



CLASSROOM-BASED RESEARCH PROJECTS

EDITOR

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WHAT IS RESEARCH?

Research is an activity used to increase knowledge. It is a detailed study of a subject, especially in order to discover(new) information or reach a (new) understanding. This is the process of thoroughly examining and analysing the situational factors surrounding a given problem in order to seek out a solution or alternative solutions to it.

Research is one of many different ways of knowing or understanding.

“Better Way of Understanding”

It is a process of *systematic inquiry*, that is designed to collect , analyze, interpret, and use *data* to understand, describe, predict, or control an ***educational or psychological phenomenon*** or to empower individuals in such contexts.

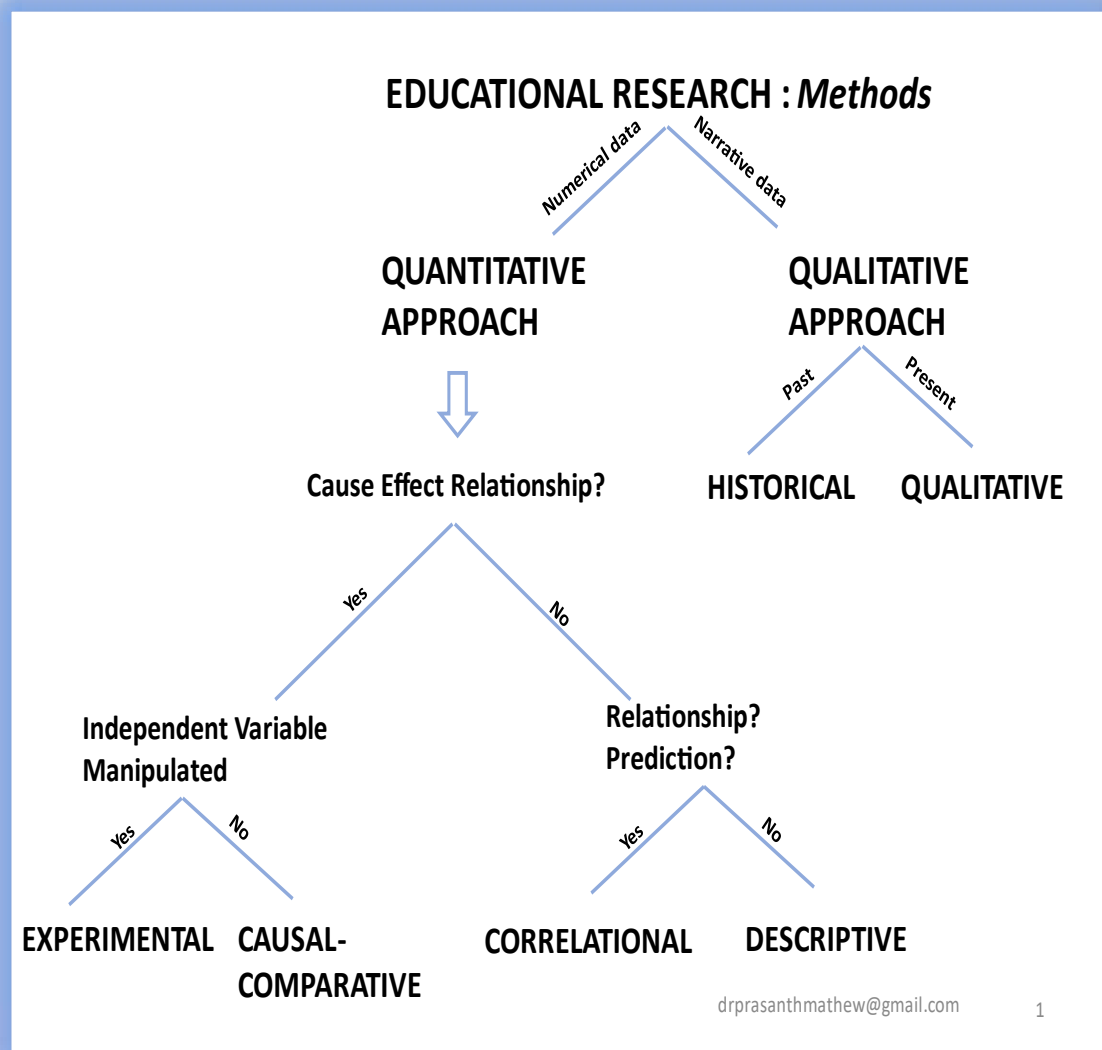
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

It is the application of the scientific method to study *educational* problems. The major goal is to explain, predict, and/or control *educational* phenomena.

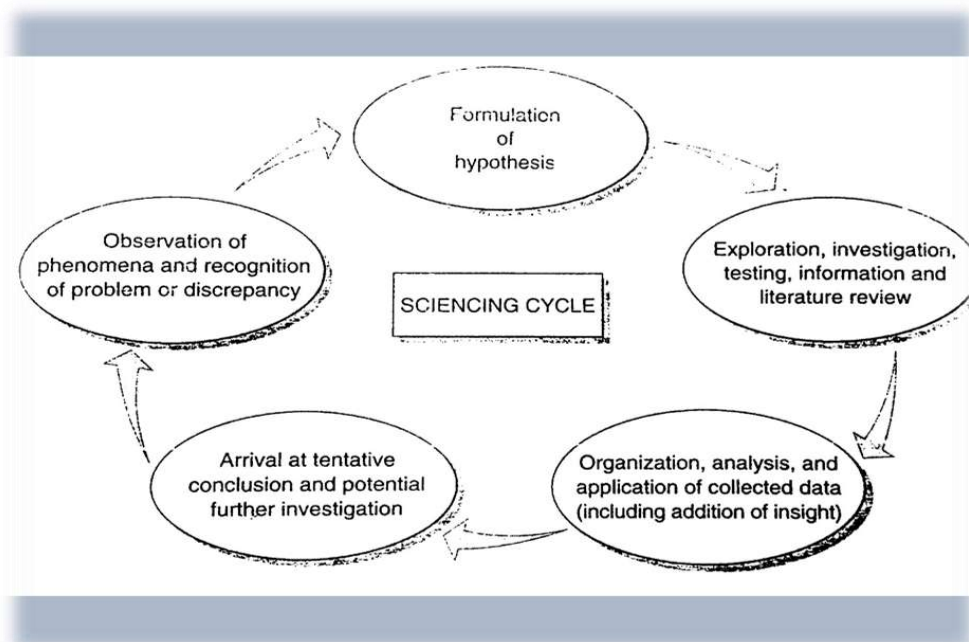
WHAT IS CLASSROOM-BASED RESEARCH?

The aim of classroom-based research is to increase our understanding of classroom learning and teaching (Allwright & Bailey, 1991). Classroom Action Research is a method of finding out what works best in your own classroom so that you can improve student learning.

DESIGNING CLASSROOM BASED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN EDUCATION



Scientific Method	Research Process	Source	Components	Description
Selection and definition of a problem	Identifying a topic/problem to research	Theory, Personal Experiences, Replications.	<i>Introduction</i> Stating the research topic/problem	Variables of interest to the researcher, the specific relationship between those variables that will be investigated and the nature of the participants involved
	Review of related literature	Primary & Secondary	Review of related literature	Theoretical Overview Related research studies
Formulation of hypotheses	Formulation and statement of a hypotheses/objectives/research questions	Theory, review of related literature	Stating the hypothesis (clear, concise, express relationship, define variables in measurable terms)	Derived (inductive <i>versus</i> deductive) Stated [declarative or research (non directional-directional) <i>versus</i> null or statistical]
	Developing Research Plan/Method		Method/design Participants/population/sample Variables/instruments Procedure/time schedule Data Analysis	Nature of the Sample Nature of the variables The kind of data to be collected Instruments used to collect the data The conditions under which the data will be collected The techniques used to analyse the data
Collection of data	Administering the tools/instruments	Educational Field	Permission Directions	Observation, Interview Tests, Treatments.
Analysis of data	Data analysis and interpretation	Descriptive/ Inferential Statistics	Testing the hypotheses	Tests of significance Levels of significance Practical significance
Stating conclusions	Results and discussion			Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations
	References Appendixes	drprasanmathew@gmail.com		Bibliography 2



WRITING A RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL IN EDUCATION

Based on the Sixth Ed. of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*. Updated September 19, 2012.

PROVIDE A "RUNNING HEAD" OR SHORT TITLE OF YOUR PAPER IN ALL CAPS FOR EACH PAGE OF THE PAPER

Each page is numbered starting with the title page.

Running head: WRITING RESEARCH PAPERS

1

The recommended typeface is Times New Roman with a 12 point font size.

The title of your paper is centered and positioned in the upper half of the page. It should be no longer than 12 words.

A Guide for Writing APA Style Research Papers

Susan B. Smith

Student's name: first, middle initial, last.

Capital Community College

Institutional affiliation

The running head or short title

WRITING RESEARCH PAPERS

An abstract is a brief comprehensive summary of the paper between 150 and 250 words. Do not add to or comment on the body of the work here. It provides the reader with a brief overview of the article.

Page number

Abstract

Type the abstract in block format, one paragraph, no indentations and double spaced.

This paper is a guide to writing a general paper in according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. The guide instructs a user on how to format a paper in APA style, illustrating structure, style and content, as well as presenting detailed examples of references cited, including print examples of books, magazine articles and reference works. Additional examples are provided for electronic versions of the above.

Keywords: APA, research papers, format, style guide

Check with your instructor to see if an abstract and/or keywords are required elements of your paper.

WRITING A RESEARCH ARTICLE IN EDUCATION

Page 3 begins the body of the paper.

Running head on every page

1 inch margin

WRITING RESEARCH PAPERS

A Guide for Writing APA Style Research Papers

Type and center the title of the paper on this page. Do not bold or underline.

There are several different types of articles appropriate for publication in the APA or American Psychological Association style. These include reports of empirical studies, literature reviews, theoretical articles, methodological articles, and case studies. Each of these types of articles follows a proscribed format. Refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition for the most up to date and comprehensive details of setting up your manuscript. This paper will serve as a general guide only, and as always, your instructor has the final word on the format and style required for the assigned paper.

1 inch margins on all sides

1 inch margins on all sides. Leave right side ragged and do not hyphenate words.

The heading style recommended by APA consists of 5 possible formatting arrangements. Check with your instructor and/or the APA Manual section 3.02 for further guidance regarding headings.

Level 1 Heading

Method

A research paper presents the results of your investigations on a selected topic. Based on your own thoughts and the facts and ideas you have gathered from a variety of sources, a research paper is a creation that is uniquely yours. The experience of gathering, interpreting, and documenting information, developing and organizing ideas and conclusions, and communicating them clearly will prove to be an important and satisfying part of your education. Generally, the formatting of citations recommended below is based on the American Psychological Association guidelines. Your instructor may require another format. It is important to follow consistently and accurately a recommended format that is clear and concise and that has been approved by your teacher. This guide may suffice for most students' needs for most academic purposes, but for advanced research projects it is by no means a substitute for the *Publication Manual*

2 spaces after a punctuation mark helps the reader.

1 inch margin

Quotations

WRITING RESEARCH PAPERS

of the American Psychological Association Sixth Edition (2010). That handbook can be purchased in most bookstores and copies should be available in every college and municipal library. This guide and a guide similar to this one, but based on the MLA style, are available online. “Your best source of advice on all these matters is, of course, your instructor and your library professionals” (Darling, 2008, p. 98).

Once your topic has been approved, gather information from authoritative sources: pertinent books, encyclopedias, and articles in magazines, journals, and newspapers.

Librarians will be happy to show you how to use the various research tools within the library and may suggest other sources of information. Important new resources are now available to you through electronic services which provide many learning and reference tools as well as access to the Internet, where you can often discover an abundance of information. Depending on the resources available and the length of your assignment, you may find it necessary to widen or restrict the scope of your topic (Darling, 2008, pp. 96-97).

Quotations fewer than 40 words are incorporated into the text using quote marks. Cite the specific page of the quote.

If a quotation is 40 or more words, start a new line, using a block quotation; indent as if a new paragraph, double space, and do not use quotation marks.

Level 1 Heading

Discussion

If you are instructed by your professor to use headings, refer to section 3.02 of the Publication Manual of the APA.

Using someone else's ideas or phrasing and representing those ideas as your own, either on purpose or through carelessness, is a serious offense known as plagiarism. Ideas or phrasing includes written or spoken material, from whole papers and paragraphs to sentences, and, indeed, phrases but it also includes statistics, lab results, art work, etc. Someone else can mean a professional source, such as a published

Options 1, 2, and 3 are all acceptable formats for pointing to the source listed on the reference page.

WRITING RESEARCH PAPERS

writer or critic in a book, magazine, encyclopedia, journal or in an electronic resource such as material you discover on the Internet; another student at your school or anywhere else; or a paper-writing service which offers to sell written papers for a fee.

Option #1

Newton (2011) found that the penalty for plagiarism is usually determined by the instructor teaching the course; in many schools and colleges, it could involve failure for the paper and it could mean failure for the entire course and even expulsion from school. At the very least, however, students who plagiarize have cheated themselves out of the experience of being responsible members of the academic community and have cheated their classmates by pretending to contribute something original which is, in fact, a cheap copy (Newton, 2011).

Option #2

or
(Newton, 2011, Chapter 3)
or
(Newton, 2011, p. 11)

Summary and Concluding Discussion

One-inch margins at the top, bottom, right and left sides are now required by APA. Double spacing is required throughout the paper. In 2011 Newton stated that if you wish to use single spacing for quotations of verse and drama because it more nearly approximates what the poet would want, you must consult with your instructor before doing so.

Option #3

Each page is numbered consecutively including title page and reference page. Type the numbers in the upper right-hand corner using Arabic numerals. Arrange the manuscript as follows: title page, abstract, body of the paper, and reference page. A short title is used throughout the paper. R. Newton (personal communication, July 20, 2012) states that the short title is a two or three word derivation of the title of the paper. If the title of your paper were *Understanding Patterns of Byzantine Intrigue*, the short title could be *Byzantine Intrigue* (R. Newton, personal communication, July 20, 2012).

Personal communication, option #1

Personal communication, option #2

Do not include references to personal communications, such as letters, emails, interviews, telephone conversations on the reference page as they are not recoverable. You may however cite them in-text. What you cite should have scholarly relevance.

APA Style

Arrange entries in alphabetical order by the author's last name, or if no author, by the 1st word in the citation.

Include page number in upper right corner

WRITING A RESEARCH PAPER

Use Times New Roman 12 point font.

References

Darling, C. (2008). *Saints of diminished capacity*. New York: Random House.

Book with 1 author

Language (2009). In *Columbia electronic encyclopedia*. Retrieved September 18, 2012, from <http://www.informationplease.com>

Article retrieved from an online reference work with no author

Harkavy, W. (2010, November 3). Educational writings. *Village Voice*.

Web site

Retrieved September 8, 2012 from <http://villagevoice.com>

Newton, R. (2011). *A reference guide to learning about research*. Hartford, CT: Merganser University Press.

Book 1 author

Include the DOI (digital object identifier) in your citation whenever it is

South, S., Oltmanns, T., & Turkheimer, E. (2009). Interpersonal communication across peer groups. *Journal of Communication*, 73, (2) 675-692. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-6494.2005.00325

Online journal article with DOI.

Capitalize only the first word of a journal article title and subtitle. Do not italicize.

South, S., Oltmanns, T., & Turkheimer, E. (2009). Interpersonal communication across peer groups. *Journal of Communication*, 73, (2) 675-692. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Online journal article from a database with no DOI. (Same article as above when no DOI is provided).

Wheatcroft, G. (2008, June). The challenge of education. *The Atlantic*, 293(3), 56-72.

Print journal article. Full title italicized in upper and lowercase letters. *Italicize the volume number* but not the issue and page numbers.

The reference page provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite. Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list.



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