whole point of having it. Consider how you will use the data after you receive it. Gather the information the way you intend to utilize it. Make sure the inquiries are pertinent to your intended audience. Never use jargon or TLAs (three letter acronyms) because your audience might not comprehend them and discard the questionnaire as a result.

Early on in the data analysis process, you must decide the statistical methods you will apply. This will assist you in determining how much data you will need to gather (nominal, ordinal,

interval, ratio). Your literature review can provide you with a wealth of information about the analysis of data. MINITAB, a general-purpose statistical package for the quantitative analysis of small data sets, SPSS, or any suitable computerized analytical tool might already be familiar to you. Then employ them. You might like to use a calculator or spreadsheet program, or you might prefer to evaluate your data manually. Before you start collecting data, make sure you are familiar with the analysis process.

FINDINGS AND RESULTS OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

The easiest way to present your quantitative data is to organize them around the hypothesis or problems that your dissertation topic was designed to address. Report the pertinent findings with a focus on your analysis for each research question or hypothesis. You can evaluate your results to see how they linked to the various research questions and whether they supported the hypothesis you came up with. While it is necessary to draw attention to significant correlations, variations, and patterns, it is crucial to avoid making assumptions about their interpretations and implications because they are best left for the discussion and conclusion chapters. Any discoveries or justifications for the data gathering process that aren't directly related to your research objectives should go in the dissertation's appendix section.

Let's say that quantitative research forms the basis of your dissertation. To help your readers grasp the new trends and connections in your research, it is crucial to add charts, graphs, tables, and other visual components. Repeating material will convey the appearance that you lack original thought. In your writing, cite any tables, charts, and pictures, but try to prevent repetition. Only specific portions of your results should be elaborated upon and summarized in the text. On the other hand, multidimensional data is presented via drawings and tables. It is

advised to give all drawings utilized descriptive labels and captions so the readers may determine what each of them is referring to.

The fact that not all results are directly applicable to your research questions or research hypotheses is a noteworthy problem with publishing qualitative findings. The best way to convey the findings of a qualitative study is to organize your conclusions around the key themes or topics that emerged from your analysis of the data. You'll be able to see what the data is showing for each theme by performing a thorough study of the data. For the sake of the readers, you should make sure to explicitly describe any changes, relationships, patterns, and independent replies that are directly related to your research topic or hypothesis. The appendix can contain additional information that is not immediately related to your research (Dawson, 2005).

STRUCTURE AND WRITING OF FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The chapter should employ suitable language to inform the readers of the findings. To create a work that flows well, logical language should be employed and paragraphs should be connected. Make certain that the section contains all the necessary results. Once you've finished the section, double-check to make sure there are no errors. You may need to be certain of the findings section's format because it will serve as the foundation for your study and make it possible for the discussions part to be written clearly and competently. One technique to organize the results is to give a quick summary before outlining the main conclusions. However, as this will be covered in the discussion part, there should be no conjecture or interpretation of the findings. Presenting a result and then explaining it is another method to structure the section. This is possible for all results, and the section is finished with a summary. When writing longer dissertations, this is the recommended approach. When numerous results are equally important, it

may be useful. To tie together all the findings and make the transition to the discussion part, a succinct conclusion should be produced. You may find a ton of data analysis dissertation examples online, which can assist you learn how to write the dissertation's findings. Here's one such illustration. Here are some pointers for writing the findings and results chapter of your dissertation:

- You must show the results in the correct order.
- Your conclusions should be concise.
- It is crucial to avoid a drawn-out discussion when interpreting the results.
- When writing the dissertation findings chapter, you should focus primarily on explaining observations in a precise and straightforward way.
- The type of study done and the amount of material depend entirely on how long the findings chapter will be.
- Avoid including pointless findings in the dissertation finding chapter.

Be objective when writing It's critical to plan out how you'll structure the job before you start writing up your findings. The story that needs to be conveyed in response to the research questions that have been resolved is the tale of the findings. So that it makes sense to both you and the reader, the tale needs to be ordered. To be connected to the research topics being addressed, the conclusions must be engaging and responsive. Always make sure that the section may specify the size and direction of any changes, including percentage changes. It is important to mention the specifics of p values, confidence intervals, and limits. Only the pertinent portions of the primary evidence are mentioned in the results sections. Nevertheless, it is a good idea to compile all of the supporting documentation in an appendix that may be consulted later if

necessary. Always write the results objectively, without making any inferences or assumptions. There cannot be any evaluation or interpretation in the outcomes announcement. Because they corroborate the findings and offer high levels of impartiality, negative outcomes should be included in the findings section. The length of the chapter containing the dissertation findings is a crucial issue that needs to be addressed. It should be remembered that the section's length directly affects your dissertation's overall word count. When determining the length of the findings and results section, the author should use their judgment or consult the dissertation handbook or structural recommendations. It should be thorough and succinct to highlight the reader's primary findings rather than belonging or being brief. In terms of ethics, you ought to have faith in the conclusions and offer oppositional data. Anything without enough supporting data should be ignored. The conclusions ought to address the issues raised and offer an answer to those queries.

Problem to avoid when writing findings and results Reporting background information or elaborating on the findings is one of the pitfalls to watch out for while writing the dissertation findings. The beginning part is where you should do this. If it seems appropriate, you can always make changes to the opening chapter based on the information you have gathered. The findings section shouldn't include any raw data or rough calculations. Always check with your professor to see if raw data is required. Use an appendix or a group of appendices that are mentioned in the findings chapter's text if the data must be provided. Avoid using ambiguous or imprecise language in the findings section. For the reader's benefit, it's crucial to be accurate and brief (Levin, 2012; Dawson, 2005).

SUMMARY

Findings and Results can only support or refute the theory that underlies your investigation. However, the act of articulating the findings enables you to comprehend the issue from all sides, dissect it, and consider the study challenge from numerous angles. Whether quantitative or qualitative, data analysis aims to condense a wealth of knowledge in order to respond to research questions, test hypotheses, look into problems that are anticipated, and investigate conjectures. The significant information gathered throughout the research process is presented in the findings and results section. It should be delivered to the reader succinctly and plainly. There shouldn't be any data interpretation, analysis, or supposition. Charts, figures, and tables should be utilized in conjunction with the text to group the main findings in a systematic manner. Additionally, it's crucial to avoid using ambiguous or general terms in this area. It's crucial to appropriately label the tables and visual aids. To prevent errors, you should additionally review and proofread the section. The findings and results chapter of your dissertation is a crucial component of your overall thesis.

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