

Tikrit University

College of Nursing

Basic Nursing Sciences



3rd stage - 2023-2024

Research Methods

(Methods of Research)

by:

MSc.MAHMOOD HASAN MAHMOOD

Research methods

Research

Research is creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. It involves the collection, organization and analysis of evidence to increase understanding of a topic, characterized by a particular attentiveness to controlling sources of bias and error. These activities are characterized by accounting and controlling for biases. A research project may be an expansion of past work in the field. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects or the project as a whole.

In order to start any research first we have to get some information's that helps us to get an idea of the area our project is focused on and to shorten our search cycle here comes the use of a term that called keywords:

Keyword: is a word that you type into a computer so that the computer will find information that contains that word, quick search by

Keyword tracks down the book's title and author.

Research proposal

Research proposal is a structured, formal document that explains what you plan to research (your research topic), why it's worth researching (your justification), and how you plan to investigate it (your methodology).

The purpose of the research proposal is to convince your research supervisor, committee or university that your research is suitable and manageable.

How to Structure a Research Proposal

- Topic (research title).
- Introduction and background to the proposed research.
- Literature review covering the existing research.
- Methodology of the proposed research.
- A discussion regarding the practicalities (project plans, timelines, etc.).
- References.

Articles (scientific papers)

Article in scientific journals is a publication that based on empirical evidence by converting practical experiment or data into published paper. Articles are mostly written by active scientists such as students, researchers, and professors. Their intended audience is others in the field (such as students and experts), meaning their content is more advanced and sophisticated than what is found regular publications. They have different purposes, depending on the type. Articles with original research are meant to share it with others in the field, review articles give summaries of research that has already been done, and perspective articles give researchers' views on research that their peers performed.

Each article has several different sections, including the following:

- The title.
- Information about the author(s).
- The abstract, which is a one-paragraph summary of the article.

- The introduction, including a background, why the research was done, research on this topic that has been done before, and (possibly) a hypothesis.
- The methodology or method, which includes the way the research was done, details concerning the study's sample, measures for assessment, and the procedure.
- Findings or results, which summarize what the study found.
- Conclusion, comments, or discussion, which both explain how the results answered the questions that were posed, as well as areas that could be researched in the future.
- Acknowledgment
- References.

THESIS

A thesis or dissertation is a document submitted in support of candidature for an academic degree or professional qualification presenting the author's research and findings

Dissertations normally report on a research project or study, or an extended analysis of a topic. The structure of a thesis or dissertation explains the purpose, the previous research literature impinging on the topic of the study, the methods

used, and the findings of the project. Most world universities use a multiple chapter format:

- Title.
- Abstract.
- Chapter 1: an introduction: which introduces the research topic:
 1. Problem statement.
 2. Objectives.
- Chapter 2: a literature review: reviewing relevant literature and showing how this has informed the research issue.
- Chapter 3: a methodology chapter, explaining how the research has been designed and why the research methods/population/data collection and analysis being used have been chosen.
- Chapter 4: results and discussion: an analysis and discussion chapter that analyse the findings and discussing them in the context of the project.
- Chapter 5: conclusion which shows judgement or decision reached by thesis.
- References.
- Appendix