Proposed Title of the Project

Group name

Your supervisor’s name

Programme

Department

Institution

Date

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# **Abstract**

The abstract needs to deal with two main issues:

* what the study is about and aims to achieve and
* how it intends to do that.

# **Introduction**

The introduction should include the following elements:

## Background and Context

* Lead the reader into the topic and scope of your research.

## Problem Statement

* Describe the theoretical or practical [research problem](https://www.scribbr.com/dissertation-writing-roadmap/problem-statement/) that you want to address. What is already known about the problem? What is missing from current knowledge?

Research rationale

* You need to clearly explain what value your research will create, both to the research/academic community as well as practitioners. Clearly state who will benefit from your research, how they’ll benefit and, if possible, how much they’ll benefit. Consider all stakeholders.

**Aims and Objectives**

Clearly state your research aims and objectives.

**Research Questions**

State the specific research questions that you aim to answer

# **Literature review**

The [literature review](https://www.scribbr.com/dissertation/literature-review/) summarizes, compares and critiques the most relevant scholarly sources on the topic. There are many different ways to structure a literature review, but it should explore:

## Key Concepts, Theories and Studies

Compare, contrast, and establish the theories and concepts that will be most important for your project.

## Key Debates and Controversies

Identify points of conflict and situate your own position.

## Gaps in Existing Knowledge

Show what is missing and how your project will fit in.

**Methodology**

Opening section

* It’s a good idea to present a brief introduction and overview regarding your methodology upfront. For example, you could state that you will take either a qualitative or quantitative approach (and why). Keep this section brief.

Research design

* Explain how you will design the research. Qualitative or quantitative? Original data collection or primary/secondary sources? Descriptive, correlational or experimental?

Data collection

* Clearly describe how you will collect your data - e.g. survey, interviews, focus groups, etc. Justify why you chose this approach and how this will help you achieve your broader research aim(s).

Sampling

* Clearly describe and justify your sampling strategy. Which sampling method will you adopt and why? What will your sample size be and how will you ensure that you achieve this?

Participants

* Clearly mention your participants who will take part in research studies.

Data Analysis

* Describe in as much detail as possible how you will prepare, clean and analyse the data that you will collect. Try to be as specific as possible regarding your actual analysis method - for example:
* Qualitative - thematic analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, etc.
* Quantitative - descriptive stats, inferential stats, etc.
* For each choice, provide a clear, well-argued justification as to why that is the best option, given your resources.

**Significance of the Study**

* Finish the proposal by emphasizing why your proposed project is important and what it will contribute
* Practical Implications
* Will your findings help improve a process, inform policy, or make a case for concrete change?
* Theoretical Implications
* Will your work help strengthen a theory or model, challenge current assumptions, or create a basis for further research?

**Ethical issues**

The ethical issue here is about keeping people's information private and using research results fairly. When studying how the new city bus affects taxi drivers and passengers in Thimphu, Bhutan, it's important to make sure that nobody's personal information is revealed. This means not using real names or details that could identify them. Also, the research findings should be used honestly and not twisted to serve someone's interests. Being open about the results and getting permission to share them is a way to do this right and keep people's trust in the research process.

# **References**

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**Timeline**

* Provide a provisional project plan for your actual study, outlining the core activities, stages, etc. Consider using a Gantt chart to articulate the timeline you’re working on.

**Appendices**

* These may include any of the following: letters of introduction or permission, consent forms, measuring instruments, questionnaires, interview guides, observation schedules, and examples of pilot study or other relevant work.