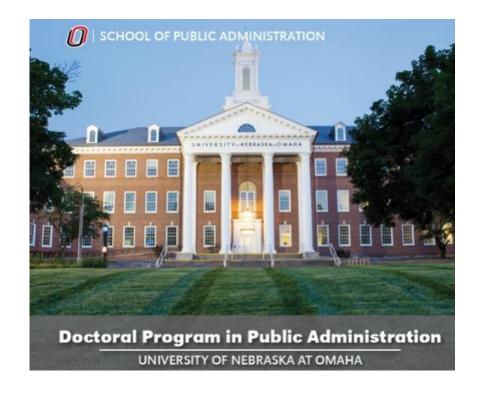
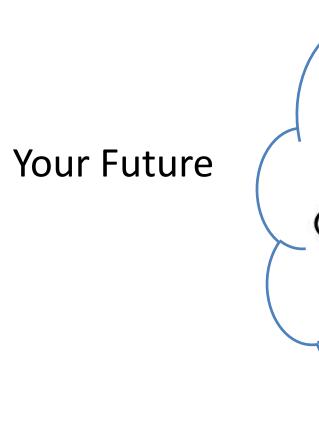
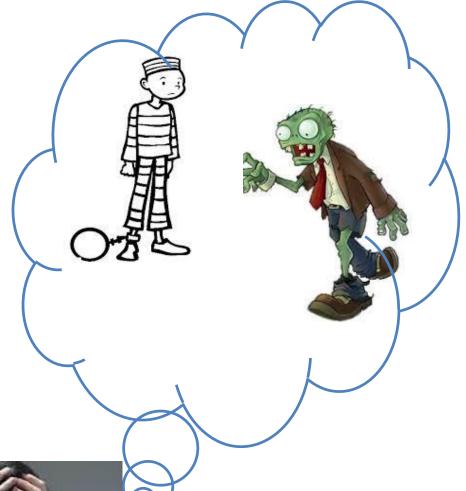
Strategies For Successfully Completing a Dissertation: Lowering Anxiety, Managing a Project, Creating Theory and Thinking about Football

Patricia M. Shields, PhD
Professor, Political Science
Texas State University
ps07@txstate.edu
Oct. 5, 2017









Anxiety

Common Problems

 Can't find time to work on it for more than an hour



 After a while I lose my place and forget what I originally wanted to do



BAD HABITS

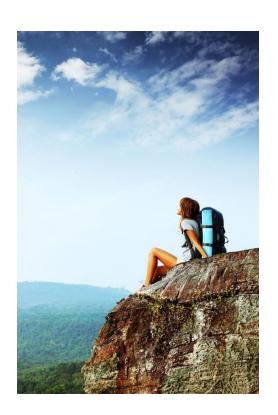
Addresses Binge Writing



Blocking questionnaire

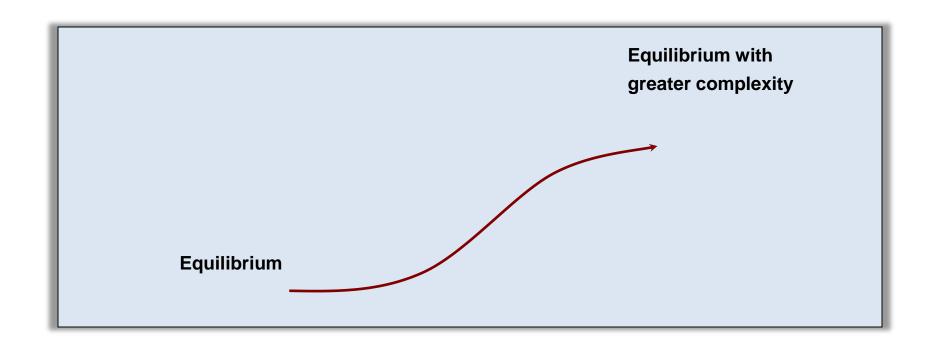
- Common Form of Writer's Block
- Wait till the last minute to do the paper
- Stress, sleeplessness
- Poor quality work





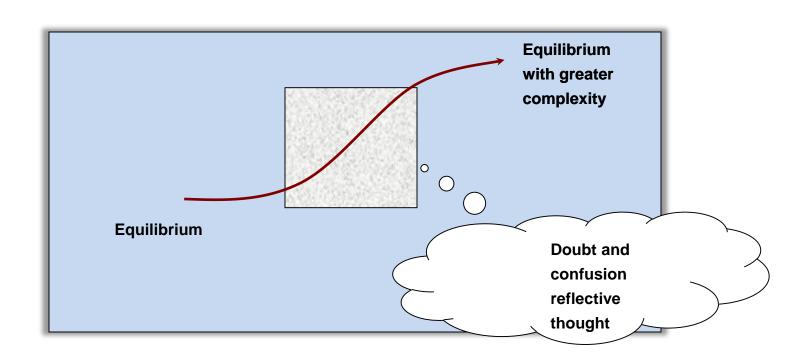
Alternative

Journey of learning or understanding while doing a paper

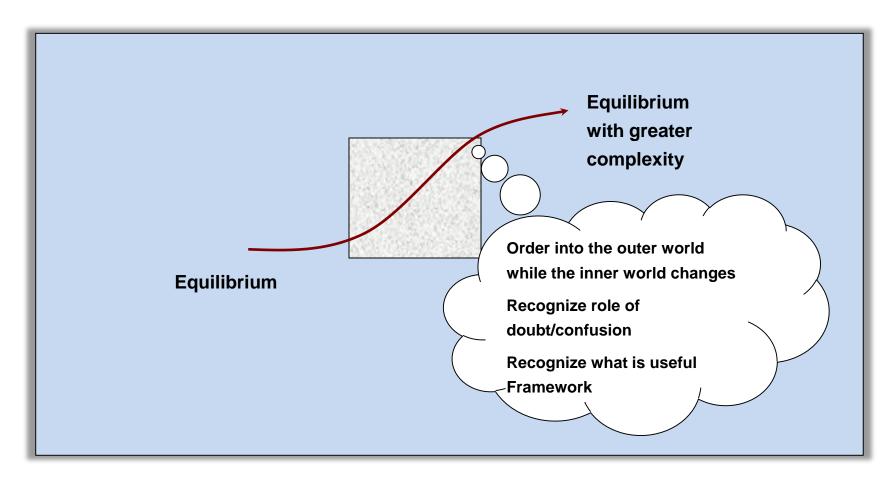


John Dewey – transformations in inquiry

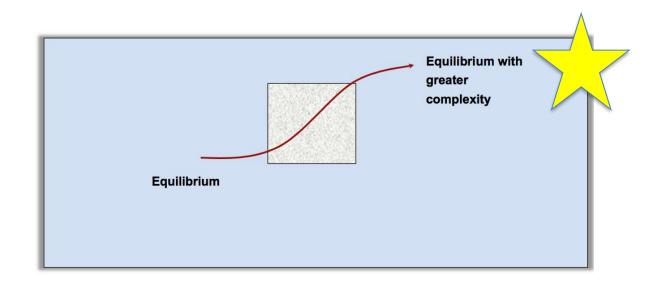
As scholar confronts the unexpected while doing the reading- confusion-doubt

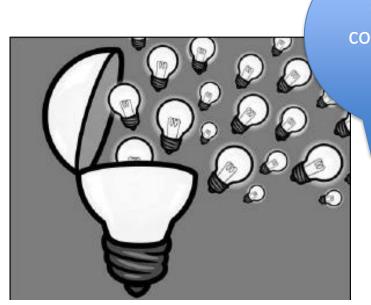


Tools to manage the 'doubt and confusion' stage



Transformations of Inquiry





Order and content allows space for

Creativity





Tools of Scholarly Research

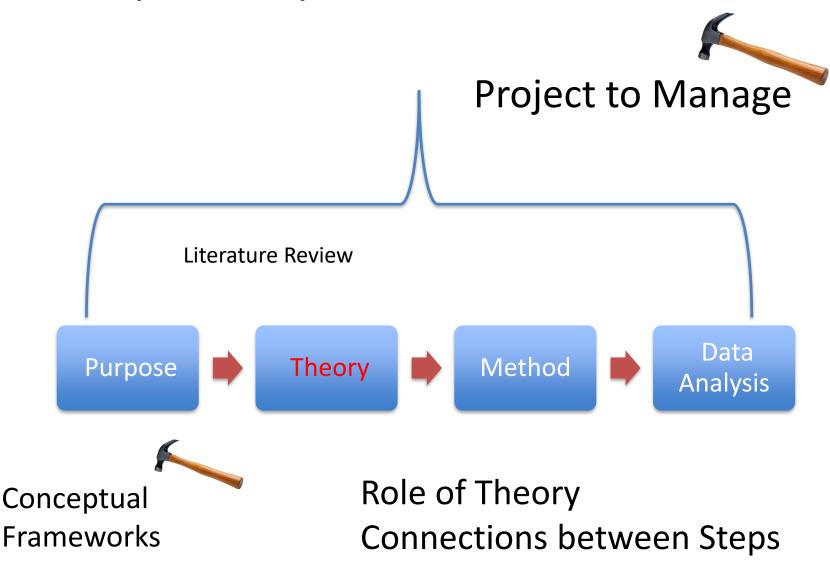
1. Step by Step Notebook

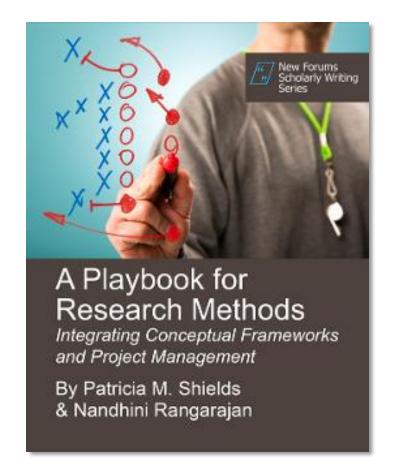
Project Management

Time, Materials, Ideas

2. Conceptual Frameworks
Organize Ideas and Data

Steps in Empirical Research Process







Tools – cover today

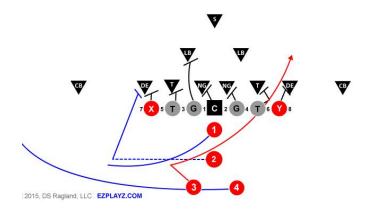
Find playbook on Google books

- Conceptual Frameworks
- Project Management

Football Metaphors

doing empirical research

Play





Training & Skill Building





Astonishment



Why?



Organizes

- Time
- Materials
- Ideas

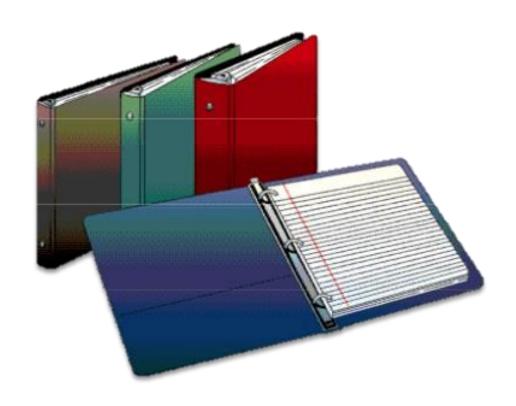


In Process Builds:

- Reading skills
- Thinking skills
- Writing skills

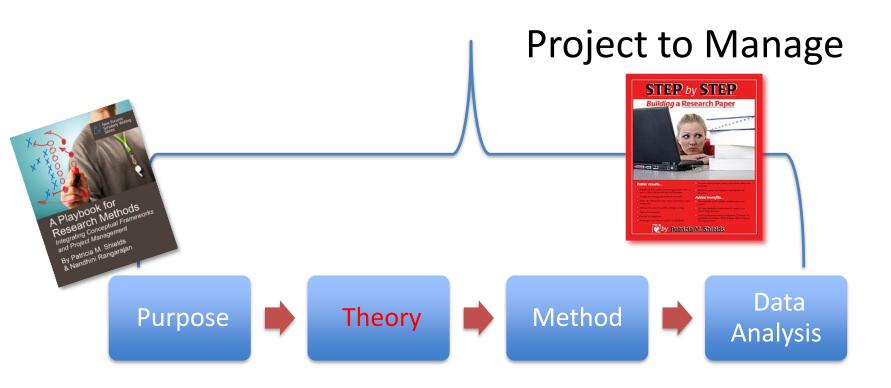
Organizes Materials

- Three-ring binder
- Things to do lists
- Calendar
- Things to find lists
- Notes
- Outlines
- Drafts



Called notebook "my Playbook"

Steps in Research Process



Conceptual Frameworks

Role of Theory Connections between Steps



What is Theory?

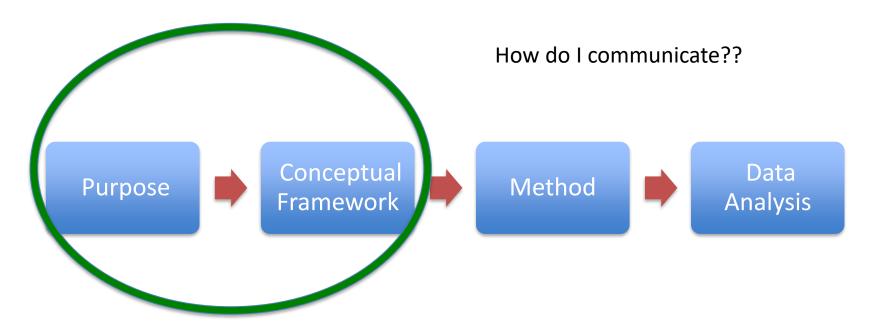
"Theory can be defined as a coherent group of general propositions or as a verified **explanation** accounting for known facts or phenomena (theory of relativity or gravity) Theories are used to **explain** reality or make **predictions**." Johnson, 2010, p. 17

Theory:

summarizes a hypothesis or group of hypotheses that have been supported with repeated testing. A theory is valid as long as there is no evidence to dispute it. Hence, theories can be disproven. If evidence accumulated to support a hypothesis, then the hypothesis can be accepted as a good explanation of a phenomenon. One might say a theory is an accepted hypothesis.

Steps in Research Process

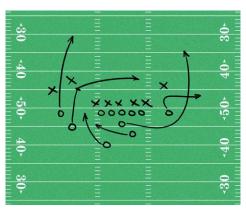




Conceptual Framework

Type of theory

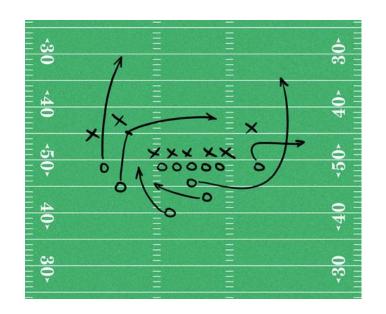




Plays are mental images/ideas that organize what players do on the ground in a particular situation

Plays do not make sense without a **purpose**

Plays are a kind of close to the ground Theory



purpose

Long or short yardage

Play

ideas that organize player actions

How men move on ground

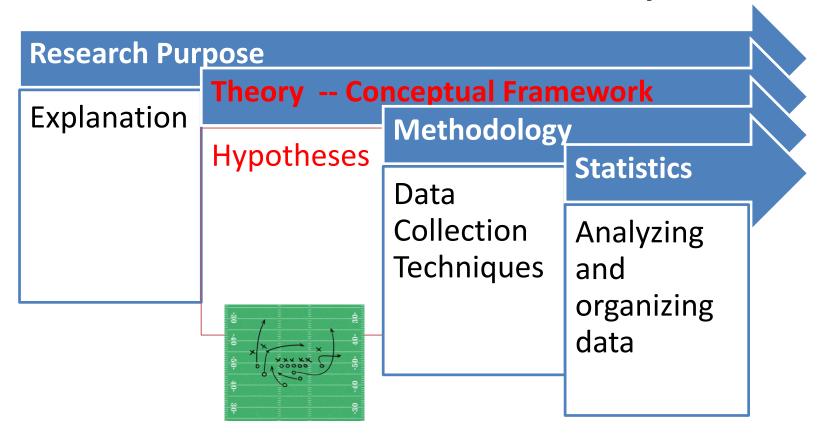
Movement of players on ground

Actual yardage

Results

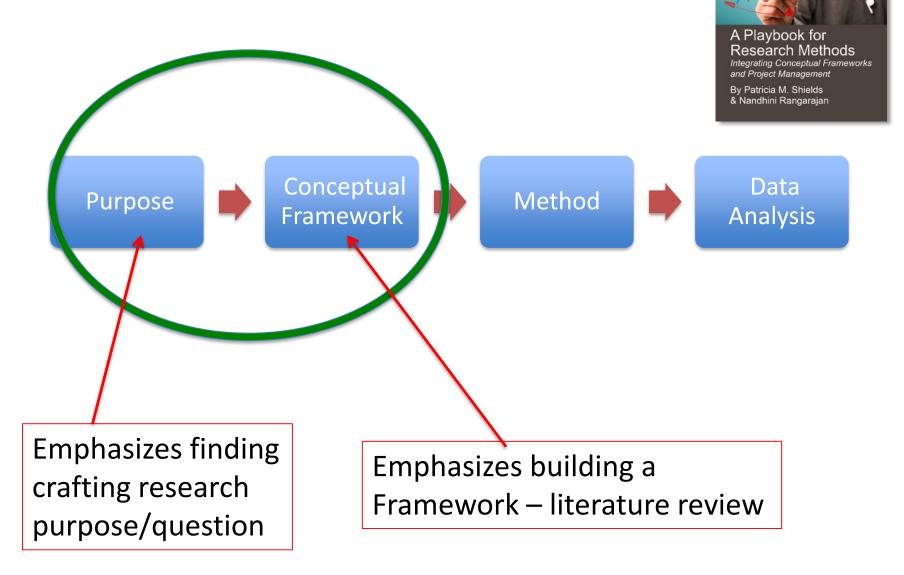
gained

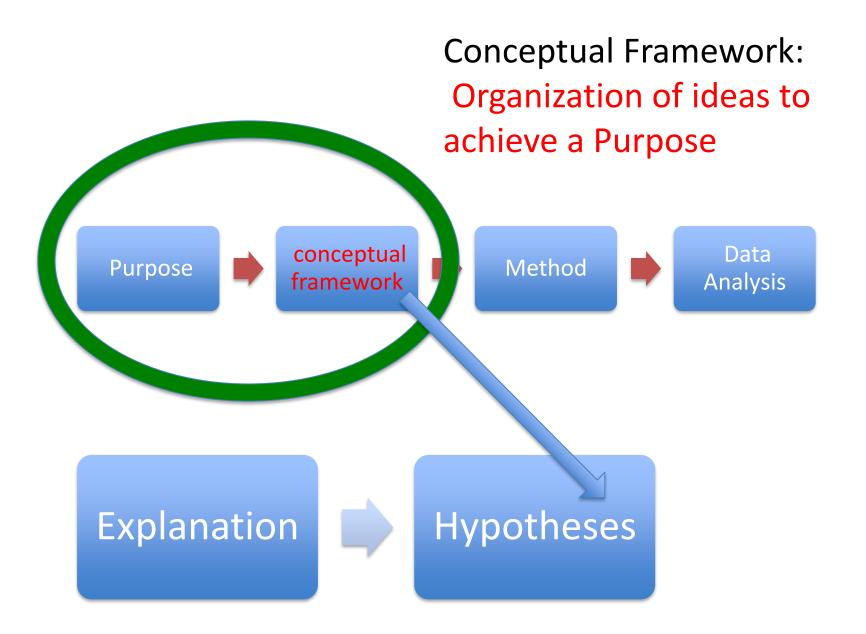
Research Process Taking into account Traditional Research notions of Theory



Conceptual framework – close to the data theory

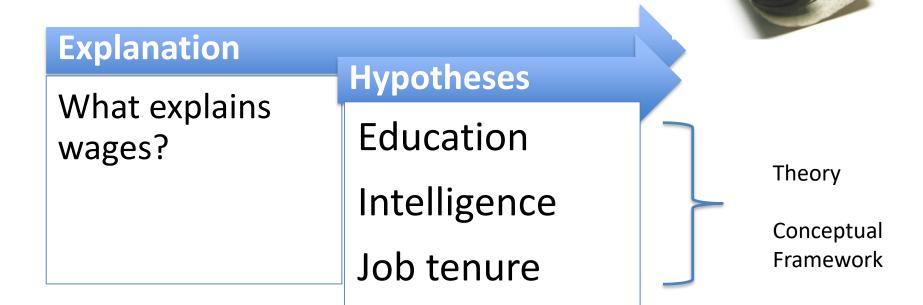
Steps in Research Process





Most common – def of theory

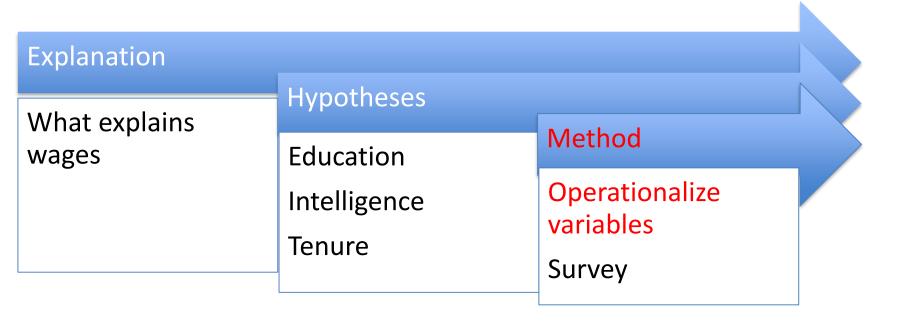
What Explains the level of Wages?



H1: As education increases wages increase

H2: As intelligence increases wages increase

H3: As job tenure increases wages increase

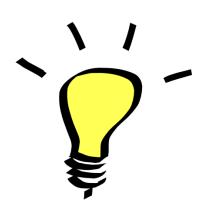


RESTATE HYPOTHESES

Dependent variable – Wages (Hourly rate of pay \$)

Independent variables Education (years of school completed) H1
Intelligence (IQ score) H2
Tenure (months on the job) H3

Purpose Hypotheses **Explanation** Method 1: education (what explains **Statistics** wages) Operationalize 2: Intelligence variables Statistics used 3: tenure to test H1; H2; survey H3 (Regression; Correlation..)



PA has many types of purposes -- and Frameworks

Many Plays



Purposes

Explanation

Description

Exploration

Decision making

Gauging

Conceptual Frameworks

Hypotheses

Categories

Working Hypotheses

Models of operations research

Practical Ideal Type

	Purpose	Conceptual framework	Method	Data Analysis
	Explanation	Hypotheses	Survey Existing data Experimental design	Multivariate statistics Regression, t-tests, correlation,
	Description	Categories	Survey Content Analysis	Descriptive Statistics Mean, median, mode
	Exploration	Working Hypotheses	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation	Evidence analyzed by working Hypotheses
	Decision Making	Models of operations research	Cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, linear programing	Depends on the technique used
	Gauging	Practical ideal type	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation	Evidence analyzed by criteria of practical ideal type

	Purpose	Conceptual framework	Method		Data Analysis	
	Explanation	Hypotheses	Survey Existing data Experimental design		Multivariate statistics Regression, t-tests, correlation,	
Fig. New Forums School Virting Series	Description	Categories	Survey Content Analysis		Descriptive Statistics Mean, median, mode	
r hods Frameworks nt	Exploration	Working Hypotheses	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation		Anything goes Evidence analyzed by working Hypotheses	
	Decision Making	Models of operations research	Cost benefit analysis, confectiveness analysis, linear programing	st	Depends on the technique used	
	Gauging	Practical ideal type	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation		Evidence analyzed by practical ideal type category	
					Traditional	

A Playbook for Research Meth Integrating Conceptual Fro and Project Management

By Patricia M. Shields & Nandhini Rangarajan

Google Books link

Methods Texts

Examples of Quality Student Research



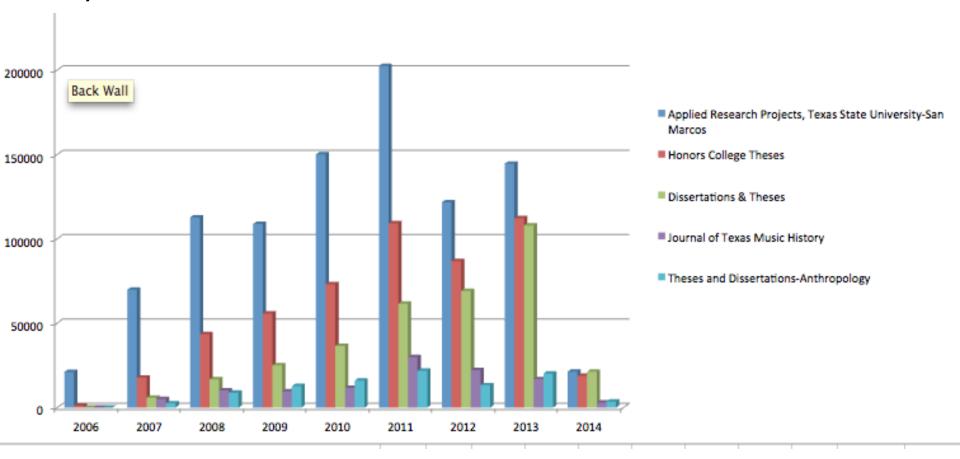




Larry Douglas

- Award Winning (national, regional)
- Cited (Journals, Books, United Nations Reports, Dissertations, Policy documents)
- Widely Downloaded

Applied Research Project Downloads By Year



Texas State Top five Download Categories

Where do Conceptual Frameworks come from??

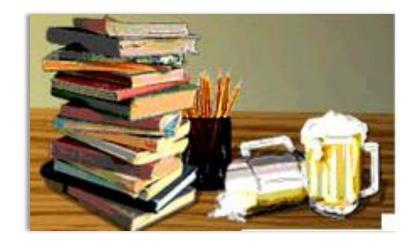
- Literature Review
- Creativity

Like coach that **creates**Plays



Common Problems

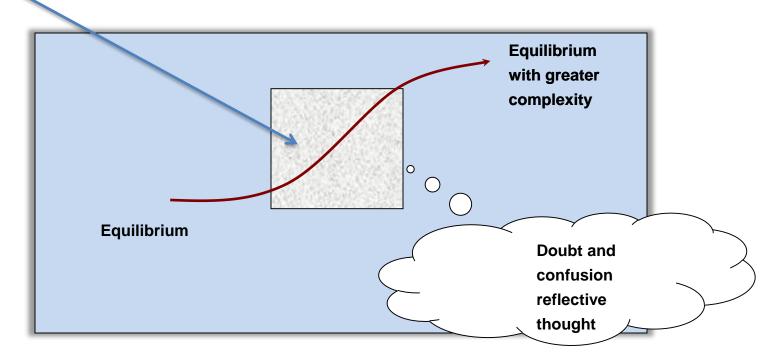






Anxious – stuck in confusion stage







Project Management System



Organizing

- Materials
- Time
- Ideas



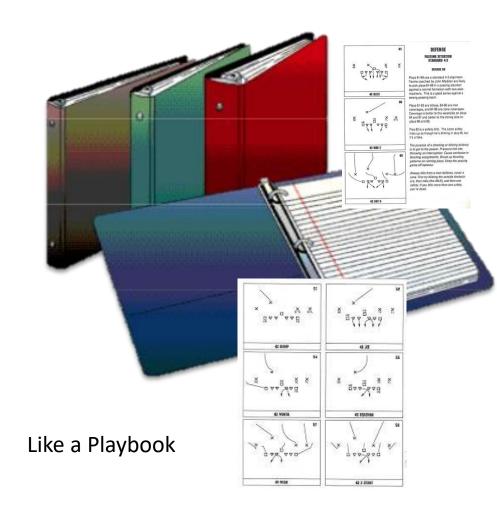
Build Skills



Organizes Materials

Tabs

- Things to do
- Notes
- Calendar
- Outline
- draft





Things-To-Do List — Tab

- Project oriented tasks for paper only
- Breaks the many tasks into small manageable pieces (15 minutes - hour)
- Keeps track of book chapter, articles etc.
- Links to notes
- Emphasizes scholarly reading
- Addresses procrastination easy to return to work after a break

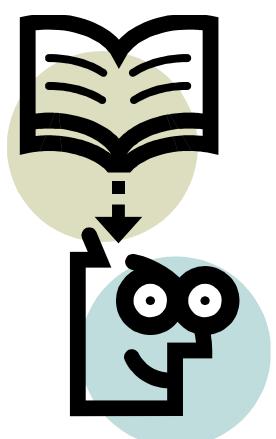
Things-To-Do List Emphasizes Reading and Thinking

Important to read widely.
Important to comprehend deeply.

Ideas for paper come from the literature and thoughts of scholar.

A persons writing ability is constrained by their reading **comprehension**.

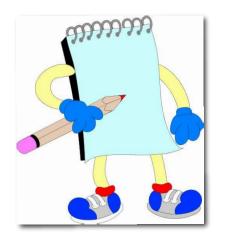
It is impossible to write clearly about a subject you do not understand.



Things-to-do list reinforces author's name



Date completed	
2/3/04	6. Read Feaver
2/10/04	7. Take notes Feaver
2/4/04	8. Read Cottey et al
2/9/04	9. Take notes Cottey et al
2/6/04	10. Read ch.1 Wilson
2/18/04	11. Take notes Ch.1 Wilson
2/6/04	12. Skim Ch2. Wilson



Notes - Tab

- Keep detailed notes in this section.
- Organize alphabetically by last name of author.
- Develops habit of writing.

- MAGNINA NA
- Builds reading comprehension.
- Ties directly to the integrated outline.
- Essential part of process this is where the student really learns the new material.

Tips on Note-taking

- Be self-reflective when taking notes.
 - ✓ Do you really understand what the material?
 - ✓ Less you understand the more detailed the notes should be.
 - ✓ Notes can be take on computer or by hand.
- Be sure the author's last name, year and page are on every page of the notes.



Cottey et al 2002

p. 31

Says too concerned in lit about "threat of praetorian military intervention in domestic policies."

Should "reconceptualize in terms of democratic governance of the defense & security sector."

> Shifts focus to "the wider problem of the democratic mgt and implementation of defense & security policy."

PART OF BUREAUCRACY - job to implement policy

p. 32

Organizes Ideas - Innovation



Integrated Outline

- Before writing begins the outline incorporates the reading, notes, interviews
- Entire notebook builds to create the outline
- Conceptual Frameworks (p. 85 playbook)

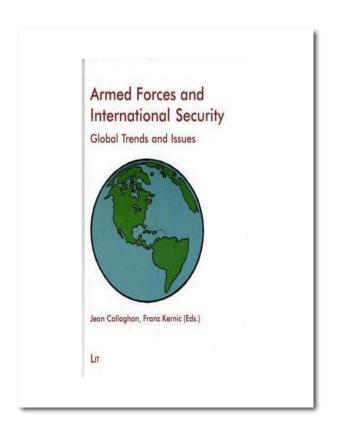
Outline - Tab

Integrated Outline

- ✓ Outline that incorporates all of the notes.
- ✓ Begin drafting paper after integrated outline is complete
- ✓ Fewer frantic searches.



Integrated Outline example



Chapter - The Bureaucracy in Military Sociology (8 -10 pages)

Purpose: "This chapter examines the intersection of military sociology and bureaucracy."

Example - Integrated Outline Step 1



The Bureaucracy in Military Sociology

- I. Intro
 - A. Set the stage/Weber ideal
 - B. Purpose statement: This chapter examines the intersection of military sociology and bureaucracy
 - 1. Define mil sociology
 - 2. Interdisciplinary study bureaucracy
- II. Military Bureaucracy
 - A. Unique Definition-War
 - B. Authority
 - C. Leadership decisions

III. Recent Trends

- A. Bureaucracy and civilmilitary relations
 - 1. Mature democracies
 - 2. Emerging democracies
- **B.** New Roles
- IV. Conclusion



Where would this fit in Outline??

Cottey et al 2002

p. 31

Says too concerned in lit about "threat of praetorian military intervention in domestic policies."

p. 32

Should "reconceptualize in terms of democratic governance of the defense & security sector."

Shifts focus to "the wider problem of the democratic mgt and implementation of defense & security policy."

PART OF BUREAUCRACY - job to implement policy

Integrated Outline Step 2

The Bureaucracy in Military Sociology

I. Intro

- A. Set the stage/Weber ideal (Weber, Merton)
- B. Purpose statement: This chapter examines the intersection of military sociology and bureaucracy
 - Define mil sociology(Siebold, H-J & Moskos)
 - 2. Interdisciplinary study bureaucracy

Socio-(Mills)

Political Sci (Allison)

Policy science (Wilson)

II. Military Bureaucracy

A. Unique Definition - War (Janowitz & Little p.27-28)

- B. Authority (**J&L p.27-28**)
- C. Leadership decisions (Allison)

III. Recent Trends

A. Bur & Civil-military relations

1.mature democracies (Feaver)



2.emerging democracies (Cottey et al pp31-32)*

B.New Roles

(Mora, Parchomenko)

IV. Conclusion

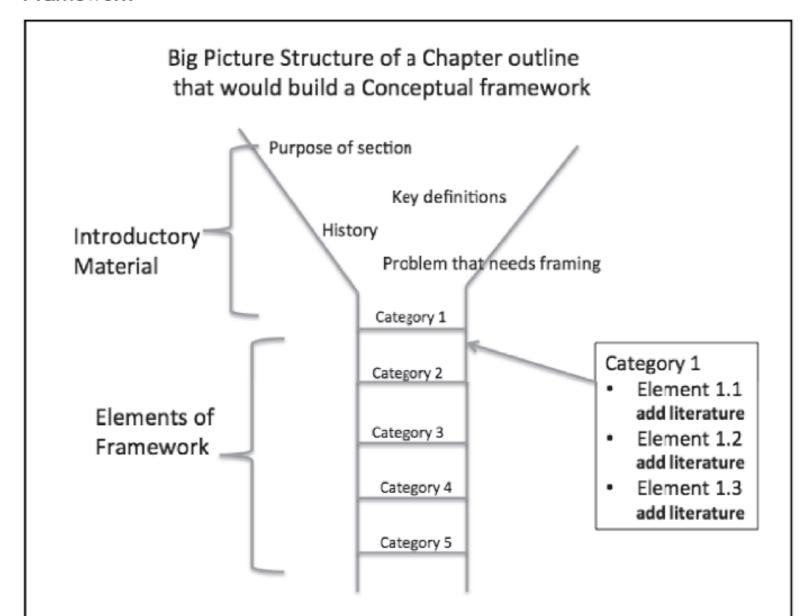


Example

Paragraph with embedded references

Cottey et al. (2002) examine civil-military relations in the emerging democracies of post-communist Eastern Europe. Like **Feaver** (1996) they believe there is too much concern in the literature over the "threat of praetorian military intervention in domestic policies" (Cottey et al. **2002:31**). They call for a reconceptualization of civil-military relations "in terms of the governance of the defense and security sector" and the "wider problem of the democratic management and implementation of defense and security policy" (Cottey et al. 2002:32).

Figure 7.4 The Shape of an outline incorporating the Conceptual Framework



Playbook

p. 85

Explanatory Research -- Studies with Findings

Table 7.1 Factors Explaining Residential Fire across Eight Studies (Huang 2009, p. 26)

		Dependent variable	Independent Variables that achieved statistical significance used in studies on residential fire*														
Study	Year	Residential fire Rate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Schaen- man et al	1977	Intra-city	+	-	+												
Karter & Donner	1978	Intra-city	+			-	+	-	+								
Donnell	1980	Intra-city	+						+								
Munson & Oats	1977	Intra and inter-city	+				+	-		-	+	+	-	+			
Gunther	1981	Intra-city								-				+			
Fenner	1990	Intra-city	+				+										
Goetz	1991	Intra-city							+	-		+		-			
Jennings	1996	Intra-city		-					+	-							+

^{*}Independent variable codes 1= Poverty rate; 2= Parental presence; 3= Under-Education; 4=Family Stability; 5= Crowdedness; 6= percent owner; 7= Vacancy Rate; 8 = Income; 9 = Unemployment rate' 10 = Percent of non-white; 11 = Housing Conditions; 12 = Temperature; 13 = Property Value; 14 = Age of Structure; 15 = Population under age 5

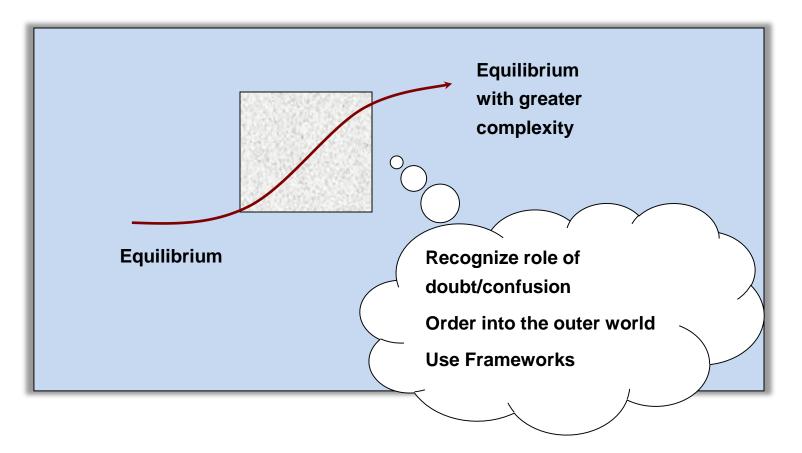


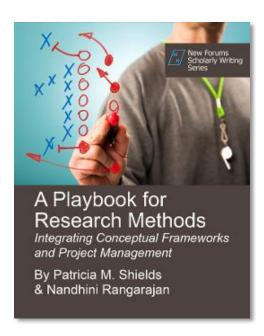


- Early drafts are kept here.
- Sculpture example.
- Edit on hard copy and then make the corrections.
- Aesthetic, calm location





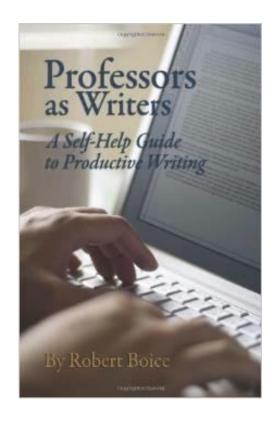




Google books



Questions????



Writers Block Questionnaire

New Forums Press