

LIVE WEBINAR!

HOW TO WRITE A RESEARCH PROPOSAL



DR. AMRITA

Expert Resource Person at
Research Graduate

12TH DEC - SUNDAY
12:30 PM TO 2:30 PM



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A LITTLE BIT ABOUT RESEARCH GRADUATE

- **Research Graduate:** The Best PhD and Masters Consulting Company
- We help Research Scholars all over the World with their Research Work. Some of the **Services** that we provide are,
 1. Topic Selection
 2. Proposal Writing
 3. Review Paper Writing
 4. Research Paper Writing
 5. Thesis Writing
 6. Masters Dissertation Writing
 7. Statistical Analysis
 8. Editing, Proofreading and Formatting

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- Research Graduate WhatsApp/Phone Number: **+91-8951-468-293**
- Research Graduate Website: **ResearchGraduate.com**

WEBINAR STRUCTURE

- **60 Minutes of Presentation**
- **60 Minutes of Q&A Session**
- **Questions will be cleared after every Topic is Covered**
- **PPT, Recording and Certificate will be sent on registered email after the webinar ends**

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LET'S GET STARTED



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1) Meaning and purpose of a research proposal

2) Characteristic and features of a research proposal

3) Types of research proposal

4) What to include in a research proposal

5) Questions addressed by a research proposal

6) Common Mistakes to Avoid while framing a research proposal

7) Steps in developing a research proposal

8) How to Approach Writing a Research Proposal

9) Format for a typical research proposals

10) Proposal Writing :Do's and Don'ts

MEANING AND PURPOSE OF A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

- **A research proposal provides a detailed plan of a research project before you undertake the research.**
- **A proposal is usually submitted before you undertake research for a final dissertation during postgraduate study, and before or during doctoral studies. A proposal may also be submitted as part of an application for a funding grant.**

MEANING AND PURPOSE OF A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

- **The purpose of a proposal is to sell your idea to the funding agency. This means that the investigator must convince the funding agency that:**
- **The problem is significant and worthy of study**
- **The technical approach is novel and likely to yield results**
- **The investigator and his/her research team is/are the right group of individuals to carry out and accomplish the work described in the research proposal.**

PROPOSAL CHARACTERISTICS

Basic Features	
1. A well-stated definition of the problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a description of the problem• the causes of the problem• the consequences should the problem remain unsolved.
2. A clearly stated proposal to solve the problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• arguments in favour of your solution• some hints as to how to implement the solution
3. Awareness of alternative proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• alternative solutions for the problem• acceptance or refutation each alternative solution
4. An evaluation of the benefits of your proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• positive effects of your proposal, for example, cost benefits or sustainability
5. Possible counter arguments to your proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an awareness of possible objections to your proposal that you, in turn, argue against
6. A careful analysis of your audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the needs, convictions and prejudices of the readers are taken into account• the information selected is neither too basic nor too narrow for your audience's knowledge base
7. A reasonable, sensible tone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• irony and sarcasm are avoided (unless it is your specific purpose to be ironic)• counterarguments are fairly and reasonably evaluated, without attacking those who disagree with you• the appeal is to the intellect rather than to the emotions (although appealing to the emotions subtly is likely to be necessary at times as part of the persuasive tone – see persuasive writing).

TYPES OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

- In all sectors (academe, government, and the private sector), research scientists typically seek and obtain competitive funding for their research projects by writing and submitting research proposals for consideration by the funding source. There are two kinds of research proposals:
 - Solicited
 - Unsolicited

TYPES OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Solicited

- **Solicited proposals are those that are written and submitted in response to the issuance of a “Request for Proposals” (RFP), a document that identifies a specific research problem of interest to the funding agency for which they are specifically seeking a solution. Interested investigator then submits a “concept” or “white paper” briefly outlining their proposed solution to the problem. If the funding agency or company is interested, they may then request that the investigator submit a full proposal for consideration of funding.**

TYPES OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Unsolicited

- **Unsolicited proposals are those proposals that are submitted by an investigator in response to a “general call” for proposals that is issued by a funding agency or company in a field or area of study.**
- **The majority of funding agencies issue calls for proposals which have firmly established deadlines and for which the format of the proposals is fairly well defined.**

ANY QUESTIONS TILL HERE?

ASK QUESTIONS IN THE CHAT BOX



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WHAT TO INCLUDE IN A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

A research proposal will usually (but not always) include the following key elements:

- **An outline of the background and context of the research topic / issue**
- **Reasons why the specific topic / issue is important (rationale)**
- **A review of key literature related to the topic / issue**

WHAT TO INCLUDE IN A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

A research proposal will usually (but not always) include the following key elements:

- **An outline of the intended research methodology (including consideration of ethical issues)**
- **A discussion of ethical issues**
- **How the findings will be disseminated**
- **A timescale for the research**

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Regardless of the research problem you are investigating and the methodology you choose, all research proposals must address the following questions:

- **What do you plan to accomplish? Be clear and succinct in defining the research problem and what it is you are proposing to research.**
- **Why do you want to do the research? In addition to detailing your research design, you also must conduct a thorough review of the literature and provide convincing evidence that it is a topic worthy of in-depth investigation. Be sure to answer the "So What?" question.**

QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Regardless of the research problem you are investigating and the methodology you choose, all research proposals must address the following questions:

- **How are you going to conduct the research? Be sure that what you propose is doable. If you're having difficulty formulating a research problem to propose investigating, go here for strategies in developing a problem to study.**

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

- **Failure to be concise.**
- **Failure to cite landmark works in your literature review.**
- **Failure to delimit the contextual boundaries of your research .**
- **Failure to develop a coherent and persuasive argument for the proposed research.**
- **Sloppy or imprecise writing, or poor grammar..**
- **Too much detail on minor issues, but not enough detail on major issues.**

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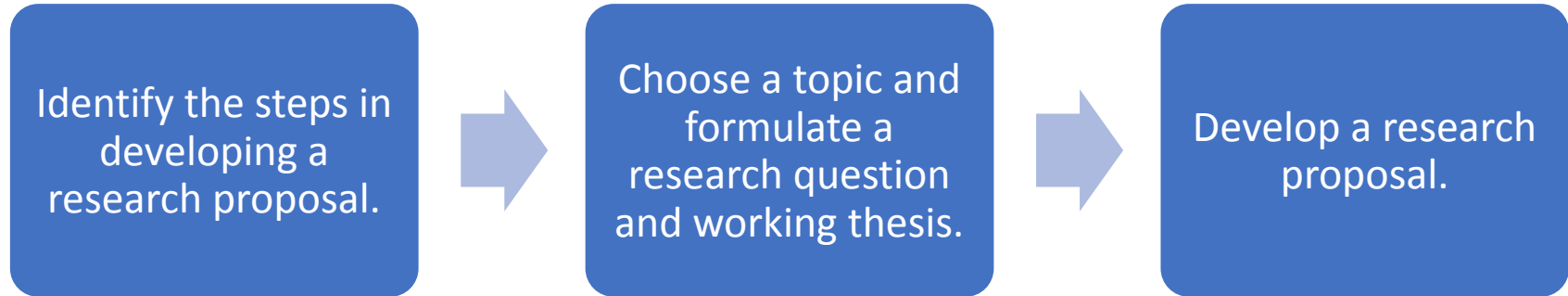
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STEPS IN DEVELOPING RESEARCH PROPOSAL



HOW TO APPROACH RESEARCH PROPOSAL WRITING

Your professor may assign the task of writing a research proposal for the following reasons:

- **Develop your skills in thinking about and designing a comprehensive research study;**
- **Learn how to conduct a comprehensive review of the literature to determine that a research problem has not been adequately addressed or has been answered ineffectively and, in so doing, become better at locating pertinent scholarship related to your topic;**

HOW TO APPROACH RESEARCH PROPOSAL WRITING

Your professor may assign the task of writing a research proposal for the following reasons:

- **Improve your general research and writing skills;**
- **Practice identifying the logical steps that must be taken to accomplish one's research goals;**
- **Critically review, examine, and consider the use of different methods for gathering and analyzing data related to the research problem; and,**
- **Nurture a sense of inquisitiveness within yourself and to help see yourself as an active participant in the process of doing scholarly research.**

GETTING STARTED

The first step in any research is to identify the topic of interest. Think about which areas have most interested you in your studies to date, and what you would most like to explore.

- **Defining your Research Questions**
- **Choosing a Title**
- **Outline Methodology**
- **Ethical Approval**
- **A Word on Word Count**

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TYPICAL PROPOSAL FORMAT

- **Title**
- **Abstract**
- **Introduction**
- **Background**
- **Preliminary Studies**
- **Research Methodology**
- **Budget**
- **Materials and Supplies**
- **Major Instrumentation**
- **Travel Costs**
- **Subcontractor Costs**
- **Indirect Costs**
- **Curriculum Vitae for Principal Investigators**
- **Appendix and Human Subjects**

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

- **Don't be afraid to ask your advisor or other scientists if you can read copies of their successfully funded proposals.**
- **There is no substitute for a good idea. This means the idea should be important and technically sound. If the idea is of interest to you, it is likely going to be of interest to others. Your job is to clearly make the case that this is work worth funding by the particular funding agency and program to which you have applied. In terms of the work being technically sound, make sure that you research it before you begin writing.**

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

- **This may mean doing some preliminary experiments in order to obtain data that clearly demonstrate that your ideas will work. This is particularly important if your ideas are truly novel.**
- **Before you begin writing, map out your project. Identify the key experiments you will need to do. Determine who and what you will need in order to carry out these experiments and figure out how much it will cost to do the actual work (i.e., work out the budget). Be sure that the anticipated cost of your project fits the scope of the funding agency's program.**

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

- **Read the application instructions thoroughly and follow them carefully. If you have any questions telephone or e-mail and ask. Don't make any implicit assumptions about your reviewers including their technical expertise, what they know about you and your work, the conditions under which they will read your proposal, etc. If you don't follow the directions, don't be surprised if your proposal is returned to you un-reviewed.**
- **Write your proposal to address all of the review criteria of the grant program.**
- **Start writing your proposal well in advance of the deadline for submission.**

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

- **Presentation and written expression count. Think about the reviewer's workload (see "The Review Process") Don't use a lot of technical jargon. Write simply and clearly. Use the spell checker and grammar checker. Don't fault the reviewer's for equating a poorly written and poorly proofed proposal with evidence of a sloppy scientist likely incapable of carrying out a quality project if funded.**

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

- **Ask your advisor, a friend, and/or colleague to review your proposal (be sure to provide them with a copy of the funding agency's review criteria) before submitting it and when you receive their feedback modify your proposal accordingly.**
- **If your proposal is not funded, seek feedback. Don't take the rejection of your proposal personally. Learn from it! Modify your proposal accordingly, and resubmit it. Perseverance is everything when it comes to research funding – just about everyone has at some point submitted a proposal that didn't get funded.**

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PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

DOs

- **State the boundaries of the project both intellectually and temporally.**
Reviewers hope for a concrete product at the end of a fixed amount of time and money.
- **List objectives that are specific, concrete, and achievable.**
- **Formulate an appropriate research objective. A research proposal is a proposal to conduct research, not to conduct development or design or some other activity.**

PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

DON'Ts

- **Prejudge the results of the project. A certain amount of tentativeness is permissible.**

PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

PROPOSAL DESIGN

DOs

- **Include specific and detailed methods and procedures for testing hypothesis/research question and conducting study (convince the committee you know how to conduct the study). Be sure to include specific information about population and sample, design, instrumentation and data collection, analysis, work plan, and expected end product.**
- **If you propose using the GMAC data sets, be sure to review the list of variables available.**

PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

PROPOSAL DESIGN

DOs

- **Include a feasible timeline for conducting the study; include project milestones and/or work activities. The work plan, or time schedule, is often used as a sign of how carefully and realistically the project has been developed.**
- **Less detailed work plans are appropriate for exploratory projects where the steps of the process cannot be anticipated. Offer evidence that you are qualified to undertake and complete the proposed project.**

PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

PROPOSAL DESIGN

DON'Ts

- **Submit a proposal for a study (or dissertation) that has already been conducted.**
- **Give so much detail that all flexibility is eliminated from the plan. Reviewers realize that only rarely can all details be anticipated.**

PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

BUDGET

DOs

- Pay close attention to the budget. The overall budget, as well as the individual items it contains, reveals much about how carefully an applicant has planned a project.
- The budget should be as realistic and complete as possible. Reviewers will be unwilling to provide funding for a project with a budget that appears inadequate or padded.

PROPOSAL DOs AND DONTs

BUDGET

DON'Ts

- **Forget to include school overhead costs.**
- **List anything in the budget that is not described and justified in the narrative.**

LIVE Q&A SESSION

ASK YOUR QUESTIONS NOW!

ASK QUESTIONS IN THE COMMENTS



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- **The Participation Certificate will be Emailed to you at Today or Tomorrow at around 6 pm Indian Time.**
- **You will Get the Recording of this Webinar and PPT on your Email at 2:45 pm Today**
- **Please check your emails regularly so that you don't miss any update from our side.**

THANK YOU!

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