RESEARCH PROPOSALS

A research proposal systematically and transparently outlines a proposed research project to demonstrate the study's viability and worth.

PURPOSE

The purpose of a research proposal is to demonstrate a project's viability and the researcher's preparedness to conduct an academic study. The process holds value both externally (for accountability purposes and as a requirement for a grant) and intrinsic value (for helping the researcher to clarify the mechanics, purpose, and potential signficance of the study).

COMMON SECTIONS

- Title
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Research Design and Methods
- Timeline
- Budget
- Expected Outcomes and Implications
- References and Appendix

STRUCTURE OF A THESIS PROPOSAL

- 12 Referencing/ Citations
- 11 Acknowledgement
- 10 Proposed Thesis Chapters
- 09 Contributions to knowledge
- 08 Limitations of the study
- 07 Potential Research Findings
- 06 Methodological
- 05 Significance of the thesis
- 04 Thesis Problem statement
- 03 Literature review
- 02 Introduction
- 01 Abstract

VARIABLES

Dependent Variables	Independent Variables	Extraneous Variables	Intervening variables
What is being **measured** in the study of the experiment .	What the researcher is changing in the study of the experiment & affected by the change. (**manipulated**).	Variables which used in the experiment & affect the results , but are kept **hidden.**	Variables that are used in order to explain the **relationships** between two variables .

Directional hypothesis	Null directional hypothesis
The relationship between variable A and variable B (positive correlation). The word hypothesis is a Greek word means assumptions.	No relationship between variable A and variable B (negative correlation). The word hypothesis is a Greek word means assumptions .
*Examples : -*Study time and grades*: increasing the amount of time is expected to improve test scores among students . -*Sunlight and plant growth*: Exposing plants to more sunlight promoting their growth and development. -Caffeine is linked to increase in activity .	*Examples: Drug effectiveness: the new drug does not reduce to number of days to recover from a disease compared to a standard drug , any observed difference is by chance not due to the new drug .
-Advantages: direction is specified One tailed hypothesis Specifies existence also relationships	-Advantages: Most valuable hypothesis for the scientific method because it is the easiest to test using statistical analysis .
-Disadvantages: there is no power to detect an effect in the opposite direction .	-Disadvantages : always false , direction is not specified positive or negative , only predicts the existence, two tailed hypothesis and Commonly misunderstood .

TOOLS OF RESEARCH

- ❖ In research, the data collection is one of the important steps to do a research study.
- ❖ Selection of a right tool at a right time for right purpose through a right person is very important.
- ❖ The major tools of research in education can be classified broadly into the following categories.

TOOLS OF RESEARCH

- ❖ **A. Inquiry forms**
  1) Questionnaire
  2) Checklist
  3) Score-card
  4) Schedule
  5) Rating Scale
  6) Opinionnaire
  7) Attitude Scale

TOOLS OF RESEARCH

- ❖ **B. Observation**
- ❖ **C. Interview**
- ❖ **D. Sociometry**
- ❖ **E. Psychological Tests**
  - 1) Achievement Test
  - 2) Aptitude Test
  - 3) Intelligence Test
  - 4) Interest inventory
  - 5) Personality measures etc.

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

DEFINITION

Descriptive research involves collecting data to provide an accurate portrayal or detailed account of a phenomenon without influencing it in any way. It aims to observe, document, and create a thorough profile of the subject under study, often exploring patterns, behaviors, or attributes.

EXAMPLES

- **National Census:** An official survey that records information about demographics, employment, and housing.

- **Market Surveys:** Businesses gather data about their consumers' preferences to understand market trends and guide product development.

Descriptive research involves gathering data to provide a detailed account or depiction of a phenomenon without manipulating variables or conducting experiments.

Data Collection Methods of Descriptive Research

DATA COLLECTION METHODS IN DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

Survey →

Ask Questions → to the → Sample Group

Observation →
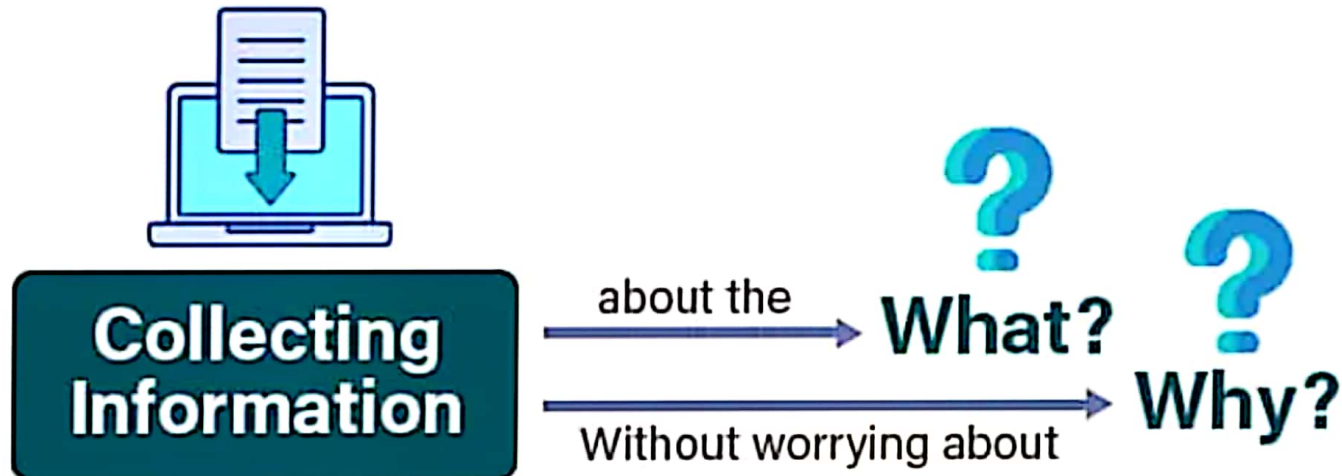
Watching/Noticing → the → Event & Situation

Case Study →

Continuous Monitoring → of the → Research Sample

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What is Descriptive Research?

Collecting Information — about the → **What?** — Without worrying about → **Why?**

Example

Travel Agency — Collects →

- What are traveler's favorite travel destinations?
- What are the preferred accommodations?
- What activities do they enjoy?

Not worrying about →

- Why is it traveler's favorite travel destination?
- Why they prefer these accommodations?
- Why they enjoy these activities?

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