Seminar 2: Research Methods and Professional Practice - Peer review Activity

Contents:

- Unit 3: Research methods
 - → Engagement with peer review activity
- Unit 4: Incorporating case studies, observations and focus groups
 - → Progressing with the Literature review, (looking forward to formative and summative)

Unit 3: Research design strategy:

- Research process:
 - → Focus on what the area to chosen study is.
 - → Carefully pin point a research topic.
 - → What will your research approach be?
 - → Careful planning for undertaking research.
 - → Use deep research to gather information and data.
 - → Analyse, evaluate and interpret the data and research.
 - → Apply and present your results and findings.
- Research Method Types:
 - → Exploratory Research: specific aspects of research related to the topic that is explored.
 - → Conclusive research: Descriptive Research; describe elements or causes in the specified research area.
- Research methods:
 - → Action research 'the carefully document (and monitored) study of an attempt by you to actively solve a problem and/or change a situation' (Herbert, 1990: 29)
 - → Experiment 'involves an investigation of causal relationships using tests controlled by yourself'.
 - → Case study is 'an in-depth exploration of one situation' (Cornford and Smithson, 2006: 71)
 - → Survey allows 'the collection of a standardised data from a sizable population in a highly economical way' (Saunders et al., 2012: 177)

Unit 4: Case Studies, Focus Groups and Obersvations:

- Data collection methods:
 - → Case studies involve in-depth research and study of individuals or groups.
 - → 1:1 interviews tend to elicit specific research for a topic.
 - → Focus groups then are used for a 'deeper dive' into research after initial investigation
 - → Surveys are a good method of gathering data which can be converted into Quantitative research.
 - → Quantitative observation refers observing numerical values.
 - → Qualitative observation refers to the monitoring of characteristics.
 - → Readings
 - → Further information: Fuelcycle (2019) The Tree Most Common Obesrvation Research Methods.
- An effective Literature Review incorporates:
 - → A focused approach to research
 - → The ability to indentify cross-sectional reproach (for example: mixing the old with the new)
 - → Contemporary literature should come from publications ideally within the last 6 years and no older than 10-15 years maximum
 - → Literature review must be based in deep research and not opinion
 - → You must be able to dissect your research and analyse and evaluate that research
 - → Remember that academic writing is grounded in debate and discussion (looking at the pros and cons of discussion)
 - → Keep writing academic, concise, logical and focused (don't indulge in wordy and emotional writing styles)
 - → Your writing should show a good and intrinsic knowledge of your subject
- A Literature review should:
 - → Show clarity when looking at and answering the research problem
 - → Develop your research methodology
 - → Develop your existing knowledge of a topic
 - → Fully contextualise your research findings

Developing a Literature Review: Academic conventions:

- Please complete the Literature Review on a word document and consider academically appropriate professional presentation when completing this, for example:
 - → Put your name, student number, where you are studying, the module you are studying on a title page and the unit you are responding to.
 - → Use Arial font size 12
 - → Double line spacing
 - → Margin indentations should be approx. 2.5 com on either side
 - → Use regular citation
 - → Apply a list of references at the end of your Literature Review
 - → Ensure paraphrase are evenly weighted
 - → Ensure that syntax is academic and concise (use word count wisely)
 - → Take a critical approach to content (don't be overly descriptive or subjective in your opinion)
 - → Ensure that all research is paraphrased away from the original source consider Turnitin content matches.