



Department of English
School of English and Foreign Languages
BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY
Tiruchirappalli – 620 024, Tamil Nadu, India

Programme: M.A English

Course Title: Research Methodology
Elective Course: II
Unit V, VI

Dr. M. Angkayarkan Vinayakaselvi
Associate Professor
Department of English
Bharathidasan University
Email: avs@bdu.ac.in

Thesis Writing: Steps and Strategies

By

*M. Angkayarkan Vinayakaselvi
Department of English
Bharathidasan University
Tiruchirappalli- 620 024*

Research

- Research is an organized and systematic way of finding solutions to questions
- A careful, serious, systematic investigation to find information



Qualitative
Research

Quantitative
Research

**Types of
Research**

```
graph TD; A[Qualitative Research] --> C((Types of Research)); B[Quantitative Research] --> C;
```

- Qualitative: Provides insights and understating of the problem a hand

Methods:

- Focus Group
- Depth Interview
- PhotoEthnography

- Quantitative: Quantifies the data and generalizes the result from sample to sample population

Methods:

- Telephone Surveys
- Personal Interviewer
- Web Survey
- Hybrid method

Qualitative research

- Meaning:
An inquiry conducted to develop insights on human behavior
To discover the way people think and feel
- Deals with:
Feelings, attitudes, opinions and thoughts of human beings
- Objective
To explore and discover ideas used in the ongoing processes
- Sampling
Purposive
- Research Type
Expository
- Reasoning : Inductive
- Data Collection(Verbal or narrative data)
- Approach: Subjective
- Use:
Develop initial understanding

Quantitative research

- Meaning:
An empirical research used to generate measurable data by employs statistical and logical techniques
- Deals with
Hard facts and statistical data
- Objective:
To examine cause and effect relationship between variables
- Sampling:
Random
- Research Type:
Conclusive
- Reasoning :
deductive
- Data Collection :
Numerical Data
- Approach
Objective
- Use
Recommends final course of action

Purpose of Research

To discover new facts about known phenomena



To improve and develop writing skill



To discover new techniques in writing

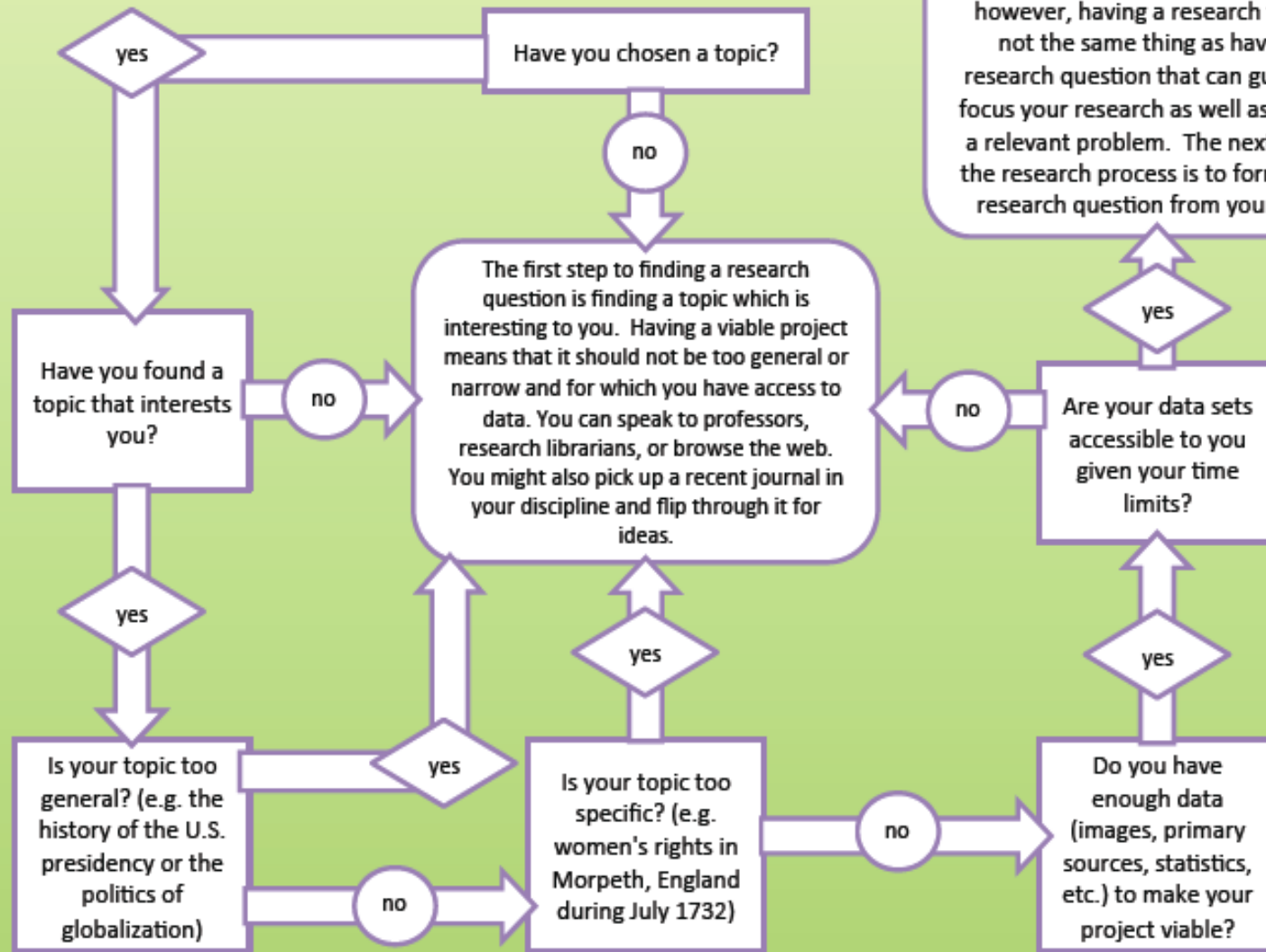


To satisfy researcher's curiosity through collected information



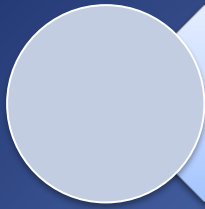
To expand/verify existing knowledge

How to Choose a Research Topic

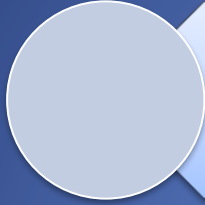


You now have a viable research topic. However, having a research topic is not the same thing as having a research question that can guide and focus your research as well as address a relevant problem. The next step in the research process is to formulate a research question from your topic.

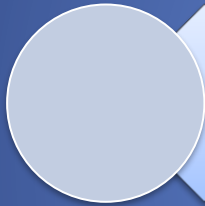
Finding and Limiting Topic



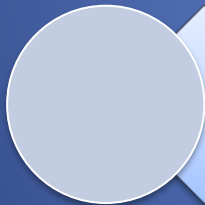
It should fulfill your
research



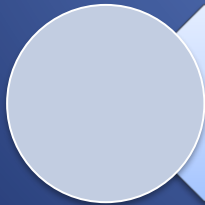
It should create more
interest



It should teach you
something



It should have scope



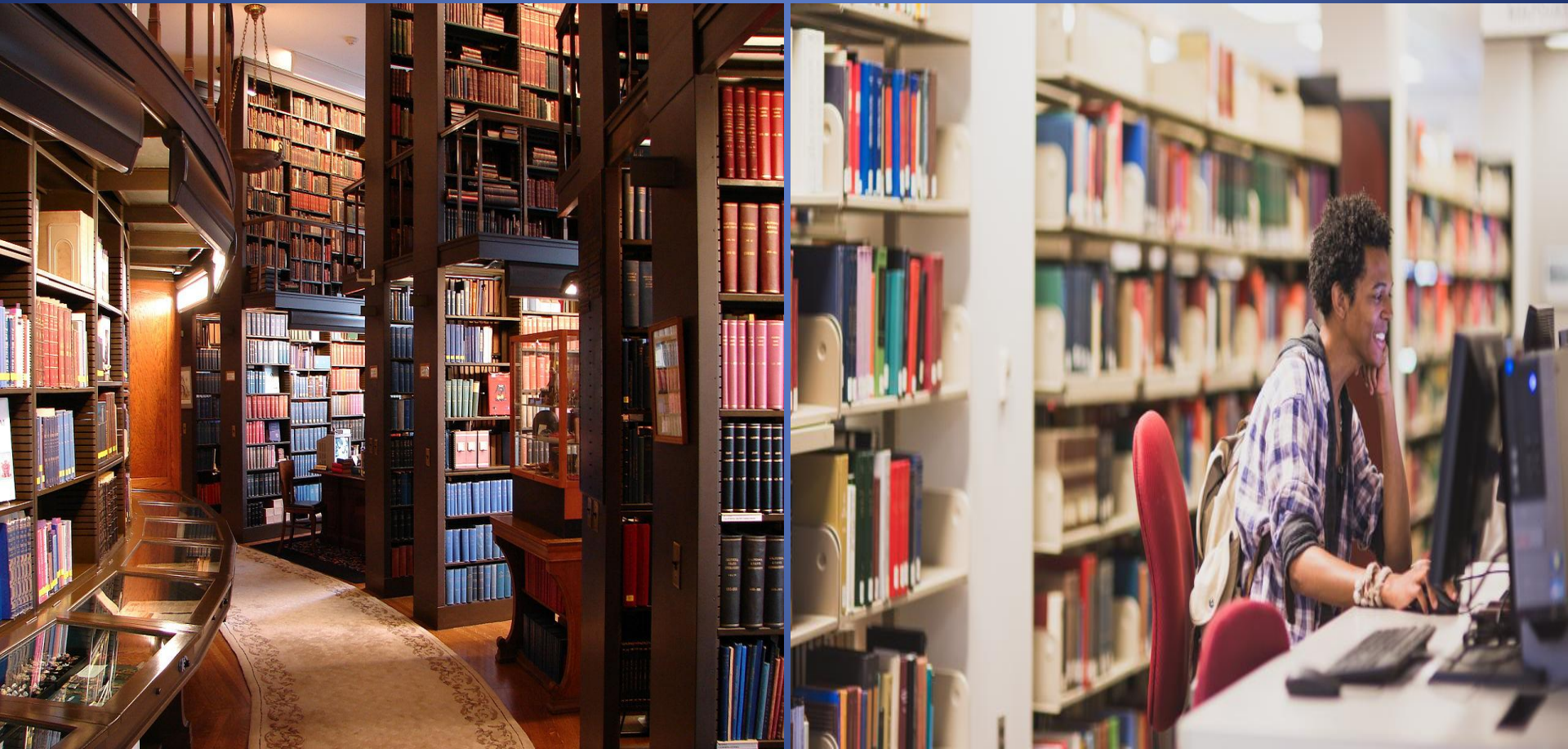
It should evoke your
thoughts and ideas

- It should have enough information
- It should be suitable for the readers
- It should not be too broad
- It should not be irrelevant
- It should have more than one source
- It should be new and popular

- What do you propose to do?
- Topic
- Aim
- Objectives
- Literature review
- Research definition
- Research design
- Hypothesis
- Methodology
- Thesis Statement
- Research Ethics

- Data Collection
- Sample
- Data Collection Procedure

Sources for conducting research



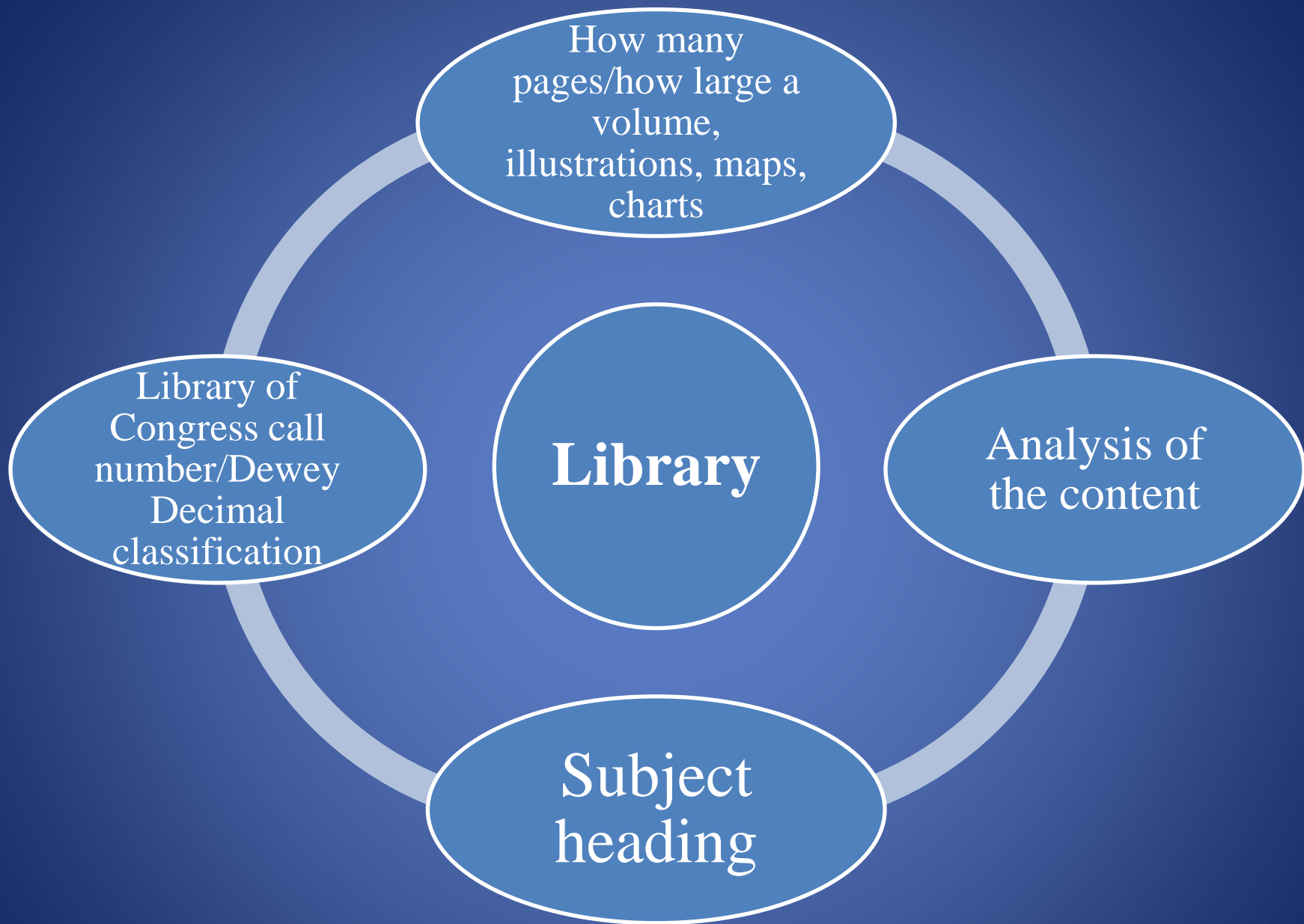
Card Catalogue

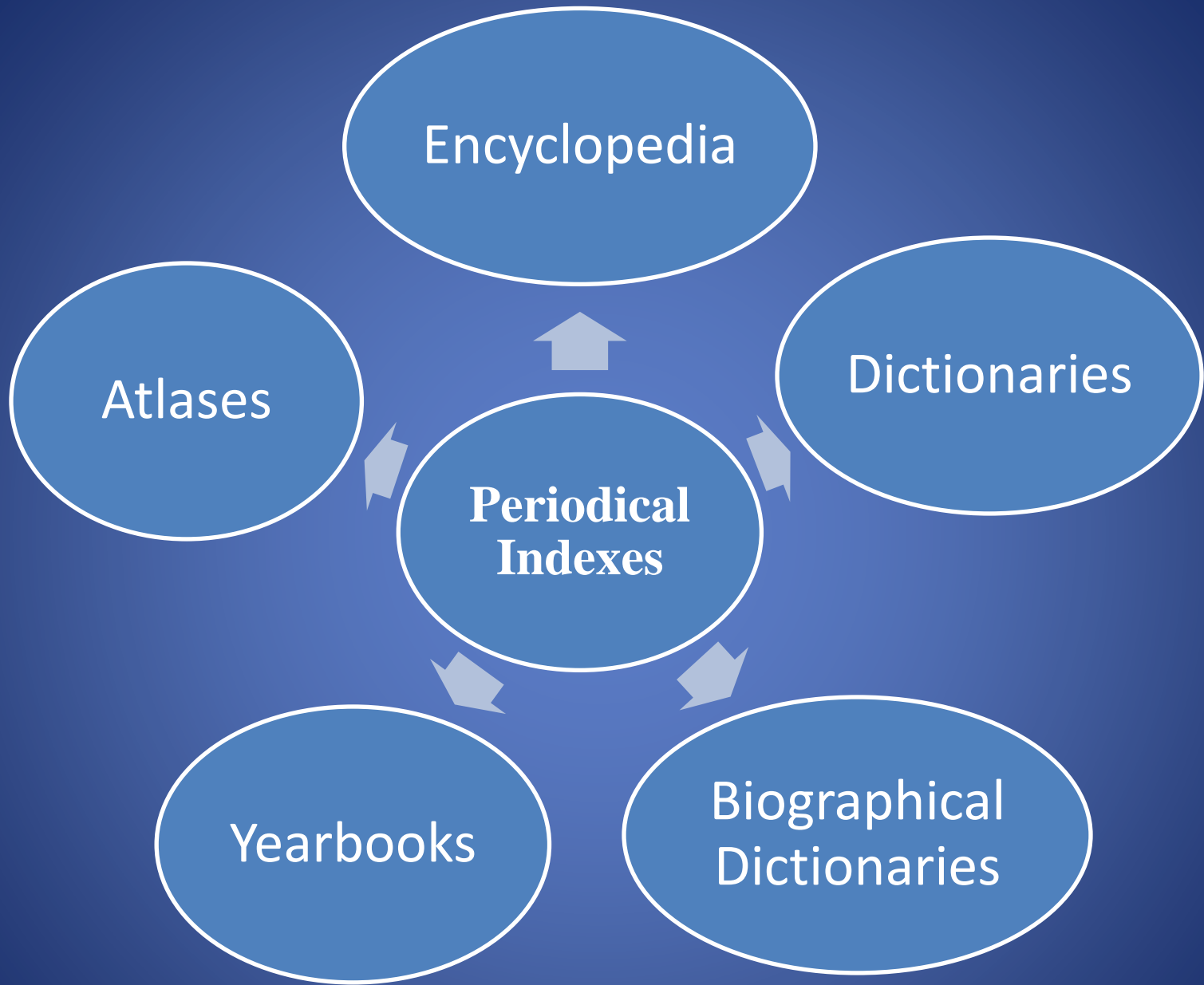
Title of the
book(author's
name as it appears
in the title page,
PI)

Library

Call number

Author's name
(surname/DOB/D
OD?)





- Presents objective and authoritative articles on as many topics of general interest as possible
- Refer the latest (or decide it based on your purpose)

Encyclopedia



Dictionaries

Biographical
Dictionaries

Dictionaries
of specified
period

Year Books

The Americana
Annual

Facts on file

New International
yearbook

World Almanac
and Book of facts

Rand McNally
International
Atlas

The
National
Atlas

Encyclopedia
Britannica
World Atlas

Google
Earth

Atlases

Evaluating sources

```
graph LR; A[Evaluating sources] --- B[Trusting the sources?]; A --- C[Authority]; A --- D[Accuracy]; A --- E[Currency]
```

Trusting the sources?

Authority

Accuracy

Currency

Authority

Importance
of the
Subject

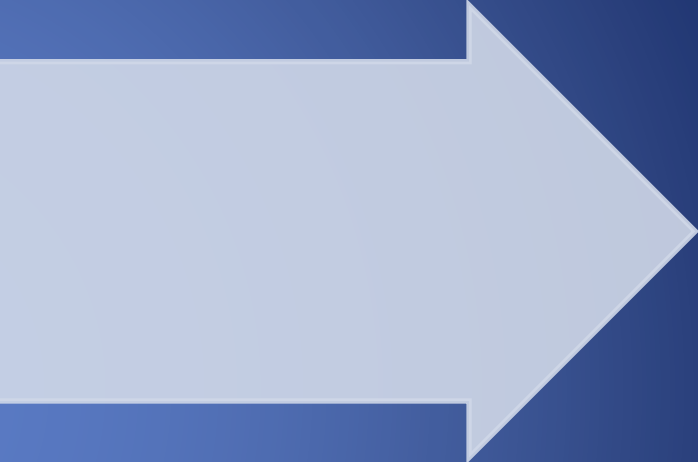
Originality
and
soundness
of the
argument

Accuracy
of the fact


Currency of
Research

Accuracy and verifiability

Author's
knowledge of
the subject

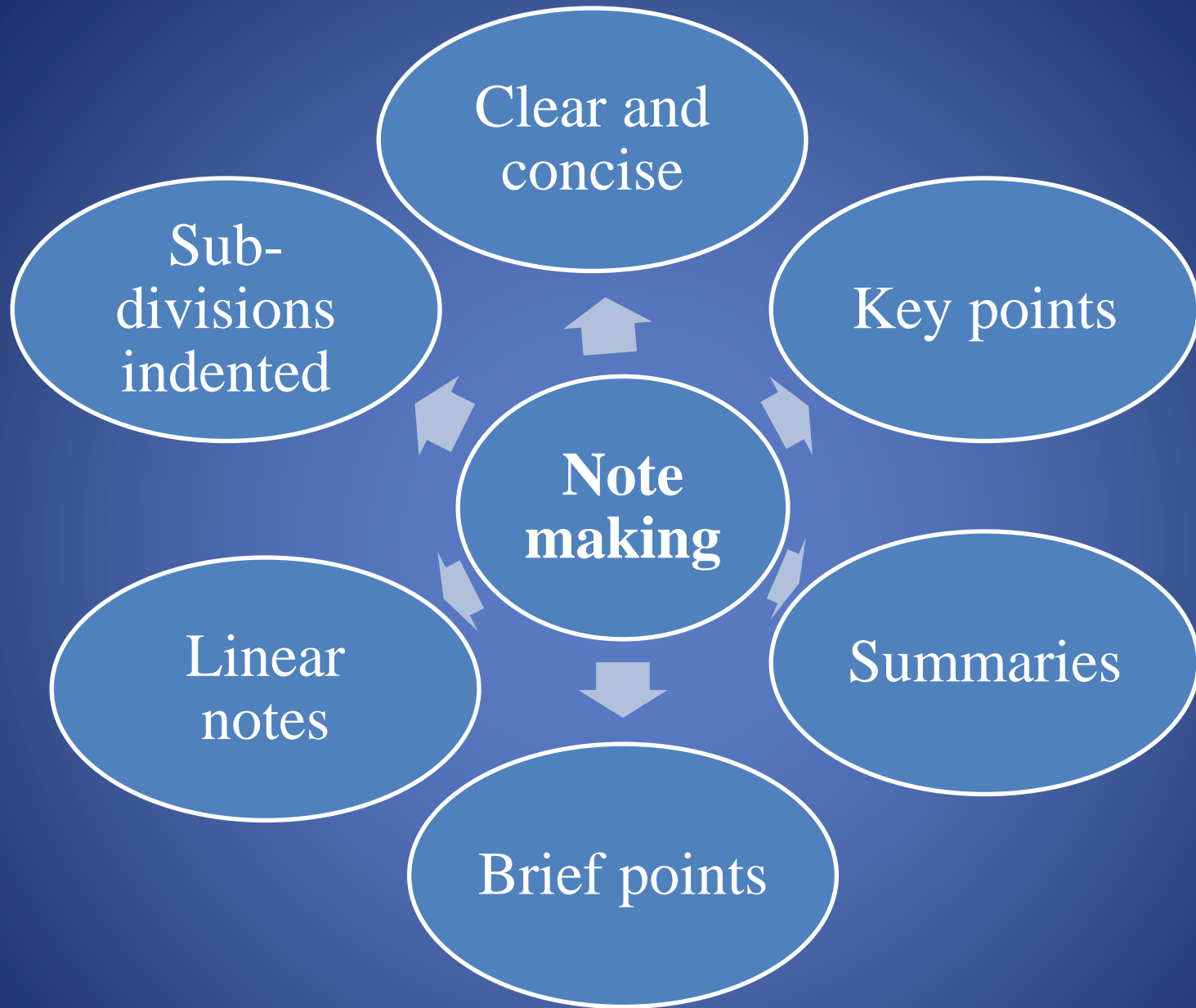


Clarifications
could be made
at any time



Publisher and Sponsoring Organization

URL	TYPE OF INFO
.com (commercial)	Commercial sites, ads, business info, shopping, news
.edu (education)	school info, links to libraries & departments
.gov (government)	statistics, public info, facts, agency databases
.org (organisation)	non-profit information, interest group agendas, may try to influence public opinion
.net (network)	Internet service provider, often sponsors personal sites



Outlining

An outline helps you to get an overall view of your paper

It figures out and relates each section of the paper

Continual revising of the working outline changes your thoughts and modifies your understanding of the subject

Create computer file for each version of an outline

E.g. outline 1 – outline 2

Print out each version and make out corrections

Inclusion of irrelevant points leads to loss of effectiveness

Include suitable ideas

Add related material together and points to the heading logically

Plan an effective introduction and a conclusion appropriate to the sequence you have worked out

Final Outline

After thesis statement you can create your final outline from the working outline

Submitting research project portfolio(thesis statement, final outline, early draft and final draft) to the instructor

Review all your notes

Delete irrelevant points

Labeling parts of an outline

I.

A.

1.

a.

(1)

(a)

(b)

(2)

b.

2.

B.

II.

Types of outline

Topic
outline

Short
phrases

Sentence
outline

Complete
sentence

Thesis Statement

A single sentence that formulates both your topic and your point of view

An answer to the central question or problem you have raised

Do not forget to revise your thesis statement

Factors that shapes thesis statement

Purpose

- Describe something
- Explain something
- Argue for a certain point of view
- Persuades to think

Audience

- Someone likely to agree or disagree
- Someone likely to be interested or uninterested in the subject

Organizing principles

Chronology

```
graph TD; A[Chronology] --> B[Cause and effect (consequences)]; B --> C[Process]; C --> D[Deductive logic (general to specific)]; D --> E[Inductive logic (specific to general)];
```

Cause and effect (consequences)

Process

Deductive logic (general to specific)

Inductive logic (specific to general)

Methods of Development

To define, classify, or analyze something

To use descriptive details or give examples

To compare or contrast one thing with another

To argue for a certain point of view

Integrating quotations and sources

Writing Drafts

```
graph LR; A[Writing Drafts] --- B[First draft]; A --- C[Subsequent drafts]; A --- D[Final draft];
```

First draft

Subsequent drafts

Final draft

Writing with a word processor

Store first draft with a word processor

Create different file for each draft

After developing an outline, you can use it as the basis for your writing of the text

Create file for each major topic in your outline and copy it whenever you need it

Use split windows or multiple windows to read note files as you write the paper

PROFFREADING



Insert something; the text to be inserted will likely be provided in the margin



Delete



Close up space



Delete and close up



Add space

~

Transpose

SP

Spell out

|||

Make uppercase

/

Make lowercase

stet

Let stand

eq#

Make equal space



Insert a comma



Insert period



Insert colon



Insert Semicolon



Insert hyphen



Insert en dash



Insert em dash

(()) or ()
VV VV

bf

┌

⊕

┌

└

└

┐ ┌

Ⓢ

Plagiarism



Derived from the Latin word *plagiarius*
(kidnapper)

To mean literary theft

Presenting another person's ideas,
information, expressions, or entire work
as one's own

A serious and an ethical offence

PLAGIARISM: A VISUAL GUIDE



You simply re-type the information

YOU SUBMIT WORK THAT IS NOT YOUR OWN

YOU ARE A PLAGIARIST IF:

YOU TAKE ALL OF YOUR IDEAS FROM ONE SOURCE

You incorrectly cite your sources

YOU DON'T USE QUOTATION MARKS TO CITE



You copy the majority of a text but change only a few words.

e.g.

No one Nobody can make you feel inferior- bad without your consent permission.

Types of Plagiarism

```
graph TD; A[Types of Plagiarism] --> B[Intentional plagiarism]; A --> C[Unintentional plagiarism];
```

Intentional
plagiarism

Unintentional
plagiarism

Forms of Plagiarism

Repeating or paraphrasing
wording

Taking particularly an apt
phrase

Paraphrasing an argument or
presenting a line of thinking

Reusing a research paper

Ways to avoid Plagiarism

Paraphrasing someone else's words and attempting to pass it off as your own.

Taking your own previously published work (to which you've sold the rights) and reusing all or parts of it in a new work. (this is self-plagiarism.)

Submitting someone else's work with your name on it.

4 TYPES OF PLAGIARISM TO AVOID

Using parts of someone else's work in your own without citation.

Keep a complete and thorough list of all the sources you discover during your research

Double check the source you have acknowledged

Know your borrowed material including quotes, facts, arguments etc.,

Keep notes and distinguish them as your ideas, summaries and exact word you copied

UGC



पी. के. ठाकुर
सचिव

P. K. Thakur
IP&TAFS
Secretary



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission
(मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India)

बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002
Ph.: 011-23236288/23239337
Fax : 011-2323 8858
email : pkthakur.ugc@nic.in

No.F. 1-18/2010(CPP-II)

1st September, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE

University Grants Commission had constituted a Committee of experts to look into issues of Plagiarism and recommend some institutional mechanism to eliminate the scope of this menace in higher education system in the country. The objective of the regulations is to promote academic research and deterrence from plagiarism by developing systems to detect plagiarism. As a result, the Committee emphasized on the needs to refer plagiarism in a broader way by putting appropriate systems and checks in place.

The draft University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2017 prepared by the Committee is attached herewith for observations and suggestions of stakeholders. The Feedback and Comments on the above draft may be sent to UGC on pgmhei.2017@gmail.com on or before 30th September, 2017.

(P.K. Thakur)
Secretary

- e) The HEI shall develop a policy on plagiarism and get it approved by the relevant statutory bodies of the University.
- f) Each supervisor shall submit a certificate indicating that the work done by the researcher under him / her is plagiarism free.
- g) All HEIs shall submit to INFLIBNET soft copies of all M.Phil., Ph.D. dissertations and theses carried out in its various departments after the award of degrees for hosting in the digital repository under the “*Shodh Ganga e-repository*” programme.
- h) All HEIs shall create Institutional Repository on institute website which shall include dissertation / thesis / paper / publication and other in-house publications.

7. Similarity checks for exclusion from Plagiarism

The similarity checks for plagiarism shall exclude the following:

- i. All quoted work either falling under public domain or reproduced with all necessary permission and/or attribution.
- ii. All references, bibliography, table of content, preface and acknowledgements.
- iii. All small similarities of minor nature.
- iv. All generic terms, laws, standard symbols and standards equations.

8. Zero Tolerance Policy in core area:

The core work carried out by the student, faculty, staff and researcher shall be based on original ideas and shall be covered by Zero Tolerance Policy on Plagiarism. In case Plagiarism is established in the core work claimed then Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the HEI shall impose maximum penalty.

The core work shall include abstract, summary, hypothesis, observations, results, conclusions and recommendations.

9. Levels of Plagiarism in non-core areas

For all other (non-core)cases, plagiarism would be quantified into following levels in ascending order of severity for the purpose of its definition:

- i. Similarities upto 10% .- excluded
- ii. Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%
- iii. Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60%
- iv. Level 3: Similarities above 60%

10. Detection/Reporting/Handling of Plagiarism

If any member of the academic community suspects with appropriate proof that a case of plagiarism has happened in any document, he or she shall report it to the competent/designated authority of the university. Upon receipt of such a complaint or allegation the university authority shall refer the case to the Academic Misconduct Panel (AMP) of the HEI who in turn shall submit a report to the Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority

developing policy document, the HEI may consider penalties in the cases of plagiarism. It shall be ensured by the competent authority in the HEI that the degree of penalty served is commensurate with the degree of seriousness of offence and misconduct established. Since act of plagiarism, witting or unwitting, is potentially detrimental to the academic credibility and social reputation of the individual concerned, all proceedings of investigations and imposition of penalties shall be conducted in camera so as to prevent encrustation of stigma and slur upon individual concerned:

(a) Penalties for Students

Plagiarism Disciplinary Authority (PDA) of the HEI, based on recommendations of the Academic Misconduct Panel (AMP), shall impose penalty considering the severity of the Plagiarism.

- i. Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40%** - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script within a stipulated time period not exceeding 6 months.
- ii. Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60%** - Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and shall be asked to submit a revised script after a time period of one year but not exceeding eighteen months.
- iii. Level 3: Similarities above 60%** -Such student shall not be given any mark and/or credit for the plagiarized script and his/her registration for that course to be cancelled.

Note 1: Penalty on repeated plagiarism- Such student shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the previous level committed by him/her. In case where plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative.

Note 2: Penalty in case where the degree/credit has already been obtained - If plagiarism is proved on a date later than the date of award of degree or credit as the case may be then his/her degree or credit shall be put in abeyance for a period decided by the AMP and PDA.

(b) Penalties for faculty, staff, researcher of HEI

(i) Level 1: Similarities above 10% to 40% - Shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.

(ii) Level 2: Similarities above 40% to 60% - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of two years and shall be denied a right to one annual increment and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of two years.

(iii) Level 3: Similarities above 60% - shall be asked to withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum

period of three years and shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.

Note 1: Enhanced penalty on repeated plagiarism - Shall be punished for the plagiarism of one level higher than the lower level committed by him/her. In case where plagiarism of highest level is committed then the punishment for the same shall be operative. In case level 3 offence is repeated then the concerned person shall be dismissed.

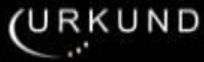
Note 2: Penalty in case where the benefit or credit has already been obtained - If plagiarism is proved on a date later than the date of benefit or credit obtained as the case may be then his/her benefit or credit shall be put in abeyance for a period decided by the AMP and PDA on recommendation of the AMP.

Note 3: If there is any complaint of plagiarism against the Head of an HEI, a suitable action, in line with these regulations, will be taken by the Competent Authority/Governing Board/Governing Council as the title may be.

Plagiarism Software

URKUND





Home

About URKUND

Services

Student

Support

Contact

Order

Log in



Log in to URKUND



Log in to URKUND

Log in to the URKUND system



The URKUND Statistic- & administration tool - URSA

Log into URSA via the links below. Note that earlier StatAdmin/ASTA-credentials are no longer valid.

A valid username begins with the organization number Ex. "u9876_witsap"

URSA Minor

URSA Major

▼ URKUND plagiarism plugin

Enable URKUND

Yes ▼

Receiver address ?

[redacted]@analysis.orkund.c

Show similarity score to student ?

Always ▼

Show similarity report to student ?

Always ▼

When should the file be submitted to
URKUND

Submit file when first uploaded ▼

Submit file when first uploaded

Submit file when student sends for marking

Send Student email ?

Yes ▼

Add your URKUND
account email
address here

Choose when the file is sent to
URKUND.

Document [Urkund test.docx](#) (D20855817)

Submitted 2016-06-14 03:10 (+01:00)

Submitted by 10279278@mydbs.ie

Receiver marie.oneill.dbs@analysis.urkund.com

Message [Show full message](#)

60% of this approx. 2 pages long document consists of text present in 4 sources.

Sources		Highlights
Rank	Path/Filename	
+	http://www.informationliteracy.org.uk/sectors/il-higher-ed...	✓
+	http://library.oglethorpe.edu/services/instruction_plan.pdf	✓
+	http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/26348/12070387513Tow...	✓
+	http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/16827/1/JD822_Walton_Hep...	✓
+ Alternative sources		
+ Sources not used		

The sources that the assignment matches.

0 Warnings Reset Export Share

100% #1 Active ✓

External source: http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/16827/1/JD822_... **100%**

A complex set of abilities, which enable individuals to engage critically with and make sense of the world

a complex set of abilities which enable individuals to: engage critically with and make sense of the world,

and its knowledge, to participate effectively in learning and to make use of and contribute to the information landscape. Second definition: The information literate person: realises that information or knowledge

is required to solve a problems in the workplace, to understand civic needs and to provide for the health and well-being of

the individual, the family and community; it is also knows on how to evaluate, interpret, manipulate, capture, organise and store information in a way that is appropriate to their situation and applying accepted norms; Third definition:

This example shows a 100% match with text from the source mentioned on the right

Urkund: Report

URKUND		Navigation	
Dokument wurde analysiert	18_vikinger.pdf (D2897B44)	86%	Abschnitt #2 2 Quelle(n)
Hinterlegt	2010-08-05 12:12	86%	2:0 (unter der Leitung Paul Knutsons nach Grönland und ...)
Analysiert	2010-08-05 14:22	61%	Abschnitt #3 2 Quelle(n)
Hinterlegt von	katrin.koehler@fhtw-berlin.de	100%	Abschnitt #4 2 Quelle(n)
Name des Studiengangs	HTW/10	80%	Abschnitt #5 2 Quelle(n)

Erster Abschnitt < (2 / 7) > Weiterleiten Optionen Liste der Quellen

#2:0

86%

unter der Leitung Paul Knutsons, die 1355 vom schwedischen König Magnus Eriksson ausgesandt worden war und erst 1364/65 wieder heimgekehrt war. Nachdem Holand den Text historisch verankert glaubte, mußte er die Argumente gegen die Echtheit entkräften.

#3:0

61%

Die anachronistischen Runen erklärte er mit der sehr langen Reise der Wikinger. Sie hätten wohl die eine oder andere Rune vergessen und sie durch eigene Erfindungen

ersetzt.

#2:0

86%




Externe/ Internet Quelle: http://www.ni.hu-berlin.d...set_language=en

2010-08-05 12:50

unter der Leitung Paul Knutsons nach Grönland und Vinland, die 1355 vom schwedischen König Magnus Eriksson ausgesandt worden war und erst 1364/65 wieder zurückgekehrt war. Nachdem Holand den Text historisch verankert glaubte, mußte er die Einwände gegen die Echtheit entkräften.



Submission status

Submission status	Submitted for grading		
Grading status	Not graded		
Due date	Monday, 20 June 2016, 12:00 AM		
Time remaining	Assignment was submitted 6 days 7 hours early		
Last modified	Monday, 13 June 2016, 4:08 PM		
File submissions	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>Urkund test.docx URKUND: 60% Opt-out</td></tr></table>		Urkund test.docx URKUND: 60% Opt-out
	Urkund test.docx URKUND: 60% Opt-out		
Submission comments	▶ Comments (0)		

Submission status

Submission status Draft (not submitted)

Grading status Not graded

Due date Friday, 25 April 2014, 11:15 AM

Time remaining 24 days

Last modified Monday, 31 March 2014, 3:40 PM

File submissions  Meeting with BGL team.docx URKUND: 0% Opt-out

Submission comments [Comments \(0\)](#)

Edit submission

Make changes to your submission

Submit assignment

A) Edit/delete draft of assignment

OR

B) Submit final version of assignment

Once this assignment is submitted you will not be able to make any more changes.



**Thank
You!!!**