

**DEPARTMENTAL BRIEFING
AND
PEER-ORIENTATION
ON
DISSERTATION WRITING**

Series III

Prepared By

**Research Department
Kathmandu School of Law**

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1. KSL: An Overview

Kathmandu School of Law, established in 2000 AD, an affiliated college of Purbanchal University, is a community-based, non-profit academic institution that upholds its unrestrained commitment for a pragmatic, research-based and community responsive legal cum justice education in the country. It was conceptualized within the ambit of non-profit movement dedicated to serve the need of an academically sound and functionally feasible justice education in Nepal. Hence, just within two decades, it has not just shaped legal education in the nation with its innovative courses and teaching pedagogies but also widened the scope of law developing quality legal professionals.

Since its inception, it is persistently serving the aspirations of students and scholars with diverse backgrounds. Being candid in expression, it has brought about a paradigm shift in the field of legal education with its state-of-the-art approaches including clinical and community outreach programs in the curricula and research-based teaching methodology. Thus, it heralds a new beginning in the less-trodden field of legal education in terms of its motive, approach, quality and international standing. It envisions fostering the institution as the center of excellence worth capable to contribute to the positive transformation of the nation into a functional democracy based on rule of law, human rights and good governance. Mission of KSL is to promote Justice through enhanced legal education for social engineering and value-based professionalism.

2. Objectives

Among many, some of objectives of KSL are as follows...

- 1) To provide a conducive educational platform where law students build on empirical method of learning legal concepts and skills in an interdisciplinary approach.
- 2) To develop legal professionals that are able to cater to the socio-economic and development needs of disenfranchised people in particular.
- 3) To shape the legal landscape of Nepal where international standards are given due respect and enforcement.
- 4) To endow law students with the expertise and exposure to represent the cases of national interests in the international setting.

3. Activity

Activity conducted, which is briefed in this report, was the departmental briefing and peer-orientation for BA LLB 5th Year students in regard to preparing better dissertation.

4. Briefing & Orientation Schedule

Kathmandu School of Law
Suryabinayak-4, Dadhikot
Bagmati Province
Nepal

Orientation Details

Subject: Departmental Briefing and Peer-orientation on Dissertation Writing

SN	Activity	Date	Day	Time
1	Departmental Briefing and Peer-Orientation on Writing Dissertation: Chapter Three: Research Methodology	13 th August, 2022	Saturday	8:00 PM

Departmental Representation

- a) Assoc. Prof. Dr. Atindra Dahal, Department Coordinator
- b) Miss Vidhya Sedai, Intern
- c) Mr. Jigme Dorje Lama, Intern

Thank You
Research Department

5. Briefing & Orientation Highlights & Snaps

Kathmandu School of Law
Suryabinayak-4, Bhaktapur
Bagmati Province
Nepal

Departmental Briefing and Peer-orientation on Dissertation Writing – Series III

Title: Peer-orientation on 'Chapter Three: Research Methodology

Time: 30th July 2022, 08:00 pm (Online)

No. of attendees: 71

Presented by: Pabitra Bhandari

In the beginning, Dr. Atindra Dahal, coordinator of research department welcomed the presenter and all the participants on the behalf of the research department. Then, the invited speaker shared her ideas and made a key orientation on Research Methodology. The major issues the presenter highlighted are as follows...

Brief Introduction to Research Methodology

- Research methodology is the basis of doing research, often called a blueprint of the research.
- It is a way to systematically solve the research problem.
- It is the Science of study of how research is done scientifically.
- There are generally, two types of Methodologies: inductive and deductive. In an inductive method, we tend to analyze different individual cases and then come to a general idea whereas, in the deductive method, we tend to come to specific conclusions from general ideas.
- Research methodology is important in research because the result of the research is wholly based upon the research methodology. It is therefore a blueprint of research work. It is the basis for data collection and analysis.

1. Research Design

- The Research Design is a holistic conceptual framework that tells what, when, and how has the researcher done the research. It gives a framework and works like a blueprint for the research. Research design gives an outline from the initial phase of the dissertation to the very last. The strategy the researcher uses or the approaches the researcher takes to do the research for the outcome one tends to get or what one prefers the research to be like is explained in the research design.
- It is an arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data that aims to combine relevance to our research problem.
- While writing research design one must be able to answer the following 7 questions at least.
 1. Will the proposed method produce the kind of data needed for the researcher to address the research question including aims and objectives?
 2. Will the specific method produce the kind of data that the researcher claims?

3. Can the research be considered ethical and timely in manner?
4. Is the researcher aware of the imperfections and problems in the research?
5. Will this research tell us something we didn't know before?
6. Will the research pass the test of validity along with reliability, robustness, and representative?
7. Do the researchers know where they are located in the research and how would they address the issue raised?

The Research Design is generally categorized as,

1. Qualitative and Quantitative Research.
2. Fundamental and Applied Research.
3. Descriptive and Analytical Research.
4. One-time Research and Longitudinal Research.
5. Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal Research.

2. Universe/Population

- It is a compound of total elements/units/people/items that largely seem to be eligible to be used in the research study.
- The universe is always dependent upon the research area and is a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics.
- There are two types of universes; finite and infinite.
- Example: Research about voting in an upcoming election would have a universe comprising all voters.
- Both universe and sampling have a very close relation. The universe covers the areas such as: what can the subject of research be, with whom the interview can be taken, which resources are to be referred to, etc.

3. Sample

- In contrast to the universe, the sample is representative of the universe. It is a subset of population collected or selected systematically from the entire population to be studied for the purpose of data collection.
- And the process, act, or technique of selecting or defining the people to be studied is called sampling.
- Every sample corresponds to the population or universe.
- The sample should be optimum, neither excessively large nor too small.
- If there is a fixed population then the sample should correspond to at least 3% of that population. If the population seems large and infinite at least 100 samples should be consulted for primary data.
- The sampling is divided into probability sampling and non-probability sampling.
- Probability sampling is a concept of random selection. All the members have an equal opportunity to be a part of the sample. It is further divided into simple random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, and stratified sampling.

4. Techniques of Data Collection:

- It is a method of collecting data. Without data, the research is incomplete. The researchers should decide which sort of data they would be using for their study and accordingly they will have to select one or the other method of data collection.

- Data are generally, primary data and secondary data.
- Based on this type of data, the sources are also primary sources and secondary sources.
- **Some Tools of Data Collection.**
 1. Observation
 2. Interview
 3. Questionnaire
 4. Focused group discussion
 5. Key informant interview

5. Nature and Sources of Data

- Primary Sources: Sources from which we get direct information or give us direct access to the subject of our research. For example, the constitution, statutes, Courts decisions, etc.
- Secondary Sources: They are second-hand information or commentaries from other researchers. A secondary source describes, interprets, or synthesizes primary sources. For example, journal articles, databases, etc.

6. Analysis and Presentation

1. Presentation of Data
 - Descriptive presentation
 - Graphic Presentation (Use of bar charts, column charts, pie charts, etc.)
 - The purpose of graphic presentation is to clarify data.
 - However, it is important not to make charts complicated or crowded with too many facts and thus cause confusion.
 - It should have a valid reason for preferring a graph or chart to some other forms of presentation.
2. Analysis of Data
 - Scrutiny of the assembled data.
 - Preparation of an outline.
 - Content analysis.
 - Analysis of cause and effect relationship.
 - Theory formulation and generalization.

These are the major things shared in the orientation. Besides, the presenter also highlighted some of the technical aspects of the witting 'Research Methodology' chapter.

- Technical Aspects to consider.
 1. Chapter consists of 5-7 pages maximum.
 2. Use of present perfect tense is required.
 3. Maintain the sequence of six titles as requested in guideline under chapter three.
 4. In each subtopic, maintain three paragraphs. First paragraph; introduction of issue and its importance in research. Second paragraph; various types of that activity. Third paragraph; the chosen method and its suitability in the particular research.
 5. Follow the dissertation guidelines.

In the end, few questions were raised from the students. The meeting ended with word of thanks to the presenters from Dr. Dahal.

Some of the glimpses of orientation program.

Zoom

You are viewing Pabitra Bhandari's screen Options

Jigme Dorje Lama

Atindra Dahal

Karuna Kadel

Arnab Chaudhary


PowerPoint Slide Show - [Pabitra Bhandari, Research Methodology] - PowerPoint (Product Activation Failed)

Technical Aspects

- Chapter consists of 5-7 pages (maximum).
- Use of present perfect tense.
- Maintain the sequence of six sub topics under chapter three as it is.
- In each subtopic maintain three paragraphs. First paragraph: define the sub-topic. Second paragraph: it's importance. Third paragraph: explain the type, method.
- Follow the dissertation guideline.

Saturday, August 13, 2022

Bhandari Pabitra, Research Methodology



SLIDE 19 OF 20

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Participants (71)

Jigme Dorje Lama, Atindra Dahal, Karuna Kadel, Arnab Chaudhary

JD Jigme Dorje L... (Co-host, me) VS Vidhya Sedai (Co-host) AD Atindra Dahal KK Karuna Kadel AC Arnab Chaudhary SK Samita Khadka PK Pratima karki VS Vivek Sah NK Nisha Khanal NR Namita Regmi SA Saugat Acharya NS Nirajan Sharma AR Alina Raut ND Nisha Dahal DP Deepika Paswan RK Reshi karki AG Aabha Gurung

Techniques of Data Collection continue....

ASK QUESTION TO YOURSELF

- Whether the research really require the kind of detailed information that this particular tool supply or not?
- Is it reasonable to rely on information gathered from number of respondents I deal?

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Zoom

Participants (58)

Jigme Dorje Lama, Atindra Dahal, Karuna Kadel, Arnab Chaudhary

JD Jigme Dorje L... (Co-host, me) VS Vidhya Sedai (Co-host) AD Atindra Dahal KK Karuna Kadel AC Arnab Chaudhary SK Samita Khadka PK Pratima karki VS Vivek Sah NK Nisha Khanal NR Namita Regmi SA Saugat Acharya NS Nirajan Sharma NB Nisha Bedari&Priyambada ... AR Alina Raut ND Nisha Dahal DP Deepika Paswan RK Reshi karki

Research Design

What is research design?

- It's a holistic conceptual framework that tells you what, when and how will you do the research.
- Arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data that aims to combine relevance to your research problem.

7 components to remember when you write your research design

- Will the proposed methods produce the kind of data needed in order for researcher to address the research question including aims and objectives?
- Will the specific method produce the kind of data which the researcher claim that they will?
- Can the research be conducted in other ethical and timely manner?

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6. Conclusion

The overall orientation to the students was a good learning time. Scholars were benefitted of necessary updates and even could chop the doubts out. Even it shall help the nominated supervisors as students now may present relatively a structured dissertation for review.

7. Key Observation

Research Department should organize such orientation in all other chapters of dissertation as well.