Karen 0:05

Okay, so to start off with finding faculty, a good starting place would be to browse the 150 plus departments that are on campus as well as any research centers. These will all have their own faculty, so you can always browse through and make sure that you take a look at what they've written. A lot of these department websites will link faculty's work. So you can always take a look and see if your work matches theirs. And you can also think about any classes that you've taken in the past and think about who's taught them and if you'd like to work with them for your thesis. Quick question I'm going to address: is it okay if the faculty is part time faculty? If they're teaching on campus, that's fine as long as they're in residence during the, during winter and spring.

Karen 1:08

Okay, moving on. So once you've kind of narrowed down your list of faculty that that you might want to reach out to even this quarter, you can start emailing to set up virtual appointments. And we really do recommend contacting multiple faculty advisors, kind of the wider the net you cast, the better so that you have more options as to whom you could work with. You could see if you could set up a virtual office hour appointment with them. Since they're not going to have physical office hours this quarter, they might be open to setting up a zoom appointment. And once you have an appointment with them, be prepared to talk about your topic, because you're going to want to have something to discuss with them. And definitely be open to suggestions if they have anything that you think you can improve on for your project. Be flexible about what they might suggest. And, you know, be respectful, be courteous if they can be your advisor, but ask them if they could recommend someone else that might have the time to quick question that I'm seeing on the chat. Can the faculty advisor be a TA? Or does it have to be a professor?

Karen 2:14

They can't be a TA, but they can be a lecturer, but they have to be approved by the department.

Karen 2:24

Okay, so the biggest challenge is unresponsive advisors, and it's something that you might encounter very frequently. So if a week goes by and your first email hasn't really gotten a response, you can always follow up with another email. But if you know a few other emails have gone by and still nothing, try to drop by their virtual office hours, see if you can find what those are for this quarter. But if not, then that's a clear indicator that they just won't have the time unfortunately. And this might be a little bit challenging since you know we don't have physical office hours so you can drop by. But really, this is
kind of the process of that has gone on in previous years where you just kind of, you know, start with an
email, see if you can set up an appointment. This year they're just going to be virtual. And now that, you
know, professors aren't at conferences, they're not really away from their desks, they might even be a
little bit more responsive to things than they have been in the past.

Karen 3:26

Any more questions that faculty advisors?

Sandy 3:32

Okay, in the meantime, while we're answering questions, we're going to launch a poll really quickly. If
you can answer What's your biggest concern about writing a thesis? Let's see give you a few seconds to
respond. With a finding a faculty advisor choosing a topic or time management when writing the thesis,
and this is something that our seniors that are coming up soon they're going to share their experience
and see what how they work. able to deal with these concerns. So six more. We have 63 out of 69. Six
more people have not responded. Waiting a couple more seconds. Okay.

Sandy 4:15

So majority of you, I'm sharing results now are concerned with faculty, finding a faculty advisor.
Choosing a topic is another one and time management is the third one. So hopefully some of the tips
that we provided today will be helpful. Also, the research sheet that you received this morning has a
sample email that you can send you can use when approaching faculty mentors as well and you can
always talk to us for additional tips on choosing a topic we'll be talking about today. Okay, so, we are
going to talk about some resources that we have available at UCLA.

Katie 5:03

Alright, so we're gonna jump over to resources and Sandy and Karen, there's a couple questions in the
chat right now about IDS/Global Studies-specific things if you want to answer those, but in terms of
resources, um, so the first thing we want to talk about are online resources through the UCLA library. It's
a collaboration with the Undergraduate Research Center. So that's the next slide on WI+RE. Perfect. So
this is already on an online resource. And it's actually really, really helpful. It's called WI+RE, you can look
it up, and it's basically tutorials and workshops and handouts for every step of the research process. So
obviously everyone's beginning at the very beginning on learning how to come up with a topic and doing
your research and find a faculty mentor but throughout the next year, when you're working on these
projects, this will be a really good place to start. The other one that we kind of talked about the
beginning was the Writing Center. I will not get into to that right now, since you guys won't be writing
anything extensively for spring quarter, but that'll be something we'll touch upon again in the fall.
Sandy 6:09

Great, thanks Katie. Now presentation and publication, Magda. Is manga here with us?

Magda 6:33

My name is Magda. I'm the undergraduate advisor for the International & Area Studies, along with Katie and I'm also the advisor for graduate programs; if you ever have wanted to pursue that you can contact me. But one thing you may want to consider when you're working on your thesis next year is that maybe you want to present the finding of your research, and we organize every year the Going Global Conference, it's usually offered in May, and our students do present there. But one thing that you might want to consider is also Undergraduate Research Week, which this year is on May 19. And you can participate online just to have an idea, you can find out what the other students are doing that will give you some idea what as to what kind of research to do. Then you can also publish your findings and your research in Allah, for example. It is the undergraduate publishing for students in humanities and social sciences in behavioral sciences. Ufahamu is a publication just for papers on Africa, but you can find some of the past issues online and that's another way of looking for a topic, and some of you also are concerned about finding topics. So just look, look for any possible research topics you can check past issues.

Sandy 8:12

Great, thank you, Magda, for sharing this information with us. So now we are done with the part of the logistical part in requirements and resources. We'll move on to talk to some of our seniors who are here to share their experience with us. So Karen will take the lead on this.

Karen 8:34

Okay, I'm not sure if our panelists are unmuted, if you are, please feel free to unmute yourself, if you can't just shoot me a text in the chat and I'll try to unmute you. Okay, if anyone has any questions for the seniors, so feel free to direct them to the chat and then at the end, we'll try to pick out a few to dress once we've gone through the questions.

Okay, Alex, are you here?

Alex 9:03

Mhm, I'm here.

Karen 9:04

Okay, Victoria?
Karen 9:12
Okay. Thank you for being here. Could you just very quickly kind of introduce yourself, state your major and what your thesis title is for this year?

Rylan 9:27
Does it matter who goes first up?

Karen 9:30
No, go ahead, Rylan.

Rylan 9:32
Oh, actually, I could turn my video. There we go. So, I'm Rylan Worker. My major is Asian Studies, and my thesis topic, I'm still working on the title but basically I'm looking at the effects of this program in between China and Hong Kong called the Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect Program. I'm looking at how that affects different mainland Chinese stocks and whether or not they actually benefit financially from that.

Alex 10:13
And I'm Alex, my major is Global Studies, and the tentative title of my project is querying tourism globalizing place. And I am investigating the ways that race, gender and class intersects with queer identities and the specific context of tourism and international travel.

Karen 10:35
Okay, thank you both. Just double checking, is Victoria here?

Okay, so let's move on to some questions. I guess we'll have Alex address the question first, and then Rylan, if you wouldn't mind kind of following up afterwards, just to kind of keep an order going. So the first question we have for you is how did you narrow down on a research topic?
Alex 11:00

When I knew I was going to be majoring in Global Studies, as many of you are, like, I was aware that writing a thesis was a required component of that. And so I knew generally kind of what I wanted to research. I knew that I was interested in identity, I knew that I was interested in that in terms of like a global trend. And so I was taking a lot of courses that sort of informed those things, which, you know, that's the interesting thing about global studies anyway, because we do have a fair amount of control over the types of courses we take, and there are different branches of it. And I think that, you know, some of us might be more interested in markets and some of us might be more interested in culture. And so I think that that can kind of help to narrow it down for some people.

Rylan 11:49

And then just to add to that, my situation was a little different because I only learned at the opportunity to write a thesis in the in the fall because it's not a required component of Asian Studies like it is for Global Studies. So with that I kind of had more of a time crunch. But I obviously had like my own academic interest established by then. So I went off that and mine happened to lie in, in like the written realm of economics and finance and business. And so one way that I narrowed that down, because that itself is still really broad is just like, starting to write almost, like throughout all these processes of writing a thesis, any problems that arose I was able to get past them just by continuing to write. Like whatever I can add to, I just keep writing and eventually I've narrowed my topic down and just narrowed the whole scope of my project as I just put words on paper, so I'd recommend doing that if you end up getting stuck.

Karen 13:00

Perfect, thank you both. Moving on to the second question, how was the process of finding a faculty advisor for you? And do you have any tips to share with our attendees?

Alex 13:12

So as a global studies major, you know, we're kind of in all of the same classes, and you tend to have the same professors as a result of that. So those particular professors like Dr. Paul, or like Dr. Hart, or other people like that, have a lot of requests from students to advise them for their thesis. And so it can be really difficult to secure those people who are core faculty in the department. So I think I actually looked into professors from my minor which helped because it is Gender Studies, so it's related to the topics that I'm doing anyway. And so I think that looking outside of Global Studies can sometimes be helpful and then it can also help to bring more range, I guess, to your topic because sometimes, you know, we know more about global studies or globalization than a professor who's in a different department that they'll know more about maybe what your actual topic is.
Rylan 14:17

Um, so my situation, again was a little different. I immediately connected with or reached out to a professor that I had done academic research with previously. And she was kind of kind of does her own research within the area that I’m doing my research. So that worked out, but I will say one thing that helps is like, knowing that you’re your advisor doesn’t have to be an exact fit for exactly what you’re doing. That makes sense. I was really worried about meeting my advisor to having to have like, experience specifically in not only the GPA Graphic area of what I’m doing but also like, obviously, the academic area. And I reached out to a bunch of other professors at the beginning too. And that proved to be somewhat of a difficult experience because as I said, I was I was late to getting started. And so a lot of professors had already made commitments to other students at that point. So I guess my two areas of advice or points of advice would be to reach out early because people like Alex kind of touched on, professors get a bunch of inquiries from students looking for advisors. So I’d start as soon as you kind of know what your topic it’s going to be. I’m also just really think of all the professors you’ve had think of their relationships you’ve had with them, not only through classes, but also potentially if you've done work, study stuff with them, too. That's all really helpful.

Alex 16:00

Yeah, just to add on to that, also, I think that reaching out to professors who you've attended to their office hours, whether that's virtually this quarter or previously in person is really helpful if they can put a face to the name when you're sending them an email, I think it makes it harder for them to say no to you. And I think also, you know, even though you have until fall, which is a long time to find an advisor, I mean, I really tried to secure my advisor before the end of spring quarter of my junior year because then I didn't have to worry about it over the summer and I just knew that they would, you know, she would be there for me in the fall.

Karen 16:41

Thank you very, very good answers. So I guess my last question I have for you—and then we'll take some questions from the chat—apart from, you know, finding an advisor, what has been the most challenging or confusing part for you in this thesis writing process and how have you tackled it?

Alex 17:03

So for my topic, there wasn't really a lot of research available. It's really very limited and most of it from nearly 20 years ago, because there hasn't been a lot more done since then. But I think that it was useful for me to—you'll probably do this with the students who are here after we’ve talked—but just mapping out what your interests are, and asking questions that you think are worth answering related to your ideas are really good to your potential topic. And then researching the things that are like, adjacent to that, if that makes sense. So like, while there might not be something specifically about tourism, there's research about tourism. While there might not be specific things about these particular spaces that I'm interested in, I can research what spaces generally and how that's been theorized and literature. So I
think that that has been really useful for me and then I also am conducting my own survey, too, acquiring data that doesn't exist yet.

**Rylan  18:04**

Um, probably my most difficult aspect has been data collection, just because my specific study is very math intensive and numbers intensive and so there's a lot of not only getting data from the internet but also being able to analyze that in Excel or whatever other program you might use. So definitely don't underestimate how long it could take. I kind of I think—I definitely didn't wait too long—but I could have started sooner with that to make sure I was more on track to finish my project on time. So definitely don't—obviously a thesis involves a lot of writing. So like when I went into it, I was looking at the writing and the research being the most time consuming component, but definitely don't underestimate how difficult it could be to not only collect data, but also analyze it because that itself has been a lot of work for me. But again, what has helped is just establishing, especially being stuck inside as we are, just establishing set time throughout the day to work on everything and not try to do it all at once. Because you can get frustrated or just feel kind of brain dead after like doing for a long period of time. So it's definitely helpful to plan things out, even write down a plan, because then you're more likely to stick to it.

**Unknown Speaker  19:47**

Thank you both. Sandy, do we have time for like one or two questions?

**Sandy 19:52**

Yeah, yeah, definitely. Go ahead.

**Karen 19:54**

Okay. So question for both of you: in the process of writing your paper/your thesis, was there anything that you learned about your future goals or career, kind of in this whole research process?

**Alex 20:09**

Yeah, I learned a lot actually, I was really excited that in this major, you know, there's a built-in opportunity to do this, like individual research, just because I thought that would be interesting. And I knew that I maybe wanted to do that after graduating, in some capacity. And so I was applying to PhD programs this Fall, and actually working on this course and taking Global Studies 194, which is like a research seminar, was really useful to help me learn how to articulate the ideas around my topic, even before I had started really writing it. And that really helped me to be able to discuss it in interviews when I was going through the process of applying for PhDs. So yeah, that helped that process.
Rylan 20:57
Yeah, and then similar for me, I think prior to this project, I wasn't really sure if I even saw myself going further with academics. Or if I did, I would do something less I don't know, research heavy, something maybe more practical, like an MBA or something. But after this project, I realized how much I enjoy the research component. And just the idea of being able to design your own projects and carry that out. It's so different from writing like a paper for a class because not only is there often a prompt there, but you have less time to work on it and less time to really interrogate those ideas that are interesting, to the ideas that aren't talked about in class. And so it definitely for me has allowed me to realize that I have an interest in this and not sure where that's going to take me but that itself I think is a really empowering

Karen 21:57
Thank you. Do we have time for one last question? Yes, we do. So for, you know, for Global Studies, there is a page limit of 35 to 50 pages. Similarly for IDS and Area Studies. Did any of you have trouble kind of meeting that page limit requirement? Or did your ideas kind of just flow once you started?

Rylan 22:27
I was just gonna say, not really, especially when you consider that you will be using things like data tables to present your data. And other things that take up space, I actually had problems with shortening certain parts because I've written too much. I guess it just goes when you meet when you really find an idea that you're passionate about, you can just you may get writer's block occasionally, but a lot of times, you can just write a bunch of words onto a page and it just kind of flows and then before you know it, you have too much. And then there's things you need to cut out. But I guess that's good advice for that is to really find a topic that you can see yourself spending hours and hours and hours writing about. Because then I don't think meeting the page limit will be that difficult.

Alex 23:19
Yeah, just to build on what I'm saying is the same kind of thing. I think that it seems daunting to write like a 35 to 50 page paper, especially like on the quarter system, when most of our papers are not really that long in our courses. And but, yeah, I, I think that it's actually harder to stick to that page limit if you are not careful to narrow down your topic to a point that it's manageable within that space. Because, you know, you get to a point where you need to write a paper that not everyone who's reading it is so familiar with, you become the expert on the topic that you're writing about. And so you need to present all of the aspects of it. To someone who may not know anything about it, and that takes a lot of space. And so I think that you'll find that it's much easier to write than you think it is, and it will be hard to edit and make it the right length.
Karen 24:18

Thank you. Thank you, Alex and Rylan. I think those were all the questions we had, hopefully. There was another question there about kind of knowing how much you knew about your topic before approaching potential faculty advisors. I think it was kind of addressed, or did any of you have anything to add on to how much you knew about your topic?

Rylan 24:41

I guess I could just say again, like I kind of started my project a little later. So I definitely, compared to average people, I didn’t know as much. But as long as you have a general region where you kind of, I don’t know, an area that you have an interest in that you can see yourself writing a lot about. And the cool thing is, it’s your project so your idea can develop over time. Yeah, you really don’t need to know a lot just hopefully your advisor has some experience in whatever your topic area is.

Alex 25:20

Yeah, I agree with that. I think that I didn’t—I knew I was interested in the ideas or surrounding my topic, but I didn’t really know much about it specifically, like, I think that’s kind of I think the important thing is having the curiosity to explore it and the interest to you know, pursue those for an entire year, basically.

Karen 25:45

Wonderful. Well, thank you so much to both of you. I think those were all the questions we had from the crowd.

Sandy 25:53

Okay, great. Thank you. Thank you, Alex. Thank you, Rylan, for sharing all this great information with us. Okay, so now we are going to move on to the workshop part of this workshop. So we’re going to see if—we were going to invite our Global Studies librarian, Joseph, who’s going to help us with a couple of exercises to narrow down your topic. So I’m going to ask you all to have—we sent you a worksheet this morning, so have that available, you’re going to be answering some questions there. And also paper and pen, because we’re going to be mapping some ideas, just like Alex was saying that it was very helpful for her to map her ideas. That’s what we’re going to do today. So, Joseph?

Joseph 26:43

Hey. So I want to kind of outline the process in terms of writing your thesis. So the first stage in terms of finding your topics, you’re going to go through many different iterations. And the more prep work you
put in, the easier it will be later on when you gather your evidence and analysis as well as your writing part. So you think of something, you do some research. Don't wait until you’re going to finish all your ideas, and then finish reading everything and then start revising and writing. So you want to go along and start revising it and looking at new things, looking at your publications, in order to help you narrow down your topic.

It's very important to find something that you care about, it is easier to keep yourself motivated. If it is something you are excited about—just like what the seniors have said—if there's something you’re interested in, it really flows. So the key things is, if you're interested in and academic topic, please go ahead and go for it. Otherwise, you may want to think about your hobbies, your interests, your career, things that might actually align to what you really want to know more about, it could be computer games, it could be music, it could be lyrics, it can be sports, there are many different ways to approach a topic that will make it a Global Studies or International & Area Studies piece.

After you have a topic, the next step is to find some research to ground your possible arguments or your research questions. So when you have some insight on a topic, that's great that you already have a heads up. And the next step will be to kind of figure out what exactly is the scope, who is involved or when are they involved? Try to start finding some evidence or facts to back up your arguments or to help you narrow down your topic. So for example, if you just say that “Oh, it’s global because it's on the web,” then that's too broad. What part of the web are you talking about? And even just social media is a really, in many cases that will be too general, you may want to narrow it down to a particular platform software, or type of users. Now it should make the topic a little bit more doable.

Sandy 29:20

Okay, so as you think about all these interesting points that Joseph brought up, we are going to have a really short video that was created by the by UCLA library and see what you think, this will help you map down your idea. So again, paper and pen, have it ready because we’re going to do some activities now. So let me share this video with you all. Right.

UCLA Library Video 30:00

Hello From your friends at the Power Library Inquiry Labs. First tip, mapping research ideas. Creating a map of your research ideas is a strategy you can use whenever you need to figure out your paper topic or come up with a list of possible research questions. It's also handy when you need to narrow or broaden the topic of your paper. To get started, grab a blank piece of paper and a pen or pencil. First, draw a circle in the middle of the page and write your idea for paper topic inside. If you're not sure what to write, you can start by connecting your classroom assignment with something you are passionate about. You can pause the video here and take a few minutes to write down your topic.

Joseph 30:39
So we’ll give you about a minute to think about a topic. Maybe you have a couple. We can have two circles, two separate pages if you want to think about a couple ideas.

And for many of you, you might end up doing this multiple times, so, different topics. So don’t worry about finding the topic. Just start with something.

Sandy 31:28
You have about 30 seconds to think about this.
Okay.

UCLA Library Video 31:31
Next, think about all the questions you have about your topic.
What are you curious about? What would you like to know? As you brainstorm, try to use a variety of question words and phrases.
You can pause the video here and take a few minutes to write down as many questions as possible about your topic.

Sandy 31:53
another minute to think about this

Sandy 33:05
Okay, let’s continue.

UCLA Library Video 33:11
Next, look for a section of your question map that looks particularly interesting to you and try adding new questions to the section. Note that you can quickly narrow your topic by focusing on themes. For example, cultural aspects, geographic areas, groups of people, and time spans or historical events.
At this point, focus on asking specific questions to narrow your topic. Let your curiosity lead the way.
Pause the video again and take another few minutes to add new questions to the page.

Sandy 33:51
Okay, so we’re getting more specific about it. So as many questions just brainstorm as many questions as you can think of.

Sandy 35:02
Okay.

UCLA Library Video 35:07
Now look at your map and the questions you’ve asked, you probably have quite a few possibilities to consider. By choosing keywords and concepts from your map, you can formulate your ideas into the question you want to explore. So what’s next? Here are just a few ideas. First, taking a look at your assignment. Which of your questions do you think best addresses the prompt? Which questions are you most passionate about exploring? Once you choose a section of the map to focus on, you can use keywords and phrases to search in Google Scholar or an article database to see what specific conversations researchers are having about your topic. Finally, you may want to check with your instructor to see if a topic is too narrow, too broad, or just right.

Want help with the next steps? Come visit us in the query labs in 220 Powell Library!

Sandy 36:14
Okay, so um, again, if you want to go through that exercise one more time, you can always visit the UCLA library website under WI+RE. If you Google WI+RE UCLA library, you should be able to find it, but the resource is also on the handout that we provided to you earlier today.

Okay, so, Joseph.

Joseph 36:41
So, let’s assume that you have a topic and we’re just going to run through the process as the illustration in terms of what you may go through, there’s no one perfect way to get to a topic. Some of you may come to yours pretty easily, or may struggle a bit more, and some of you might be struggling more in the data collecting phases of planning evidence, others don’t. So, this is a very individual process. So, don’t worry about whether you are ahead or behind, it’s really at your own pace. There are some firm deadlines that you need to meet but otherwise, it’d be you in the driver’s seat.

Okay, so we’re gonna go through this worksheet and see if we could come up with some answers.

Sandy 37:39
Anthony said that he has—you have a topic Anthony, you want to type in your topic?
Joseph, can you see the chat? Anthony just shared that.

**Joseph 38:00**

Okay, “what about electronic dance music”? So, either way you can type it in for everybody to think about. “What is electronic dance music? How’s it different from other kinds of dance music?” Who usually plays that kind of music? What’s the effect and the environment that the music is being played in? How is it being perceived by society? Globally? Is it a global phenomenon or are there regional differences, does one particular kind of idea influence and another one later on, or do they actually attend at the same time and they are mutually exclusive, and they just all happen, but they do not inter relate as clearly as one may think?

**Sandy 38:59**

Thank you, Joseph for providing the questions for Anthony. We have another one too. It's: how does a meatless diet affect ocean acidification? What do you think?

**Joseph 39:19**

Yeah, so I'm just going to run through some of these examples. You can always contact me later on, and we can go through it more detail. So I'm just going to go through a few examples. A meatless diet affects ocean acidification...this is a little bit more specific. So, what specifically are we interested in in terms of a meatless diet? So how are we going to define it? And what is the effect of the meat diet that has impacted the ocean acidification? So, it can be more from the science point of view. It can be more from a social point of view. Since the ocean is shaped by the world, and even though the oceans are divided, just for our sake to kind of manage geographical areas, we can also look at, compare and contrast different regions. Look at the time, timeline in terms of agriculture and all the different things that might have impacted the ocean.

**Joseph 40:32**

So, in many cases the key things in this point is find a topic that serves as many questions as you can. Some after you write down you can say oh you can really care about it and that's great you already think it through. The thinking part is going to be from the past decade when I work with students, the thinking part coming up with the topic is the most time consuming and takes a lot more energy than what the students expected. That's why some of the faculty get annoyed when students drop by and it's not their office hours because they are thinking and planning things and they just get interrupted. Sandy, which other topics do you want me to go through?
Sandy 41:21
Next one we have Hindu Nationalism and the Codification of Islamophobia by the Modi government in India

Joseph 41:30
This sounds more to me like international and area studies. So, I think the first thing is what is the timeframe or timeline of this particular topic? Is it current or is it looking at the past decade, are there any other historical events that would contribute to Hindu nationalism or islamophobia or the other situations related to these two concepts? The temple dimension and the historical. There is many different ways to look at the constitutions and how the ideal is undefined and how far it has changed depends on the different sets of selections or that should have been quantified and what is in reality in pretexts

Sandy 42:30
and as you can see these are really wonderful topics. Using the mapping tool that we provided to you and you also have it on your resource handout. you are going to come up with so many different questions so Joseph is giving you the prompt to so many questions that you can come up with from this topic. Just something to highlight, if you are a global studies student the topics have to be on globalization. So, some of the topics I am looking at right now are international but if they are not talking about cross border or how this is being affected by something outside of that nation then this is not a global studies topic. It’s something that you need to think about that is a globalization issue. So as Joseph mentions you have a lot of really interesting topics here. There are questions about if there is research already done, a question from Clarissa how do we address this in our thesis?

Joseph 43:52
I think the first thing is that if someone wrote exactly what you were interested in you need to change the topic. But if it’s something that is related to your argument then you want to cite just like you would with your research paper. Do we keep our response to research already conducted? Yes, in many cases there are new ways to look at things so when you try to get your faculty advisors in many cases they are looking for the ideas that you come up with. You don’t need to be an expert but you must come up with your perspective based on facts and evidence not because you feel so that is the truth that only gets you so far in an argument, but when you get into an academic discourse we need to go a bit further with the sources to back you up.

Sandy 44:53
And I see a topic on how does Turkish investment impacts Central Asian Countries. See that is a perfect Global Studies topic talking about Turkey and other countries.

Joseph 45:07
It can be international, it can be global, remember that global is very broadly defined for this program that is the three different pillars, in this program there are three different ways to look at the topic. You don’t have to address all three pillars. There are also many different concepts that you have learned
from 100A and 100B that you could apply, learn from, and see from the situation. Why is this relevant why it is a possible research question? It's a way to further this process. And what is special about the Turkish investment compared to the other national investments in Asia?

Sandy 46:02

Okay so unfortunately, we are almost out of time, we have 6 minutes left we won’t be able to discuss all the topics but joseph if students want to discuss this with you can they make an appointment to talk to you? What would be the best way to contact you?

Joseph 46:20

Then the best way is to email me, put Global Study Thesis in the subject line and put my email address in the chat box.

Sandy 46:30

And his email address is also on the website, click under the tab of THESIS. This is for Global Studies students. IDS and IAS you have your own librarian as well, you can find that on the IDS website and you can call them to discuss a topic. So, this is a mini proposal. Really briefly I want to point out the red parts. One of our global studies students created this proposal to have available to faulty when she was looking for a faculty mentor. As you can see she is mentioning why is the study is significant and why is it related to global studies. Think about bringing it back to the Global Studies thesis if its Global Studies. If it's IDS you need to bring it back to a development issue as well. okay there are sample thesis on the Global Studies and IDS page where you could go through some of the topics and sample thesis as well.

Sandy 47:51

Now for next steps these are four things that you need to know. This is Andrew Swindell, he is the Global Studies 194 instructor for those of you who are global studies. Some of the tips he gave us to provide to you, and this applies to IDS as well. The topic that you want to do research on. He said that you should make sure you start to compile your notes, because reading without writing notes makes going back more difficult. He suggests you compile your notes so that you know what you are referencing and what you are using. Also get help, Joseph is available, Andrew is available for global studies students. They can help you discuss your topic, look at literature, and proposals.

Sandy 48:45

Finally, GS major, globalization must be the central part of your topic, we can’t emphasize it enough. This year we have 7 seniors who are already writing their thesis but already went off topic so now they have to go back and review their entire thesis. We don’t want that to happen to you so we want you to make sure you remember that the topic is around globalization. Begin to contact faculty now. As Alex has mentioned before she wants to make sure she has the advisor before Spring, so if you start now that's better. Okay so if you have more questions feel free to ask more questions. If you have none you are free to go. I see some faces I recognize. stay safe, stay healthy. If you need more help, contact Joseph you can contact us, we are here to help you.