

ISK-RESEARCH PROJECT

Joel Ombati Nyamweya

B. A (in Land Economics), M.A (Val. & Ppty Mgt), UON

REA, REGISTERED AND PRACTISING VALUER

TITLE

- ▶ Be concise and descriptive
- ▶ Choose a topic that you will enjoy working on and is relevant to your profession - Fully explanatory when standing alone
- ▶ Abbreviations should not appear on the title - Should contain 12 to 15 words
- ▶ Have authors name start with 1st , Middle and Surname
- ▶ Use full names
- ▶ Do not add titles like Dr.
- ▶ Affiliation should be well illustrated i.e. " a research project submitted in partial fulfilment for the post graduate diploma of Institution of Surveyors of Kenya"
- ▶ The year should be at the bottom of the caption.

DECLARATION

- ▶ Should include the candidates name and the principals “This is my original work and has not been submitted for any degree or diploma in any other Institution”

.....

- ▶ Name Date “This project has been submitted with my approval as the candidate’s principal”

..... Name Date

Abstract

- ▶ This a brief statement of
 - ▶ the problem, objectives of the study,
 - ▶ target population,
 - ▶ sampling technique and sample size,
 - ▶ Instruments of data collection,
 - ▶ data processing and analysis,
 - ▶ key findings and recommendations.

NB. The abstract should not be more than 250 word

Table of Contents

- ▶ The rubric should be in title case and single spaced
- ▶ The Chapter titles should be in caps and bold
- ▶ The sub headings should follow each chapter title and should be in title case
- ▶ Subheading of rows should be
- ▶ Chapter and pages indicated at the top of each column.
- ▶ Table of contents to be followed by list of tables, figures, and acronyms/abbreviations

CHAPTER 1-INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Background-Definition of the notion/concept of modernity (an explanation of the key term), Introduction of the topic (what specific topic will be featured?), The issue being debated (what specific aspect of the topic will be considered?)
- ▶ Statement of Problem
- ▶ Objectives
- ▶ Justification
- ▶ Scope
- ▶ Limitation
- ▶ Hypothesis

CHAPTER 2-Literature review

- ▶ Past Literature (what old authors have said on the topic?), Modern Literature (what contemporary authors have said on the topic?), A Comparative Reading (a possible comparison of the two)
- ▶ Where did your topic come from? What do people know about it? What other methods have been previously used to address it. Ideally, you should be well equipped if you followed up on your pledge, some three years ago, to research the issue extensively. If you have all the documents that you have come across during the research process, you should have solid arguments to start off your review of the literature.
- ▶ ¿How many documents should you include in this review? ¿
- ▶ What is a literature review - this is a description of the literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It gives an overview of what has been said, who the key writers are, what are the prevailing theories and hypotheses, what questions are being asked, and what methods and methodologies are appropriate or useful. It is not primary research, but it reports on the findings of others.
- ▶ The literature review may be purely descriptive or may provide a critical assessment of the literature in a particular field, stating where the weaknesses and gaps are, contrasting the views of particular authors, or raising questions. Such a review is not just a summary, but also evaluates and shows relationships between different materials, so that the key themes emerge.
- ▶ An example of a good literature review and where you are not just listing literature: "In developed countries, a large part of literature concerned with income related aspects of disability has tended to focus on the quantitative impact of disability on educational achievement, earnings and income and the adequacy and equity of income maintenance schemes and other programmes. The costs and benefits of rehabilitation and employment discrimination has also been recurrent themes. Much of the current literature is removing barriers of all kinds in order to increase the participation of the disabled in the employment market." (Emerald publishing, 2008)

CHAPTER 3-METHODOLOGY

- ▶ This section gives an overall description of your approach, materials and procedures
- ▶ Population - clearly identify the population Justify the target population
- ▶ -Sampling frame - justify the choice
- ▶ Sample and technique
- ▶ Instruments
- ▶ Data collection procedure
- ▶ Data processing and analysis

CHAPTER 4-DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

- ▶ Presentation of raw data and discussions
- ▶ Table titles should be at the top of the tables
- ▶ Tables copied from elsewhere should indicate the source
- ▶ Figures (charts) titles should be at the bottom
- ▶ Figures can have different shadings
- ▶ Discussions on findings should follow the results

CHAPTER 5-SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Introduction - a brief on the chapter Summary . This is an extended abstract
- ▶ Conclusions are used to summarise your main argument.
- ▶ Must be derived from the summary.
- ▶ It also provides an explicit statement and answer to your research questions.
- ▶ Recommendations - should come from the conclusions. It may also suggest implications for the analysis, limitations of this current research and future areas of further research.

REFERENCES

- ▶ References must be cited both in the text and on the reference page
- ▶ [difference between references and bibliography]
- ▶ Should use the APA format ?????
- ▶ American Psychological Association (APA), the Chicago model, the Modern Language Association (MLA), the Council of Science Editors (CSE), the Harvard Law Review, or any other that might be arising.
- ▶ Hence, we are more concerned mainly about the completeness of each **bibliographical entry, which means a listing of the author's name** (this can be an institution), the year of publication, the title, the place of publication, and the publisher.

Other sources other than books

- ▶ **Information from the Internet with a known author:**

Graham, C. (2012). How to build a company culture of experimentation. Mashable Business. Retrieved from: <http://mashable.com/2012/08/03/work-culture-experimentation/>

- ▶ **Information from the Internet with an unknown author (although it is recommended to avoid this type of support in order to maintain the integrity of the material and the reliability of all sources):**

What causes Alzheimer's disease? (2008). Retrieved from: http://www.memorystudy.org/alzheimers_causes.htm

- ▶ **Information from an article in a magazine or elsewhere (the first number representing a volume number and the second the range of pages where the article is within the Magazine whose title precedes the numbers**

Yanovski, S. Z., & Yanovski, J. A. (2002). Drug therapy: Obesity. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 346, 591-602.

APPENDICES

- ▶ Instruments
- ▶ Tables
- ▶ Figures
- ▶ Questionnaires
- ▶ Checklists
- ▶ Photographs- additional

Important Tips

- ▶ Examiners composed of experts in the field of your research project will read your document. Yet, **absolutely no one knows more than you do... throughout the world!** As a result, it is essential to write clearly in order to make the examiner's job in analyzing your work fairly easy.
- ▶ Readers of a **project**, however, do not possess an "answer" to a given hypothesis. Given the purpose of this work, the institution requires an original contribution to scientific knowledge: your research must discover something unique and innovative to the world.
- ▶ Another word of advice is to have someone else read your draft and provide you with suggestions that can be valuable. This can also help you to make sure your work is being written correctly free of grammatical and spelling mistakes
- ▶ Your paper should be fully prepared with all the useful details people might need: pictures, diagrams, computer programs, appendices, etc. Do not be negligent and omit elements people might be looking for later and find no availability.
- ▶ Good references allow us to verify the value of your contribution to the field. They also provide readers solid clues about the organization of your project in terms of what is a display of your acquired knowledge and what constitutes your original input.

Project Tips cont....

- ▶ A thought may appear so beautiful and original that readers may feel compelled to verify its origins. They will find this information in either a library, on the Internet, or through a different media. However, it is important to cite your sources for readers to verify this information or read more on a subject.
- ▶ Short words and sentences are often better than long ones. Some politicians tend to say, “in this present moment” instead of simply “now” because this is a distraction tactic that helps them achieve their goal. They have no interest in effective communication, but **you do**. In instances where a complex sentence is necessary because the idea itself is complicated. In that case, the best way to tackle this is with several clarifications, each with a subordinate clause: “when [the time], where [the location], why [the rationale], and if [a condition] prior to therefore [a conclusion or statement]
- ▶ **The Presentation** -You will use your time more effectively trying to make the content as adequate and clear as possible. By all means, never put aesthetics aside completely, only you are able to strike out the right balance between the form and the content.

Project Tips cont....

- ▶ A thought may appear so beautiful and original that readers may feel compelled to verify its origins. They will find this information in either a library, on the Internet, or through a different media. However, it is important to cite your sources for readers to verify this information or read more on a subject.
- ▶ Short words and sentences are often better than long ones. Some politicians tend to say, “in this present moment” instead of simply “now” because this is a distraction tactic that helps them achieve their goal. They have no interest in effective communication, but **you do**. In instances where a complex sentence is necessary because the idea itself is complicated. In that case, the best way to tackle this is with several clarifications, each with a subordinate clause: “when [the time], where [the location], why [the rationale], and if [a condition] prior to therefore [a conclusion or statement]
- ▶ **The Presentation** -You will use your time more effectively trying to make the content as adequate and clear as possible. By all means, never put aesthetics aside completely, only you are able to strike out the right balance between the form and the content.

Final Remark

Writing a project is a very **daunting and demanding task**. It is also a fundamental **transitional** ritual in a student's life. On behalf of students from around the world, I wish you the best!

Proposed Schedule-work Calendar

- ▶ Critical plan of activities in detail to avoid last minute rush;

Important Dates	Action	Supervisor's Remarks
15th May	Discuss and Understand Research Topic Submit supervision plan	
30th May	Submit Chapter 1-Introduction & problem statement and objectives	
15th June	Submit Chapter 2-Literature Review Submit Chapter 3-Methodolgy	
15th July	Submit Chapter 4-Data Analysis and Research Findings	
30th July	Submit Chapter 5-Summary Conclusions and Recommendations	
10 th August	Final Draft Submission	
15 th August	Signature by Supervisor	