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My beloved colleagues Assalamu Alaikum,

### How to Write Results of your PhD Proposal: Series 7

Your PhD proposal does not need elaborative results at this point of time. At this stage of PhD proposal writing you have not proved or disproved your problem statement and research questions yet. At this juncture you only hypothesize or anticipate your results in the future. For example let say your topic is about *magnesium chloride*, you may state hypothetically that *this experimental research will prove that magnesium chloride regulates the activities of insulin the hormone that helps control blood glucose levels in diabetic patients*. Our discussion about result is still relevant when you come to the result chapter in your PhD thesis, hopefully.

Let us presume that you are in result chapter of your thesis:

Congratulations! Now the time has come to reap what you have sown. You have to declare your findings with text as well as with illustrations. You have to illustrate your findings with evidence so that your problem statement and questions are answered clearly. Your results might be negative or positive. Even though it is a negative finding, still is a significant contribution to the existing knowledge. When you are declaring your results never mention the words such as *I, We, or I found that ..., we found that...*, because it is unprofessional for a scholar to boast. Instead you may state, *this research has investigated....., this study has found that...* and so on. **Consider the following when reporting your results:**

1. Make an introduction (*Few lines*) at the beginning and a summary (*Few lines*) at the end of your result chapter. It is nice to inform your readers that what you are about to do and what you have done so far. Make a habit of doing the same to all of your chapters.
2. Analyze your qualitative data (*interviews, survey responses, emails, your own notes, observations, feedback, questionnaires*) and quantitative data (*statistics, percentages and numbers*). Use Statistical Package for Social Sciences (*SPSS*) to analyze (*means, S-D, Frequencies, percentages*) your data. If you are not expert in *SPSS*, hire an expert to do the calculation for you.
3. Use **deductive** (*from general to specific*) and **inductive** (*from specific to general*) to organize collected data. Organize your data based on your research questions and hypothesis.
4. Display your data based on relationships among the collected data and look for supporting evidence.
5. Cross check your data few times for reliability and validity.
6. So, what did you find from your experimentation? Report without adding any *comments of your own*.
7. What were the differences? If you are making a comparison. Use *T-Test* to compare.
8. Analyze your findings to see if it answers your research questions and finds a solution to your problem statement. Again avoid making any comments of your own.

Save your energy for the conclusion and discussion chapter. **Do not forget to report your results in the present form because it sounds soothing and original. Example: *The interviews indicate that.....result shows that..***