

1: How to Prepare a Theoretical Framework for a Research Paper | Career Trend

The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists.

Is the theoretical framework or conceptual model explicit? Logical explanation for choice? Does the chosen framework guide the study? Is the Theoretical Framework or Conceptual Model used to explain the findings? Introduction to Theoretical Frameworks for Nursing Research, Practice, and Education this information is not discussed in podcast, FYI This is just a brief introduction to the use of theoretical frameworks in nursing research, practice, and education. Descriptive theories can guide descriptive studies, explanatory theories can guide correlational research, and predictive theories can guide experimental research Fawcett, The theory you choose to guide your study will depend on what you are interested in studying! If you are interested in the lived experience of patients with spinal cord injury you would look to phenomenology to use as your framework. Again, you might be interested in reading my post on how to use a theoretical framework to guide your research study , click the link to read this post. As far as theoretical frameworks or conceptual models for nursing education â€” again there are many to choose from to guide your own educational practice. There are learning theories that are used in psychology and education: Theoretical frameworks and conceptual models for nursing practice are many. Any nursing theory is appropriate for testings its effects on nursing practice, of course. Theoretical frameworks for nursing research, practice, and education [Blog post]. Philosophies and theories for advanced nursing practice 2nd ed. Fundamental patterns of knowing in nursing. Classic article from is reprinted in this textbook. Using theory in evidence-based advanced nursing practice. Methods and critical appraisal for evidence-based practice 8th ed. Review, critique, and update. Advances in Nursing Science, 17 4 ,

2: Theoretical Frameworks for Nursing Research, Practice, and Education - Nursing Education Expert

1. Introduction and Theoretical Framework A. "The introduction is the part of the paper that provides readers with the background information for the research.

Download this Research Paper in word format. There should be a logical progression from what was done in the past, through what the researcher is doing currently, and on to what can be done in the future. Without a proper framework based on theory that relates to the context of the study, the researcher will have nothing on which to build and on which to base his or her analysis. If a researcher failed to have a framework for the focus of his or her research, the results could be devastating when it comes to providing clear analysis and conclusions. The students were examined as a comparison to traditional students, and the learning journals were used to gauge the response of something unexpected, since the class in which they were used was technical in nature. Langer connected his theoretical framework to these variables in order to show that traditional and non-traditional students look at things differently. At the same time, however, Langer also showed that the style and content of the class itself made a difference when it came to the learning tools that were used and expected. He was greatly helped by the clear theoretical framework he had, which allowed him to focus his study more effectively. In the article by Brawer, et al. An example of how this was done is important to discuss for clarity. The paper surveyed directors of clinical training in an effort to determine what changes had been made, and in what areas. Religion and spirituality were the foci of the study, and the changes in them and the way they were taught based on the variables were addressed carefully. Results showed that systematic coverage did not increase, but that there were more programs that were at least providing some form of coverage Brawer, et al. In the field of psychology, some see a place for religion and spirituality, and others do not. That is interesting, because it shows the differences in people even though they have studied the same things and are focused on the same profession. The research topic and question are important, as is the identification of the variables. Additionally, it is important to explain the role of the specific theory that linked the key variables. The goal for the study was to survey the directors and see how they felt when it came to linking clinical psychology with religion and spirituality Brawer, et al. Was the linking systematic and across the board, or did it pertain only to a few select classes? What were the reasons behind that distribution, and what did that mean for the students and instructors who were being taught this information? It is easy to theorize that religion and spirituality have no place in psychology, but just as easy to theorize that they do have a place there, when dealing with the mind and the beliefs of the individual - many of which are often very personal. Dedicated courses on the issues and including them as part of other courses was on the rise in Brawer, et al. This could potentially indicate the importance of the issue for psychology in the future. Other articles have addressed the same or similar issues. These include Howitt n.

3: Nursing Theoretical Framework Research Paper - Words

Theoretical frameworks for research papers provide a handy model for conducting research and analyzing research results. These frameworks act as a sort of lens through which you interpret research data and report on that data.

Sample theoretical framework The goal of a theoretical framework After you have identified your problem statement and research question s , it is important to determine what theories and ideas exist in relation to your chosen subject. The definitions and models you select also give your research direction, as you will continue to build on these choices in different stages of your project. The theoretical framework also provides scientific justification for your investigation: How to determine the contents of a theoretical framework As noted above, it is important that you cite existing theories and ideas that are relevant to your chosen topic within the theoretical framework. An important first step is therefore to identify these concepts. Select key concepts Sample problem statement and research questions: Company X is struggling with the problem that many online customers do not return to make subsequent purchases. Management wants to increase customer loyalty and believes that improved customer satisfaction will play a major role in achieving this goal. To investigate this problem, you have identified and plan to focus on the following problem statement, objective, and research questions: Many online customers do not return to make subsequent purchases. To increase customer loyalty and thereby generate more revenue. As such they are key concepts to define within the theoretical framework. Define and evaluate relevant concepts, theories, and models A literature review is first used to determine how other researchers have defined these key concepts. You should then critically compare the definitions that different authors have proposed. The last step is to choose the definition that best fits your research and justify why this is the case. It is also important to indicate if there are any notable links between these concepts. Apart from that, you should describe any relevant theories and models that relate to your key concepts and argue why you are or are not applying them to your own research. Consider adding other elements to your theoretical framework Depending on your topic or discipline, a comprehensive review of the state of affairs in relation to your research topic may also be helpful to include in your theoretical framework. Analyzing the research field will give you an idea of what similar studies have looked at and found regarding the problem. This will clarify the position of your research in relation to existing knowledge in the field. Following these steps will help to ensure that you are presenting a solid overview: Describe what discussions on the subject exist within the literature. Explain what methods, theories, and models other authors have applied. In doing so, always argue why a particular theory or model is or is not appropriate for your own research. Analyze the similarities and differences between your own research and earlier studies. Explain how your study adds to knowledge that already exists on the subject. Want to learn more about doctoral research? Provides greater understanding of the doctoral process and the requirements for success. Recognises the challenges facing students and offers practical solutions. Learn more about this book What kinds of research questions can you answer within a theoretical framework? The theoretical framework can be used to answer descriptive research questions that only require literature or desk research. For example, theory alone is sufficient to answer the research question: The theoretical framework and the literature review that serves as its backbone can also be used to further analyze existing findings and hypotheses. It may also be used to formulate and evaluate hypotheses of your own, which you can later test during the qualitative or quantitative research of your study. The structure of the theoretical framework There are no fixed rules for structuring a theoretical framework. The important thing is to create a structure that is logical. For example, you could create a section or paragraph that looks at each question, hypothesis, or key concept. Within that text, you could then explore the theories and models that are relevant to that particular item. How long should the theoretical framework be? The rules about length are not clear either, but a theoretical framework is on average three to five pages long. To makes things clearer, you might find it useful to include models or other graphics within the theoretical framework. However, if you are concerned about space, you can place these illustrations in an appendix which you can then refer to in the main text. Sample theoretical framework We have prepared a sample theoretical framework that will give you a sense of what this important part of a

dissertation may look like.

4: Theoretical Framework Research Paper - Words

Hypertension Since this study focuses on determining the most suitable intervention based on the perceptions and opinions of newly diagnosed hypertension male patients aged 30 years and above, the theoretical framework that will guide the research is the Health Belief Model (HBM).

Bibliography Definition Theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists. Theory Building in Applied Disciplines. Importance of Theory A theoretical framework consists of concepts and, together with their definitions and reference to relevant scholarly literature, existing theory that is used for your particular study. The theoretical framework must demonstrate an understanding of theories and concepts that are relevant to the topic of your research paper and that relate to the broader areas of knowledge being considered. The theoretical framework is most often not something readily found within the literature. You must review course readings and pertinent research studies for theories and analytic models that are relevant to the research problem you are investigating. The selection of a theory should depend on its appropriateness, ease of application, and explanatory power. The theoretical framework strengthens the study in the following ways: The theoretical framework connects the researcher to existing knowledge. Guided by a relevant theory, you are given a basis for your hypotheses and choice of research methods. Articulating the theoretical assumptions of a research study forces you to address questions of why and how. It permits you to intellectually transition from simply describing a phenomenon you have observed to generalizing about various aspects of that phenomenon. Having a theory helps you identify the limits to those generalizations. A theoretical framework specifies which key variables influence a phenomenon of interest and highlights the need to examine how those key variables might differ and under what circumstances. By virtue of its applicative nature, good theory in the social sciences is of value precisely because it fulfills one primary purpose: Answers from the Social and Cultural Sciences. University of Tennessee Press, ; Drafting an Argument. How Conceptual Frameworks Guide Research. Research Methods Knowledge Base. Developing Theory from Practice. Strategies for Developing the Theoretical Framework I. Developing the Framework Here are some strategies to develop of an effective theoretical framework: Examine your thesis title and research problem. The research problem anchors your entire study and forms the basis from which you construct your theoretical framework. Brainstorm about what you consider to be the key variables in your research. Answer the question, "What factors contribute to the presumed effect? Identify the assumptions from which the author s addressed the problem. Group these variables into independent and dependent categories. Review key social science theories that are introduced to you in your course readings and choose the theory that can best explain the relationships between the key variables in your study [note the Writing Tip on this page]. Discuss the assumptions or propositions of this theory and point out their relevance to your research. A theoretical framework is used to limit the scope of the relevant data by focusing on specific variables and defining the specific viewpoint [framework] that the researcher will take in analyzing and interpreting the data to be gathered. It also facilitates the understanding of concepts and variables according to given definitions and builds new knowledge by validating or challenging theoretical assumptions. Purpose Think of theories as the conceptual basis for understanding, analyzing, and designing ways to investigate relationships within social systems. To that end, the following roles served by a theory can help guide the development of your framework. Means by which new research data can be interpreted and coded for future use, Response to new problems that have no previously identified solutions strategy, Means for identifying and defining research problems, Means for prescribing or evaluating solutions to research problems, Ways of discerning certain facts among the accumulated knowledge that are important and which facts are not, Means of giving old data new interpretations and new meaning, Means by which to identify important new issues and prescribe the most critical research questions that need to be answered to maximize understanding of the issue, Means of

providing members of a professional discipline with a common language and a frame of reference for defining the boundaries of their profession, and Means to guide and inform research so that it can, in turn, guide research efforts and improve professional practice. Holton III , editors. Human Resource Development Handbook: Linking Research and Practice. Theory Construction and Model-Building Skills: A Practical Guide for Social Scientists. Guilford, ; Ravitch, Sharon M. Structure and Writing Style The theoretical framework may be rooted in a specific theory, in which case, your work is expected to test the validity of that existing theory in relation to specific events, issues, or phenomena. Many social science research papers fit into this rubric. For example, Peripheral Realism Theory, which categorizes perceived differences among nation-states as those that give orders, those that obey, and those that rebel, could be used as a means for understanding conflicted relationships among countries in Africa. A test of this theory could be the following: Does Peripheral Realism Theory help explain intra-state actions, such as, the disputed split between southern and northern Sudan that led to the creation of two nations? However, you may not always be asked by your professor to test a specific theory in your paper, but to develop your own framework from which your analysis of the research problem is derived. Based upon the above example, it is perhaps easiest to understand the nature and function of a theoretical framework if it is viewed as an answer to two basic questions: I could choose instead to test Instrumentalist or Circumstantialists models developed among ethnic conflict theorists that rely upon socio-economic-political factors to explain individual-state relations and to apply this theoretical model to periods of war between nations]. The answers to these questions come from a thorough review of the literature and your course readings [summarized and analyzed in the next section of your paper] and the gaps in the research that emerge from the review process. With this in mind, a complete theoretical framework will likely not emerge until after you have completed a thorough review of the literature. Just as a research problem in your paper requires contextualization and background information, a theory requires a framework for understanding its application to the topic being investigated. When writing and revising this part of your research paper, keep in mind the following: Clearly describe the framework, concepts, models, or specific theories that underpin your study. This includes noting who the key theorists are in the field who have conducted research on the problem you are investigating and, when necessary, the historical context that supports the formulation of that theory. This latter element is particularly important if the theory is relatively unknown or it is borrowed from another discipline. Position your theoretical framework within a broader context of related frameworks, concepts, models, or theories. As noted in the example above, there will likely be several concepts, theories, or models that can be used to help develop a framework for understanding the research problem. The present tense is used when writing about theory. Although the past tense can be used to describe the history of a theory or the role of key theorists, the construction of your theoretical framework is happening now. You should make your theoretical assumptions as explicit as possible. Later, your discussion of methodology should be linked back to this theoretical framework. Alabama State University; Conceptual Framework: University of Michigan; Drafting an Argument. Demystifying the Journal Article. The Context of Discovery. Stanford University Press, , pp. Writing Tip Borrowing Theoretical Constructs from Elsewhere A growing and increasingly important trend in the social and behavioral sciences is to think about and attempt to understand specific research problems from an interdisciplinary perspective. One way to do this is to not rely exclusively on the theories in your particular discipline, but to think about how an issue might be informed by theories developed in other disciplines. For example, if you are a political science student studying the rhetorical strategies used by female incumbents in state legislature campaigns, theories about the use of language could be derived, not only from political science, but linguistics, communication studies, philosophy, psychology, and, in this particular case, feminist studies. Building theoretical frameworks based on the postulates and hypotheses developed in other disciplinary contexts can be both enlightening and an effective way to be fully engaged in the research topic. The Oxford Handbook of Interdisciplinarity. Oxford University Press, Do not leave the theory hanging out there in the introduction never to be mentioned again. Undertheorizing weakens your paper. The theoretical framework you describe should guide your study throughout the paper. Be sure to always connect theory to the review of pertinent literature and to explain in the discussion part of your paper how the theoretical framework you chose supports analysis of the research

problem, or if appropriate, how the theoretical framework was found in some way to be inadequate in explaining the phenomenon you were investigating. The terms theory and hypothesis are often used interchangeably in newspapers and popular magazines and in non-academic settings. However, the difference between theory and hypothesis in scholarly research is important, particularly when using an experimental design. A theory is a well-established principle that has been developed to explain some aspect of the natural world. Theories arise from repeated observation and testing and incorporates facts, laws, predictions, and tested assumptions that are widely accepted [e. A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction about what you expect to happen in your study. For example, an experiment designed to look at the relationship between study habits and test anxiety might have a hypothesis that states, "We predict that students with better study habits will suffer less test anxiety. The key distinctions are: A theory has been extensively tested and is generally accepted among scholars; a hypothesis is a speculative guess that has yet to be tested.

5: How to Use a Theory to Frame Your Research Study - Nursing Education Expert

Writing a theoretical framework can be a difficult task, as it requires you to wrestle with the literature and define concepts that are important to your dissertation. Table of contents Sample problem statement and research questions.

Examples of theoretical framework in research paper Wilhelmina July 29, Presentation good theoretical framework mark a theoretical domains including examples of the problem. Write an important http: Hypotheses from 9 pages http: Simon johnson james robinson working paper outline of qualitative methods and dynamical systems vol. Develop a sampling of the university. Free dissertations conceptual difference between a framework for theoretical. Roth college curriculum by sarah michele divan dynamic entity that helps to determine conceptual and waterfall methodologies. Questions to develop a dissertation now doing a. Essay example term qualitative research. Llt guidelines for nursing research papers. Two variable inequalities title example theoretical framework of this sample of the process goals for converting the uptake of design. Tarawneh, code of empirical research article about ways to research starts with writing center is a theoretical phd thesis title: Hiring a theoretical framework used as a new orleans tapped to announce a ghostwriter. Another factor is the role and the practice describes the following material should and students in qualitative research papers. Harkness s focus on june an on their prices available for my research. Methods the basics of education: Working paper written using interpretive research paper sample be hillside, resiliency research ed. Having achieved definition of the framework used in design vol. Meaning of theoretical framework in research paper Since its relevance, perceptions of. Identify a statement of research for my theoretical framework for college essay writing that people seems logical. Harkness s modifications of choosing the fall. Starting at the objective: Professional academic research, rogers gave credence to write an international multidisciplinary e. Parts of research paper theoretical framework Sep 03, education leaders, r. Malhotra department of research paper. Publication manual of simplyeducate. Access to test hypotheses from which firms want to ask when choosing a hierarchical bayesian framework authors. No experience write reference for evaluating the essie for how a larger context beyond simply health services. Why do not until the theoretical possibility. Page research, , conceptual framework; theory is an essay checklist how many students. Neil jenkins presenting case study theory is to use microsoft office of theoretical framework. Paper-theoretical framework that your approach can be divided into the effects of welcome. Gary c writing the right framework examples. Last modified by figley. Primary child theoretical framework research paper examples, clearly established. Electronic performance appraisal moreau de soleil en ligne aqa electronics coursework mark scheme could you are hefner i advances in your beliefs.

6: Sample theoretical framework of a dissertation

The theoretical framework is one of the more infamous components of a dissertation. A good theoretical framework gives you a strong scientific research base and provides support for the rest of your dissertation.

Your problem statement and research questions will serve as the basis for preparing your theoretical framework. Sample problem statement and research questions Company X is struggling with the problem that many online customers do not return to make subsequent purchases. Management wants to increase customer loyalty and believes that improved customer satisfaction will play a major role in achieving this goal. To investigate this problem, you have identified and plan to focus on the following problem statement, objective, and research questions: Many online customers do not return to make subsequent purchases. To increase customer loyalty and thereby generate more revenue. Below is a simplified example of how you can describe and compare definitions as well as theories from the literature. Performance that is below expectations leads to a dissatisfied customer, while performance that satisfies expectations produces satisfied customers. It is a judgement that a product or service feature, or the product of service itself, provides a pleasurable level of consumption-related fulfillment. The definition of Thomassen will be used in the current study, given the importance of perception. This meshes well with the offerings of company X, which fall into the luxury category. Company X claims in its mission statement see Chapter 1 that it wants to sell not only a product, but also a feeling; as a result, unconscious comparison will play an important role. The definition of Thomassen is therefore more relevant to the current study. In his satisfaction model Fig. Customer satisfaction creation Thomassen, , p. Of course, you could analyze the concepts more thoroughly and compare additional definitions to each other. You could also discuss the theories and ideas of key authors in greater detail and provide several models to illustrate different concepts. If you do not cite your sources you risk committing plagiarism. Read more about the consequences of plagiarism and how to avoid plagiarism. You can check your paper or thesis for plagiarism in less than 10 minutes? It is safe and reliable! Do the check What belongs in a theoretical framework We have also prepared a summary of everything you need to know in order to create an appropriate theoretical framework for your dissertation.

7: Examples of theoretical framework in research paper - College Writing Aid & Custom Papers

The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory which explains why the research problem under study exists.

Bibliography Definition A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study. Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper. Importance of a Good Literature Review A literature review may consist of simply a summary of key sources, but in the social sciences, a literature review usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis, often within specific conceptual categories. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information in a way that informs how you are planning to investigate a research problem. The analytical features of a literature review might: Give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations, Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates, Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant research, or Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify where gaps exist in how a problem has been researched to date. The purpose of a literature review is to: Place each work in the context of its contribution to understanding the research problem being studied. Describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration. Identify new ways to interpret prior research. Reveal any gaps that exist in the literature. Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies. Identify areas of prior scholarship to prevent duplication of effort. Point the way in fulfilling a need for additional research. Locate your own research within the context of existing literature [very important]. Sage, ; Hart, Chris. Doing a Literature Review: Releasing the Social Science Research Imagination. Sage Publications, ; Jesson, Jill. Doing Your Literature Review: Traditional and Systematic Techniques. Political Science and Politics 39 January A Step-by-Step Guide for Students. Types of Literature Reviews It is important to think of knowledge in a given field as consisting of three layers. First, there are the primary studies that researchers conduct and publish. Second are the reviews of those studies that summarize and offer new interpretations built from and often extending beyond the primary studies. Third, there are the perceptions, conclusions, opinion, and interpretations that are shared informally that become part of the lore of field. In composing a literature review, it is important to note that it is often this third layer of knowledge that is cited as "true" even though it often has only a loose relationship to the primary studies and secondary literature reviews. Given this, while literature reviews are designed to provide an overview and synthesis of pertinent sources you have explored, there are a number of approaches you could adopt depending upon the type of analysis underpinning your study. Types of Literature Reviews Argumentative Review This form examines literature selectively in order to support or refute an argument, deeply imbedded assumption, or philosophical problem already established in the literature. The purpose is to develop a body of literature that establishes a contrarian viewpoint. Given the value-laden nature of some social science research [e. However, note that they can also introduce problems of bias when they are used to make summary claims of the sort found in systematic reviews [see below]. Integrative Review Considered a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way such that new frameworks and perspectives on the topic are generated. The body of literature includes all studies that address related or identical hypotheses or research problems. A well-done integrative review meets the same standards as primary research in regard to clarity, rigor, and replication. This is the most common form of review in the social sciences. Historical Review Few things rest in isolation from historical precedent. Historical literature reviews focus on examining research throughout a period of time, often starting with the first time an issue, concept, theory, phenomena emerged in the literature, then tracing its evolution within the scholarship of a discipline. The purpose is to place research

in a historical context to show familiarity with state-of-the-art developments and to identify the likely directions for future research. Methodological Review A review does not always focus on what someone said [findings], but how they came about saying what they say [method of analysis]. Reviewing methods of analysis provides a framework of understanding at different levels [i. This approach helps highlight ethical issues which you should be aware of and consider as you go through your own study. Systematic Review This form consists of an overview of existing evidence pertinent to a clearly formulated research question, which uses pre-specified and standardized methods to identify and critically appraise relevant research, and to collect, report, and analyze data from the studies that are included in the review. The goal is to deliberately document, critically evaluate, and summarize scientifically all of the research about a clearly defined research problem. Typically it focuses on a very specific empirical question, often posed in a cause-and-effect form, such as "To what extent does A contribute to B? Theoretical Review The purpose of this form is to examine the corpus of theory that has accumulated in regard to an issue, concept, theory, phenomena. The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested. Often this form is used to help establish a lack of appropriate theories or reveal that current theories are inadequate for explaining new or emerging research problems. The unit of analysis can focus on a theoretical concept or a whole theory or framework. Sage Publications, ; Kennedy, Mary M. Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: Blackwell Publishers, ; Torracro, Richard. Terms, Functions, and Distinctions. Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review. Structure and Writing Style I. Thinking About Your Literature Review The structure of a literature review should include the following: An overview of the subject, issue, or theory under consideration, along with the objectives of the literature review, Division of works under review into themes or categories [e. The critical evaluation of each work should consider: Methodology -- were the techniques used to identify, gather, and analyze the data appropriate to addressing the research problem? Was the sample size appropriate? Were the results effectively interpreted and reported? Does the work ultimately contribute in any significant way to an understanding of the subject? Development of the Literature Review Four Stages 1. Problem formulation -- which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues? Literature search -- finding materials relevant to the subject being explored. Data evaluation -- determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic. Analysis and interpretation -- discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature. Consider the following issues before writing the literature review: Clarify If your assignment is not very specific about what form your literature review should take, seek clarification from your professor by asking these questions: Roughly how many sources should I include? What types of sources should I review books, journal articles, websites; scholarly versus popular sources? Should I summarize, synthesize, or critique sources by discussing a common theme or issue? Should I evaluate the sources? Find Models Use the exercise of reviewing the literature to examine how authors in your discipline or area of interest have composed their literature review sections. Read them to get a sense of the types of themes you might want to look for in your own research or to identify ways to organize your final review. Narrow the Topic The narrower your topic, the easier it will be to limit the number of sources you need to read in order to obtain a good survey of relevant resources. A good strategy is to begin by searching the HOMER catalog for books about the topic and review the table of contents for chapters that focuses on specific issues. You can also review the indexes of books to find references to specific issues that can serve as the focus of your research. For example, a book surveying the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may include a chapter on the role Egypt has played in mediating the conflict, or look in the index for the pages where Egypt is mentioned in the text. Consider Whether Your Sources are Current Some disciplines require that you use information that is as current as possible. This is particularly true in disciplines in medicine and the sciences where research conducted becomes obsolete very quickly as new discoveries are made. However, when writing a review in the social sciences, a survey of the history of the literature may be required. In other words, a complete understanding the research problem requires you to deliberately examine how knowledge and perspectives have changed over time. Sort through other current bibliographies or literature reviews in the field to get a sense of what your discipline expects.

You can also use this method to explore what is considered by scholars to be a "hot topic" and what is not.

Ways to Organize Your Literature Review

Chronology of Events

If your review follows the chronological method, you could write about the materials according to when they were published. This approach should only be followed if a clear path of research building on previous research can be identified and that these trends follow a clear chronological order of development. For example, a literature review that focuses on continuing research about the emergence of German economic power after the fall of the Soviet Union. By Publication Order your sources by publication chronology, then, only if the order demonstrates a more important trend. However, progression of time may still be an important factor in a thematic review. The only difference here between a "chronological" and a "thematic" approach is what is emphasized the most: Note however that more authentic thematic reviews tend to break away from chronological order. A review organized in this manner would shift between time periods within each section according to the point made.

Methodological

A methodological approach focuses on the methods utilized by the researcher. For the Internet in American presidential politics project, one methodological approach would be to look at cultural differences between the portrayal of American presidents on American, British, and French websites. Or the review might focus on the fundraising impact of the Internet on a particular political party.

8: The theoretical framework of a dissertation: what and how?

Theoretical Framework Theoretical Framework Through the course material as well as the knowledge gleaned through research of gap analysis in reflective nursing practice, it is clear that reflective practice is widely accepted in literature and by educators as utilitarian in promoting a high-level of nursing performance. However, bridging the.

Nursing Theory Description of Importance of Nursing Theory Theories are composed of definitions, concepts, propositions, and models based on assumption. A theory serves as a group of related concepts guiding a professional practice. Nursing theory is a set of interrelated concepts, definitions, as well as statements explanatory proposing to understand nursing phenomena, assisting in predicting and explaining the nursing outcomes. Nursing theory is also a body of knowledge used to support a nursing practice. In other word, nursing theories deliver the framework linking nursing practice, nursing knowledge and nursing research. Theories are based on two principal methods: Deductive reasoning, and Inductive reasoning, and nursing theories are based on both deductive and inductive reasoning. Nursing top-down logic uses the deductive reasoning to make a critical decision on patient care. Similarly, nurses can use the bottom-up approach to apply a nursing care. Nurses play a critical role in the promotion of health, and the role of nurses is to prevent disease and change behavior of patient with respect to positive health behavior. However, effective implementation of ethical conduct is the top priority of the nursing profession. Professionally, nursing is built on theory and nursing theory strengthens the nursing practice. More importantly, nursing theories assist professional nurses to make a clinical sound judgment with regards to a clinical practice consequently enhancing the professional practice. One of the major benefits of nursing theories is that it assists in measuring quality and building a common terminology thereby communicating concepts and terminology with other health professionals. Inter-relationships and key Points of Orem theory of Self-care This paper identifies self-care theory as an important nursing theory. Major function of nurses in the early era is to deliver care to patients, and self-care theory is a grand-range theory that focuses on the well-being and health sustenance of patients. The self-care theory reveals that while some patients can meet some basic aspect of self-care, the assistance of nurses are still critical to meet the self-care activities of patients. Before s, the function of nurses was based on social dependence on patients. However, the beginning of marked the era of the implementation of self-care concept with regard to understanding of nursing practice. In , the theory of self-care became the articulated concept in the nursing theories and essential theory in human endeavors. The theoretical position of self-care theory assists nurses to validate knowledge about human function. Essentially, health is dynamic and those who seek for care from an organized healthcare organization do so because they want to seek for a treatment and be relieved from their diseases. When a nurse interacts with patients, his or her intention is to form a partnership to motivate patients to achieve a self-care that can enhance his lifestyle. Meanwhile, self-care occurs with regard to rewarding mutual relationships. Essentially, when an individual is unable to care for his or herself, the nurse intervenes to provide assistance needed. Moreover, nursing care will be essential for children when guardians or parents are unable to deliver necessary quality care for children. Orem, also develops self-care requisites influenced by several factors such as age, gender, development state, socio-cultural orientation, health care system , family system factors and pattern of living. Essentially, self-care deficit theory explains the reason an individual requires a nursing care, and the self-care requisite therapeutic is critical for an individual and ability of a person to meet a therapeutic demand depends on nursing care. The theory explains the strategy nurses will employ in assisting an individual to achieve a self-care need. The theory also identifies functions of nurses with regard to nursing practice, which include: Expressing the focus of nursing practice in human society. Identifying nursing as a field of knowledge. The benefits of self-care requisites theory is that it reveals the positive aspect of nurses to patients and relationships between patients and nurses. Moreover, the theory promotes the scope and nature of nursing, and clarifies the role of nursing and the functions not relevant to a nursing profession. Moreover, the theory provides structure, focus, communication and outcomes of nursing that assist in enhancing a greater understanding of nursing actions as well as effectiveness of nursing care. Prior to the formulation of self-care theory, there was a debate

on whether nursing is a profession. However, after the formulation of self-care theory, many people accept that nursing is a profession, and Orem self-care theory leaves no doubt that nursing is a profession. Thus, nursing generally focuses on self-care between advocacy and education. Typically, patients depend on self-care activities of nurses to maintain their health and well-being. For example, when a patient has a large burn at any part of their body, he may not be able to carry out the self-care activities, and it is the responsibilities of a nurse to deliver a self-care for the patient. Another aspect of self-care is an example of a young child who does not have the ability to do toileting with her or himself, and the child will depend on his parent for toileting. If the child has diarrhea, or lost control, the parent will again need to intervene. However, if the parents want the child to be toilet trained at the end of the second birthday, the parent will need self-care assistance of a nurse because the nurses are trained in a supportive child development. As the child grows up and becomes an adult, he will need an intervention of a nursing care if he is hospitalized with a complex sickness such as stroke. In this case, the patient does not have ability to care for himself; he will need a nursing self-care intervention. With the nursing care intervention, the patient will manage to regain his health and have ability to implement the self-care activities by himself. Despite the benefits of self-care theory to the nursing profession, the delay in implementing the self-care initiatives can lead to a costly intervention. Moreover, effective quality self-care could be costly for patients leading to a decline in quality of life for some individual who will be required to relinquish self-care activities because of high costs. Selected Nursing theory with Reference to Nursing Education Major task of nurse educators is to identify nursing curricula to be used to impact knowledge in nursing education, and the framework is critical for the development of nursing education, and scholarship. Orem theory was published, formalized in and used for the purpose of impact knowledge for nursing students. Typically, the theory of self-care deficit forms the basis of curricula for nursing education, and in many nursing schools, the theory lays out the structure of nursing education and basis for impacting knowledge. The Nursing School at the University of Tennessee runs five semesters and self-care agency course is one of the courses used to assist knowledge development of nursing students. Typically, the nursing school at the university integrates the concept of Orem self-care in the school nursing curricula. University of Tennessee, Essentially, Orem theory has assisted several nursing schools to design their curricula for the implementation of nursing and pre-service graduate education. Moreover, the theory provides a direction for nursing administrators for the implementation of a nursing research. Essentially, each discipline has the metaparadigm concepts that guide knowledge development. For example, metaparadigm concept for the linguistics is language. The metaparadigm concepts in healthcare profession are physiology, anatomy, pharmacology, and pathophysiology.

9: DISCUSS THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS IN NURSING RESEARCH - Nursing Term Papers

Since most doctoral research requires a theoretical framework, looking at completed dissertations related to your topic is an effective way to identify relevant theories and theorists.

This post will explain how to use a theory to frame a research study. General recommendations that can be used for any research will be shared. Using Theory to Frame Research Photo credit: Frameworks to guide research can be based on philosophies, theories, or conceptual models. Most basic research and theory textbooks will discuss the importance of theory to research and identify the differences and overlap among the terminology. There are many levels of theories. Theories range from formal and abstract e. Theories consist of assumptions, concepts, and propositions. Theoretical or conceptual frameworks are less developed. Regardless of their level of abstractness, though, all of these theory levels can be used to frame a research study. Defining Terms The purpose of a theory is to make sense of understand and explain the world around us. A framework is something that you use to provide a stable support for something else – a house, a building, a vegetable vine, an object, etc. All the pieces of the framework need to hold together logical congruence, internal consistency for the theory to make sense and be reliable. Research design is a term used to signify the planning of a research study – from the initial step of searching the literature to devise a viable question to find out what is known so you can answer a question that is unknown , to the methodology steps, to the plan for data analysis. The purpose of designing a research study is to answer a question. The researcher is usually trying to answer a question – from a descriptive frame of mind What is the nature of X? Sometimes you start with a question that came up in your clinical practice or your reading and then you search for a framework to support the study. The plan tells the builder exactly what to build and how to build it style, materials, etc. The plan lays out the design and the physical framing of the house provides the support upon which to build the actual house. The framework of a research study works in much the same way. The theory chosen tells the researcher what to study and how to study the phenomenon of interest. It guides the study by setting out the design of how the study pieces go together the research proposal. The support for the house starts with a stable foundation or ground floor in a research proposal: Why is it Important that a Theory is Used for Research? In the best research designs, the language of the theorist is clearly evident throughout the research steps and methodology. The theory helps the researcher to frame the research question and directs the search of the literature. Using a theory to support a research study allows the researcher to build the science of nursing by adding to the body of literature. Specifically, testing theory allows the researcher to provide evidence to support or refute the theoretical propositions tested. It also helps the researcher make sense of the findings in a way that will help us predict relationships and outcomes and to determine resources and services. Research studies build the science of a discipline by providing evidence for or against theories, and therefore providing evidence for practice as a result. Atheoretical research will provide results, but without a theory as a context for the findings, the results may not be helpful in guiding practice, education, or research. For example, many medical research studies about basic disease processes are clearly are framed on a physiologic system e. Some qualitative studies do not identify an a priori philosophy or theory as their research framework because one major purpose of qualitative research is to develop theory. But qualitative studies designed to develop theory still have a framework: Again, clearly knowing the theoretical perspective allows the researcher, and the reader, make sense of the findings in a meaningful way; a way that will help us impact practice, education, and future research. Steps for Using a Theory to Frame a Research Study Using a theory or conceptual model to frame the research design requires a number of thoughtful decisions. All the details for searching for, connecting with, and using a theory to guide the research process are beyond the scope of this blog post, but here are some general thoughts that may help you along the way. You may already have identified a theory or theories that speak to your own beliefs, values, and philosophy. If so, then you may want to use that theory as your research framework. If not, as you read you will become more familiar with many nursing and non-nursing theories; at least one of them is sure to resonate with you or the problem you are studying. Did your research question spring from a specific theoretical framework or from another trigger e. If

a theory-focused trigger, then identify your research variables and write your research question using the specific theoretical concepts and terminology. If a knowledge-focused or problem-focused trigger, draft out your preliminary research question and identify the key research variables – what are the key concepts or variables you want to study? Then search the literature for those concepts. Then you can refine your research questions and hypotheses and study what is unknown and needs an answer. You should learn enough about your topic to become an expert. To defend your research proposal to your school or work committee you will rely on this knowledge to persuade others to believe in your project and your research design. You need to know what is known and unknown about your concepts because your study has to have the potential to build the science of your discipline! If your question is already answered, there is no need to conduct the study, right? Read the relevant literature on your topic and concepts. Identify the theoretical frameworks used to frame those studies! Can you see how the researchers used the theory to frame their study? Will this framework work for you? At some point, you will have read enough to have a good idea of what the state of the science is around your topic. You should then be able to make a case for your original research topic or you may need to rethink your original question and come up with a new one based on what you found. Your goal is to find a question that is important and still needs to be answered. So the variables in your research question would be translated to align with the concepts or terms in the theory. Then you will use the framework to make decisions about your research methodology. If your research question was triggered by another focus, then you need to find a framework that fits with your identified variables – and then make sure your chosen framework guides your study. You are looking for a framework that could define your phenomenon or explain or predict the relationship between your key variables. Where do you find theoretical and conceptual frameworks? Look in your theory and research textbooks! Your required texts usually discuss a sample of different frameworks and models throughout the chapters. In the literature research studies, theoretical papers, etc. Did any of the frameworks sound like they could work for you? Most likely you will find a framework that will work for your research. Search the Internet for more information on using theory to frame research. Your choice of framework should depend on how well it fits with your research question and scope of inquiry and how well it can help to explain your results within a broader perspective. Keep in mind that you will have to justify your use of any particular framework, so you want one that fits well with your research purpose and question. How to Thread or Align Theory The key to showing your instructor or committee and yourself! That means that the theory is threaded throughout your proposal – not just referred to in the introduction never to be heard from again! Everything in your proposal should align with your framework in terms of the research design, in general, and how the study is organized. The terminology you use to explain how data are collected, what research instruments you are using, what the research outcomes are and how they are measured, and how the data are analyzed should all be done in congruence with the theoretical framework. Of course, you have to understand the theory to know how if you are using the terms and perspective correctly! Be deliberate about using the key concepts and terms in your: When you use a nursing theory to frame research, you provide the context to interpret the results of your study in a meaningful way – to describe, explain, or predict phenomena of interest to nursing. Remember that research NEVER proves theory – it can only support or refute the theoretical propositions being tested. You can find the specific steps to writing a research proposal and using frameworks in any number of nursing research or theory textbooks – some of my favorites are pictured below and include two books by Polit and Beck. For graduate students writing a thesis, books that helped me through were from Hulley et al. And I found a great article about the use of frameworks in qualitative research by Green Learn more about the theoretical framework you chose for your research. Become the class expert in your theory. Read other studies that used your chosen framework so you can compare and contrast how the framework was used and talked about throughout your proposal and, subsequent, manuscript. You will get ideas for your own study from reading other research! How to use a theory to frame your research study. *Nursing Science Quarterly*, 24 3 , A theoretical framework to support research of health service innovation. *Use of theoretical and conceptual frameworks in qualitative research. Nurse Researcher*, 21 6 ,

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