

WRITING RESEARCH REPORT

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शोधग्रन्थः

Thesis is

The Sisal



“Research is an honest exhaustive, intelligent searching for facts and their meanings or implications with reference to a given problem.” -**P.M. Cook**

कीदृशः स्यात् शोधग्रन्थः ?

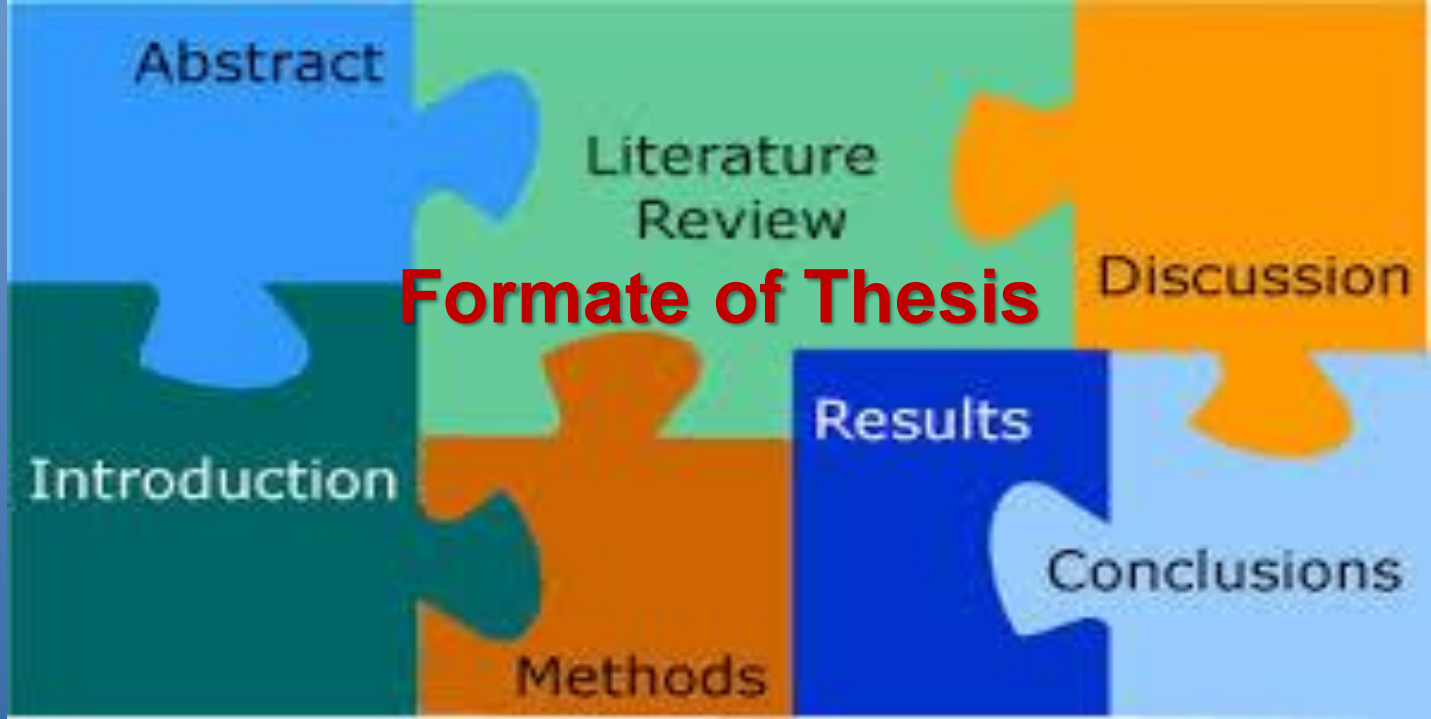
विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरम्।

निर्णयश्चेति पञ्चाङ्गं शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं विदुः॥

ज्ञातार्थं ज्ञातसम्बन्धं श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते।

ग्रन्थादौ तेन वक्तव्यः, सम्बन्धः सप्रयोजनम्॥

शोधग्रन्थस्य प्रारूपम्



पूर्वानुबन्धः (प्रारम्भिकभागः)

मध्यानुबन्धः (मुख्यभागः)

पश्चानुबन्धः (उत्तरभागः)

प्रारम्भिकभागः

Pre-action= Introduction + Objectives + Hypothesis etc.

- मुखपृष्ठम् (Title Page)
- प्रतिज्ञापत्रम् (Declaration Statement)
- अनुमोदनपत्रम् (Letter of Approval)
- प्राक्कथनम् (Preface)
- +
- आभाराभिव्यक्तिः (Acknowledgement)
- विषय-वस्तु (Contents) नूतनपृष्ठे लेखनीयम्
- सारणी-सूची (List of Tables) नूतनपृष्ठे लेखनीया
- रेखाचित्राणां सूची (List of Figures) नूतनपृष्ठे लेखनीया

In-action= Methodology + Data Collection + Analysis etc.

मुख्यभागः

प्रथमोऽध्यायः

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः

तृतीयोऽध्यायः

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः

मुख्यभागः (1)

समस्याप्रस्तावस्य तात्पर्यमिदमस्ति यत् अध्ययनस्य समस्यां
चिन्तनपूर्वकं सम्पूर्णसमस्याक्षेत्रात् बहिरानीय स्पष्टीकरणमिति।

–आर.एल.वैटनी

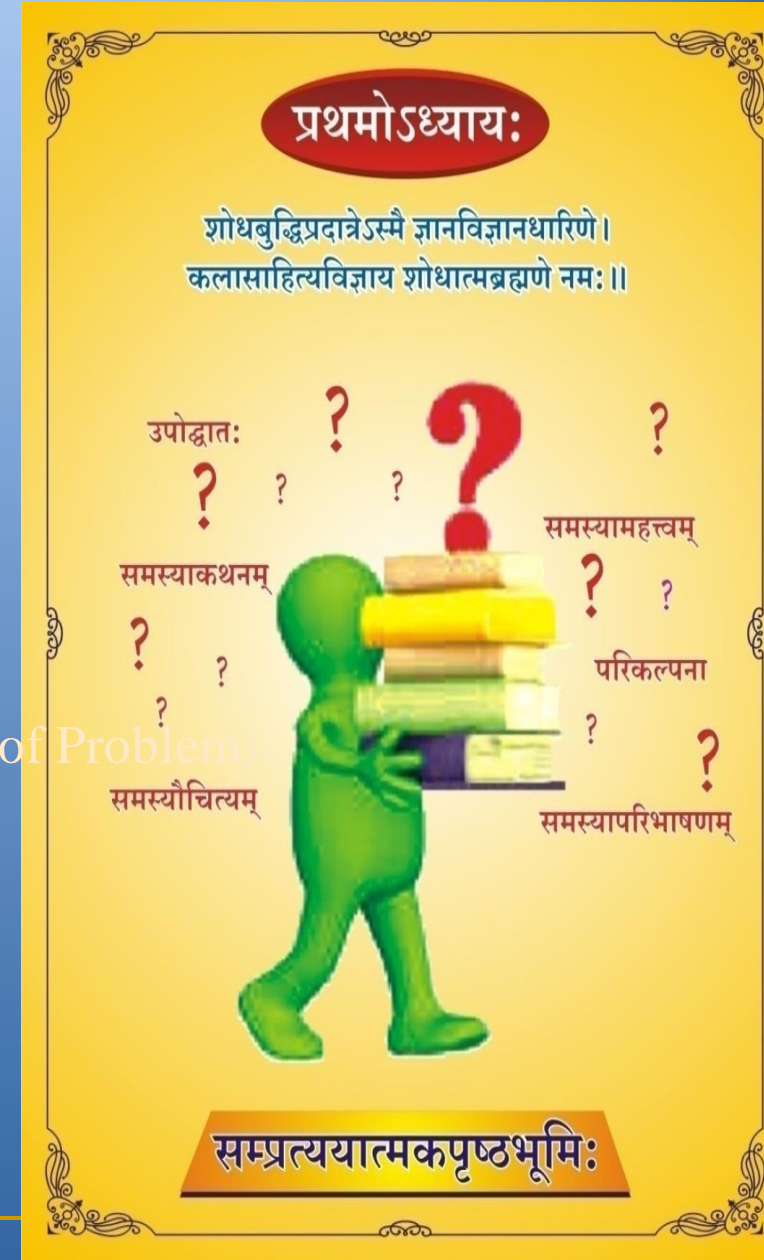
“To define a problem means to put a fence around it, to separate it by careful destinations from like questions found in related situations of need.”

–R. L. Whitney,

The Element of Research, Prentice Hall Inc. 1956, p. 80.

प्रथमोऽध्यायः

- पृष्ठभूमिः
(Introduction)
- समस्याकथनम्
(Statement of the Problem)
- शोधोद्देश्यानि
(Objectives of Study)
- समस्यायाः उत्पन्नप्रश्नाः
(Question Arising from the Problem)
- समस्यायाः पारिभाषीकरणम्, स्पष्टीकरणं नियमितीकरणं च
(Definition, Description and Regularization of Problem)
- अध्ययनस्य परिकल्पनाः
(Hypothesis of Study)
- अध्ययनस्य परिसीमाङ्कनम्
(Limitation of Study)
- परिसीमाङ्कनस्य न्यायोचितता
(Justification of Limitation)



मुख्यभाग: (2)

“वस्तुतस्तु सम्पूर्णमपि मानवीयं ज्ञानं पुस्तकेषु उपलभ्यते। पशु-पक्षिणः प्रत्येकम् अनुवंशे एकमेव कार्यं पुनः पुनः नवीनतया प्रकुर्वन्ति, तदितरपक्षे मनुष्यः अतीतसंचिते आलेखितज्ञानाधारे नवीनं ज्ञानं सृजति।” –जॉन. डब्ल्यू.बेस्ट

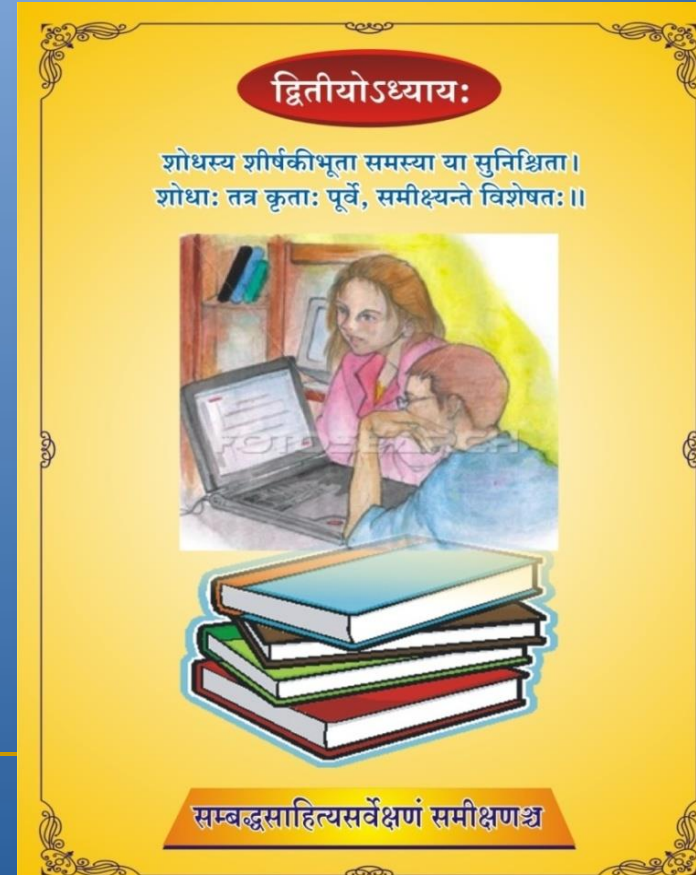
“Practically all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries. Unlike other animals that must start a new with each generation, man builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past. His constant adding to the vast store of knowledge makes possible progress in all areas of Human Endeavour.”

–John W. Best,

Research in Education, Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1959, p.31.

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः

- स्वतन्त्रचरेण सम्बन्धितसाहित्यस्य सर्वेक्षणं समीक्षणं च
(Survey and Review of Related Literature of Independent Variable)
- परतन्त्रचरेण सम्बन्धितसाहित्यस्य सर्वेक्षणं समीक्षणं च
(Survey and Review of Related Literature of Dependent Variable)



मुख्यभाग: (3)

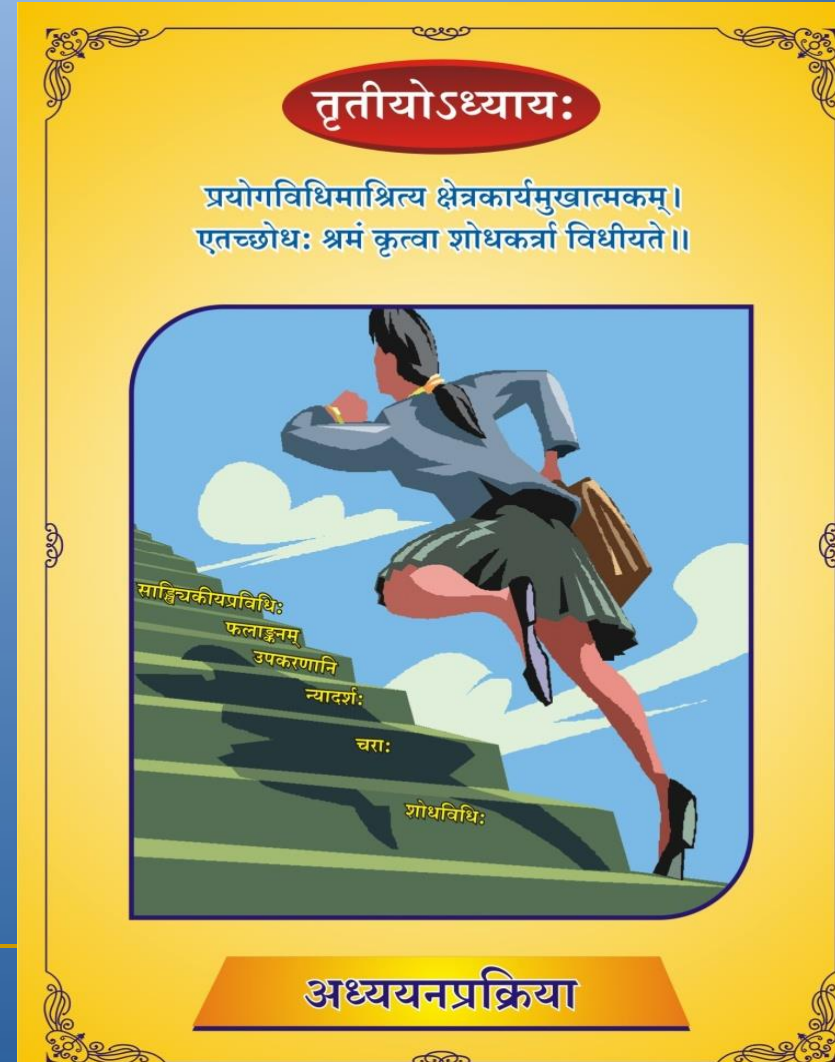
“Research design is a mapping strategy. It is essentially a statement of the object of the inquiry and the strategies for collecting the evidences, analysing the evidences and reporting the findings.”

- Yogesh Kumar Singh,

“Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics” New Age International Publ.2006, p. 3.

तृतीयोऽध्यायः

- अध्ययनविधिः
(Method of the Study)
- चराणां स्पष्टीकरणं नियन्त्रणं च
(Description and Control of Intervening Variables)
- जनसंख्या न्यादर्शश्च
(Population & Sample)
- न्यादर्शस्य न्यायोचितता
(Justification of Sample)
- शोधोपकरणानि
(Tools of Research)
- चयनितस्य शोधोपकरणस्य न्यायोचितता
(Justification of Inventory)
- प्रदत्तसङ्कलनम्
(Data Collection)
- फलाङ्कनम्
(Scoring)
- सांख्यिकीयविधयः
(Statistical Methods)



मुख्यभाग: (4)

“वैज्ञानिकमर्थापनम् अध्ययनस्य तथ्यानां परिणामानां वैज्ञानिकज्ञानस्य च सम्बन्धानाम् अन्वेषणं करोति।”

– डब्ल्यू कुक

“Scientific interpretation seeks for relationship between the data of a study and between the study finding and other scientific knowledge.”

–W. Cook,

Research Methods in Social Relations, Dridane press, New York, 1951, Chapt. 2nd p. 47.

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

- प्रदत्तानां वर्गीकरणम्
(Tabulation of Data)
- प्रदत्तानां विश्लेषणम्
(Analysis of Data)
- परिकल्पनापरीक्षणम्
(Testing of Hypotheses)

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

मूकेभ्यः खलु तथ्येभ्यो वाचं दातुं विशेषतः ।
नैजं मतमपाकृत्य विश्लेषणं विधीयते ॥



प्रदत्तविश्लेषणम् अर्थापनश्च

मुख्यभाग: (5)

प्रकृतस्य अनुसन्धानस्य उपलब्धिः निष्कर्षो वा प्रामाणिकः पुष्टियोग्यश्च भवेत्, यन ज्ञानवृद्धिः स्यात् -पी.एम.कुक्

“The product or findings of a given piece of research should be an authentic, verifiable contribution to knowledge in the field studied.”
-P.M.Cook

Quoted by Yogesh Kumar Singh, “*Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics*” New Age International Publ.2006, p. 3.

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः

- प्रदत्तानां विश्लेषणाधारे निष्कर्षाः
(Conclusions on the base of Analysis)
- निष्कर्षाणां विवेचनम्
(Description of Conclusions)
- अध्ययननिष्कर्षाणां सीमाङ्कनम्
(Limitations of Findings of Study)
- शैक्षिकनिहितार्थः
(Educational Aspect)
- उपलब्धोनामाधारे परामर्शाः
(Suggestions on the base of Findings)
- भाव्यनुसन्धानाय परामर्शाः
(Suggestions for Further Research Studies)

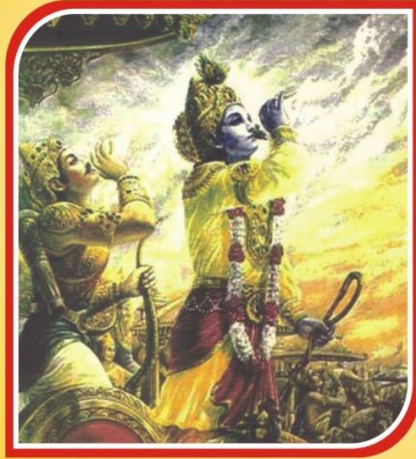


Post-action= Conclusion + Bibliography +Appendix

सारांशः

Abstract

शोधग्रन्थो महाकारः, जनलाभार्थमित्यतः।
हार्द निश्शेषतस्तस्य, सारांशे प्रणिगद्यते॥



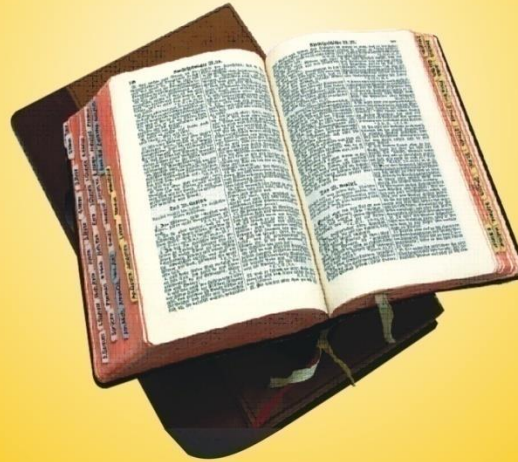
सामान्यीकरणम्
Generalization

भाषाशिक्षणपद्धतिर्भवतु का ? ज्ञानाय शोधः कृतः,
क्षेत्रे छात्रगणान् विभज्य विधिवैविध्येन ते पाठिताः।
भाषामाध्यमकारणान्न भवति व्यक्तित्वनिष्पत्तिषु
प्राभाव्यम्, न च सार्थकं समधिकम्, सेव्यं सदा संस्कृतम्॥

परिशीलितग्रन्थसूची

BIBLIOGRAPHY

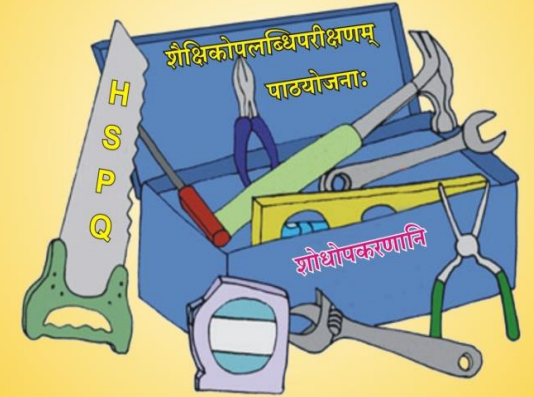
सन्दर्भग्रन्थसूचीह ससन्दर्भ प्रकाशते।
सर्वेऽपि लेखकाः धन्याः शोधे कृतसहायकाः॥



परिशिष्टम्

Appendix

परिशिष्टे प्रदीयन्ते, शोधोपकरणानि वै।
येः शोधस्य प्रदत्तानि, सङ्कलितानि शेषतः॥



1. Raw Score Sheet
2. H.S.P.Q. इति व्यक्तित्वप्रश्नावली
3. गद्य-पद्य-व्याकरणपाठयोजनाः
4. शिक्षिकोपलब्धिपरीक्षणम्
5. प्रामाङ्गानां मुख्यविवरणपत्रम्

शोधग्रन्थस्य संघटनम्

Structure of Thesis

भाषा Language

संस्कृतमाध्यमस्य एव प्रयोगः कर्तव्यः।

लेखनकालः Tense

- ❖ शोधकर्तुः अन्यजनानां च कृतकार्यविवरणे भूतकालः
- ❖ सारिणी-रेखाचित्र-प्रदत्तप्रस्तुतिकरणाद्यवसरेषु वर्तमानकालः

आकारः Length

- **A 4 size paper (8.27" x 11-69") 70-100 gsm**
 - अधिकाधिकानि पृष्ठानि 400 (सामान्यतः)
 - शब्दाः 80,000 (सामान्यतः)
 - प्रतिपृष्ठम् 22 पंक्तयः (सामान्यतः)
-

- पृष्ठस्य वामभागे 40 mm (1.5") दक्षिणभागे च 20 mm (0.75")
ग्रन्थनाय रिक्तं त्यक्तव्यम्
- आंग्लभाषायां Times New Roman प्रयोगः शोधकार्येषु आधिक्येन
भवति। तत्र अक्षराणाम् आकारः 12 इति प्रयोक्तव्यम्।
- संस्कृतभाषायां हिन्दीभाषायां च साम्प्रतं Unicode लिप्यक्षराणां
प्रयोगः प्रशस्तः अस्ति।
- एकस्मिन् पटले एव टंकणं भविष्यति।

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS

- Theses should be divided as appropriate into chapters, sections and subsections.
- The system of headings must be consistent and should provide a clear indication of changes in content, emphasis and other features that occur at each stage of the work.

HEADINGS

- It is recommended that all headings be emboldened.
- All headings should be on separate lines from the text.
- Each chapter must begin on a new page and the heading should be preceded by the word Chapter and the appropriate number.

CHAPTER, SECTION AND SUBSECTION NUMBERING

- Arabic numerals should be used in the format 1, 2 etc (for chapters), 1.1 etc for sections and 1.1.1 etc for subsections.
- There should be no further subdivision.

HEADERS AND FOOTERS

- If headers are used then the recommended style is: Chapter 1: Introduction, in 10-point italics with no emboldening.
 - The full chapter title should be used wherever possible and the header left-aligned.
 - There should be no header on the first page of each chapter.
-

TABLES AND FIGURES

- Tables, figures etc. shall be numbered either continuously throughout the thesis – Table 1, Figure 1 etc., or within individual chapters Chapter – Table 1.1 .

USE OF COLOUR

- Colour may be used in diagrams and figures.
- The use of colour must be the same in all presentation copies of the thesis.

GUARDS

- Guards for plates, diagrams and other inserted material should be provided where necessary.

APPENDICES

- Appendices, labelled A, B etc., should be treated as additional chapters and should normally follow the main text.
 - The style of appendices must be consistent with the style of the main text.
 - Long appendices may be divided into sections, labelled as Appendix A.1 etc.
-

REFERENCES

- Lists of references, arranged in the order in which the references are identified in the thesis may appear either at the end of the thesis or at the end of each chapter.

COVER

- The binding of the thesis shall be of a fixed kind in which leaves are permanently secured. The boards shall have sufficient rigidity to support the weight of the work when standing upon a shelf.

SPINE TITLE

- The spine of the work shall be lettered in at least 24 pt (8 mm) type to show:-
 - (i) The title of the degree (PhD) on the head of the spine.
 - (ii) The candidate's name (initials followed by surname) reading from the bottom to the top of the spine.
 - (iii) The year of submission at the foot of the spine.
-

पादटिप्पणी Footnotes

APA Format Examples American Psychological Association

Books

Format: Author's last name, first initial. (Publication date). *Book title*. Additional information. City of publication: Publishing company.

Examples:

- Allen, T. (1974). *Vanishing wildlife of North America*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.
- Boorstin, D. (1992). *The creators: A history of the heroes of the imagination*. New York: Random House.

Encyclopedia & Dictionary

Format: Author's last name, first initial. (Date). Title of Article. *Title of Encyclopedia* (Volume, pages). City of publication: Publishing company.

Examples:

- Bergmann, P. G. (1993). Relativity. In *The new encyclopedia britannica* (Vol. 26, pp. 501-508). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.
- *Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary* (10th ed.). (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

Magazine & Newspaper Articles

Format: Author's last name, first initial. (Publication date). Article title. *Periodical title*, volume number(issue number if available), inclusive pages.

Examples:

- Kalette, D. (1986, July 21). California town counts town to big quake. *USA Today*, 9, p. A1.
- Kanfer, S. (1986, July 21). Heard any good books lately? *Time*, 113, 71-72.
- Trillin, C. (1993, February 15). Culture shopping. *New Yorker*, pp. 48-51.

Website or Webpage

Format: Online document: Author's name. (Date of publication). *Title of work*. Retrieved month day, year, from full URL

Examples:

- Devitt, T. (2001, August 2). Lightning injures four at music festival. *The Why? Files*. Retrieved January 23, 2002, from <http://whyfiles.org/137lightning/index.html>
 - Dove, R. (1998). Lady freedom among us. *The Electronic Text Center*. Retrieved June 19, 1998, from Alderman Library, University of Virginia website: <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/subjects/afam.html>
-

MLA Format Examples

Books

Format: Author's last name, first name. *Book title*. Additional information. City of publication: Publishing company, publication date.

Examples:

- Allen, Thomas B. *Vanishing Wildlife of North America*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1974.
- Boorstin, Daniel J. *The Creators: A History of the Heroes of the Imagination*. New York: Random, 1992.
- Hall, Donald, ed. *The Oxford Book of American Literacy Anecdotes*. New York: Oxford UP, 1981.

Encyclopedia & Dictionary

Format: Author's last name, first name. "Title of Article." *Title of Encyclopedia*. Date.

Examples:

- "Azimuthal Equidistant Projection." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 10th ed. 1993.
- Pettingill, Olin Sewall, Jr. "Falcon and Falconry." *World Book Encyclopedia*. 1980.

Magazine & Newspaper Articles

Format: Author's last name, first name. "Article title." *Periodical title* Volume # Date: inclusive pages.

Examples:

- Hall, Trish. "IQ Scores Are Up, and Psychologists Wonder Why." *New York Times* 24 Feb. 1998, late ed.: F1.
- Kalette, Denise. "California Town Counts Down to Big Quake." *USA Today* 9 21 July 1986: sec. A: 1.

Website or Webpage

Format: Author's last name, first name (if available). "Title of work within a project or database." *Title of site, project, or database*. Editor (if available). Electronic publication information (Date of publication or of the latest update, and name of any sponsoring institution or organization). Date of access and <full URL>.

Examples:

- Devitt, Terry. "Lightning injures four at music festival." *The Why? Files*. 2 Aug. 2001. 23 Jan. 2002 <<http://whyfiles.org/137lightning/index.html>>.
 - Dove, Rita. "Lady Freedom among Us." *The Electronic Text Center*. Ed. David Seaman. 1998. Alderman Lib., U of Virginia. 19 June 1998 <<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/subjects/afam.html>>.
-

Data Types

Primary Sources

- Primary sources are original materials on which other research is based.
- They are usually the first formal appearance of results in the print or electronic literature
- They present information in its original form, neither interpreted nor condensed nor evaluated by other writers.
- Primary sources present original thinking; report on discoveries, or share new information.

Some examples of primary sources:

- Scientific journal articles reporting experimental research results
 - Proceedings of Meetings, Conferences and Symposia.
 - Government documents and Technical reports
 - Dissertations or theses (*may also be secondary*)
 - Patents
 - Sets of data, such as census statistics
 - Works of literature (such as poems and fiction)
 - Diaries
 - Autobiographies
 - Interviews, surveys and fieldwork
 - Letters and correspondence
 - Speeches
 - Newspaper articles (*may also be secondary*)
 - Photographs and works of art
 - Original documents (such as birth certificate or trial transcripts)
 - Internet communications on email and newsgroups
-

Secondary Sources

- Describe, interpret, analyze and evaluate the primary sources.
 - Comment on and discuss the evidence provided by primary sources.
 - Works which are one or more steps removed from the event or information they refer to, being written after the fact with the benefit of hindsight.
-

Some Examples of Secondary sources:

- Bibliographies (*may also be tertiary*)
 - Biographical works
 - Commentaries
 - Dictionaries and encyclopedias (*may also be tertiary*)
 - Dissertations or theses (*more usually primary*)
 - Handbooks and data compilations (*may also be tertiary*)
 - Indexing and abstracting tools used to locate primary & secondary sources (*may also be tertiary*)
 - Journal articles, particularly in disciplines other than science (*may also be primary*)
 - Monographs (other than fiction and autobiography)
 - Newspaper and popular magazine articles (*may also be primary*)
 - Review articles and literature reviews
 - Textbooks (*may also be tertiary*)
 - Treatises
 - Works of criticism and interpretation
-

Tertiary Sources

- Works which index, organize and compile citations to, and show you how to use, secondary (and sometimes primary) sources.
- Materials in which the information from secondary sources has been "digested" - reformatted and condensed, to put it into a convenient, easy-to-read form.
- Sources which are once removed in time from secondary sources

Some Examples of Tertiary Sources:

- Almanacs and fact books
 - Bibliographies (*may also be secondary*)
 - Dictionaries and encyclopedias (*may also be secondary*)
 - Directories
 - Guidebooks, manuals etc
 - Handbooks (*may also be secondary*)
 - Indexing and abstracting tools
 - Textbooks (*may also be secondary*)
 - Addresses/Location of Some Information Sources
-

e-sources of information

- Digital Library of India (<http://www.dli.ernet.in/>)
- Indira Gandhi National Open University eGyanKosh (<http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/>)
- N-LIST in colleges in India (<http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/>)
- UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium for universities in India
(<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/econ/eresource.php/>); etc .
- Developing Libraries Network (DELNET) (<http://delnet.nic.in/>)
- Shodhganga: A Depository of Indian theses & dissertations (<http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/>); etc.
- ERIC (Education Resources Information Center (www.eric.ed.gov))

Citing of reference works as per standard method

You are allowed to quote, But.....

- The quotations should be short (usually 5 lines or less) and few.
 - Quotations must have quotation marks (" ") around them or be put in an indented block (for longer quotations) to make it clear that they are quotations.
 - All quotations must have a note (footnote, endnote, or short note) attached to them so that it's very clear what source you are quoting.
 - Every item quoted must also be in your bibliography.
 - Quote only when something an author has said really explains well what you are trying to say.
 - Quotations should be short, and there should be few of them.
 - You cannot just quote long paragraphs without using quotation marks and then adding a citation, footnote or endnote indicating what source you used.
 - To avoid plagiarism, do not try to rewrite an author's sentences in your own words.
-

संस्कृतज्ञः

शोधप्रबन्धस्य आत्मा अयम्-

इहान्वयमुखेनैव सर्वं व्याख्यायते मया।

नामूलं लिख्यते किञ्चित्, नानपेक्षितमुच्यते॥

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THANK YOU

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