

**Ministry of Science and Education  
of the Republic of Azerbaijan  
Nakhchivan State University  
Subject Syllabus**

Confirmation: \_\_\_\_\_  
(signature)

d.p.e, docent J.I.Makhmudov  
(head of department)

Date: September 09, 2022

Department: Economics  
Faculty: Master's Center

Regulation of the Economy  
(specialty)

full-time  
(full-time, part-time)

II (second)  
(year)

**I. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT:**

Name of subject: Carrying out research work

Total teaching load (hours): 45 hours = lectures - 30 hours; seminars – 15 hours

Academic year: 2022/2023 Semester: I. Section: Azerbaijani.

Number of credits: 5

**II. TEACHER INFORMATION:**

Elshan Nuraddin Nasirov  
(name, father's name, surname, scientific degree)

Consultation days and hours: Friday, 15:00

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**III. REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS:**

**MAIN WORKS**

1. Hartley, J. (2008) Academic Writing and Publishing: A Practical Handbook. London: Routledge.
2. Herr, K. G. and Anderson, G. L. (2014) The Action Research Dissertation: A Guide for Students and Faculty, 2nd Edition. London: Sage.
3. Higgins, J. P. T. and Green, S. (2008) Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions.

New York: Wiley-Interscience.

4. Hine, C. M. (ed.) (2012) *Virtual Research Methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
5. Holstein, J. A. and Gubrium, J. F. (eds) (2011) *Varieties of Narrative Analysis*. London: Sage.
6. Hood, S., Mayall, B. and Oliver, S. (eds) (1999) *Critical Issues in Social Research: Power and Prejudice*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
7. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Seventh Edition by W. Lawrence Neuman, Copyright © 2011, 2006, 2003 by Pearson Education, Inc. Published by Allyn & Bacon Boston, Massachusetts 02116
8. *Doing Survey Research: A Guide to Quantitative Methods*, Second Edition by Peter M. Nardi Copyright © 2006, 2003 by Adobe Systems, Inc. Published by Allyn & Bacon Boston, Massachusetts
9. *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*, Seventh Edition by Bruce L. Berg Copyright © 2009, 2007, 2004, 2001, 1998, 1995, 1989 by Pearson Education, Inc. Published by Allyn & Bacon Boston, Massachusetts 02116

### **ADDITIONAL WORKS**

1. Israel, M. (2014) *Research Ethics and Integrity for Social Scientists: Beyond Regulatory Compliance*, 2nd Edition. London: Sage
2. Jackson, S. L. (2015) *Research Methods and Statistics: A Critical Thinking Approach*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
3. Jacquette, D. (2003) *Ontology*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.
4. Janesick, V. (2007) 'The dance of qualitative research design: Metaphor, methodolatry, and meaning', in N. K. Denzin and Y. S. Lincoln (eds), *Strategies of Qualitative Inquiry*, pp. 35–55. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

### **IV. FREE TOPICS**

1. Taking the Leap into the Research World
2. The challenge of tackling a research project
3. What is this thing called research and why do it?
4. Delving into the 'construct' of research
5. Emancipatory research
6. Selecting elements of a population
7. Navigating the process
8. Understanding Methodologies
9. The quantitative tradition
10. Understanding Methodologies: Mixed Approaches

### **V. EXAM QUESTIONS**

1. The importance of good questions
2. The preliminaries: defining your topic
3. From interesting topics to researchable questions
4. Characteristics of good questions
5. Undertaking Credible and Ethical Research
6. Power, politics, ethics and research integrity
7. Credibility: integrity in the production of knowledge
8. Ethics: integrity and the 'researched'
9. Crafting a Research Proposal
10. Role of the proposal
11. Elements of the proposal
12. Writing a winning proposal

13. Obstacles and challenges
14. The importance of literature
15. Sourcing relevant literature
16. Managing the literature
17. Writing the formal 'literature review'
18. Developing Your Research Question
19. Designing a Research Plan
20. Moving from questions to answers
21. Getting it right for the researcher
22. Pragmatics: making it doable
23. Taking the Leap into the Research World
24. The challenge of tackling a research project
25. What is this thing called research and why do it?
26. Delving into the 'construct' of research
27. Getting help along the way
28. Setting Up and Getting Started
29. Navigating the process
30. Understanding Methodologies
31. The quantitative tradition
32. The qualitative tradition
33. Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches
34. Understanding Methodologies: Mixed Approaches
35. Arguments for mixed methodology
36. Challenges and possibilities
37. Perspectives and strategies
38. Understanding Methodologies: Evaluative and Action-Oriented
39. Emancipatory Strategies
40. Research that attempts to drive change
41. Evaluative research
42. Action research
43. Emancipatory research
44. Identifying and Selecting Samples
45. Informants and Cases
46. Selecting elements of a population
47. Key informants: working with experts and insiders
48. Cases: delving into detail
49. What is secondary data?
50. Working with existing data

## **VI. DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE OF THE SUBJECT**

**Description:** The subject "Carrying out research work" focuses on the pursuit of researching activity as an important rich field of study that merits much more attention from economic researchers.

**Purpose:** The goal of mastering the subject "Carrying out research work" in economy is a research strategy which combines research with action and participation in the field of national economy.

**The task of the subject:** The task of the subject "Carrying out research work" in economy is to set the framework for delivering greater clarity about the respective roles of researching activity to interlink economic policy with scientific context.

**Results of teaching the subject (goals):**

1. Students will study the base of carrying out research work at the high level.
2. Students will learn the main tools of researching activity in the modern time.
3. Students will learn to analyze the scientific researching processes in the national economy.
4. Students will be able to learn modern methods of researching in the national economy.

**VII. THE CALENDAR PLAN OF TEACHING**

Weeks	Title and brief overview of the topic	Lectons		Seminars	
		hours	date	hours	date
	<p><b>Theme № 1. Introduction to the Subject</b>            Why It Matters? What is carry out research? How do you carry out a research task? The importance of good questions. The preliminaries: defining your topic. From interesting topics to researchable questions. Characteristics of good questions. Undertaking Credible and Ethical Research. Power, politics, ethics and research integrity. Credibility: integrity in the production of knowledge. Ethics: integrity and the ‘researched’. Crafting a Research Proposal. Role of the proposal. Elements of the proposal. Writing a winning proposal.</p>	2		2	
	<p><b>Theme № 2. Obstacles and challenges</b>            What are some challenges or obstacles? 8 Greatest Obstacles in life you must overcome to be successful. Perfection. One of the most common obstacles we face is the need for perfection. Lack of Clarity. Making Comparisons. Untamed Inner Monologue. Unclear Boundaries. Unreasonable Expectations. Unreasonable Definition of Success. The importance of literature. Sourcing relevant literature. Managing the literature. Writing the formal ‘literature review’. Developing Your Research Question. Designing a Research Plan. Moving from questions to answers. Getting it right for the researcher. Pragmatics: making it doable. Taking the Leap into the Research World. The challenge of tackling a research project. What is this thing called research and why do it? Delving into the ‘construct’ of research.</p>	4		2	
	<p><b>Theme № 3. Ethics and credibility</b>            What are ethics and credibility? What makes a source credible and ethical? What is the meaning of ethical research? Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Objectivity. Integrity. Carefulness. Openness. Respect for Intellectual Property. Confidentiality. Responsible Publications. Why is ethics important in research? What makes research credible? Why was the study undertaken? Who conducted the study? Who funded the research? How was the data collected? Is the sample size and response rate sufficient? Does the research make use of secondary data? Does the research measure what it claims to measure?</p>	4		2	
	<p><b>Theme № 4. Crafting a Research Proposal</b>            What are the 7 parts of research proposal? The Parts of a Proposal. Cover Letter. Title Page. Abstract or Summary. Table of Contents. Background or Significance. Project Purpose. Plan or Approach. References. What are the 5 parts of research proposal? The title. The background. Objectives of the research. Literature review. Limitations and delimitations of the study. Work plan. Bibliography. Introduction to the research. What is the structure of a</p>	4		2	

	research proposal? Description of a problem or issue, a review of relevant literature, identification of research questions or hypotheses, description of appropriate methods to address those concerns. Different disciplines have different styles in how they structure this material.				
	<p align="center"><b>Theme № 5. Analysing Quantitative Data</b></p> <p>How do you analyse quantitative data? What are the 5 methods to analyze qualitative data? Content analysis. Thematic analysis. Narrative analysis. Grounded theory analysis. Discourse analysis. What is quantitative data analysis examples? What is the importance of analyzing quantitative data? What is the best way to analyse qualitative data? Qualitative data analysis that requires 5-step processes. Prepare and organize your data. Print out your transcripts, gather your notes, documents, or other materials. Review and explore the data. Create initial codes. Review those codes and revise or combine into themes. Present themes in a cohesive manner.</p>	4		2	
	<p align="center"><b>Theme № 6. Analysing Qualitative Data</b></p> <p>The promise of qualitative data. The logic of QDA. The methods of QDA. Specific QDA strategies. Presenting qualitative data. A thought. Chapter summary. Qualitative data analysis that requires a 5-step processes. Prepare and organize your data. Print out your transcripts, gather your notes, documents, or other materials. Review and explore the data. Create initial codes. Review those codes and revise or combine into themes. Present themes in a cohesive manner. A Three-Step Process for Analyzing Qualitative Data. Step 1: Bring order to the chaos. Step 2: Stay focused and logical. Step 3: Make your story come to life. Observations, interviews, and textual analysis. How data is analyzed. Text analysis; grouping data into meaningful themes or categories, Level of analysis Small groups, case studies, local phenomena; more subjective.</p>	4		2	
	<p align="center"><b>Theme № 7. Survey and Observation</b></p> <p>What is survey and observation? What are surveys and interviews in research? What is the difference between survey and observation study? What is the difference between observation and interview in research? What are some examples of observation? What type of study is a survey? What are the 7 different types of interviews? One-on-One interview. Lunch interviews. Panel interviews. Group interviews. Remote video interviews. Competency interviews. What are different types of survey? Types of Survey Methods. Online Survey Method. Face-to-Face Surveys. Focus Groups. Panel Sampling. Phone Survey. Mail Surveys. Kiosk Surveys. Paper Surveys.?</p>	4		2	
	<p align="center"><b>Theme № 8. Research reports</b></p> <p>What is the research report? What are different types of research reports? Types of Report Writing. Long Report and Short Reports. These kinds of reports are fairly clear, as the name suggests. Internal and External Reports. Vertical and Lateral Reports. Periodic Reports. Formal and Informal Reports. Informational and Analytical Reports. Proposal Reports. Functional Reports. Abstract and Summary. Introduction. Review of Literature. Methods. Results. Conclusions and Discussion. References.</p>	4		1	
	<b>Total</b>	30		15	

## VIII. FORM OF EXAMINATION – Written

## IX. EVALUATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS DURING THE SEMESTER:

The maximum number of points - 100 points.

A) The maximum number of points collected during the semester – 50

According to class attendance	10 points
For independent works of students (synopsis, presentation, research work, etc.) Note: Plagiarism is strictly prohibited! A brief description of all assignments related to independent works, terms of submission, the time and method of assessment must be clearly indicated.	10 points
According to the results of seminars (classes) or laboratory classes (If both seminars and laboratory classes are provided in the same subject, 10 points are allocated for each of them)	20 points
For the preparation and defense of course work (If course work (project) on the subject is not provided, 10 points allocated to it are added to the seminar (lesson) or laboratory classes. The calculation procedure is carried out in accordance with the instructions)	10 points

B) According to the results of the semester exam - maximum 50 points

Each paper - 5 questions for each question - 10 points.

Electronic test method - 50 tests - 1 point for each test.

Note: The student's points on the exam should not be less than 17.

C) Semester-based EVALUATION (based on exam and pre-exam points):

91 – 100 points	excellent	A
81 – 90 points	very good	B
71 – 80 points	good	C
61 – 70 points	sufficient	D
51 – points	satisfactory	E
Less than 51 points	insufficient	F

SUBJECT TEACHER:

ELSHAN N. NASIROV

Date: September 09, 2022