

# How to write a good research paper

**Nine Steps for Writing a Research Paper in Education.** To actually writing the paper , you need to develop a strong topic idea, find relevant research organize your information. You can simplify the process by following some very simple steps.

1. **Choose a topic:** The first step in researching your paper is to choose a topic.
2. **Confirmation of Topic:** Find intriguing references for further exploration and to get a general overview of your chosen topic.
3. **Reference Collection:** Some articles are available in full-text online, while others will need to be accessed in your Library's academic journal collection.
4. **Reference List:** Make a preliminary list of all of the articles, online information, books and other primary sources that you might possibly use in your final paper. At this point, include every single source that you might possibly use. As you begin honing in on your topic and narrowing the focus of your paper, you can start eliminating some of the resources that do not quite fit in with your thesis or supporting information.
5. **Write the Outline of research paper:** Writing a good outline can make the writing process much easier, so do not skip this important step. Start by creating a rough outline that includes the following step:
  - (i) **Abstract:** Difference between summary and Abstract: Abstract is the brief of summary. The abstract needs to be set up in a special way, starting with an introduction, a short part about what you are writing about in general , then the general information (What you have discovered in your analysis), and then you finish off with a short conclusion to your subject. A summary is just a short version of whatever is written above in your article. Abstract is written in the beginning of the article whereas summary is written in the end of the article.
  - (ii) **Introduction:** Here the basic concept of all the independent and dependent variables listed in the title of the project is discussed with the help of references collected so far. Then the lacuna in the concerned previous studies is written on the basis of which statement of the problem is cited. Statement of the problem is followed by the Objectives and Hypothesis framed and Limitations of the present Study.
  - (iii) **Methodology:** Methodology includes the subjects selected for the study, their inclusion in the Experimental Design, the tools used for measuring the dependent variables and the process of administering the tools for collecting data.
  - (iv) **Result,**  
Presentation of results in the form of figures (polygon/histograms)

- (a) Summarization of results in the form of central tendencies, variance etc.
  - (b) Analysis of results in the form of analysis of variance, t-tests and coefficient of correlations
- (v) **Discussion of Results in the light of other studies** by including sub-sections related to each argument, idea or category.
- (vi) **Conclusion of results** in the form of possible answers for the postulates derived from each hypotheses.
- 6. Write a First Draft:** Once you've drafted a well-organized and through outline, it is time to write the first draft of your paper. Before drafting, keep other research articles with you to assimilate their draft. In your mind before writing your first draft. Include all of your references. It is always easier to include your references first rather than to search and hunt for each individual reference after the paper is completed.
- 7. Proof Reading:** Your draft for spelling, grammar, structure and quality of ideas. Basic spelling and grammar issues are easy to fix, but it may take longer to revise major problems with writing structure or poor arguments. Take careful notes as you read through your paper so you will know which areas to concentrate on during the revision process.
- 8. Revise, Review and Prepare a Final Draft:** The next step is to revise and edit your paper. Fix the spelling and grammar errors you noted during your proofreading, and make and major fixes to organization. If necessary, rewrite problem areas or draft new sections to supplement your existing arguments.
- 9. Guidance:** After you have completed your revisions, ask a senior person to review your research paper. Make revisions based on the feedback you received, and then prepare the final draft of your paper.