



CENTRE FOR THE
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The Response of Education Interns to a Compulsory Research Project

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Abstract

This paper draws on 159 survey responses of fourth year Education students in one institution as they embark on a research project based in their internship school and explores predisposition to research and the level of preparedness to undertake a research project. The questionnaire consists of items grouped into the areas research efficacy, learning motivation research orientation, and research environment. The students who met most frequently with their supervisor and showed higher research self-efficacy were also most likely to want to undertake postgraduate study and reacted positively to good personal support and a feeling of belonging to a research 'community'. Many felt they were essentially going it alone and were 'unconnected' to a learning community, and specifically to their supervisor. They were generally positive about their ability to do the necessary preliminary tasks, such as finding and writing up literature, even though they were overwhelmed by the tasks themselves and concerned about managing the commitment. Despite this they were optimistic about completion. That being said only 5% were sure they would undertake postgraduate study in the future, and 65% were sure they would not do so. In an environment where there is commitment to promoting research skills consistent with the needs of a knowledge society and drawing on evidence to inform practice, the findings not only raise the question of how to best support and give meaning to the early research endeavours of pre-service teachers, but also highlights the challenge of achieving this against a high level of disinterest in further tertiary study.

The Response of Education Interns to a Compulsory Research Project

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Introduction

Higher education accounts for more than one quarter of all research and development expenditure in Australia (Burgio-Ficca, 2001) and a large proportion of the research output is generated by research students. This is particularly the case in Education where the numbers undertaking research degrees grew rapidly throughout the 1990s. While many education practitioners return to higher education to upgrade their skills and knowledge in a professional capacity through coursework or research, most do not. In education there is a continual undercurrent of questioning about the relevance and quality of educational research produced in universities (Holbrook et al., 2000) and on the whole the prevailing impression in the 1990s was that of an 'awful' mismatch (Kaestle, 1993). However, there is now a considerable body of literature that shows how teachers draw on research information and initiate, and take a partnership role in, projects (McMeniman et al., 2000). Clearly, personal engagement and practitioners determining what 'counts' in school contexts is the key (Figgis et al. 2000). Moreover, the movement toward 'evidence-based practice' has gained momentum and is stressed in the context of professional excellence, school performance and systemic reform (James, 2006).

Research skills are generally seen to be essential for successful operation in a global knowledge economy (Davis et al. 2006) and to sustain lifelong learning and professional development (Waite & Davis, 2006). Hence it is hardly surprising that the acquisition of such skills is deemed to be a valuable outcome of tertiary education, not least in teacher education. While academics argue as a rule that a general grounding in research skills and understandings at the undergraduate level will result in receptiveness to research and informed consumption of new information that carries through into professional life (Reis-Jorge, 2005), there are some who caution that the development of research skills works best for those motivated toward research (Diezmann, 2005) and not necessarily for all pre-service teachers. This is an important issue that needs to be further explored.

There also tends to be an assumption that undergraduates by virtue of doing a degree will develop an alignment to the university research 'community', but Robertson and Blacker (2006) show how this is not necessarily the case. They found in a cross-disciplinary study of 34 students in

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one institution that some students have an early sense of proximity to, and participation in, a research community, while for others research remains a remote phenomenon throughout their undergraduate years. This has implications for future enrolments, research capacity, postgraduate attrition, and knowledge 'use'. Given the interest internationally in promoting postgraduate study and research skills it is surprising how little attention has been paid to research experience at undergraduate level (Reis-Jorge, 2005; Holmberg, 2006).

In teaching much has been made of the theory-practice gap over the years, and there are many courses that now seek to secure a cultural shift through providing direct involvement in research in undergraduate courses, but as yet the impact has not been adequately tested. We anticipate the results will be positive because we know that good teachers draw on research based evidence to upgrade their working knowledge, but what of teachers as a group? How fragile is the 'connection' between exposure to, and engagement in, research activity at undergraduate level and future interest in research in Education? How do pre-service teachers respond to research experience, particularly the experience of undertaking a significant mandatory research project toward the later stages of their undergraduate degree? To what extent will this experience impact on their perception of the usefulness of research, their engagement with professional and academic communities, and intention to continue on to postgraduate study?

It is the last point that is the main focus of this study. We followed young pre-service teachers through the early stages of a school based research project, and then looked at their projections about, and motivations for, involvement in future postgraduate study. It explores their readiness to engage in research and the importance of their initial experiences in setting up expectations. The paper addresses the following questions:

1. How motivated and confident are pre-service teachers about doing research?
2. What is their initial experience of research?
3. How positive are they about the process and the environment?
4. Do they have an interest in undertaking postgraduate study and what factors can contribute to this?

THE APPROACH

Instrument

This paper draws on the questionnaire responses of 159 fourth year education students at the University of Newcastle as they embarked on a research project during the second semester of their fourth year internship and Teacher Research Project (TRP). It draws on the methodology developed for the first author's PhD which is still under way at the time of writing. The TRP accounts for 12.5% of credit points of the final year of the Bachelor of Teaching or Bachelor of Education program and is expected to be undertaken in the student's internship school. Students design their own school-based project in conjunction with their academic advisor/supervisor and their supervising teacher(s) at school.

The overall response rate for the questionnaire was 49%, as there were 159 respondents from the 326 enrolled in the course. Students enrolled in the course were from nine different specializations in the Education Faculty. The programs included the Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Teaching double degrees in the areas of Design & Technology, Early Childhood Studies, Art, Fine Art, Health & Physical Education, Music, Science, and Social Science. When the distribution of responses was compared to the pattern of specializations for the year the match

was close to identical. The largest groups of respondents were from the Bachelor of Teaching/Bachelor of Arts (50%); Bachelor of Teaching/Bachelor of Health and Physical Education (18%); and Bachelor of Teaching/Bachelor of Early Childhood Studies (14%) programs. The respondents in each program are generally representative of the samples gathered. The majority of respondents were female (77%) and aged between 21 and 24 years of age (79%).

The questionnaires were handed out to students in the 'Professional Preparation' lecture early in the second semester. At that time most students had completed their research proposal and ethics submission, and were commencing the data collection at their internship school. The lecture provided the only opportunity to access all students once they had commenced their internship. There was no parallel opportunity at the completion of the program because dispersion of students is rapid, and lecturers are under pressure to complete all program elements, none of which involve mass lectures. The survey was completed on a voluntary basis, responses were anonymous and no names were collected. The primary intent was to collect data that captured early phase preparation (literature review, question identification, proposal development, project negotiation), and to obtain a perspective on the positive or negative orientation to the different elements of the process. To achieve the latter a 'journey' plot that accommodated projection into the future was incorporated as the final section of the questionnaire. This was completed by 34% of students.

The questionnaire asks for demographic information about the respondent; information about the structure of their program, and details about the research project, and contains items grouped in the areas: research efficacy, research environment, learning motivation and research orientation. The learning motivation, research self-efficacy and research environment areas are developed from existing scales and the literature on undergraduate research student experience. The fourth, research orientation, draws on the visualization of the journey.

The Course

The Teacher Research Project (TRP) is a 10 credit point course that all teaching specialisations within the double degree course are required to complete. The goal is to help students develop:

- An understanding of the nature of educational research and how it relates to educational practice
- Skill in conducting a review of the literature on a specific educational topic
- Skill in comprehending, interpreting, evaluating and applying the findings of published research articles and other research reports
- An understanding of the basic procedures involved in research
- Professional Practice – the inclination to draw upon research findings when making educational decisions
- Skill in using evaluation research to investigate local educational problems

The TRP is undertaken in conjunction with school internship. It is a requirement of the degree that students do 50 days of school based experience in their fourth year. The intern is responsible for up to 2/3 of the colleague teacher's teaching load.

In the original design of the double degree structure students were required to complete a 10 credit point course Project Preparation in order to provide students with the required prior knowledge to complete their own research project. The content of this course included an orientation to educational research, types of educational research, preliminary skills needed for conducting research, locating published research, interpreting and summarizing published

research and designing their own research project. Due to competing demands in the double degree curriculum the credit points for the project preparation course were assigned to another area of the curriculum and the content of the course was incorporated into the teacher research project. This move to incorporate two courses into one had significant ramifications for the students' workload in the course (essentially 20 credit points of work into a 10 credit point course).

In order to minimise the impact of this development on student workload, the students were provided with the opportunity to begin independent preparation for the TRP the semester before and administrative arrangements were put in place to make this possible. Students register in a supervisor's group (the average group size is between 10 and 20). All supervisors have a postgraduate qualification and specialist knowledge of the research process. Students choose specific supervisors because they have worked with them in previous courses during their double degree programme or because of their particular research interests (these interests are listed on each staff member's web page). A blackboard site/Web CT is set up for the students containing information about the requirements of the TRP, preliminary reading and self testing tasks to cover the course content. After the completion of these tasks, students are required to prepare a one page written proposal for their teacher research project. The proposal includes an outline of the problem/question/hypothesis, theoretical framework, method and the project's educational significance. After preparing the proposal students are required to contact their supervisor to discuss the proposal and refine or modify it. These discussions sometimes result in a change of focus for their project or a different question. Students are always encouraged to choose a topic that they are interested in. Some students ask their internship school if there are any research areas that the school would like to address and as a result the student may tap into this e.g. the evaluation of the bullying policy.

Frequency of contact (face to face, e-mail, telephone) with supervisors is for the most part student initiated. Some supervisors hold informal group meetings on the scheduled days for the internship course meetings on campus. The opportunity for contact and discussion with the group/individuals and the advisor are limited because of the workload demands of internship and for many students the additional responsibility of part time employment. As a result of the many demands on students during this period the opportunity to seek support and develop a supportive network within a collegial research environment in the School of Education is also limited.

Students whose work is considered to be of high quality (awarded a Distinction or High Distinction) are invited to consider postgraduate study informally by their supervisor and officially via a letter of invitation from the Course Co-coordinator

HOW MOTIVATED AND CONFIDENT ARE PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ABOUT RESEARCH

Learning Motivation

Access to the TRP course cohort provides a valuable opportunity to explore how students react to the demands made of them to become independent professional learners in a research and training context. But how motivated were they?

The Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) consists of a motivation section and a learning strategies section. The motivation section assesses students' goals and value beliefs for a course, their beliefs about their skills to succeed in a course, and their anxiety about

tests in course. The learning strategies section contains items that assess the students' use of different cognitive and metacognitive strategies (Garcia- Duncan & McKeachie, 2005)

The theoretical framework upon which the Motivated Strategies and Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) was developed draws on a social-cognitive view of motivation and learning strategies. Within this framework the student is assigned an active role in the learning process and is influenced by their beliefs about learning and their interpretation of the task at hand (Garcia-Duncan & McKeachie, 2005). Three general types of motivational beliefs are outlined (Pintrich & Schunk, 1996): self-efficacy beliefs (judgments of one's ability to do the academic task/s), task value beliefs (beliefs about the importance of, interest in, and value of the task) and goal orientations (is the focus on learning the task, grades or extrinsic reasons for doing the task). Motivation is a dynamic and contextually bound concept, that is, students' motivation varies for different courses (e.g more interest in an elective course as opposed to a mandatory course; more efficacy for an easier course than a difficult course) and strategy selection may vary according to the nature of the task itself (e.g. multiple choice versus essay exams).

Three areas adapted from the MSLQ are Intrinsic Value, Self-regulation and Cognitive Strategy Use are used in this study. There are a series of 13 statements where the respondent is asked to indicate on a six point likert scale the extent of their agreement with the statement, from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (6).

Table 1. Learning Motivation scale characteristics

Scale	Number of items	Example of item	Mean (SD) (n=152)
Intrinsic Value	4 items	I think what I am learning in this course is useful for me to know	4.67 (0.7)
Self Regulation	5 items	Even when study is dull and uninteresting I keep studying until I finish	4.28 (0.7)
Cognitive Strategy Use	4 items	When I am studying for a topic, I try and make everything fit together	4.49 (0.6)

Students were motivated to complete their Teacher Research Project. Respondents tended to agree with statements in response to all three scales and for the most part believed the course was worthwhile. Their perceptions of their self regulation and cognitive strategy use were positive, suggesting that at this stage in the course they were as a group, determined to see it through and they felt they could meet the intellectual challenges.

Research Self Efficacy

Forester, Kahn & Hesson-McInnis (2004, p.4) define research self efficacy as confidence in successfully performing tasks associated with conducting research. Research self efficacy measures have been found to 'predict graduate students' interest in conducting research' (p. 4). They developed four scales based on the work of Bandura on self-efficacy. These have been adapted for undergraduate research and identify students' conceptions and expectations about their research skills. The respondent rates their confidence in their ability to perform research activities. Components include: Conceptualisation, Implementation, Early Tasks and Presenting the Results. There are a series of 20 statements where the respondent is asked to indicate on a six

point Likert scale the extent of their agreement with the statement, from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (6).

Table 2. Research Self Efficacy scale characteristics

Scale	Number of items	Example of item	Mean (SD) (n=147)
Conceptualisation	5 items	Brainstorm areas in the literature to read about	4.17 (0.6)
Implementation	5 items	Generate researchable questions	4.10 (0.8)
Early Tasks	5 items	Choose appropriate data analysis technique	3.98 (0.8)
Presenting the Results	5 items	Interpret and understand statistical printouts	3.98 (0.8)

It is evident in Table 2 as it was in Table 1 that the results are positive overall. Most respondents indicated they were more confident with conceptual tasks such as brainstorming ideas for the literature (4.19) and implementation tasks (4.10) such as generating researchable questions. In many cases these are the tasks which had been completed by students at the time of completing the questionnaire. Students tended to be less confident with tasks such as choosing the appropriate data analysis techniques (3.98) and presenting results such as interpreting and understanding statistical printouts (3.98). This may be because they anticipate these tasks will be harder than the ones they have already completed.

RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT AND THE INITIAL EXPERIENCE

It has been shown above that students felt that by and large they were prepared for the course, but were they ready for the essentially independent research experience of setting up their own project and did they feel well-supported?

Research Environment

Research Environment includes two areas developed from the literature on the experience of undergraduate student researchers, which identifies some of the difficulties undergraduate research students' experience such as isolation and time management (Hawes & Flanagan, 2000) and factors which affect the nature of the transitional experience from undergraduate to research higher degrees such as resources available, and support structure provided and the sense of belonging within the research environment (Johnston & Broda, 1996; Lovitts, 2005). Lovitts (2005) also found that factors which contributed to degree completion included the immediate setting in which the student works, the interactions which take place within that setting and the distribution of resources, particularly the availability of experienced supervisors.

The two sets of items reflect both learning community and research support, and consist of a series of 11 statements where the respondent is asked to indicate on a six point likert scale the extent of their agreement with the statement from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (6). Items in the questionnaire such as contact with supervisor; contact with industry or members of profession; whether research involves contact with a research group; and the types of facilities and access to resources required for the respondents' research are also included in the analysis of research environment.

Table 3. *Research Environment* scale characteristics

Scale	Number of items	Example of item	Mean (SD) (n=152)
Research Support	5 items	I have access to adequate library resources	4.19 (0.7)
Learning Community	6 items	I can talk to lecturers about problems I am experiencing	3.63 (0.8)

Respondents tended to be neutral on the statements forming the Research Support Scale. They felt that they had a positive research environment, in terms access to resources, services and networks on campus.

The Academic Learning Community comprises the individuals or groups supporting the TRP students. It embraces academics, professionals and other students. Respondents, however, as can be seen from Table 3 and also Table 4 the respondents did not tend to agree to statements forming the Learning Community Scale. They did not feel attached to the faculty or university community, to student associations, nor did they want to explore academic interests, or access the academics in the School to share ideas. These findings align with those of Robertson and Blacker (2006) that students may not feel a connection to academic community, but unlike the students they studied, this group were being directly encouraged to think of themselves as part of a broader research and learning community

Table 4. Means and Standard Deviations of *Research Support* items

Item	Mean	Standard Deviation
Belonging to Faculty community	3.03	1.30
Belonging to University community	3.56	1.25
Belonging to Student associations on campus	3.09	1.64
Exploring academic interests with student and staff	3.49	1.90
Experiencing feelings of isolation when carrying out research ⁴	3.08	1.14
Talking to lecturers about problems	3.99	1.25

Supervision is an important part of an undergraduate research students' experience (Anderson 2004, Fitzsimmons, McKenzie, Chen & Turbill 2003). Supervision of the TRP was mainly through an individual supervisor for each student (96%). There is generally an equal mix of gender of supervisors, with slightly more males (53%). Most supervisors had a number of students to mentor.

Respondents indicated that meetings with their supervisor occurred infrequently (less than monthly) and in some cases rarely or not at all (83%). Most students felt that they had some or a lot of involvement in the choice of project topic (90%) and perceived that their supervisor had little or no (48%), or some (26%), specific 'expertise' in their topic. It can be seen from Table 4 that students undertaking the TRP also experienced feelings of isolation. Those students who did experience connection with the learning community met more frequently with their supervisor,

⁴ This is a negatively worded item which has been reversed during SPSS data coding and analysis

and/or were involved in a research group or had a high level of contact with members of the teaching profession.

Results reported in Table 5 show that the more often education students met with their supervisor, the more likely they were to feel a part of the learning community

Table 5. Significant correlations with *Frequency of meeting supervisor/s*

Scale/Item	Frequency of meeting supervisor/s
Learning Community scale	0.21*
Intention to continue to postgraduate study item	0.17*

*Correlations significant at the 0.05 level

Those who perceived that they were involved in a research group felt more involved in the learning community and were more positive about the research environment (Table 6). Fitzsimmons et al. (2003) and more recently Anderson (2004) found that the small group approach to supervision at The University of Wollongong provided high levels of support and alleviated feelings of isolation.

Table 6. Significant correlations with *Research Group*

Scale	Research Group
Learning Community	0.22**
Research Environment	0.17*

*Correlations significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) ** Correlations significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The experience of an undergraduate research project may be enhanced by developing research groups with key supervisors, and setting up regular meetings with the group. This would have a positive effect on the sense of belonging to the academic learning community.

It is anticipated that pre-service teachers should be developing a sense of connectedness to schools, and to their professional community, developing relationships with teachers through practicum experiences in schools. In addition they are developing working relationships with their peers through undergraduate group work which is also emphasized throughout their degree, these peers will continue on to be professional colleagues as they continue into the workforce.

The professional community is made up of students' peers and members of the profession, in this case teachers in Schools. Results indicate that those students who had already had sustained contact with schools in developing their project had more confidence in completing research tasks in the implementation phase, and felt more a part of the learning community (Table 7).

Table 7. Significant correlations with *Contact with Profession*

Scales	Contact with Profession
Learning Community	0.19*
Implementation of Research Tasks	0.19*
Early Tasks	0.16*

*Correlations significant at the 0.05 level

The collection of data at a student’s internship school is encouraged to make the TRP more meaningful and applicable to the practice of teaching. In this sense, in the pre-service training research is explicitly linked with the professional community of teachers rather than the academic community, nonetheless there is some indication that the professional connection relates to a stronger academic connection.

INTENTION TO CONTINUE WITH POSGRADUATE STUDIES

Of the 159 students surveyed most reported that they did not anticipate that they would go on to postgraduate research. Five per cent (9 students) indicated that ‘yes’ they did intend to continue. A further 30% reported they were unsure. For this quite large group of students a positive experience in their TRP might ‘tip the balance’.

The students who met more often with their supervisor were more likely to want to continue through to postgraduate study. Students indicated that feeling more connected to the learning community is achievable through the interaction and encouragement of their supervisor. This further demonstrates the importance of the supervisor in the process of research, even a minor research project in a professional field.

The intention to continue onto postgraduate studies was also positively linked with students being more confident in carrying out all research tasks identified in the Research Self Efficacy Scales (Table 8).

Table 8: Significant correlations with *Intention to undertake Postgraduate Research*

Scales	Intention to undertake Postgraduate Research
Conceptualising Research Project	0.24**
Implementation of Research Tasks	0.20*
Early Tasks	0.24**
Presenting Results	0.26**

*Correlations significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) ** Correlations significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

While it makes sense that those students who are more confident in carrying out research tasks are more likely to have an intention to carry on to higher degree research, only a very small percentage of these students are planning to do so at this point, which suggests greater emphasis on research career paths, scholarships and a program to identify those who are capable of continuing on is needed.

RESEARCH ORIENTATION: SOME INDICATORS ABOUT THE JOURNEY

Research orientation is obtained through a plot drawn by the respondent on a set grid with positive and negative dimensions on the vertical axis. The plot consists of various labeled and quantifiable spatial 'plots' on the student's research journey, using a graphic framework modified from that developed initially by Holbrook to identify futures orientation and the nature and density of futures imaging (Holbrook, 1998). It is used to complement the research self-efficacy scale, but to add unique perspective on what the student feels about the journey (the highs and lows) and the tasks along the way. In addition because the student was at most only a third of the way through the journey it calls on them to project into the future, which also gives some indication of what tasks they think they yet have to complete.⁵ So it captures positive and negative orientation to process.

Of the 159 respondents, 54 respondents (34%) completed this last item on the questionnaire. It may have been that the survey was too long, but response rates were higher in other disciplines surveyed for the first author's doctoral study. Students at the start of a busy and challenging period of time, with a lot of new experiences and information to digest may have been too overwhelmed to try and project to the end of semester. This makes the data that was gathered all the more important, but may also suggest a sub-group with particular characteristics.

An illustration of a journey of a Pre-Service Teacher

The Pre-Service Teacher research journey illustrated in Figure 1 is a female student studying full time in her fourth year of a Bachelor of Education (Science) degree. She is an Australian student aged between 25 and 34 years of age. She is unsure about whether she will undertake a postgraduate research degree in the future.

She has a male supervisor and is unsure as to whether he has any expertise in her topic of research. She meets with him when required and has access to a computer lab for her research. She had freedom in her choice of topic. Her main project methods are: quantitative; statistical; and document analysis.

The research journey begins on a low, which becomes even more negative when it comes to choosing a topic. In the open-ended section of the questionnaire the student comments that choosing the topic for her research project was difficult and there was little guidance about which direction to go in. When she did choose her topic, she was asked by her supervisor why she made that choice. When she said it was because she was interested and curious, her supervisor laughed and said that she 'was a rarity – most research is done on the amount of literature available'. The journey continues to a high point when she decides on a topic and finds literature for her project. It then drops to a low when the student has a due date for submission, also indicating that she has other assignments due as well. This illustrates the level of coursework that is expected of the students in fourth year in addition to completing their TRP and internship.

⁵ The plots yield data for further scale development such as positive and negative orientation to research, research imaging and research trajectory and these are being developed in relation to the larger data set for the PhD study.

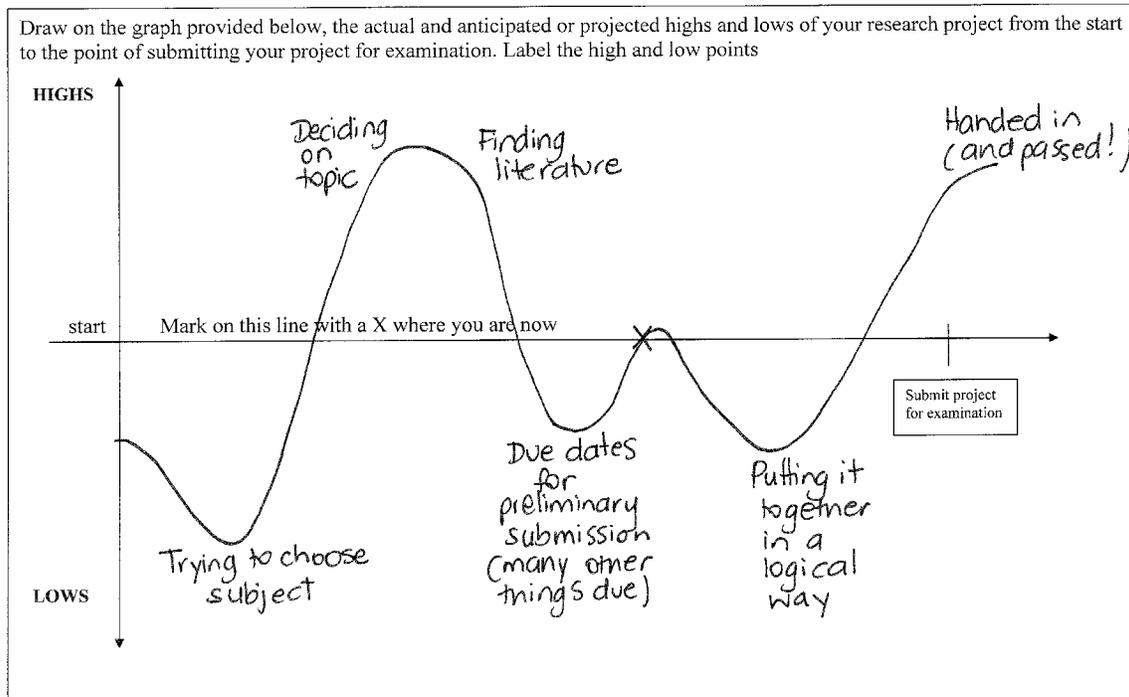


Figure 1: TRP Journey Plot (ID 20)

In terms of predicting the journey, the student does not identify any tasks that will be required. This is reflected in her Research Self Efficacy Measure where she is only a little confident about Conceptualising (4.0), Early Tasks (4.0) and Presenting Results (4.0) and is not very confident about Implementing (3.0) the research tasks. In particular, even though she identifies the literature as a high on her journey plot, she is not confident about generating researchable questions and with tasks related to the literature review. She does predict however that she will end on a high point by passing her TRP when it has been handed in. The fact that data collection, analysis and writing up are essentially into one (essentially negative) may suggest that she has not identified the need for a clear plan of attack, or may indeed not have any particular plan or understanding of how a project is operationalised.

The journey plot shows how the students anticipate their research journey and while it is used as a qualitative measure to provide richness and context to the quantitative data obtained through the questionnaire the information is also quantifiable. Some elements of this are presented below.

If the focus is start and finish points it transpires there are nine main types of Journey Plots (see table 8). Only 7% of students who completed the Research Journey Plot started the journey on a positive point. Most students started their journey on a neutral (51%) or a negative (42%) point.

Table 8. Research Journey - Summary of plot positions at start and finish

Type of Plot	Frequency	Percent
Neutral start, Positive finish	16	27
Neutral start, Neutral finish	12	20
Neutral start, Negative finish	2	3
Negative start, Positive finish	16	27
Negative start, Neutral finish	3	5
Negative start, Negative finish	6	10
Positive start, Positive finish	3	5
Positive start, Neutral finish	1	2
Positive start, Negative finish	0	0
Total	59	100

A positive start to the journey is measured by the height of the starting point on the y-axis of the plot. In relative terms, those who had a more positive start to the research journey were more likely to be confident in ‘Conceptualising their research project’ and ‘Implementing the research tasks’ for their project (Table 9), including generating researchable questions, brainstorming ideas in the literature and following ethical principals of research. They also experienced a positive research environment, including access to adequate library resources, databases and access to study areas.

Table 9. Significant correlation with a *Positive Start to the Research Journey*

Scales	Start to Research Journey
Conceptualising Research Project	0.29*
Implementation of Research Tasks	0.30*
Research Environment	0.29*

*Correlations significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed) ** Correlations significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

A positive Research Environment is one way that a Faculty can create the best positive start for students beginning their research project. Those who had a good research environment and were positive about their early research tasks had a positive start to their journey.

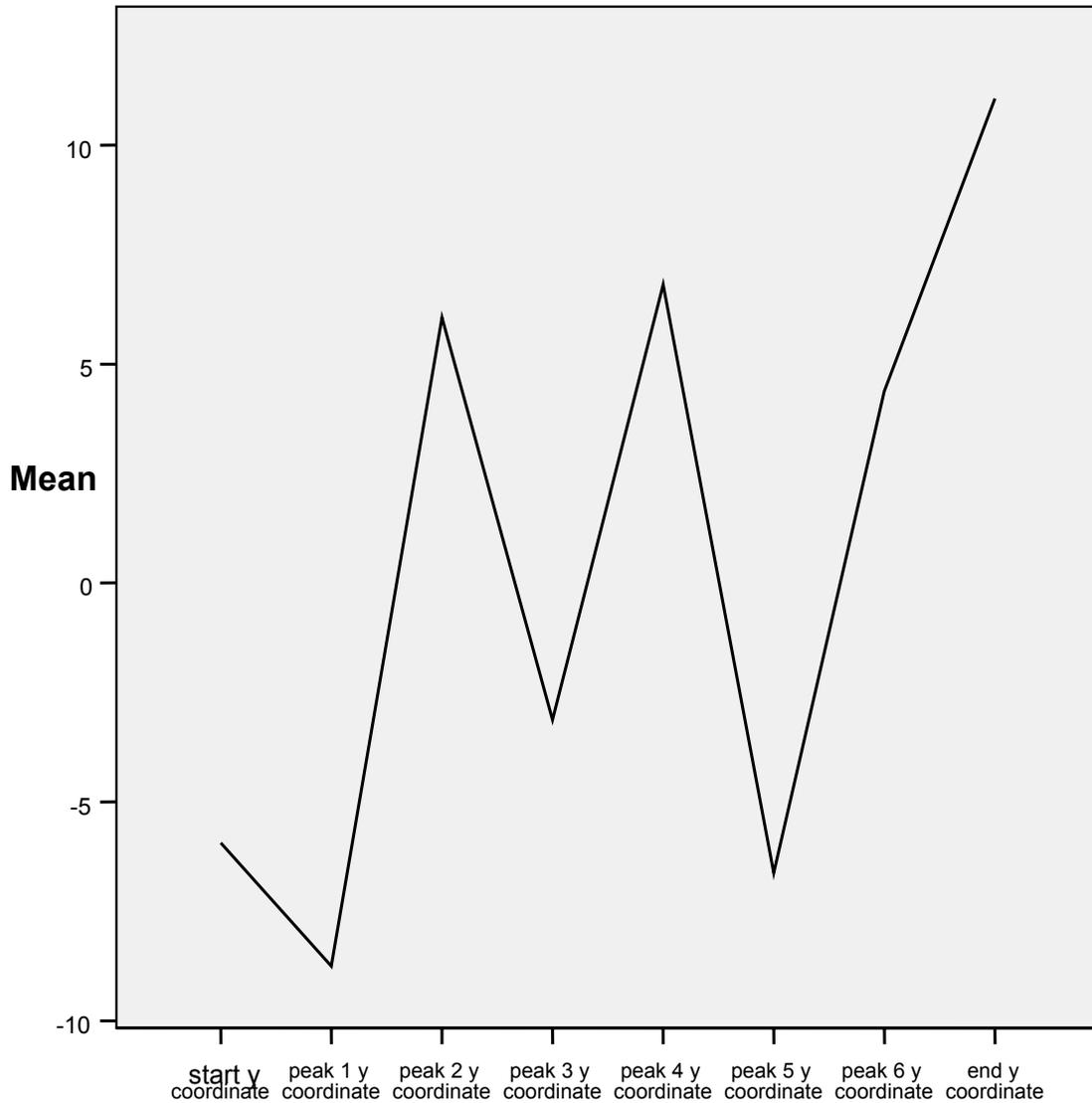


Figure 2: Mean Research Journey Plot

While each journey plot is highly individual the grid allows comparison in key areas, such as start and finish positions, items labeled, number of positive and negative peaks and overall pattern of peaks. By determining the mean height and number of peaks (positive and negative) it is possible to visualize the average journey (Figure 2). On average students start on a low and finish on a high. There is almost a complete balance of positive and negative points, tending towards the positive. This is very encouraging for both students and staff, particularly in the balance of the ups and downs. One can expect by looking at this mean plot, that even if you are experiencing a very low point on your research journey, that a positive is just around the corner!

For the first peak, which was on average a low on the journey, the comments about the research topic of the project constituted the majority of comments (50%). Of these, 70% were negative. Comments included “choosing a topic” (Education student 136) and “trouble coming up with a research topic” (Education student 58). Given that the majority of students felt the strain of developing their topic, this is not a surprising finding. However, introductory training could be

directed towards developing the topic, or there could be more direct influence by advisors on limiting the choice.

Some 20% of comments for the first peak constituted a ‘personal reaction’ to or realization about, doing the project and 85% of these were negative. Comments included: “realise how much of a hassle TRP will be” (Education Student 28) and “didn’t want to do it” (Education students 42). Clearly this is a problem phase that co-ordinators can prepare for.

‘FRAGILITY’

In the introduction to the paper questions were raised as to the fragility of the connection between early exposure to research activity and interest in research. In particular, the aims of a teacher research project are to build within professional practice the inclination to draw upon research findings when making educational decisions. It goes without saying that it is important to provide positive experiences of research. Comments made by respondents in the open-ended section of the questionnaire illustrate the fragility of the connection. They were asked to contribute any additional information about their experience of fourth year, their research project or whether they would continue with postgraduate research studies in the future. Some 25% responded. The responses were grouped into three main categories: the fourth year program (50%); the research project (40%); and the intention to continue on to postgraduate research (10%). Most comments made were negative (90%) and mainly in relation to fourth year and the research project.

There was an overwhelming concern by respondents about heavy workload in fourth year. They comprised 85% of the negative comments made about the fourth year program.

Some comments were reflective or advisory:

At a time when our confidence should be being built up to prepare us for going out into the teaching profession, many students have their confidence demoralised due to unreasonable workload commitments and only ever negative feedback and comment. (Education student 77)

The amount of pressure we have had this year was so ridiculous that I’m almost dreading being given a job. I feel overwhelmed. (Education student 86)

A few suggested extreme disaffection:

For three years we cruise along with mediocre subjects, then we’re hit with an overload of work. I am close to a breakdown (Education student 113)

Fourth year has been a nightmare, has made me hate being here and I can’t wait to finish even more. Our workload has been unrealistic, I think, in terms of producing quality work (Education student 154)

Other comments in relation to the fourth year program related to: support; consistency; and self doubt.

All of the comments made about the research project were negative in tone and sought more input.

Lack of support

We're not given enough help; they assume we know what we're doing (Education student 39)

Initial support was poor and I felt lost and unable to find my way (Education student 53)

The TRP advisors need to get together. One advisor should not contradict another as in my case. This makes it TERRIBLY hard (Education student 80)

Lack of training

Very little/no direction in regards to TRP. Told to buy the textbook and that's it (Education student 55)

Need more direct/explicit teaching of research methods and procedures (Education student 114)

Relevance & time pressures

We have enough work on without worrying about a meaningless TRP – the only reason I will finish it is to get a degree. I will never use it again (Education student 107)

The research project should not be invading our time on internship (Education student 131)

The comments of the 20% provide some insight into the intensity of the experience. There were no significant correlations between those who made comments and other elements of the questionnaire aspects, but even if we assume that those who did not comment were positive, there is reason to be concerned that the workload (including the pressure of a research project) gives rise to such a negative view of the experience by a sizeable group. There can be no doubt, given the evidence presented, that the research project requirements in a busy and pressured year led to a significant level of concern and anger.

Conclusion

Most of the pre-service teachers in the study (65%) report that they do not anticipate they will undertake future postgraduate study, 30% were not sure and 5% were sure they would go on. On the whole this is a positive finding insofar as about one third were open to undertaking postgraduate study in the future, but it is also worrying that more than twice as many were closed to the notion, especially so when combined with the fact they did not want to be connected to the academic community. Those who met most frequently with their supervisor and showed higher research self-efficacy were most likely to want to undertake postgraduate study. Moreover if they had had experienced a strong connection with teachers in the early phases of their project they were more 'connected to the academic community'.

As a cohort there was a general belief that they could handle the skills required in the TRP, although there was evidence that many students experienced frustration in developing research questions and undertaking a literature review within a restricted time frame. Typically students started off shakily but were optimistic about the outcome. The findings raise the question of how best to support and scaffold students in their early research endeavours so that they feel they can

perceive positive progress in the research rather than feel alienated by the effort required in a busy program.

There can be little doubt we need education professionals who want to undertake postgraduate degrees and engage in research that benefits and transforms society, and It would appear that an undergraduate research project linked to internship placement does develop research awareness, but not all of this is positive and even where it is positive in most cases it is not connected to an interest in further study. It does not appear that bad experiences in a major research project in pre-service preparation will necessarily undermine an interest in research, the fact is that for most new teachers the desire to undertake any further study, let alone research study, is simply absent. It bears considering that more effort should be put into those undergraduates who are strongly motivated and able to undertake postgraduate study or research in the future, because it is that group who we know from other research, will very likely become the leaders in drawing on research and engaging in and modeling evidence-based practice (Holbrook et al 2000).

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