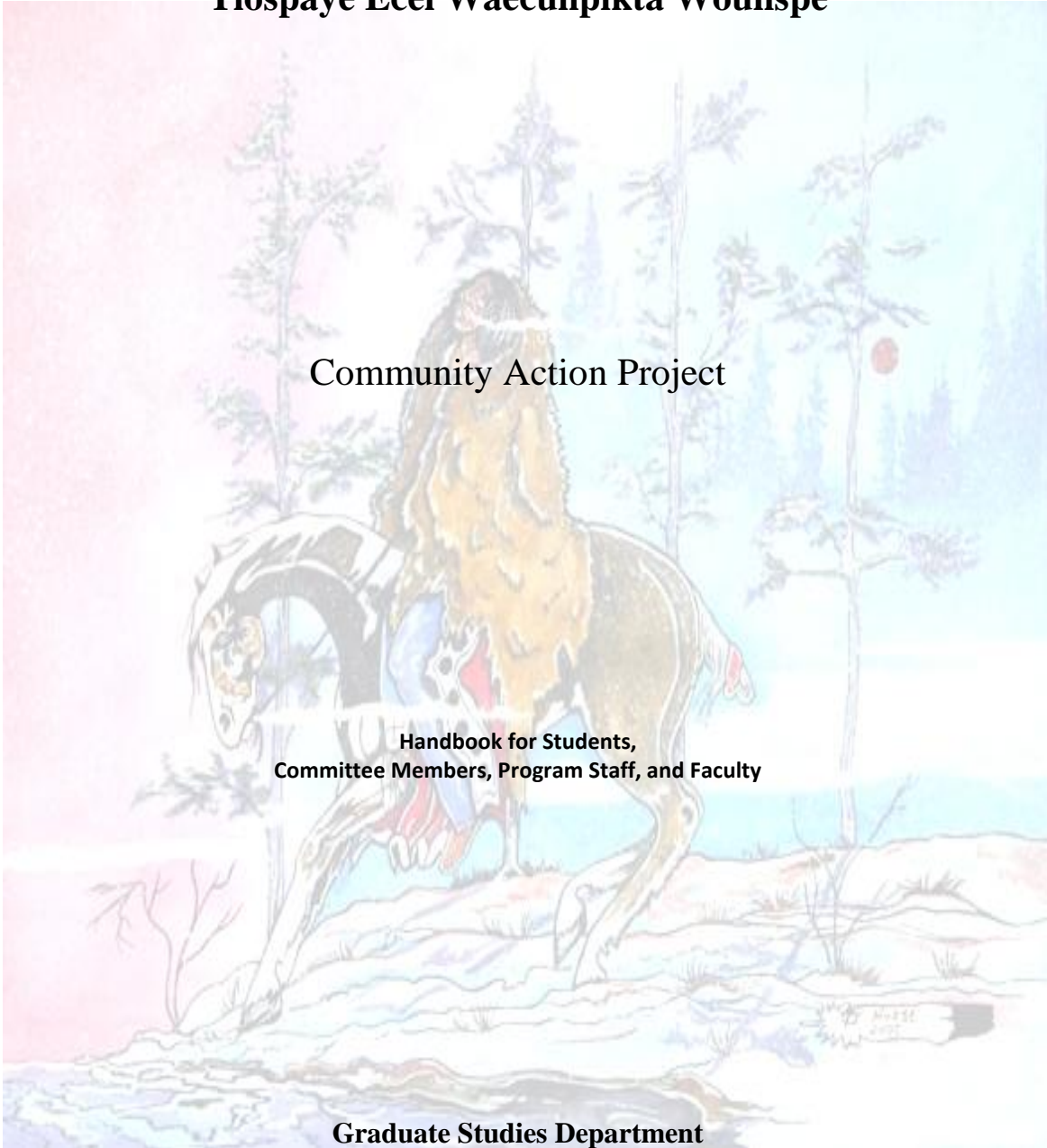




LakM 596
Tiospaye Ecel Waecunpikta Wounspe



Community Action Project

**Handbook for Students,
Committee Members, Program Staff, and Faculty**

Graduate Studies Department
Spring 2000 - 2012

The Challenge of the Community Action Project

The Lakota leadership and management Program curriculum is guided by the principle:

Traditional Lakota beliefs recognized a leader as someone who works for, with, and among the people, rather than above them, someone who lives for the people and takes action that is for the people rather than for personal or material gain.

The Community Action Project (CAP) calls upon Lakota leadership and management students to embrace that principle and to demonstrate it publicly, through research and action in and with the community.

The development and implementation of the project allows Lakota leadership and management students to demonstrate their capabilities as self-directed learners in the community, to demonstrate excellence in scholarship, and to demonstrate their Lakota leader and manager skills.

Guidelines for choosing a CAP

Community Action Projects should reflect the student's interests, concerns, and must be socially meaningful. Therefore, CAP must matter in the reservation community. For example, some subjects may be of interest to scholars, but of little or no consequence to community people, others might be of particular interest to the student and their family, but have little or no impact on the lives of others in the community.

Student's choice of Project is to be confined to specific academic disciplines. Projects may be narrow in focus i.e., business or sociological or may transcend specific disciplines and be multi-disciplinary or inter-disciplinary.

The Community Action Project will include a **research and an action component**. The research component involves scholarly research using primary written sources, interviews, survey(s) and/or observation and further analysis of data resulting in findings, conclusion, and action plan. The action component requires implementation of findings to benefit the community. Finally, Projects must evidence involvement of community members in areas of problem formulation, research and data collection, execution of an action plan, and/or project evaluation.

Lakota Language and CAP

Because the Lakota Leadership and Management Program is committed to furthering the use of the Lakota language, students are expected to use the Lakota language whenever

possible in the conduct of their CAP. Students are required to orally present their Project and are required to use the Lakota language for presentation as much as possible, but no less than the introduction and the abstract.

Excellence in Scholarship

Lakota Leadership and Managers Program is a graduate program at the Master of Arts level, students are expected to demonstrate scholarship.

Project Committee

Committee members will serve as mentors and evaluators of Projects. Committee member's role is to provide guidance in topic selection and focus, constructive criticism, editing, and encouraging progress for completion of CAP in two semesters. Committee member can also refer the student to references.

Student's role is to organize their committee during the semester prior to enrolling for CAP. Students should have an idea of a topic for their CAP when they recruit prospective committee members. Committee members should be carefully selected for their willingness to work with student through fruition of the CAP. A Committee is comprised of three (3) members.

Committee criteria:

- ❑ **Two (2) must be fluent native speakers.**
- ❑ **One (1) must be a community member.**
- ❑ **One (1) must be a full time doctoral faculty from your tribal institution of higher education.**
- ❑ **May serve on only two (2) committees simultaneously.**

The Cap committee will designate its chairperson. The Chairperson and the student will convene committee meetings.

Committee meeting responsibilities:

- ❑ To concur on topic.
- ❑ Approve proposal.
- ❑ Assist in presentation of first Colloquium.
- ❑ Mentor data collection.
- ❑ Review analysis.
- ❑ Support action plan.

- ❑ Encourage completion and implementation.
- ❑ Colloquium for final acceptance of project.

The full committee must meet with the student every thirty (30) days. In addition to required meetings, committee members will attend the CAP Colloquium presentations to Graduate Program staff and Advisory Board.

- ❑ Students must submit minutes of CAP committee meetings within one (1) week of meeting to Graduate Program Director.

In the event of a committee vacancy, a new member must be selected prior to next monthly meeting. The same rules apply if a student decides to remove a committee member.

- ❑ Student must submit Committee appointment form to Graduate Program Director.

Required Committee Meetings

Monthly meetings of the full committee and the student are required. Major purposes for each meeting are:

- ❑ Discuss topic and concur. Topic concurrence no later than 60 days following the beginning of the semester.
- ❑ Proposal approval no later than 120 days following the beginning of the semester, which will be the first Colloquium.
- ❑ First draft of project paper no later than 30 days following beginning of second semester then, on going, edit for grammar, clarification, offer suggestions, student rewrites.
- ❑ Final editing and acceptance of project paper (30 days prior to graduation).
- ❑ Submit original and two (2) copies of project paper to Graduate Studies Director ten (10) days prior to Final Colloquium.
- ❑ Final Colloquium (scheduled prior to graduation).

Research Seminar for Students and Committee Members

During the semester preceding enrollment for Community Action Project (CAP) Lakota Leadership and Management Program will provide a seminar to discuss CAP. Seminar is

designed for discussion of topics, information on committee member recruitment CAP process, requirements, writing style, and frequently asked questions.

Colloquium Presentations

The purpose of the Colloquiums is to provide constructive criticism, support to students and committee members, and to provide a formal occasion for students to share their work with and interact with each other.

Colloquium presentations will be in two (2) parts:

- ❑ No later than 120 days following the beginning of a semester, Graduate Program staff will convene a Colloquium. Students will orally present their proposed CAP.
- ❑ Oral presentations will include problem statements, methods, progress and concerns to date. Students must submit a proposal draft of their CAP to the Graduate Director ten (10) days prior to Colloquium date.
- ❑ Final Colloquium – Showcase CAP.

Progress of CAP

- ❑ A grade of “SP” or “NP” (“SP” indicates Satisfactory Progress, “NP” indicates No Progress) at the end of each semester.
- ❑ Grade determined by committee.
- ❑ Faculty member will submit grade to registrar.

Note 1): Should a student receive a “NP” grade, student must convene an additional Colloquium to determine continuance of the process.

Note 2): Should a student not complete CAP in a minimum of two (2) semesters, student will receive an “I” (incomplete). Student then has two additional semesters to complete CAP. Should CAP remain incomplete after the additional two (2) semesters, refer to policy.

- ❑ Final Colloquium showcase cap and acceptance or not.
- ❑ Committee signs acceptance of project and assigns grade.
- ❑ Following acceptance of CAP, faculty member will submit a final letter grade to registrar.
- ❑ Program will bind manuscript and will retain the original, and distribute one (1) copy to the Oglala Lakota College Archives, and one (1) to the graduate.

- ❑ Non acceptance indicates committee may recommend a continuance for one (1) or two (2) additional semesters only (CAP process begins again).
- ❑ A second CAP non-acceptance after two (2) additional semesters, student will be dropped from program.

Ethics

Community Action Projects will be conducted with respect for the community and for the principle of confidentiality. To promote the value of honesty, plagiarism will result in immediate dismissal from the graduate program, no appeal.

Community Action Projects and Student Employment

A purpose of the CAP is to afford students the opportunity for new learning experiences. Therefore, students are not allowed to use their regular employment as a CAP.

Community Action Projects and Oglala Lakota College

Community Action Project is partial fulfillment of requirements of the Master of Arts Degree. The program recognizes that some projects, though well designed and constructive in their intent, may still generate controversy. The students' right to carry out such projects is in keeping with the doctrine of academic freedom. It is also in keeping with the philosophy of the program and with Oglala Lakota College, both of which seek to further the goals of a sovereign Lakota society. Nevertheless, each project is the unique creation of the individual graduate student and does not necessarily represent the views, opinions, and positions of the Graduate Program or Oglala Lakota College.

**Graduate Program
Community Action Project & School Community Action Project**

Committee Member Recommendation

Instructions: Complete this form for each selected committee member, include committee member's resume, and submit to Graduate Program Director.

NAME:

Occupation: _____

Place of Employment: _____

Work Phone: _____ **Home Phone:** _____

Mailing Address: _____

Student narrative regarding the qualifications, reasons for choice, and specific expectations of the person being recommended for service on the students' committee (attach extra sheet if necessary).

Committee Member Name: _____

Committee Member Signature: _____

Date: _____

Student Name: _____

Student Signature: _____

Date: _____

Cc: student file

**Graduate Program
Community Action Project & School Community Action Project**

Student Progress Checklist

- _____ Met with and selected prospective committee members.
- _____ Submitted “Committee Member recommendation form” and resumes to Graduate program Director.
- _____ Received approval of committee recommendations from Graduate program.
- _____ Attended Community Action Project (CAP) and School Community Action Project (SCAP) Orientation Meeting.
- _____ Met and worked with full committee members, concurred on topic.
- _____ Attending Community Action Project/research seminars
(1)_____ (2)_____ (3) _____ (4) _____.
- _____ Completed review of Literature.
- _____ Met with full committee, presented proposal.
- _____ Proposal accepted.
- _____ Prepared and submitted CAP proposal to Lakota leadership and management program 10 days prior to 1st Colloquium date.
- _____ Attended 1st CAP Colloquium and presented proposal.
- _____ Receive a Progress (P) grade for CAP/SCAP first semester.
- _____ Completed research and data gathering.
- _____ Data analysis complete.
- _____ Submitted minutes of monthly meetings: 1)_____ 2)_____ 3) _____ 4) _____
5)_____ 6) _____ 7) _____ 8) _____ 9) _____ 10) _____ 11) _____ 12) _____.
- _____ Completed CAP manuscript and submitted to committee 30 days prior to the end of second semester of enrollment in CAP .
- _____ Submitted final draft of CAP manuscript to committee made final changes.
- _____ Submitted final CAP manuscript to Committee obtained signatures.
- _____ Attended final colloquium and presented project.
- _____ Submitted signed original and two (2) copies of Community Action Project manuscript to Graduate Program Director.
- _____ Receive a score of 15 or greater

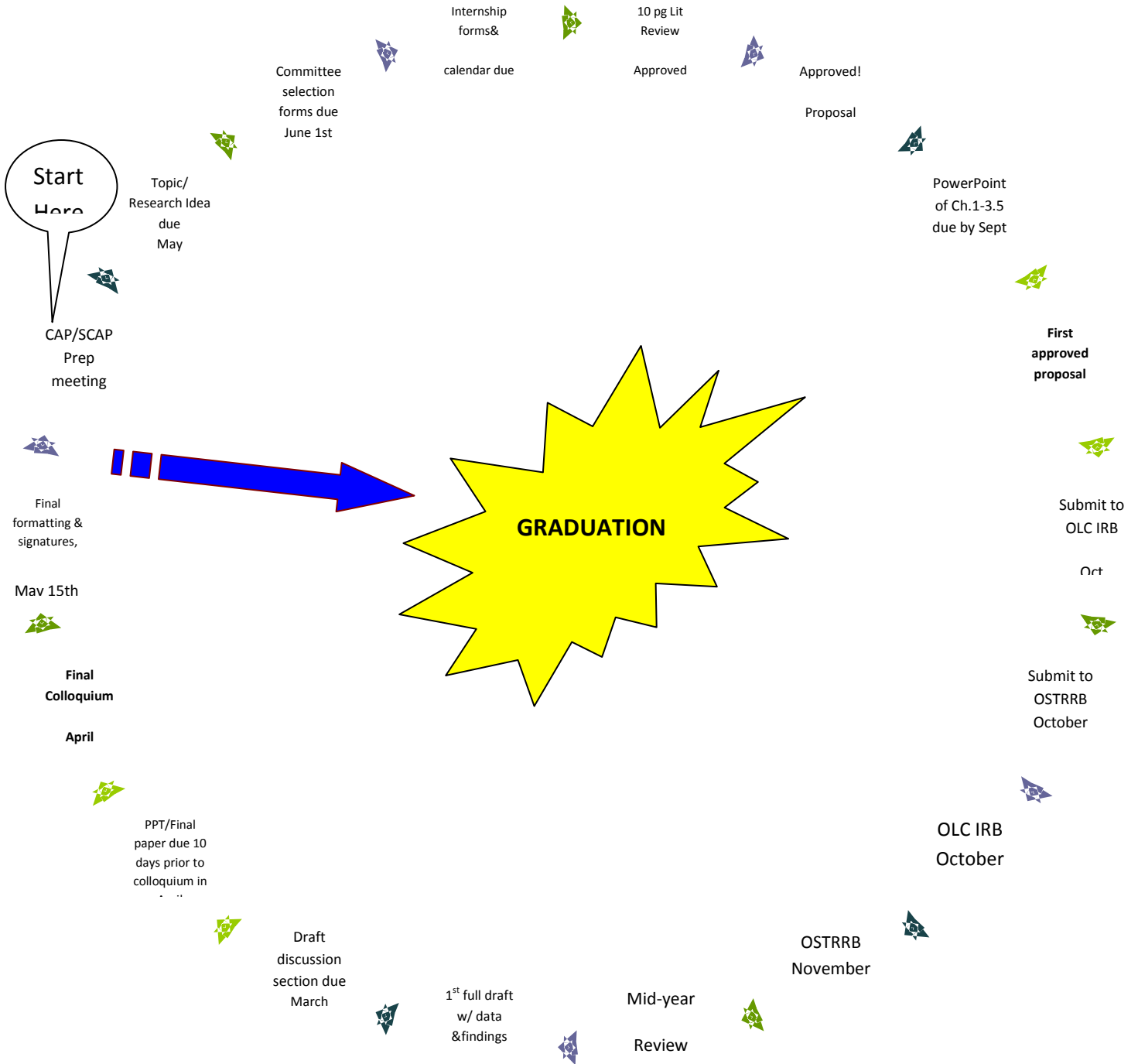
**Graduate Program
Community Action Project & School Community Action Project**

Proposal Format

American Psychological Association (APA) writing style is required

- A. Table of contents
 - 1. Setup to be found in Microsoft Publisher
- B. Chapter 1
 - 1. Introduction (Written and Presented in Lakota)
 - a. Statement of problem
 - b. Significance of project
 - c. Definition of term
 - d. Limitations
 - e. Organization of the project
- C. Chapter 2
 - 1. Review of selected literature synopsis (Historical information through present)
- D. Chapter 3
 - 1. Procedures and methodology
 - 2. Population
 - 3. Instrumentation
 - 4. Data collection
 - 5. Data analysis
- E. Chapter 4
 - 1. Implementation process
 - 2. Include time line
- D. References
- E. Appendices

Graduate Studies CAP/SCAP Process



Graduate Studies

Time Line for completion

Items	Due
Attend Required Mandatory SCAP/CAP meeting	April
Submit Research Topic	May
Committee Selection Forms	June
Internship Forms/Calendar Due	June
Draft Literature Review	July
Approval of Research Topic/questions	August
Approved proposal	September
Power point proposal presentation	September
First Colloquium	October
Submit to OLC IRB and OSTRRB	October
OLCIRB approval	November
Mid year Review	December
Gather Data	November – February
1 st full draft & findings	February
Discussion Draft	March
Final Paper and power point presentation Due 10 days prior to colloquium	April
Final Colloquium	End of April
Final formatted copy (3 signed copies to GSD)	First part of May
Graduation	June

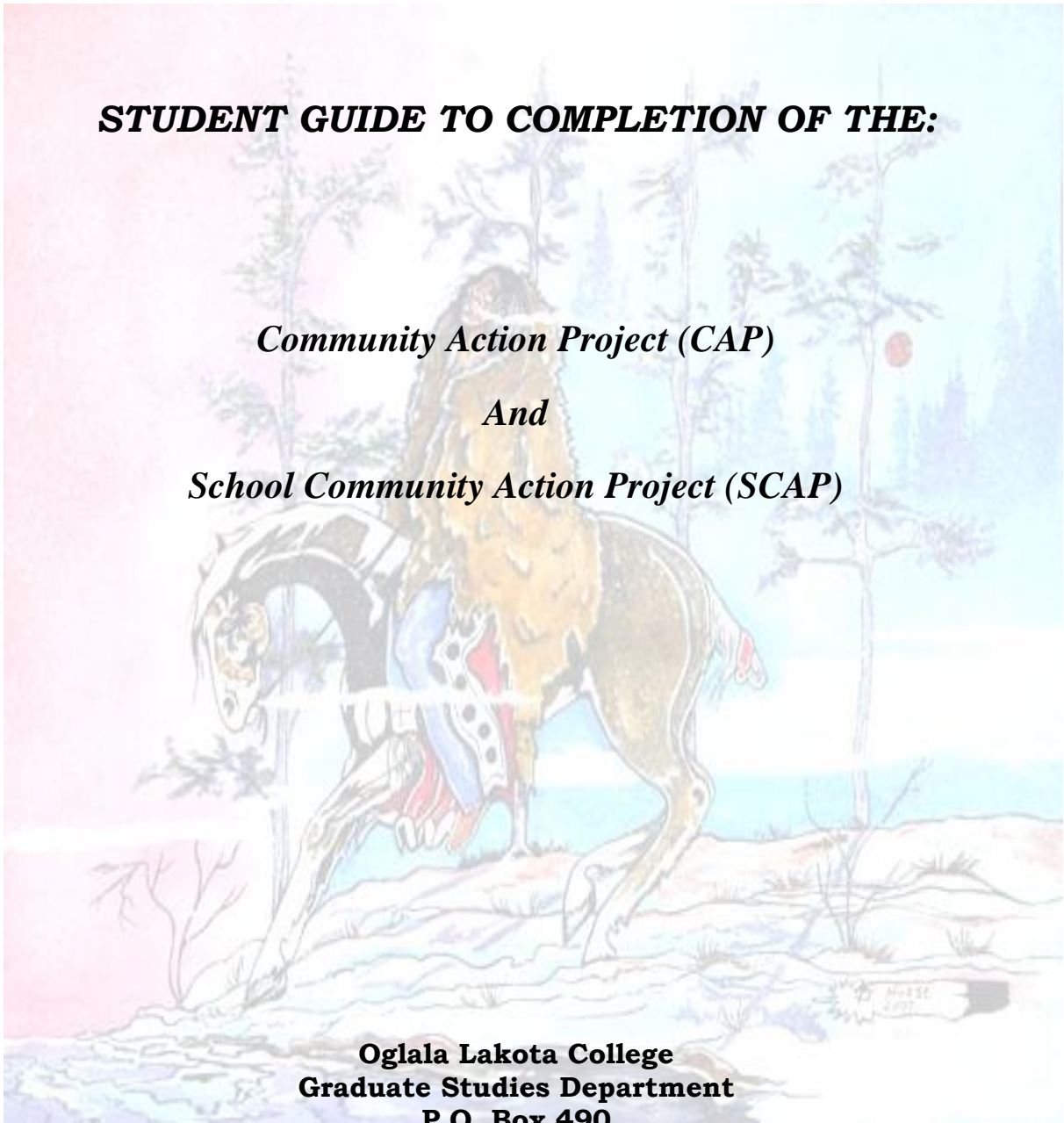


STUDENT GUIDE TO COMPLETION OF THE:

Community Action Project (CAP)

And

School Community Action Project (SCAP)



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Graduate Studies Department
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Kyle, SD 57752
(605) 455-6006
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STUDENT GUIDE TO COMPLETION OF THE GRADUATE STUDIES DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS

The following information presents guidelines for your successful completion of the Graduate Studies Department community action projects, including the Master of Arts in Lakota Leadership and Management Community Action Project (CAP) and the Master of Arts in Lakota Leadership and Management: Educational Administration School Community Action Project (SCAP). There are other requirements for the completion of the Master's degree program, other than the community action research projects—such as school principal internship induction, GPA, portfolio completion, etc.—which are not included here because they are not relevant to this presentation. See the graduate degree program requirements

Process Overview

The typical research paper, including master's thesis and doctoral dissertations are completed in a three-step research process. A research proposal is first developed which includes a detailed review of the literature in the selected field to provide a basis or beginning point for the research. Secondly, the research proposal is approved on a preliminary basis by those with greater experience in the research process, and by those who hold a responsibility to ensure the safety and well-being of research participants, and for the quality of research. Finally, the research is completed, recommendations are generated, and the research is presented to the community-at-interest and for peer review. While this process is similar at most institutions of higher education, the following information is presented for the specific research process at the OLC Graduate Studies Department for Master's degree candidates in the CAP/SCAP programs.

Preparation through coursework

Students are generally prepared to embark on this research process over the course of their studies in the Lakota leadership and management program. This preparation includes critical analysis of academic research; the development of annotated bibliographies of research articles and academic writing in the field of the student's interest; the study of research protocol and procedure that have been developed over the past 60 years; and general scholarship through coursework that informs the student's thought, reflection, and action. The program has a specific concentration on Lakota thought and philosophy, integrating Lakota language and culture into leadership and management, professional development, and the community, that is the focus for this praxis.

SCAP/CAP committee

The research proposal is developed under the guidance of a three member research committee, which includes a Chairperson, who is a doctoral qualified faculty, or approved OLC adjunct faculty member. The committee chair is also referred to as the Principal Investigator (PI) for the research process while the student is referred to as the student investigator, due to the fact that the student does not have full research authority at this institution. The committee also includes a member who is considered expert in the discipline and topic of the student's proposed research the study. Students will select a community committee member representing Lakota expertise, and understanding the Lakota language to support the student. All three committee members have a shared responsibility to guide and support the master's candidate through *Wopasi*, meaning process of inquiry.

Proposal process

The first three chapters of the research paper will utilize the knowledge, skills and expertise of all three committee members to assist in the development of a proposal. The proposal includes three components: an introductory section, literature review and proposed methodology.

Please see Appendix A, *HOW TO FORMAT YOUR THESIS* for the required research report format.

The literature review forms the basis or foundation of the research, establishing a beginning point for the student's proposed research methodology. Usually, foundational or seminal works, or theories of the field form the basis of the literature review leading up to, and justifying the present need or problem to be addressed in the study. The chapter may contain theories and models relevant to the research topic, a historical overview of the research topic, current trends related to the research topic, and significant research data published about the research topic.

The literature review could also provide insight into the socio-economic issues of the modern day reservation for a social or economic research study. Students who begin the Lakota Leadership and Management program with a full realization of this process understand that they may begin to formulate their research ideas and begin their literature review in as early as the first few classes.

The methodology of the research proposal would then be developed to address the research topic or research questions identified, with the assistance and approval of the committee Chair. A single method, or a combination of research methodologies may be used, including qualitative, quantitative, or combined mixed-methods strategies. For example, methodologies generally include non-experimental quantitative research such as surveys and questionnaires, *ex post facto* reviews of existing educational data; and other qualitative research, such as case studies, observations, and other descriptive ethnography and historiography. The general rule for research is *Like vs. Able* in terms of feasibility—a researcher may like to conduct a certain study, but may not be able to due to cost, location, and other factors in the proposed design. Consult with your committee chair early and often to ensure that the design you choose is achievable and feasible.

Approval Process and Peer Review

The next step in the three step research process is Peer Review. The proposal, which is again the first three sections of the research paper including Chapters I – III, the Introduction, Literature Review, and Methodology, is presented before their peers at the colloquia.

As mentioned above, the program has a specific concentration on Lakota language, culture, natural sciences, and community that is a focus of study, and this is reflected in a Lakota language introduction of the student and the research title. Masters candidates are expected to present within the allowable time and to respond to questions from community members, committee members and others as required at the colloquium. It is a requirement that all masters candidates present at the colloquium. Students should be prepared to receive constructive criticism, feedback and recommendations to improve their study.

The committee chair also approves the research proposal. When the student's research proposal is approved the student will apply to the Oglala Lakota College Institutional Review Board (IRB). Please see Attachment B – *OLC Institutional Reviews Board* for a more complete discussion of the OLC IRB. You may follow this link to the OLC IRB web site and appropriate forms and instructions http://www.olc.edu/local_links/irb/. All research conducted by OLC faculty staff and students, or research utilizing OLC premises and equipment requires IRB approval, regardless of its location. The student will also apply to the Oglala Sioux Tribe's Research Review Board (OST RRB) if the study is conducted within the interior or exterior boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, as defined by the Oglala Sioux Tribe's OST RRB policy and procedures. Students must be aware of additional IRBs that govern and regulate the jurisdiction and location in which their study will be conducted, for example, other Tribal or federal facilities, such as Indian Health Service; and schools and other institutions that will require site approvals for research studies and data use, as appropriate. Students may have to submit an institutional approval for the location where the study is located. Please be aware of the

need for these required IRB (or ethics board), and site approvals early in designing and planning your research study.

The timing of your research activities are generally as follows: proposal colloquium, Chapter I – III approval by Chair, and IRB approvals in the first semester of the two-semester LakM 703 course or LMEA 796; and research paper and final colloquium presentation in the second semester; with a number of significant milestones provided by the Department to keep students on-track. Please see Attachment C- *Graduate Studies 2012/2013 CAP/SCAP Process* for this scheduling and milestones.

Research and Project Completion

Once you have all approvals in place you may begin your actual research which often consists of data collection, or other survey, interview or observational studies. Students cannot gather data until the proposal is approved and all IRB and institutional assurances and approvals have been received by the Graduate Studies Department. The resulting data, and the quantitative statistical or qualitative content analysis will be presented in tables, figures, and written in the Findings section as defined in the research design Chapter IV of the research paper. Chapter V of the paper consists of the conclusions, a discussion and your recommendations for action or further research.

The student will be required to make a final presentation of the completed research at the second colloquium, within the allowable time, and to respond to questions from community members, committee members and others. It is a requirement that all masters candidates present at this final colloquium. Please see Attachment C- *Graduate Studies 2012/2013 CAP/SCAP Process* for the scheduling of the second colloquium presentations.

The research paper will not be completed until it is approved of and signed by all three of the committee members. The committee Chair, the members with expertise in the research topic of the student, and the community committee member representing Lakota expertise, and

understanding the language must all sign –off on the student’s research report signature sheet for the research report to be considered complete and final.

The concluding requirement of the CAP/SCAP research process is that the research paper will be reviewed under the assessment process of the Graduate Studies Department. A three member team of faculty and staff will review each student’s research report using the attached rubric. The rubric evaluates the CAP/SCAP project in terms of topic selection, as to the significance of the topic to the Lakota community; and the involvement of community members in the research process. The program has a specific concentration on Lakota thought and philosophy, integrating Lakota language and culture into leadership and management, professional development, and the community.

Other evaluation items under the rubric include proposal development, data gathering and analysis, the use of the writing style of the American Psychology Association (APA), and the mechanics of writing. The research project meets the requirements of ELCC standards 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3. Students need to earn a combined rating of Acceptable, or 2.0 on a 3 point scale—see the CAP/SCAP rubric evaluation form.

The presentation of this final result, which comprises all five sections, Chapters I- V, including an Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology Findings and Recommendations is the completed product of the CAP/SCAP research process. While the majority of the research proposal, Chapters I – III, is written in the present and future tenses, it must be restated in past tense, to conform with the methodology and findings in the final report or thesis, which are written mostly in the past tense. This reflects that the research is completed and has been done.

Preceding the main body of the report are several pages containing the preliminary material. The most important part of this *front matter* is the Abstract, and in keeping with the Lakota emphasis of the program, there are both a Lakota language abstract and an abstract written in English. Appendix A, *HOW TO FORMAT YOUR THESIS* lists the elements (in order) that comprise the preliminary material of the final research report, designated with lower case roman

numeral page numbering (i, ii, iii, iv...), and the main paper designated with Arabic numeral page numbering (1, 2, 3, 4...). While both proposal and final thesis contain a Title Page, the remainder of the preliminary pages are reserved for the final document (although the Table of Contents is optional in the proposal).

Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to provide students with complete and accurate information. The Graduate Studies Department reserves the right to modify, amend or revoke any rules, regulations, schedules and to change programs and program requirements. The Community Action Projects Guide is provided to ensure a successful and productive research experience.

Attachment A - HOW TO FORMAT YOUR THESIS

HOW TO FORMAT YOUR THESIS

by
Alpha Baker Charlie

A School Community Action Project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Master of Arts
(Educational Administration)
in the
Graduate Studies Department
Oglala Lakota College
2004

Committee Members

Delta Wing, Chair
Facsimile G. Machine
Geranium F. Plant
Epson T. Printer

Master's Committee

The members of the committee appointed to examine the School / Community Action Project and the accompanying Master's thesis of YOUR NAME HERE (not in caps) find it satisfactory and recommend it to be accepted.

Chairperson

Committee Member

Committee Member

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ABSTRACT

This is the page for your abstract to be written in Lakota. The abstract should succinctly describe your research project. It should be entirely contained on this page. Double space the abstract and left justify it. The first line should be indented half an inch. The spell checker in your word processing program should have a lot of fun with this page since it will be in Lakota.

ABSTRACT

This is the page for your abstract to be written in English. This should be a very good translation of your Lakota abstract. It too should be entirely contained on this page, be double spaced and left justified, and the first line should be indented half an inch. The spell checker in your word processing program should have a lot less fun with this page since it will be in English.

This is where your acknowledgements or dedications are to be located. There is no title on this page. The first line is not indented. The paragraph is either centered or may be left justified. This is an optional page in your thesis. If you wish, you may omit it. On the other hand, you may use this page to acknowledge or dedicate your work to whomever or whatever you wish.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 introduces the study and gives its focus, beginning with general background information about the problem under investigation. The introductory paragraph(s) should provide the reader with a brief summary of the literature and foundational research related to the problem, and should lead to a statement of the problem, which follows.

Statement of Problem

This is where you will state your research problem, and the hypotheses that you developed. The problem statement is among the most critical parts of the research proposal because it provides the focus and direction to the study itself. This section may include a numbered list which outlines the specific research questions that will be pursued in order to answer the problem and hypothesis.

For example, a research problem may state that there is a significant shortfall of funding in math and science programs for Native American elementary and secondary students, given the preexisting conditions of oppression. The specific research questions to prove this hypothesis are as follows:

1. Is the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step math test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota?
2. Is the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step science test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota

Please note that the statement of the research questions above provide a high degree of direction to your study, and a degree of unambiguous response that may not be possible in the problem statement or hypothesis. In addition, this format will lend consistency across the subsequent chapters of your research paper.

Importance of Study

[Type text]

This section addresses the "so what" of the study and report. It describes or explains the potential value of the study and findings to the social sciences or the field of education. This section, therefore, should identify the audience for the study and how the results will be beneficial to them. Remember, research is conducted to add to the existing knowledge base and/or solve a problem – how your particular research will do this should be articulated in this section.

Definition of Terms

This section of Chapter 1 provides definitions for terms used in the proposal that are unusual or not widely understood. In addition, common terms that have special meaning in the study should be defined in this section. Acronyms (except those in common usage) frequently require definition at this point.

A brief introductory statement usually precedes the actual list of definitions that are italicized, first-line indented, and listed in alphabetical order. The following is an example of the introduction to this section:

The following definitions are provided to ensure uniformity and understanding of these terms throughout the study. The researcher developed all definitions not accompanied by a citation.

When defining terms, it is important to cite appropriate references if all or some of your definitions are taken from other sources. As is true throughout the research paper, direct quotations (less than forty words or four typed lines) should be enclosed in quotation marks and the specific page number from the source of the quotation included in the citation. See the APA manual for more information regarding long direct quotation format. The following examples illustrate this format (the first definition is paraphrased while the second is a direct quotation).

Interest groups: An instructional arrangement in which students are grouped according to their interest in a specified topic (Sumner & Lafortune, 1994).

[Type text]

Prevention: “Early, intensive, and untiring intervention to bring student performance within normal limits” (Slavin et al., 1992, p. 85).

Limitations

Limitations are factors, usually beyond the researcher's control, that may affect the results of the study or how the results are interpreted. Stating limitations of the study may be very useful for readers because they provide a method to acknowledge possible errors or difficulties in interpreting results of the study. Limitations that are not readily apparent at the start of the research project may develop or become apparent as the study progresses. In any case, limitations should not be considered alibis or excuses; they are simply factors or conditions that help the reader get a truer sense of what the study results mean and how widely they can be generalized. While all studies have some inherent limitations, you should address only those that may have a significant effect on your particular study.

Examples of frequently encountered limitations might include the following:

1. Due to the small/unique sample available for the study, results may not be generalizable beyond the specific population from which the sample was drawn.
2. Due to the failure of sample respondents to answer with candor, results might not accurately reflect the opinions of all members of the included population.
3. Due to the length of the study, a significant number of respondents available in the preliminary testing may be unavailable or unwilling to participate in the final stage of testing.

Although stating limitations of the study assists the reader in understanding some of the inherent problems encountered by the researcher, it is also important for the researcher to design and conduct the study in a manner that precludes having many or severe limitations such that any results of the study are essentially useless. Research designs that control or account for the unwanted influence

of extraneous variables help assure that the study results are both valid and reliable, thus keeping limitations of the study to a reasonable number and scope.

Delimitations (Optional, and may be listed under limitations)

Delimitations are factors that affect the study over which the research generally does have some degree of control. Delimitations describe the scope of the study or establish parameters or limits for the study. Frequently, setting limits on the sample size, extent of the geographic region from which data are collected, response formats included in data-collecting instruments, or the time frame for the study makes the study feasible for the researcher, and such delimitations should be noted here. Technically, delimitations (factors which the researcher controls) are distinct from limitations (over which the researcher has little or no control. Examples of delimitations might include the following:

1. In order to assure manageability of the collected data, survey instruments used only multiple-choice items and did not include open-ended response items.
2. Due to the large number of potential participants in the study population, the population involved in the current study focused only on Native American k-12 students located within South Dakota.

Recommendations for further study made in Chapter 5 frequently address limitations/delimitations present in the study. This allows future researchers to incorporate the information generated by the study, while simultaneously suggesting ways in which their future studies might be more comprehensive, or otherwise improve on the present study.

Assumptions

Assumptions stated in this section of Chapter 1 usually address limitations that the researcher is aware of that may affect the study, but which the researcher will not attempt to control. Assumptions may also be used to state whether or not limiting factors are likely or unlikely to affect the outcome of

[Type text]

the study. Generally, conditions that have already been stated as limitations or delimitations should not be addressed in this section. If respondents' honesty has been listed as a possible limitation for example, there needn't be an assumption that respondents will answer honestly.

Examples of assumptions might include the following:

1. It is assumed that during this study, participants' gender will not significantly affect their perceptions.
2. It is assumed that all Dakota Step math and science scores accurately reflect k-12 students' abilities, for both Native American and non-Indian populations.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the reader with a comprehensive review of the literature related to the problem under investigation. The review of related literature should greatly expand upon the introduction and background information presented in the Introduction. This chapter may contain theories and models relevant to the problem, a historical overview of the problem, current trends related to the problem, and significant research data published about the problem. The first few paragraphs of the literature review generally indicate how the chapter is organized and explains the subsections that comprise the chapter.

There are any number of formats that may be used to review the literature. A chronological ordering of the prior research, beginning with foundational or seminal works and theorists in the field would provide a reasonable basis for most educational discipline studies. Opening events and circumstances in the evolution of a movement, such as AIM, would certainly be appropriate to provide insight into the socio-economic problems of the modern day reservation for a social or economic research study.

Research reports dealing with Native American history or perceptions may require significant discussion of respective tribes, culture, language and governmental relationships. On-reservation k-12 school studies may require some introductory discussion of BIA/BIE funding programs, contract school structure or other governmental relationships to aid the reader's understanding of the research

As the literature review may be lengthy, it is essential to divide the chapter into as many sections and subsections as needed to logically organize the information presented. Each section and subsection heading must be properly listed in the Table of Contents and adhere to the rules given in the APA manual for section headings. Generally, use Level 1 headings for chapter numbers and then use levels 2 through 5 for chapter titles, section headings, and subsection headings. The table of contents of

[Type text]

this document should include three levels of headings, but you may use more if it aids in the structuring the paper.

Chapter 2 presents information and conclusions drawn by other researchers— citations should be extensive throughout the chapter. However, the literature review is not the place for the researcher to interject any personal ideas or theories. Direct quotations, indirect quotations or paraphrasing, as well as any information attributable to other researchers and individuals require citations. Citations (and subsequent references at the end of the dissertation) should use the format recommended by the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition (2007).

It is difficult to estimate how long this chapter should be. In some studies that rely on historical and extensive descriptive information the literature review may be the main focus of the whole research report and quite long. In general, however, the master's thesis literature review should be between 5 and 10 pages, and including references to 25 books and articles, 75% of which should be academic, peer reviewed journal articles, research reports, and/or books from the academic field defined by the study.

CHAPTER 3: METHODS

The section on methodology may begin with a restatement of the research problem, include accompanying hypotheses or research questions), and indicates the major sections to be included in this chapter. The following information regarding methodology should be comprehensive and detailed enough to permit replication of the study by other researchers. To restate the research questions from Ch. 1, the questions that this research seeks to answer questions are:

1. Is the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step math test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota?
2. Is the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step science test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota

Subjects

This section describes the population used in the study and the process utilized in selecting a sample. Unless the population is extremely small, a sample usually will be drawn from a population. The sample should be small enough to provide a manageable volume of data, but the sample must accurately represent the population if any valid inferences are to be drawn from the sample results.

In general, the sample will accurately represent the population from which it is drawn if (a) sample selection carefully follows an appropriate sampling design, (b) the sample is randomly selected from the population, (c) a large enough sample is selected in relation to the total population, and (d) the sample size is adequate for the data-collecting instrument being used.

In order to provide human subjects protection, specific names and organizational identifiers should be avoided except in broad terms. Such statements as "several k-12 school districts located on Native American Indian Reservations" or "teachers from selected elementary schools within a large urban district" are preferable. Specific identifiers may be used when there is little or no chance of

specific identification of individuals or groups (e.g., "teachers from several selected elementary schools in Western South Dakota"). Your description of the population and sample should be thorough enough, however, to permit another person replicating the study to define a similar sample from a similar population.

It is also acceptable to separate this section into two distinct sections—one for population and the other for sample. Also, if you include all of a population within your study—e.g., all the special education directors in the state of South Dakota—it is unnecessary to use the term sample at all).

Procedures

This section describes the procedures used for developing an instrument to gather data from your selected population/sample. This generally includes sources of items for the instrument as well as a description of the instrument itself, such as the number of items on the instrument, response format of the items, etc. Sources of items for an instrument might include information gleaned from the literature review or may be an adaptation of a previous study or commercially available instrument. Instrument reliability and validity data should be described in this section whenever possible.

Instruments developed by the researcher should always be pilot tested (or field tested) to ensure instrument validity and clarity of instructions and items. In general, subjects similar to those who will be in the study sample (but not included in the actual sample) may serve as subjects for pilot testing. Results of pilot testing and accompanying comments should be used, if necessary, to revise the instrument before distributing it to the actual sample.

The instrument may also be juried or critiqued by having several "experts" examine it and make recommendations prior to distribution of the survey. While critiquing involves only several experts examining the instrument and making recommendations, pilot testing implies actually following all of

the steps of data collection with a smaller pilot sample and analyzing the results from the collected pilot data.

While somewhat more time consuming, pilot testing obviously affords the researcher much greater information that leads to a more reliable and valid instrument. The decision regarding pilot testing versus critiquing the instrument should be made following discussion with the researcher's committee. The advisor and/or dissertation committee, as well as the Human Subjects Committee should always approve the final form of the instrument, as well as material to be pilot tested, before it is distributed.

Data Collection

This section describes in detail how the data will be/were (proposal/final dissertation) obtained and the timelines involved in collecting the data. Information commonly provided in this section includes what materials will be/were distributed such as survey instrument, cover letter, instruction sheets, self-addressed stamped envelope; how they will be/were distributed— mailed to each participant, mailed to someone who distributed them to each participant; and when they will be/were distributed—all surveys were mailed on July 12, 20XX, with a follow-up survey sent to all nonrespondents two weeks later. Beginning and ending dates for data collection are often included in this section.

Data Analysis

This section of Chapter 3 describes in detail treatment and analysis of the collected data. Methods of data analysis are primarily determined by the hypotheses to be tested or research questions to be answered (which also determine the format of the instrument and how the data are gathered) and the level of data being gathered (nominal, ordinal, and/or interval). When several hypotheses/research

questions are being addressed, it is helpful to describe the data analysis that will be used for each hypothesis/research question. For example:

1. A response to research question one, regarding the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step math test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota will be generated by computing means and standard deviations for each school by grade level.
2. In response to research question two regarding the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step science test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota will be generated by computing means and standard deviations for each school by grade level

When inferential statistics are employed, it is helpful to identify the independent/dependent variables for each analysis. In addition, any complex statistical procedures being used should be briefly described and its source referenced. Tests of significance should be accompanied by a statement of the level of significance that will be used (e.g. all statistical analyses will use the .05 level of significance). The statistical software package being used, as well as reference to any individuals assisting the researcher with data analysis, should also be stated at the end of Chapter 3.

The most commonly used descriptive statistics include means, standard deviations, frequency counts, and percentages. Among the most commonly used inferential statistics are chi-square, *t* test*, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and various correlation coefficients. More complex statistical procedures include analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), factor analysis, canonical correlation, multiple regression analysis, and discriminant analysis.

Summary (Optional)

This final section contains a brief summary of the methodology described in this chapter. In general, summary sections for Chapter 3 are included only when the methodology section is very long or complex. The summary section should provide a smooth transition to Chapter 4.

Qualitative Research Methodology

The general structure for Chapter 3 previously described should suffice regardless of the specific research methodology employed for the study. However, several comments regarding the specific requirements of reporting qualitative research methodology are in order.

Unlike quantitative research, in which the researcher collects data as an objective and generally passive observer, many forms of qualitative research (e.g. ethnography, historical research, case studies, and grounded theory testing and development) depend much more directly on the researcher as an active participant in gathering data for the study. Additionally, in many forms of qualitative research design, the method(s) by which data are collected and used to draw conclusions is/are as important as the conclusions themselves.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon the qualitative researcher to carefully describe the methodology employed in the data collection phase of the study. The researcher must provide a comprehensive description of the development of the research instrument used to gather data, as well as any changes made in the instrument as the data collection process proceeds. In addition, the researcher's role in the actual collection of data must be clearly articulated to provide a clear framework within which the reader can better understand why certain data are considered relevant to the study and other data are considered extraneous. The subjectivity that is permitted the researcher in qualitative research implies a greater responsibility to articulate to the reader the basis upon which data may be selectively incorporated or discarded during this phase of the study. Finally, the researcher must carefully describe verification steps or processes (such as triangulation or data saturation) used to substantiate that the

data selected for inclusion in the study are valid and reliable. In general, the extra flexibility allowed in qualitative research design requires the researcher to carefully describe how data are collected and utilized within the study.

CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS

Chapter 4 provides results of data analyses and findings of the study. This chapter is limited to reporting findings and results, and is not the proper place for conclusions or discussion of the findings. The chapter begins with an introductory paragraph(s), as do all chapters, which delineate the major sections to be included in the chapter, and may include a restatement of the research problem, the may include accompanying hypotheses or research questions. To restate the research questions, for example, this study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. Is the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step math test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota?
2. Is the performance of Native American k-12 students on the Dakota Step science test different from non-Indian students' performance, in South Dakota

While there is no one "correct" format for dividing Chapter 4, information regarding response rate and respondent demographics (when relevant) is usually reported first, followed by reporting of results of data analysis for each hypothesis/research question. Please note—the Findings and Recommendations sections are written in past tense, the research having been conducted at this point in the process. The first three sections of the research paper—Introduction, Literature Review and Methodology—will need to be rephrased in the past tense as well when you complete the research study.

Response Rate

Before reporting findings from data analyses—especially when dealing with survey research—the response rate is often described. This allows readers to gauge how many instruments were distributed, how many were returned, and what the overall rate of response to the survey was. This section may be included as part of the introduction without a specific section heading.

Demographic Data

Following the introduction (and response rate data, if included separately), the next section frequently provides demographic information regarding the study population and sample. As most surveys include at least several demographic items, this section provides readers with a picture of the demographic composition of the respondents/participants. Information such as gender, age, position, years of experience, etc. is usually reported in this section. This section may also be included without a specific section heading, although a heading is oftentimes helpful to the readers.

Findings

The remainder of Chapter 4 reports findings related to the hypotheses being tested or research questions being answered. A specific section heading should be used for each section in Chapter 4 that reports findings resulting from data analysis. In terms of general format, data are reported in tabular (tables) or graphic (figures) form accompanied by text describing the salient information contained in each table or figure. See the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th edition (2007), for specific information regarding the proper format for tables or figures and the relationship of the tables/figures to the accompanying text. A table is generally limited to columns of numbers with appropriate column headings. Figures usually contain graphics such as graphs, diagrams, or photographs.

It is recommended that extremely long tables/figures or very detailed information not be included within these findings. Due to space requirements (and questionable interest to most readers), it is better to place this information in an Appendix and note here where the detailed information is located in the Appendix. (see Appendix A, Year 2012 Data tables of Dakota Step math and science scores, by school) A detailed list containing survey respondent's answers to every survey item would be more appropriately placed in an Appendix, while a summary table showing the item means should

be included in Chapter 4. A note such as, "Individual responses to each survey item can be found in Appendix B" would alert interested readers where this detailed information can be found.)

Statistical Symbols (not a Findings section subheading)

When reporting statistical results of data analyses (particularly inferential statistics) it is appropriate to include sufficient information in the table and accompanying text to permit the reader to corroborate the results of the analyses. Therefore, appropriate statistical symbols should be utilized to report these results.

Within master's thesis (and other manuscripts) statistical symbols are italicized. Words, rather than symbols, should be used in the narrative, while symbols may be used in tables and inside of parentheses within the narrative. For example, "The mean of 3.25 for the Native Americans was higher than the mean of 3.00 for non-Indians in the sample." But, "The Native Americans scored higher overall ($M = 3.25$) than the non-Indians ($M = 3.00$) in the sample." Among the more commonly used statistical symbols are the following:

M = mean df = degrees of freedom

SD = standard deviation t = t statistic (t tests)

f = frequency F = Fisher's statistic (ANOVA)

p = probability r = correlation coefficient (Pearson)

N = number X^2 = Chi-square statistic

It is also helpful for the reader if some basic information accompanies the statistical result presented in the text. Information usually includes such data as degrees of freedom (df) or sample size (N). The following examples demonstrate how commonly used statistics would be reported in the narrative.

1. Results of the t -test for independent samples indicated a significant difference in mean scores for the Native Americans ($M = 3.75$) and non-Indians ($M = 3.00$), $t(50) = 2.54$, $p = .024$.

2. Results of the chi-square test indicated a significant association between race and mathematics achievement, $X^2(3, N = 48) = 12.54$, $p < .05$.

3. Results of the chi-square test indicated a significant association between race and science achievement, $X^2(3, N = 48) = 12.54$, $p < .05$.

Summary (Optional)

This final section provides a summary of the highlights of the findings from Chapter 4 and provides a transition to Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 4: DISCUSSION

Summary

The Summary section of Chapter 5 provides a brief recap or reintroduction to the entire study. Generally, this section summarizes the introduction, problem statement, literature review, methodology, and findings. Someone reading this section would have a good overview of why the study was done, the specific purpose of the study and hypotheses/research questions, what the literature relates about the problem under investigation (very briefly), the methods used to gather data for the study, and findings emerging from analysis of the data.

Although there is no given length for this section, usually two or three pages provide an adequate overview of the study. If the section gets much longer than this, it fails to remain a "summary." Also, note that findings from Chapter 4 comprise part of the Summary section of Chapter 5 and are not included as a separate section in Chapter 5.

Conclusions

This section presents conclusions drawn from the findings and results of the data analysis. Findings from the present study go to answer the stated research questions, and should provide the primary information for drawing conclusions. Frequently, conclusions provide answers to broader hypotheses or research problems posed in Chapter 1. While conclusions may be written in narrative form or listed one at a time, listing them one at a time is generally easier for readers to follow and helps maintain clarity of focus for each conclusion. An important observation regarding conclusions is in order:

Conclusions are not the same as findings and should not simply be restatements of findings from Chapter 4. A conclusion should be broader and more encompassing than a specific finding, and several findings may be incorporated into one conclusion. While several findings may be used to support one conclusion, it is also possible that one finding might give rise to several conclusions (although this is somewhat less common). Generally, while specific findings are stated in the past tense, such as Native American Students in k-12 schools performed as well as non-Indian students, conclusions are stated in the present tense, as in higher funding for on-reservation school math and science curricula is recommended. The following offers another example of the relationship between findings and conclusions.

For example (not a Discussion section subheading)

A study of public school superintendents across the United States in 1991 yielded the following findings:

1. Only 5% were non-White
2. Only 8% were female

From these findings the following conclusion was drawn: *Women and minorities continue to remain underrepresented in the ranks of public school superintendents.* (Please note: this conclusion combined both findings into a single broad statement that appears well supported by the study findings.

Discussion

The discussion section provides a forum within which the researcher explores and attempts to explain findings and conclusions that emerged from the study. Within this section, the researcher attempts to interpret findings and conclusions, and relate these to both the purpose of the study and to published results from other studies examined in the literature review. This section may be used to forward theories and/or models, or raise questions regarding previously developed theories.

It is important to note that the discussion section in Chapter 5 provides the researcher with one of the very few opportunities throughout the dissertation to explore ideas and possibilities. Unlike most other sections of the dissertation whose content and form are dictated by fairly rigid standards, the discussion section may be open-ended and take the form that researcher desires. Some researchers choose to discuss each conclusion or finding separately, while others prefer to address several or all of them at once in a general discussion.

Recommendations

The final section of Chapter 5 may contain recommendations that emerge from the study.

Generally, recommendations are of two distinct types; recommendations for action or practice (praxis) based on the study's findings and conclusions, and sometimes headed *Recommendations from the Study* or *Recommendations for Practice*, and *Recommendations For Further Study*. Frequently a separate section is included for each set of recommendations – each with an appropriate section heading.

Recommendations for practice are generally prescriptive in nature and address what could or should be done by practitioners or members of the intended audience in terms of professional practice and policy. These recommendations are based upon results of the study.

Recommendations for further study contain suggestions regarding follow-up studies or replication studies. These recommendations usually acknowledge limitations or delimitations that the study included and which further studies could help explain or clarify. These might include different methodologies, expanded populations or samples, or changes in the instrument itself.

CHAPTER 6: IMPLEMENTATION

Proposals to implement recommended changes in praxis, generally involving intact groups or participants proceed with an intended outcome of change through collaborative effort. Collaborations between school staff, teachers, and administrators, and college faculty, or educational agencies, regional educational laboratories or experimental school personnel are often designed based on the outcome or expected outcomes of the action research. Action research includes of applied research conducted at the local level to solve day-to-day, practical problems, and other evaluative research used in the decision-making process.

Students should be able to regularly complete action research study and implementation projects in their future administrative or management positions, as an expected outcome of this educational program. However, implementation of your CAP/SCAP research project at the school or community level is not a requirement of the Graduate Studies Department at this time.

Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to provide students with complete and accurate information. The Graduate Studies Department reserves the right to modify, amend or revoke any rules, regulations, schedules and to change programs and program requirements. The Community Action Projects Guide is provided to ensure a successful and productive research experience

Attachment B- OLC Institutional Review Board



Oglala Lakota College

Institutional Review Board

PO Box 490

Kyle, South Dakota 57752-0490

Phone (605) 455-6000 ♦ irb@olc.edu

INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD Informational Release

Introduction

The OLC Board of Trustees implemented Policy 74-000 Institutional Review Board (IRB) and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) in March 2003 to provide for the ethical and moral treatment of human research participants, and humane treatment of animals

The IRB was established to review both medical and behavioral research for projects involving any students and staff of OLC, and including students of the Head Start programs and any clients of the OLC Nursing Department. The IRB must also review any research project dealing with human research, any part of which is conducted on the campuses or supported by OLC, regardless of student or staff participation. The Oglala Lakota College encourages beneficial research, but it must protect the rights of human subjects that are involved in such research, and it must ensure that ethical principles of research follow both Lakota and societal cultural bases.

The IRB is required under the Public Welfare laws of the US, and by OLC policy. Research is defined by the Federal government as: "A systematic investigation, including research, development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. Activities which meet this definition constitute research for the purposes of this policy, whether or not they are conducted or supported under a program which is considered research for other purposes. For example, some demonstration and service programs may include research activities" 45CFR 46.102

Exempt Research Review Process

There are two IRB review processes—Full Committee Review and Exempt Review. An exempt research project is one which poses minimal risk of harm to the human subjects, and the review is carried out by the Chair of the IRB. For instance, most student community action research projects (CAP) and school community action research (SCAP) at the Graduate Studies Department pose minimal risk to the human participants. The proposal, the participant's consent, and the parental or guardian consent and release forms, and an Exempt Research Application form is submitted to the IRB for review.

Full Committee Review

Full committee review of non-exempt research, including clinical or biomedical research, is conducted for those projects which may pose risks, however small. Behavioral studies of human participants including experimentation, observation and survey research of human subjects in the social sciences such as psychology, sociology, business and economics, require IRB approval. Whether full review, or exempt, depends on the perceived risk to participants. Any non-OLC student or staff utilizing the campus for research should be directed to the IRB.

In addition, this category includes federally mandated reviews of any research involving prisoners and pregnant women because of their vulnerable status. General student research conducted for institutional purposes is not covered by the policy and law, but it is recommended that anyone preparing a research project of any type dealing with students, student data or other living people should seek peer review before assuming that it is not "human research" for the purposes of the policy. Such a peer review should consider IRB, FERPA, HIPPA and other personal privacy and health protection laws, as applicable.

Attachment C- CAP/SCAP Timelines

Graduate Studies

Time Line for completion

Items	Due
Attend Required Mandatory SCAP/CAP meeting	April
Submit Research Topic	May
Committee Selection Forms	June
Internship Forms/Calendar Due	June
Draft Literature Review	July
Approval of Research Topic/questions	August
Approved proposal	September
Power point proposal presentation	September
First Colloquium	October
Submit to OLC IRB and OSTRRB	October
OLCIRB approval	November
Mid Year Review	December
Gather Data	November – February
1 st full draft & findings	February
Discussion Draft	March
Final Paper and power point presentation Due 10 days prior to colloquium	April
Final Colloquium	End of April
Final formatted copy (3 signed copies to GSD)	First part of May
Graduation	June