How to Conduct Research? & Preparation for Ph.D.

10/16/202



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THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament)

AURANGABAD CHAPTER



Cordially invite you to attend a CEP on

How to conduct Research and preparation for Phd.

Date & Timing:

Venue:

Thursday, 17th October 2024 5.00 pm to 7.00 pm Fees:- Rs.200/- for Physical mode

Physical mode

Training Hall, CMA Bhawan, A-9/10, Chetan Super Market,
Trimurti Chowk, Jawahar Colony, Chh. Sambhajinagar – 431005









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This CEP Programe is Free For Online Participants

This CEP will be held through Hybrid Mode i.e.online & offline Mode (CEP Hours will be credited as per the policy of the Institute.)

INTRODUCTION



Firstly we have to understand the basic qualifications/requirements for Ph.D.

ALL ABOUT Ph.D.

- √ What is Ph.D.?
- ✓ Minimum Qualification ?
- ✓ Admission Process?
- ✓ Without NET/JRF Admission?
- ✓ Syllabus of Entrance Exam?
- **✓ Duration?**
- √Age Limit?
- √Why we do Ph.D.?



WHAT IS PH.D.????

- ▶ A Ph.D., or Doctor of Philosophy, is a postgraduate degree that is considered the highest academic achievement a student can earn. It is a terminal degree, which means it is the highest level of degree in certain fields.
- ► To earn a PhD, students must conduct original research in a specific field and produce a thesis that is publishable. The degree is awarded by universities and higher education institutions.

Requirements:-

- ► To be considered for a PhD program, applicants must submit:
- A Ph.D. research proposal also it is known as Synopsis,
- Proof of proficiency in the language of study,
- Employment and academic references, and
- A personal statement.

Minimum Qualification?

- ► For Ph.D Research the student/Research Scholar must possess the following as minimum requirement:
- 1. Post Graduate Degree in the stream in which he wants to conduct the Research.
- ▶ 2. Additionally he/she must also qualify:-
- NET conducted by UGC(twice in a year) or
- SET conducted in Maharashtra by Savitribai Phule, Pune University or
- PET (Conducted by various Universities)

Duration for Ph.D.-

The duration of a PhD program can vary depending on a number of factors, including whether it's full-time or part-time, and whether it's funded or self-funded:

• Full-time vs part-time

Full-time PhDs typically take three to four years, while part-time PhDs can take up to six or seven years.

Funded vs self-funded

Self-funded PhDs can be more flexible, but require careful planning for tuition, living costs, and other expenses.

Institution

The duration of a PhD program can vary from one institution to another.

Thesis deadline

The thesis deadline can be extended by up to four years at the institution's discretion.

Extensions

Women candidates and persons with disabilities may be allowed a relaxation of two years for the maximum duration of their PhD.

Age limit for Ph.D??

- ► There is no age limit for pursuing a PhD, and you can do so at any stage of life.
- ► The youngest person to earn a PhD is Kim Ung-Yong, a South Korean professor who earned his Ph.D. in civil engineering at age 15.
- ► The oldest person to earn a PhD is Charles Betty, a UK graduate who earned his PhD at age 95



The average age of a PhD graduate is around 26 or 27 years old. However, more people are pursuing a PhD later in life. Some reasons for this include:

Work experience
 People who pursue a PhD later in life may have
 valuable work experience that can benefit their

Personal and professional goals

research.

It's an individual decision to choose when to pursue a PhD, and it should be based on personal and

How to Write a Synopsis for PhD

- ▶ The correct format of synopsis starts with an introduction and ends with a conclusion, but the confusion lies in knowing what's in between them.
- ▶ This guide will show you how to do the right format of synopsis for PhD.
- Moreover, a focus on the importance of synopsis format will also be shed light in this blog.
- ► Knowing the correct structure and parts of a PhD summary is very important because it's like a map for your whole research.
- And if you need some extra help, there are services out there, like APA Formatting Services, that can make sure your summary is top-notch.
- ▶ Whether you're just starting or want to make your summary better, this guide will give you simple tips for writing according to the right PhD Synopsis Format.

- The right format of synopsis for PhD is really important because it's like a roadmap for your research. It helps you organize your ideas in a clear and easy-to-follow way.
- When you stick to the format, it shows that you understand the rules of academic writing and take your research seriously.
- This makes it easier for your readers to understand what you're trying to say. It's like using a recipe to make sure your dish turns out just right.
- ▶ Plus, when you follow the format, it makes your work look more professional. This is important because it gives a good impression to your professors and peers.
- So, the PhD Synopsis Format isn't just a bunch of rules it's a tool that helps you present your research in the best possible way.

Outline Your Research Clearly

- ▶ When you outline your research, you're basically giving a clear picture of what your study is all about.
- ► This helps the reader know right away what to expect and why your work is important. It's like telling a story you start with the main idea and then explain the details.
- This also helps you stay on track.
- ▶ When you know what you want to say, it's easier to put it down on paper. You won't forget important points or get lost in your own thoughts.

Outline Your Research Clearly

- ▶ It's like having a plan before building a house you know where each brick goes. When you outline your research clearly, it makes writing the synopsis much easier.
- ► You should already know what to say and in what order.
- ▶ It's like having a blueprint before constructing a building you know where everything goes.
- ► This clarity also benefits the reader.
- ▶ It can easily grasp your research and understand its significance. It's like reading a well-organized story everything makes sense and keeps the reader engaged.
- ▶ This way, your synopsis becomes a valuable piece of academic work, contributing meaningfully to your field.

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Adhere to the Prescribed Format

- **▶** Importance of Adhering to the Prescribed Format:
- ► Following a specific format ensures that your synopsis is organized and easy to follow. Each section has a designated place, making it clear for the reader to navigate through your research.
- ▶ Universities have specific guidelines for a reason. Adhering to the prescribed format shows that you respect and understand these academic standards. It's like speaking the language of academia.
- Proper formatting demonstrates a high level of professionalism. It shows that you take your research seriously and are committed to presenting it in a way that meets the expectations of the academic community.
- When everyone uses the same format, it avoids confusion. Readers, including your professors and peers, can quickly find the information they need. It's like using a universal key that fits the lock.

Correct PhD thesis Format

► A PhD synopsis is like a summary of what you want to study for your doctorate. It's like a roadmap that tells people what your research will be about. Let's break it down:

▶ 1. Title:

- Choose a clear and catchy title for your research.

▶ 2. Introduction:

- Introduce the topic you want to study.
- Explain why it's important and how it fits into existing knowledge.

▶ 3. Research Question:

- Clearly state the main question you want to answer in your research.
- ▶ 4. Objectives:
 - List the specific goals you want to achieve with your research.
- ▶ 5. Literature Review:
 - Summarize what others have already found about your topic.
 - Highlight any gaps in the current knowledge.

► 6. Methodology:

- Explain how you will conduct your research.
- Mention the methods, tools, and techniques you'll use.

▶ 7. Data Collection:

- Describe where you'll get your information or data from.
- Explain how you'll gather it.

► 8. Analysis:

- Say how you'll examine the data to find answers to your research question.

▶ 9. Expected Results:

- Predict what you think you'll discover from your research.
- ▶ 10. Significance:
 - Explain why your research is important for the field and how it can be useful.
- ▶ 11. Timeline:
 - Give a rough idea of how long each phase of your research will take.
- ▶ 12. References:
 - List the books, articles, and sources you've used for your synopsis.
- ▶ Remember, keep it clear and simple. Your synopsis should give a good overview of your research without getting too detailed. Good luck with your PhD journey!

▶ Final Thoughts

- To sum it up, understanding the right way to set up your PhD summary, as explained in the format of synopsis for PhD, is really important.
- This format is like a map that helps you present your research in a clear and organized way.
- ▶ It's like following a recipe to make sure your dish turns out just right. Sticking to this format also shows that you take your research seriously and respect the rules of the academic world.

- ▶ If you need some extra help in understanding the importance of synopsis format, services like -
- ► APA Formatting Services can make sure your summary meets the highest standards.
- ▶ By following these guidelines, you not only make your research easy to read and understand but also show that you're dedicated to producing top-notch work.
- ▶ Remember, a well-organized summary and the right PhD Synopsis Format isn't just informative, it's a big step towards earning your PhD.

1. Define Your Research Topic and Question

- ▶ Identify a Research Gap: Review existing literature in your field to find areas that are underexplored. Look for unresolved issues, debates, or emerging trends.
- ▶ Formulate a Clear Research Question: Develop a specific, researchable question that will guide your study. It should be narrow enough to be manageable but broad enough to be significant.
- ▶ Consider Feasibility: Assess the practicality of your research in terms of time, resources, and access to data or subjects.

2. Conduct a Literature Review

- Search for Scholarly Sources: Use databases like Google Scholar, JSTOR, or your institution's library to find peer-reviewed articles, books, and conference papers.
- Organize and Synthesize Findings: As you read, take notes and categorize the information. Identify key themes, theories, and methods relevant to your topic.
- Identify Theoretical Frameworks: Consider which theories and models are used in your field that might inform your research.

3. Develop a Research Proposal

- Outline Objectives and Hypotheses: Clearly state what you aim to achieve with your research. Develop hypotheses or expectations based on your literature review.
- Choose a Methodology: Decide on a research design (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods) that aligns with your question. Determine data collection methods, sampling techniques, and tools.
- Plan Your Research Timeline: Create a timeline that outlines each phase of your research, from data collection to analysis and writing.

4. Collect Data

- Gather Primary Data: Depending on your methodology, this could involve conducting surveys, interviews, experiments, or fieldwork.
 Ensure your approach is ethically sound.
- Access Secondary Data: Use existing datasets if applicable. This can be useful for supplementing primary data or if primary data collection is impractical.

5. Analyze Data

- Choose the Right Analytical Tools: Use software like SPSS, NVivo, R, or Python, depending on whether you're analyzing quantitative or qualitative data.
- Interpret Results: Focus on how your findings relate to your research question and existing literature. Look for patterns, correlations, or themes that emerge from your data.

6. Write and Present Your Findings

- Structure Your Thesis: Typically, a PhD thesis includes an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion.
- **Iterative Drafting and Feedback**: Draft each section and seek feedback from your advisor regularly. Be prepared for multiple rounds of revisions.
- **Defend Your Research**: Prepare for your thesis defense by practicing your presentation and anticipating questions. Be ready to discuss your research choices and findings in detail.

7. Publish and Share Your Work

- Publish in Journals: Submit articles to peer-reviewed journals to share your findings with the academic community. Consider conferences to present your work and receive feedback.
- Engage with Academic Networks: Join academic societies, attend workshops, and network with other researchers to stay connected and informed about new developments in your field.

Conducting PhD research is challenging but immensely rewarding. With careful planning, persistence, and a strong support system, you can navigate the complexities of your project and contribute meaningfully to your field.

What is a Research Problem

"A research problem is a definite or clear expression [statement] about an area of concern, a condition to be improved upon, a difficulty to be eliminated, or a troubling question that exists in scholarly interature, in theory, or within existing practice that points to a need for meaningful understanding and deliberate investigation. A research problem does not state how to do something, offer a vague or broad proposition, or present a value question." - Bryman, 2010.

WHAT IS A RESEARCH OBJECTIVE?

Research objective defines primary goals of a research study.

- It should be Specific.
- It should be Measurable
- It should be Achievable.
- It should be Relevant.
- It should be Time-Bound

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

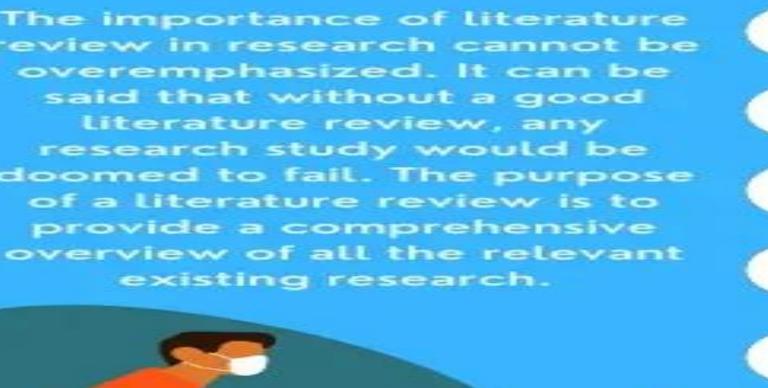
- RESEARCH is an organised investigation of a problem where an investigator attempts to gain solution to a problem.
- In order to get the right solution a clearly defined objectives are very important.
- Without a clear objective researcher is aimless and directionless in conducting the study.
- Without focused objectives no replicable scientific findings can be expected.
- Research objective is a concrete statement describing what the research is trying to achieve.

JUSTIFICATION OR REASONS FOR SELECTION OF PRESENT TOPIC FOR RESEARCH



IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE REVIEW IN RESEARCH

The importance of literature review in research cannot be overemphasized. It can be said that without a good literature review, any research study would be doomed to fail. The purpose of a literature review is to provide a comprehensive overview of all the relevant existing research.



- Literature Review Helps Establish A Context For Research
 - Literature Review Helps Identify The Theoretical Framework
- Literature Review Helps Clarify 3 Research Questions
 - Literature Review Helps Assess The Quality Of Previous Research
- 5 Literature Review Helps Comparing Different Studies
- Literature Review Gives Context To 6 The Research Study
- Literature Review Helps To Identify Problems
- Literature Review Provides A Map 8 For Future Research
- Literature Review Enables Researchers Save Time
- Literature Review Helps In The 10 Design Of New Studies
 - Literature Review Helps To Develop Understanding About A New Topic

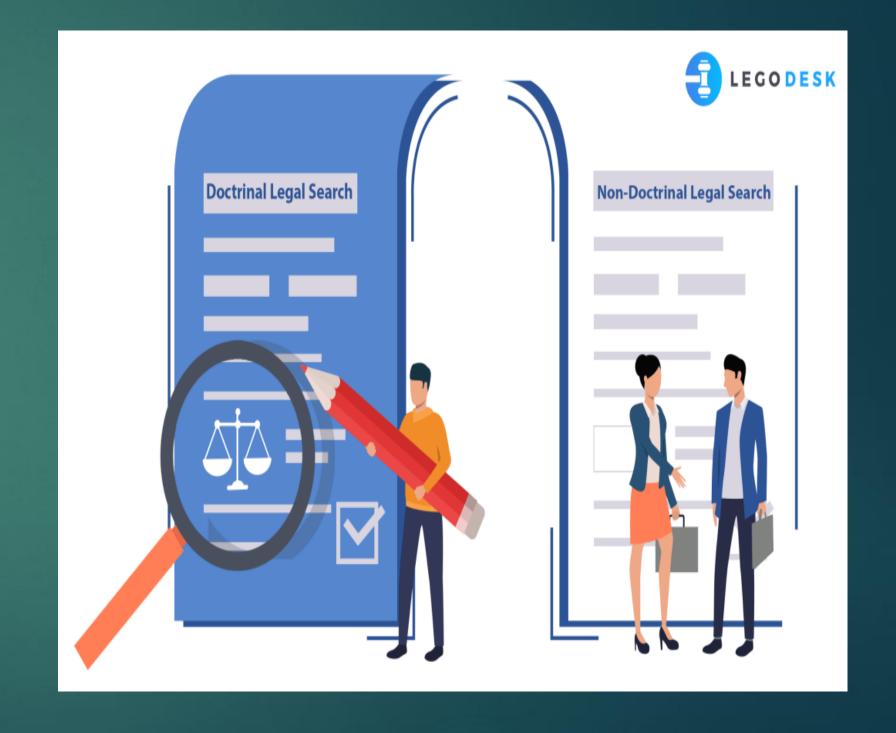
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- Legislative enactments, Rules, Ordinances, judicial decisions and many other relevant documents and Reports.
- ► The secondary data subjected to review, on the other hand, comprises of papers presented in different Conferences and Seminars, Articles published in Law Journals, Newspapers, E-sources and Commentaries written by various distinguished authors.
- The doctoral thesis, the Researcher has relied on views and comments of eminent luminaries.



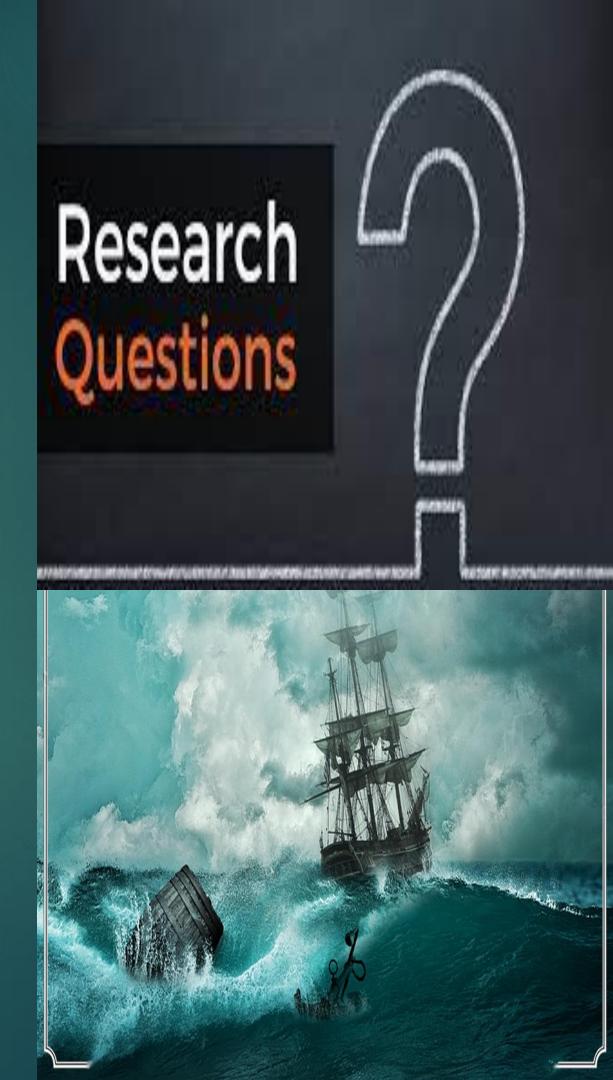
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

▶ In the Non-doctrinal part of the thesis the Researcher has collected data by circulating questionnaires and analyzed the data collected from Investors, Brokers, Investment Advisors and Legal Experts.



RESEARCHABLE QUESTIONS/HYPOTHESIS

- ▶ A hypothesis is the starting point of any investigation or inquiry in the process of legal Research.
- ► The hypothesis is forward-looking and it provides direction to Researcher.
- ▶ It directs an investigator to identify the procedures and methods to solve the problem.
- ► Hypothesis gives a point to inquiry, it makes the inquiry more specific and to the point.
- ▶ Without a hypothesis, the Researcher is like a sailor on a vast sea without a compass or ruler. Because of the above, the following hypothesis has been evolved by the Researcher in the present work:



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR COLLECTION OF DATA FOR THE PRESENT RESEARCH:

- ▶ In the Research the Researcher has to adopted either
- ▶ The Doctrinal Research
- Non-Doctrinal Research
- Or both the methods for collecting the required data.

SCHEME OF DOCTORAL THESIS EXAMPLE

- **▶** Introduction
- ► Chapter 1: Historical Background and Conceptualization of Capital Market and Stock Exchange in India
- ► Chapter 2: Financial Regulatory Authorities in India: A Comprehensive Discourse
- ► Chapter 3 : Critical Analysis of the Indian Capital Market Scams: An Opening of Pandora's Box
- ► Chapter 4: Perception of Investors and Experts on Investment and Scams in Capital Market in India: A Survey

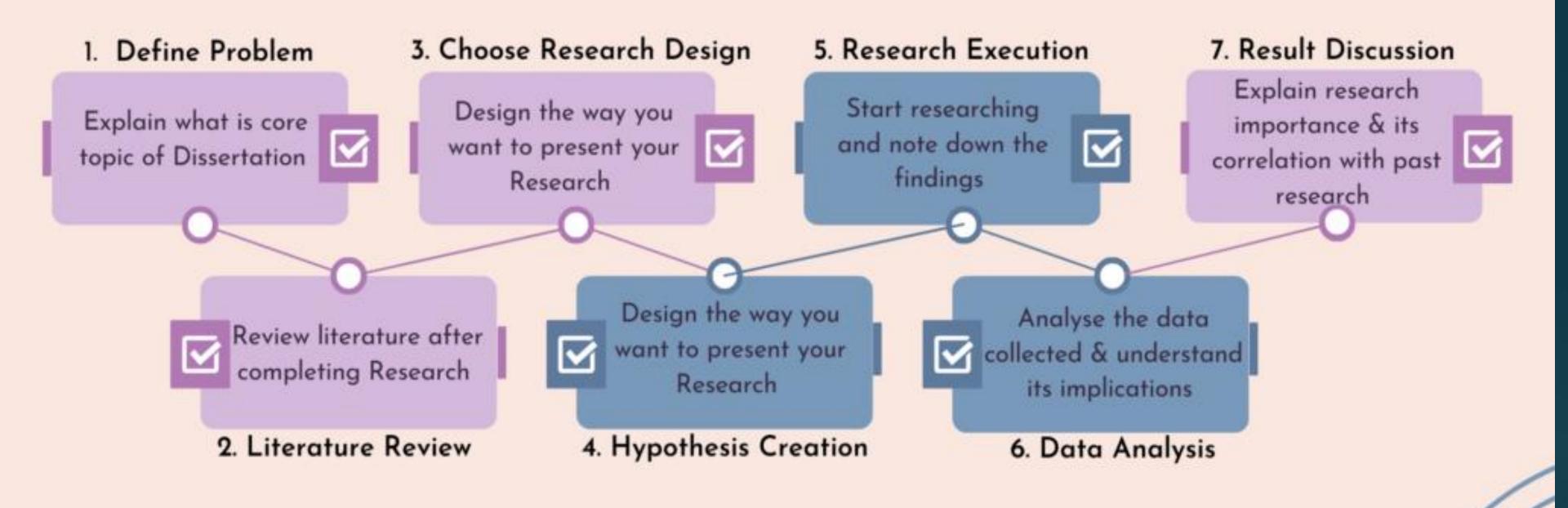
SCHEME OF DOCTORAL & NON-DOCTORAL THESIS

▶ Chapter 5: Proposed Central Legislation : Protection of Investors in the Securities

Market Bill, 2024

▶ Conclusions and Suggestions

Steps to Write PhD Dissertation



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