



BOOK REVIEW

A. Adikaram, T. Gooneratne and M. Udunuwara
Crafting Your Research: A Guide to Management Student Book for Writing and Presenting.

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Chapter one contains a worthy explanation of the problem statement, research questions and objectives. The authors highlighted the fact that some of the research students interchangeably use the aim of the study and the research problem. Under this chapter, a reader can get a clear idea about the research problem and the aim of the study. Based on the identified research gaps the problem statement needs to be formulated. There is a clear description of the research gap types: empirical, theoretical, knowledge, methodology, and practical. It is a known fact that the moment the research student identified his/her research gaps, it is like he/she won half the battle. Rest is maintained the logical flow between research questions, and research objectives, based on the theoretical and empirical assertions derive the hypotheses. Iddagoda (2022) also has a similar view.

In a thesis soon after the research gaps, research questions and objectives formulate, the conceptualization or a thorough literature review begins. Under Chapter two the authors of this book provide a good understanding of the importance of a literature review, the steps to carry out the literature review and types of scholarly works such as refereed academic journals, non-

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refereed academic journals, conference proceedings, policy reports, books, newspapers and magazines etc. extract of a spreadsheet for organizing literature is another salient example for a beginner to the research world. In this chapter, the authors also describe the systematic literature review. However, if they explain the PRISMA model and bibliometric analysis as well, then it would be like icing on the tasty cake that they have baked.

Chapter three is titled “Using Theory in the Research”. Identifying the theoretical gaps and bridging the gaps is vital, especially for a PhD study. First, the authors of this book provide a clear explanation of the theory. This is another example that they identify the pulse of a novice research student. There are examples of the theories used in management research, such as agency, role, stakeholder, and institutional. Write and Snell (1991) state that in the general systems theory there are three components. They are namely, inputs, processes and output. Using this theory, a researcher can see an organization as one system. Therefore, the reviewers’ view is better to add the general system theory as well as an example. Then it would be another beautiful flower to the bouquet of ‘key theories in management research.

Mainly there are two types of research: namely, basic research and applied research. In Chapter four, the authors provide a ubiquitous explanation of the differences between these two. They also explain when to carry out research, key features of high-quality applied research, stages of conducting applied research and designing the research.

Chapter five is dedicated to complying with ethics. The view of the authors of this book is that “Complying with ethics as well as being honest and trustful is of utmost importance in research. it relates to the integrity of a research”. From this chapter, a researcher can get a clear idea about, gaining approval from the ethics review committee of the university/institute, ethics in research design, ethics in data collection and ethics in presenting results and writing the report. It is like a quadruplet of complying with ethics.

This book consists of six chapters and one of the interesting points that the authors address is the relationship with the research supervisor. Managing people is also vital when doing research. The research supervisor is also human. Therefore, a research student should enrich him or herself with the virtues such as empathy, respect and integrity. This is a noteworthy book that ignites research interest in anyone in a systematic and scientific way.