

ROLE OF RESEARCH IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

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BEGINNING A RESEARCH

1. All font is capitalized.
2. “INTRODUCTION” is below the “CHAPTER 1”.

Example;

<p>CHAPTER 1</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p>
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1.1 Introduction

1. Introduction is a brief overview on general area of research towards the topic.
2. Mostly, one to two paragraphs are adequate enough in this section.

Example: Research topic: Factors of online learning among ADHD student

In this section, you may write about;

- what is online learning
- who is using online learning/ the potential/ benefits etc
- what is online learning among ADHD student
- why we need to study on this concept

1.2 Background of Study

1. Background of study is not the summary how this research will be conducted.
2. It is a brief of each theory, variables in the context of your study. (NOT too deep as you need to further explained in Chapter 2)
3. It can begin with a discussion general perspectives related to general theory/issues or common problems and moving towards more specific information focusing on the scope of the study. It can be in the form of GLC (GlobalLocalContext)
4. it shall also include a short justification why you used that particular theory/ variables
5. Information in the form of illustrations, quotations, reports, and reference of previous studies are required to support the discussion of research topics

1.3 Problem Statements

1. This section is the most important section of your thesis.
2. Problem statements should be the issues arose by each of your variables in the context of your study. It is the description of the issues to be studied. It consist of clear statement about a specific problem associated with your research

Example; online learning among students in higher education in Malaysia.

- a. all the issues statements must foremost related to the context of online learning among students in higher education in Malaysia. The arose issues can be supported by situation from other countries.
3. Each problem raised can consist of two or three statement. Each problem that is discussed should be supported by references. It is advisable the references to be at latest current (2-5 years back). The results of need analysis (if any) which aim to explore the issues could also be use as supporting problems statement.
 5. Each paragraph discussed on one variable. i.e if you have five variables, then you need to have five paragraph discussing on each variable for each paragraph.
 6. Include justification on the need to study all the issues in the last paragraph.

1.4 Research Objectives

1. Use a proper terminology for each aim you want to achieve

Example; To study the effect

‘study’ will indicate a never ending process as study is a continues process. Be specific, i.e to identify the effect

2. Each objectives explains only an issue.
3. Do not be too ambitious with lot of objectives. You are not solving the world problem!

1.5 Research Questions

1. Research questions correspond with the research objectives.

Tips (you may use the below template as draft)

Research objectives	Research questions	What is the issue/problem	What method/analysis to answered this RO/RQ
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2. Avoid the formation of research questions that are too general

1.6 Research Significances

1. It is about how the output of your study can help the educational practice/theory/policy/curriculum/educational interventions/research field/ etc

2. In brief, this section will answer the following;

- who will benefit from this research
- what are the benefits derived from these findings

1.7 Research Limitations

1. it is about the uncontrolled factors that will affect the quality of the study. Be sure to explain why each limitations exist.

Example; the output only represent student at higher education in Malaysia

2. Research limitations is not about your limitations.

Example; financial issues to get a broader sample

1.8 Operational Definitions

1. the definitions of the terminology/key terms in the research objectives, research questions and theory/model as in general and as in the context of your study.

Example, xxxx et.al., (2022) define online learning is aaaaaaaa. In the context of this study, online learning is aaaaaa that bbbbbbbbbb.

2. It represent how you define the terms used in your study. It is because online learning defined by xxxx et. al., (2022) is based on his study. His study is different with your study.

3. Write in a way;

1.8.1 Terminology 1

1.8.2 Terminology 2

1.9 Summary

1. Summary of Chapter 1.

2. One short paragraph is adequate enough

SYNTHESIZING REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

1. Highlights previous studies to identify gaps in research (studies that have been done and that has not been done), the methodology and results of previous studies
2. highlights previous studies related to the variables of the study.
3. LR can be write using SEIWE method.

S- Stating the situation of research area

E- Explaining the situation

I- Identifying what is lacking in the current situation

W- What can we learn (from SEI)

E- Explaining how/why on “what can we learn”

At most times, not all the above strategies can be used together, but I, W, E are important and critical one in LR.

4. Some templates/tips to organized the outline of your Chapter 2.

2.1	Introduction	Subsection (if any)	Example
2.2	Overview (A research Background Extension. i.e Philosophy, Transformation, Evolution, Chronology etc)	2.2.1 In-depth/focus overview	2.1 Special Education in Malaysia 2.2.1 Online/f2f learning 2.2.1 (a) Online/f2f learning among student in Higher Education in Malaysia
2.3	Theory Main and supporting theory (if any) Include the figure of that theory	2.3.1 Variables used in the context in this study and it connection, and hypothesis development (if any)	2.3 Universal Design Learning (UDL Theory) (include theoretical framework in this subsection) 2.3.1 Variables and hypothesis development
2.4	Concept Model/Benchmarking/ Policy/ Practices/ standard of procedure etc that be used to support the research		Include conceptual framework in this subsection

2.1 Introduction

1. a short brief of introduction into the chapter. One paragraph will be sufficient enough.

2.2 <general but into the research area >

1. An overview of chosen broad topic. The field that contains your research questions.

2.2.2 <specify topic of your research>

1. The area containing your research questions

2.3 Theoretical framework

1. it is referred to the theories or model which has been tested by previously research.
2. it is the structure which supports the study (a scaffolding). It presents the theory which explains the cause the problem in the study.
3. Include the figure of theory used. (Example, UDL Theory / Model)
4. Meanwhile theoretical framework is a figure that directed your research

2.3.1 Variables and hypothesis development (if any)

1. Explain and integrate the variables into the context of your research.
2. Tips on choosing the variables

Article	Va. 1	Va. 2	Va. 3	Va. 4	Va. 5	Va. 6	Va. 7
Article 1	/				/		
Article 2		/		/			/
In this research	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Justification on chosen variables

3. LR should explained and supported the Problem Statement
4. An author should relate the theory/model in justifying the chosen theory/model is suitable in the context of the study
5. An in-depth analysis of research relevant to your research questions.
6. From the connection between one variables between another variable than, it will develop hypothesis. A quantitative research must have a hypothesis

2.4 Conceptual framework

1. A concept is the integration of theory/model with supported policy/guidelines/code/practice/ benchmark
2. Conceptual framework then is the integration of theoretical framework with the concept. It represents all the hypothesis testing of each variables.

2.5 Summary

1. Summary of what have be discussed in Chapter 2