

SCIENTIFIC WRITING AND PRESENTATION

ENT-402

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RESEARCH REPORT

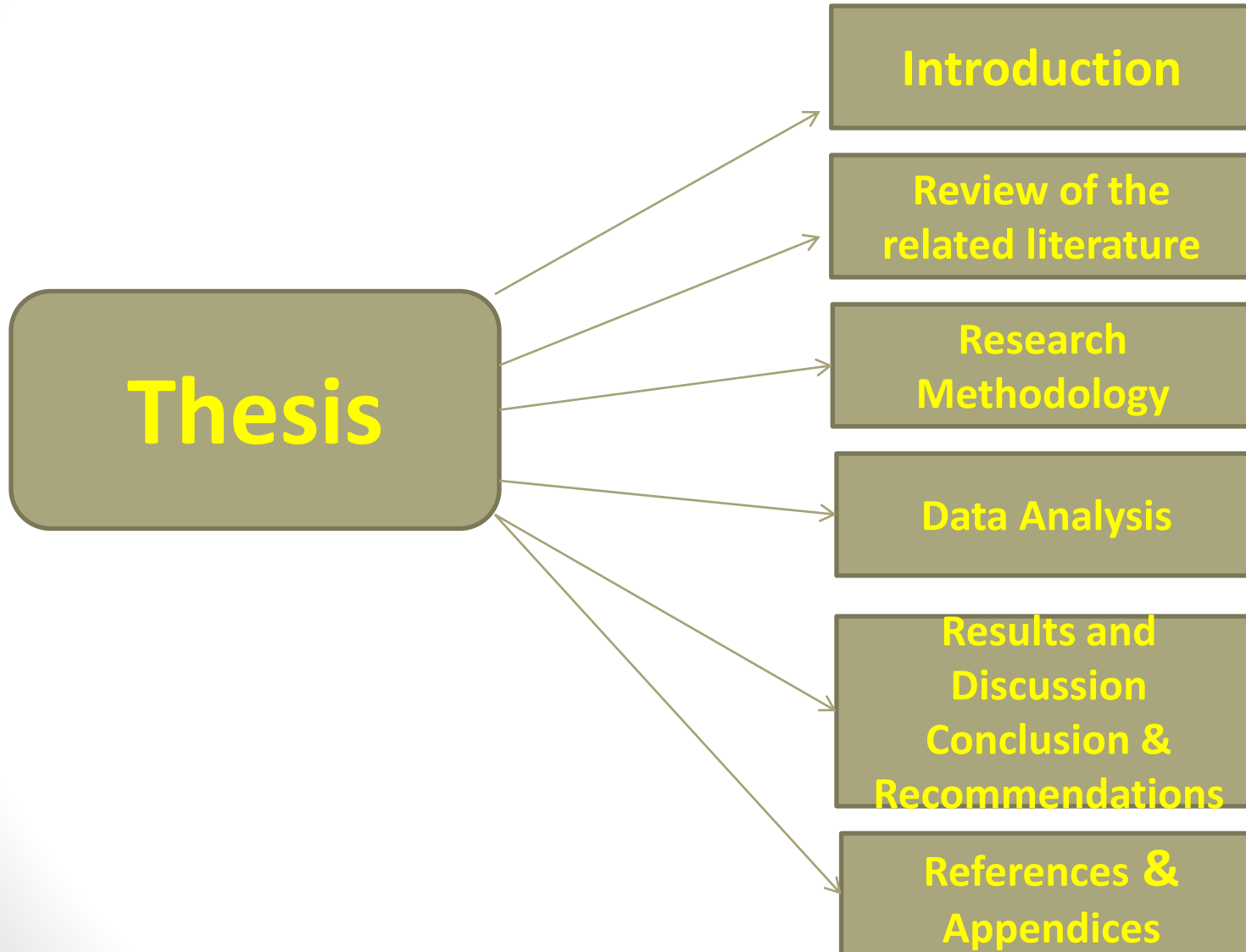
- There are various formats of educational research report a researcher must understand its meaning and purpose.

- A research proposal deals with problem or topic that is to be investigated.
- It has a variety of formats which vary in their length.
- Writing a research proposal or synopsis includes as introductory section : **problem hypothesis objectives, assumptions, methods of the study tools, justification and implications of the study.**

- It is written in present and future tense.
- It covers four to ten pages.
- It is submitted for the final approval before starting the actual research work.
- It is planning phase of a research work which is produced in the written form to judge its worth.

- ✿ A research report deals with results of completed research work.
- ✿ After completing a research work, it is generally produced in the written form and is called research report or thesis.

A research report includes usually the following chapters-



GENERAL FORMAT OF RESEARCH REPORT

- A research report or thesis is an organized format of research work done. It is viewed in three major categories.

- A. Preliminaries**
- B. Textual Body, and**
- C. references**

A. Preliminary Section

1. Title Page
2. Acknowledgement
3. Dedication
4. Declaration
5. Certificate by supervisor
6. Approval sheet
7. Table of Contents
8. List of Tables (if any)
9. List of figures (if any)

B. Main body of report or textual body

1. Abstract

All theses and dissertations must have an abstract at the beginning of the document. The abstract is a descriptive summary, no longer than 350 words, composed of three principal parts:

1. Statement of the purpose
2. Methods
3. Findings of the thesis research

1. Introduction

- (a) Statement of the problem
- (b) Objectives of the study
- (c) Hypothesis / Research Questions
- (d) Significance of the Study
- (e) Limitation of the study
- (f) definitions of important terms used

2. Review of the relevant literature

3. Research Methodology

- (a) Method and procedure use
- (b) tools of research or sources of data
- (c) Techniques of data collection
- (d) description of technique use

4. Data analysis

- (a) Analysis of data
- (b) tables and interpretation
- (c) figures and interpretation

5. Results and Discussion, Conclusions & Recommendations

- (a) discussion of the results
- (b) main findings / conclusion
- (c) suggestions for future studies.

1. Title page

- This is first page of the thesis, it includes:
 - (a) Title of thesis
 - (b) Name of the candidate
 - (c) Purpose or relationship of the thesis to the course or degree requirement
 - (d) College and or / department in which the candidate has been admitted for the degree.
 - (e) Name of the university to which it is submitted
 - (f) Month and year of submission or acceptance

2. Acknowledgement

- It also includes the acknowledgement to the persons and sources that have been helpful to the investigator. Recognition for help by the family members and others.
- The word **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** should typed in capital letters. It should be written in an impressive way.

3. Table of contents

- This section lists all the main chapter headings and the essential subheading in each with the appropriate page numbers against each.

4. List of tables

- The table of contents is followed by the list of tables on a separate page.
- This list of tables consists of the titles or captions of the tables included in the thesis along with the page numbers where these can be located.

5. List of figures

- If any graphs are used in the thesis, a list of figures on the separate page is prepared in the same form as the list of tables.

Chapter 1. Introduction

- The main purpose of this chapter is to indicate the need and scope of the study.
- It is reported in the past tense form of work completed.
- The problem objectives, hypothesis/ research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study are reported precisely.

Chapter 2. Review of the Relevant literature

- This chapter is essential in most of the research studies.
- It presents the comprehensive development of the problem background.
- It indicates what has already been studied by others, which has a bearing upon the present study.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology

- This chapter indicates the line of approach of the study.
- The first aspects deals with the method, population and sample of the study and second part provides the tools and techniques employed in the research.
- It also presents the procedure of the study.
- The whole plan of the study is discussed in detail under this chapter.

Chapter 4. Results

- In this chapter analysis and results are reported.
- The analysis of data are presented in tabular form and in figures or pictorial presentation.
- The results are interpreted at length.
- This chapter provides the original work or contribution by the researcher.

Table 4.1

The Distribution of respondent' s by their age

Age	Frequency	Percent
15-20	25	5.0
21-25	107	21.4
26-30	111	22.2
31-35	134	26.8
36-40	53	10.6
41-45	40	8.0
46-50	14	2.8
51-55	9	1.8
56-60	7	1.4
Total	500	100.0

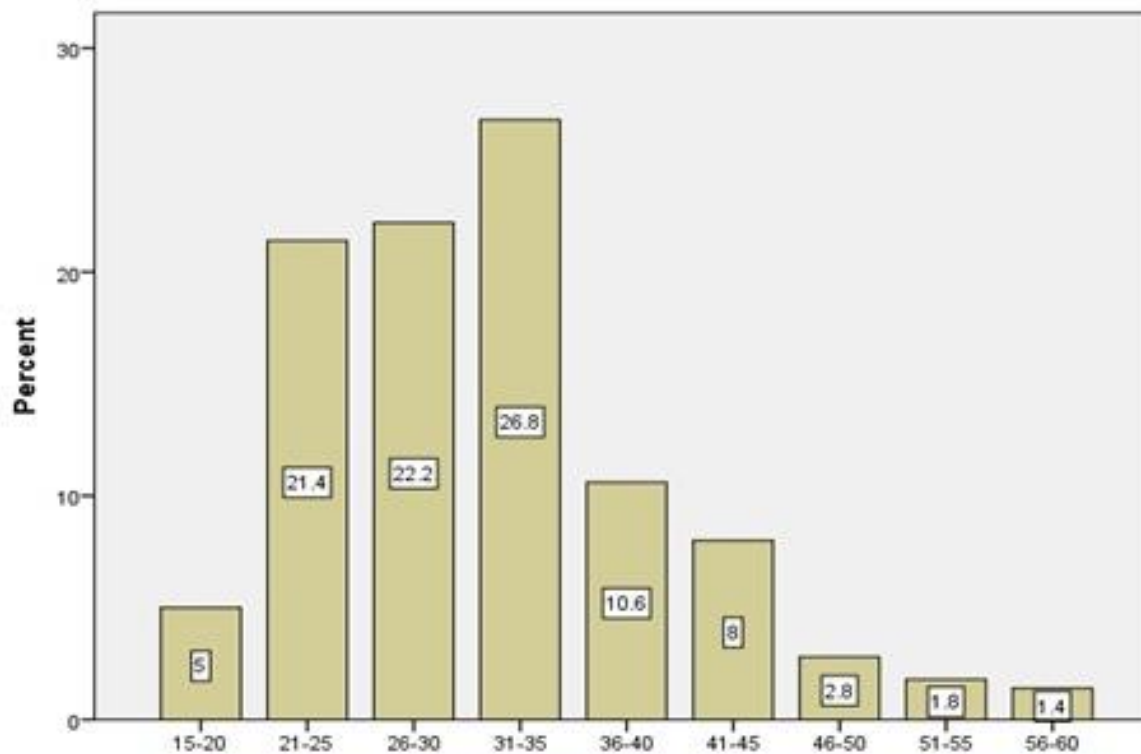


FIGURE 4.1 RESPONDENT'S AGE

Table No: 4.1 shows the distribution of respondents by their age. Respondents age was broad, with 25(5.0%) between 15- 20 years, 107(21.4%) from 21-25 years, 111(22.2%) from 26-30 years, 134(26.8%) from 31-35 years, 53(10.6%) from 36-40 years, 40(8.0%) from 41-45 years, 14(2.8%) from 46-50 years, 9(1.8%) from 51-55 years and 7(1.4%) between 56-60 years.

Table shows that most of the respondents 134(26.8%) were from the age group ranging 31-35 years followed by 111(22.2%) respondents from age group 26-30. While less number of respondents 7(1.4%) were from the age group 56-60 years.

Chapter 5. Discussion and Conclusions


- This is most important chapter of the thesis.
- It requires the creative and reflective aspect of the researcher.
- The results are discussed to make them more meaningful comparison of the results with the evidence.
- The findings of the study are summarized and suggestions for further studies are also given.

References


- References are listed on separate page
- Only citations that appear in the text should appear on the reference page
- Everything cited in the text should appear on the reference page.
- References are double-spaced, flush left with subsequent lines indented 5 spaces


References

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