

(UGC Equity Grants Serial No 5.2)

**Completion Report on Fundamentals of Research Writing**

**Organized by: Sunkoshi Kalika Multiple Campus**

In close cooperation with University Grants Commission Nepal

## 1 Background

The program on Fundamentals of Research Writing was conducted **17 and 18 Fagun 2082**, with the participation of faculty members, core staff, and students. The program was organized by Sunkoshi Kalika Multiple Campus in close cooperation with University Grants Commission, Nepal. The program aimed to introduce fundamental knowledge of research writing structure and academic standards.

Research skills are essential for students, researchers, academicians, and professionals to conduct effectively research and produce authentic information. The students often lack the basic experience of research methodology and writing skills. Thus, this program provides the opportunity to students on research writing skills. This has helped students to understand the concepts of research writing skills through online session.

## 2 Objectives

- a) To introduce participants to the basic concepts on nature and features of research writing.
- b) To provide fundamental knowledge of research writing structure and academic standards.
- c) To improve participants' ability to organize and present research ideas effectively.
- d) To encourage collaborative learning through online modes.

## 3 Methods / Teaching Strategies

The session was conducted on online methods.

## 4 Detail Session Plan of Even

Day	S.N	Content	Time
Day 1(17 Fagun,2082)	1	Introduction of Topic	7:00 - 7:30 PM
	2	Lecture Presentation	7:30 - 8:30 PM
Day 2 (18 Fagun,2082)	1	Discussion and Question/ Answer Session	6:30-7:00 PM
	2	Reflection and Summary	7:00-7:30 PM



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## **5 Results/Achievements**

Participants were supposed to gain knowledge on basic concepts on nature, features and structure of research writing and improve their academic standards on research writing.

## **6 Conclusion**

The Fundamentals of Research Writing was conducted 17 and 18 Fagun 2082, with the participation of faculty members, core staff, and students. The program was organized by Sunkoshi Kalika Multiple Campus in close cooperation with University Grants Commission, Nepal. The program aimed to introduce participants the basic concepts on nature and features of research writing which support on improving the academic standard of research writing skills.

## **7 Recommendation**

Similar lecture session should be organized regularly for further strengthen and to understand the feature, nature and structure of research writing and apply the basic referencing and academic writing principles in their research work.

## **8 Resource Person**

The following resource person facilitated the program. The CV has been attached here.

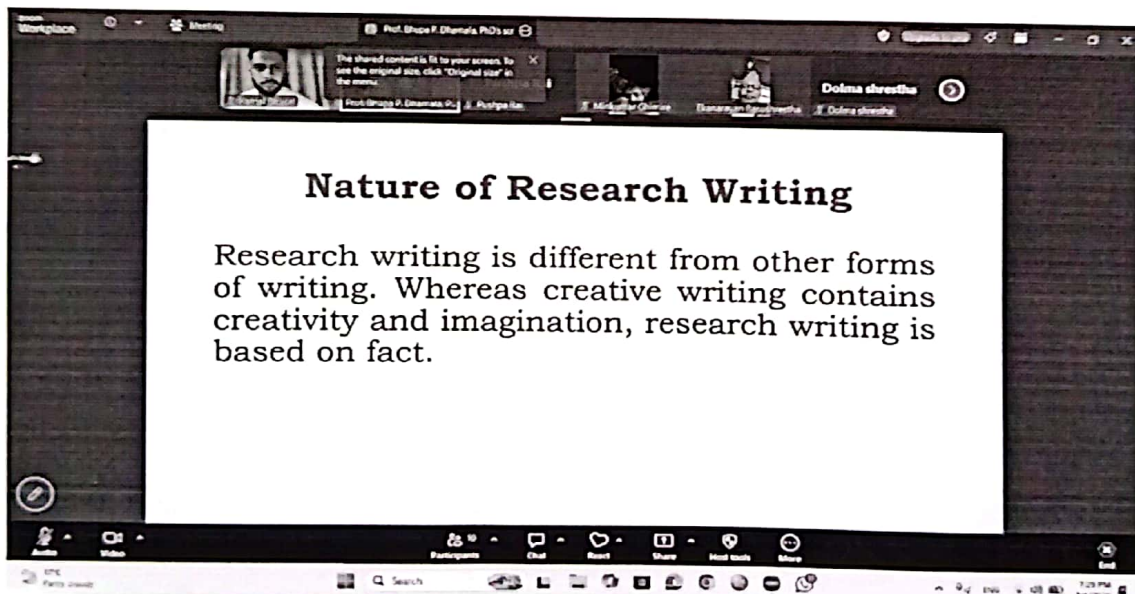
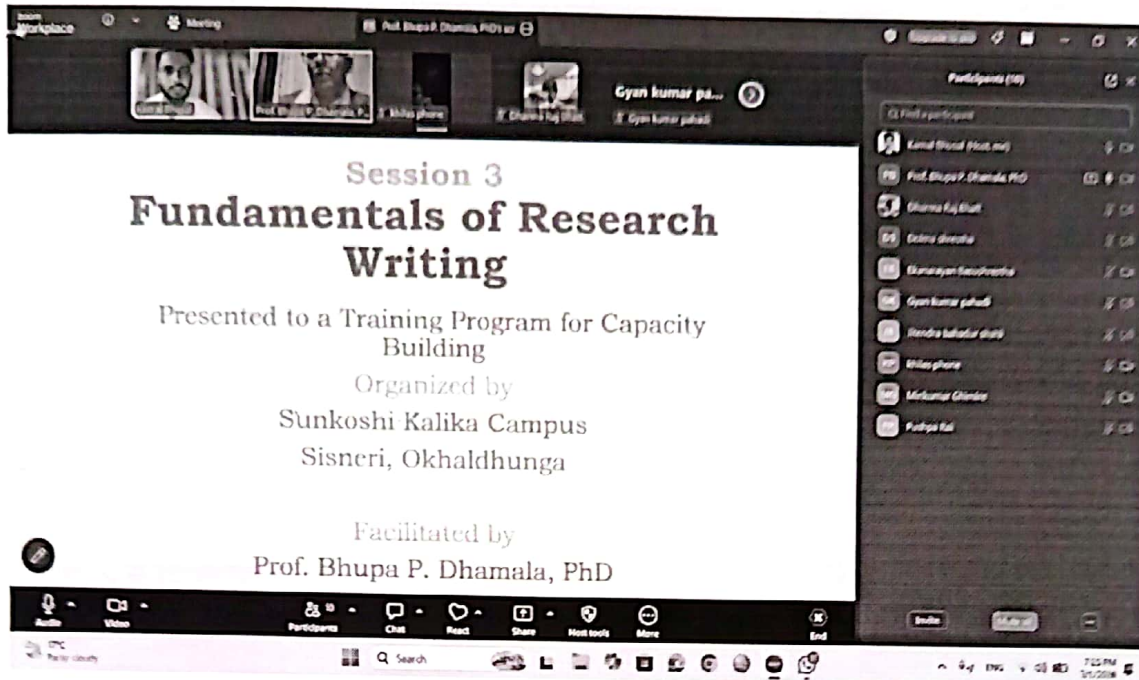
- Prof. Dr. Bhupa P. Dhamala

## **9 Program Photographs**

(The screenshots are attached below)



Annex : Screenshots



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Zoom Workplace Meeting Prof. Shashi P. Dhanota, PhD et al

Doima shrestha

## Features of Research Writing

Research writing is marked by valid reasoning, appropriate language use, originality, and consistent structure/format.

17C Parity ready 7:35 PM 3/1/2024

Zoom Workplace Meeting Prof. Shashi P. Dhanota, PhD et al

Doima shrestha

## Valid Reasoning

- Except for a sustained research report based on a certain guideline and a template, most social science research papers are argumentative and are supplied with valid reasoning.

17C Parity ready 7:35 PM 3/1/2024



Gm

Zoom Meeting    Prof. Shyama P. (Sharda, PhD) et al.    Remaining meeting time 04:33

Participants: Dolma shrestha, Minkumar GN...

## Nature of Research Argument

- In research arguments, the researchers are usually involved in a debate about how to find the best solution to a research problem by cooperatively exploring the issue.
- In such arguments, researchers are expected to make claims that have valid reasoning and sound evidence to support them. Such evidence can be a fact or a proven statement.

-----claim-----reason-----evidence-----

Participants    Chat    Meet    Share    Host tools    More

7:43 PM 11/20/2020

Zoom Meeting    Prof. Shyama P. (Sharda, PhD) et al.    Remaining meeting time 04:24

Participants: Dolma shrestha, Minkumar GN...

## Continued . . .

Research writing should thus involve a claim, reasons, evidence, a counterclaim, reasons, and evidence again to make the writing more convincing.

Participants    Chat    Meet    Share    Host tools    More

7:44 PM 11/20/2020



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**Appropriate Language**

- The language used in research writing is different from other forms of writing.
- A research writer should use appropriate words and sentences to put the research findings.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface with a slide titled "Appropriate Language". The slide contains two bullet points. The Zoom toolbar at the bottom includes icons for mute, video, chat, and other controls. The system tray at the very bottom shows the time as 7:41 PM on 11/20/2020.

**Types of Research Paper**

Research papers are basically of two types:

- (a) student's term paper that is meant for submission to a subject teacher at the end of a unit or term
- (b) professional paper/research article that is meant for publication in a scholarly journal or periodical

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface with a slide titled "Types of Research Paper". The slide text explains that research papers are of two types: (a) student's term paper and (b) professional paper/research article. The Zoom toolbar and system tray are visible at the bottom, with the time shown as 7:44 PM on 11/20/2020.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "G.M.", written next to the university logo.

Workplace Meeting Prof. Bhupa P. Damala, PhD's ar REC

Kamal Ghosh Prof. Bhupa P. Damala, PhD Jitendra bahadu... Prabin Ekamarayan Bas...

## Types of Paper Structure

There can be various structures of a research paper/thesis based on the field of inquiry (natural/social science), type of methodology (theory-driven/empirical), process-oriented (deductive/inductive), and more importantly, research design (quantitative/qualitative).

Here, we will focus our discussion on two major types in terms of quantitative and qualitative research design.

NYC Party Privately

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## An Outline of a Professional Paper

**RUNNING HEAD** (flush left)

**Title** (title case in boldface at the center)

**Byline:** Name in first line and institution involved in second line (normal font at the center)

**Author Note** (bold at the center): Brief description of the author beginning with indentation in the first paragraph

**Abstract** (bold at the center): no indentation of the first word in the paragraph

**Keywords** (one tab inside in the left with a colon; 4-6 words in lower case and normal font)

**First-level Headings:** bold at the center; **second-level headings:** bold at the left; **third-level headings:** italic bold at the left, etc.

**Introduction** (bold at the center): background, objective, significance, etc., first word indentation in each paragraph

**Methodology:** bold at the center

**Results:** bold at the center (in quantitative paper)

**Discussions:** bold at the center (in quantitative paper)

**Or Findings** (in qualitative paper)

**Conclusion:** bold at the center

**References:** bold at the center

NYC Party Privately



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**Documentation Style**

- There are various ways to put research findings to documentation, i.e., to write a research paper/article.
- No uniform template is fixed as yet. But every journal follows certain norms that academicians/researchers put into practice worldwide.
- Academicians and professionals write research papers/articles using a consistent style sheet such as APA, MLA, etc.
- For our purpose, we will chiefly discuss the structure suggested by the APA Manual, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, and cursorily mention the structure suggested by the MLA Handbook, 10<sup>th</sup> edition.

**In-text Citation Style**

- There are different guidelines of in-text citation and reference lists: APA Manual (7th edition), MLA Handbook (10th edition), etc.
- In Nepal, different faculties and departments in universities and other research institutions have been using different in-text citation style. The departments of humanities (e.g. English Department) follow the norms set by MLA Handbook. The departments of social sciences and other departments would like to follow APA Manual.



Workplace Meeting Prof. Bhupa P. Dhamala, PhD's or

REC Remaining meeting time 06:03

Kamal Bhusal Jitendra bahadu... Prabin Ekanarayan Bas...

Prof. Bhupa P. Dhamala, P. Jitendra bahadu shah Prabin Dhamala Raj Prasad Ekanarayan Basushrot

## In-text Citation Based on APA Style Sheet

Please see this sample paragraph based on APA Style Sheet.

David Crystal (1997) says, "A language becomes an international language for one chief reason: the political power of its people – especially their military power" (p. 7).

In a rapidly globalizing world, "A language becomes an international language for one chief reason: the political power of its people – especially their military power" (Crystal, 1997, p. 7).

A language becomes an international language for several reasons. Of them, one is the political power of the people who use it, especially the military power (Crystal, 1997).

For more detail, see APA sample in a separate file.

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Search

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8:23 PM 3/1/2024

Workplace Meeting Prof. Bhupa P. Dhamala, PhD's or

Remaining meeting time 02:32

Kamal Bhusal Jitendra bahadu... Prabin Ekanarayan Bas...

Prof. Bhupa P. Dhamala, P. Jitendra bahadu shah Prabin Dhamala Raj Prasad Ekanarayan Basushrot

## Referencing

This is a process of making a list of citations done in between the text at the end of a paper. Only those things that are cited within the text can be mentioned in the list in a prescribed manner. Examples can be found in APA Manual or MLA Handbook.

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Participants Chat React Share Host tools Record More

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**Appendix/Annex**

- Appendices or annexes are supplementary materials put at the end of a document.
- Appendices are usually put before the reference list whereas annexes are put after the reference list.
- While appendices have some link with the main document, annexes are standalone documents which may be long texts.
- Both are not essential parts of the main documents, but they add to a better understanding of the document/text.

**Skeleton Structure Sample**

Title

Byline

Author Note

Mr/Ms/Dr ... ORCID ... teaches ... at ... Campus Bilateral to Tribhuvan University. Correspondence regarding this article can be addressed to ... Email: ...



*Gm*

Workplace Meeting Prof. Deepak Sharma, PhD/Dr

Kamal Shrivastava Ganesh Lalit GHANA S HYA...

## Continued . . .

**Results**

[This section deals with the results found after using the statistical tools related to the quantitative approach to research design as well as the qualitative approach as per the need.]

**Discussion**

[This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data resulted from the research process in detail. This is the core part of the paper.]

**Conclusion**

[Conclusion is drawn based on the results and discussion. It is the essence of the entire research.]

8:15 PM 8/1/2024

Workplace Meeting Prof. Deepak Sharma, PhD/Dr

Kamal Shrivastava Ganesh Lalit GHANA S HYA...

## Conclusion

Looking at the outline structure of the sample paper the training participants prepared their skeleton structure of their manuscripts in separate sheet of paper based on the topic/issue they chose in previous day. Then the session ended with sharing of their outline structure of the research paper.

8:19 PM 8/1/2024



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