

# Components of a Research paper

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Research paper is a new and original written format of the study that is directly relevant to experiments and observations. Writing a research paper is tedious job for scholars. Therefore it must begin with a defined research question, which results in a well designed research protocol that plans the overall approach. This foundation leads to a set of data which the manuscript is constructed. Manuscripts submitted to journals typically have the following components-

## **Title Page**

A title page includes the title of the manuscript, which should be short and simple, as well as authors and author affiliations. At least provide approximately 5 key words and includes complete contact information for the corresponding author. According to The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), the title page should include the title of the paper, the author's name and institutional affiliation (if any), and a running head. According to APA style, an author note is sometimes included in the title page of papers to be published. This includes complete department/institution affiliation, any changes in affiliation since completion of the paper, acknowledgements, and contact information.

## **Abstract**

An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence. First couple of sentences should focus on what the study is about. Include major findings in a style that readers can understand. It should short, effective, and in a single paragraph. The abstract should be considered as an independent document. The first sentence should clearly state the objective while the final sentences will include the results and the impact of work.

## **Introduction**

An introduction is the first paragraph of a written research paper. Introduction introduces the purpose of the research. The introduction to a research paper can be the most challenging part of the paper to write, length of the introduction will vary depending on the type of research paper are writing. An introduction should announce the topic, provide context and a rationale for the work, before stating research questions and hypothesis. Well-written introductions set the tone for the paper, catch the reader's interest, and communicate the hypothesis or thesis statement.

The introduction gives an overall review of the paper. The introduction starts with broad topics and slowly focusing on the work. It included objectives and hypothesis.

### **Review of literature**

A literature reviews are secondary sources, which includes the old and current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as some theoretical contribution of a particular topic and do not report new or original experimental work. A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to readers how research fits within a larger field of study. The analytical features of a literature review might:

- Give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations,
- Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates,
- Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant research, or
- Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify where gaps exist in how a problem has been researched to date.

### **Methodology**

This section is simple description of the methods used in the study, area, sample size, city or state, merits/demerits. This information is vital so that readers have the capability to repeat the work in their own institutions. Explanations should be brief, concise and use of the passive voice is appropriate. Always write the method section in the past tense. Provide enough detail that another researcher could replicate to this experiment, but focus on brevity.

### **Results & Discussion**

The results section of a research paper describes to the reader the outcome and findings of the research project. Using some simple techniques in the preparation of this section produces a clear and comprehensible presentation of research. The Result section presents the experimental data to the reader. The data itself should be presented in tables and figures. Introduce each group of tables and figures in a separate paragraph.

The discussion section, often the most difficult to write, should be relatively easy if the previous suggestions have been followed. In particular, concise explanation of result with supportive works in the literature that address the topic.

### **Conclusion / summary**

The conclusion of a research paper needs to summarize the content and purpose of the paper without seeming too wooden or dry. Every basic conclusion must share several key elements, but there are also several tactics play around with to craft a more effective conclusion. Here are some writing tips to keep in mind when creating the conclusion for research paper - In a nonfiction piece, the purpose of a conclusion is to tie things up, summarize what has been said, and reinforce the main idea. In a creative writing piece, it also helps tie things up and might also leave the reader thinking or wondering. Again, first introduce the work and then briefly state

the major results and end with a statement of how this work contributes to the overall field of study.

**Reference**

A reference page is the last page of a research paper that's been written in APA style. It lists all the sources have used in research, so readers can easily find what its cited. Start a preliminary, or draft, bibliography by listing on a separate sheet of paper all Of the sources. When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, E.g., (Jones, 1998), and a complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper. Note down the full title, author, and place of publication, publisher, and date of publication for each source. Also, every time a fact gets recorded on a note card, its source should be noted in the top right corns Include all references that have been cited in the text. The reference should contain all previous studies that support the work. Reference format that is mandated by the journal should also be used according to journals instructions.

Apart from this any writing assignment should be consists some basic writing rules , by the researchers.

**Write accurately**

Manuscript should include precise and truthful set of information. Scientific writing must be accurate. Although writing instructors may tell not to use the same word twice in a sentence. It's ok for scientific writing, which must be accurate.

**Write Clearly**

Writing well means presenting the argument and evidence in a clear, logical and creative way. Sources must be accurately and adequately cited in footnotes, endnotes or in test notes using a recognized citation style.

**Use abbreviation word**

Use short sentences for clear clarifications. Never use a long word where a short one would answer the purpose. A sentence made of more than 40 words, should probably be rewritten as two sentences.

**Check the grammar, spelling and punctuation**

Use a spellchecker, but be aware that they don't catch all the mistakes. Spellchecker may not recognize scientific terms. Don't use unnecessary commas, apostrophes', full stop or any tools.

**Have a clear research question**

A research question at least in the social sciences, begins with the word "why" or "how" and helps a lot to fulfill all the objectives of manuscript so always try to

**Do real research**

"Real research" means other than that reading secondary sources or pulling information off the internet. Real research means using primary sources.

**Research should not be repeated**

A research paper should not be repeated. Don't use other researches and those researches which is already done.

**Reference should be clear**

Reference should be reliable and in accurate pattern i.e. APA/MLA/CMS Pattern.

**References**

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