



WEEK 7 WRITING STRATEGIES AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS (cont.)

MS102 – QUANTITATIVE METHODS

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- At the end of the session, you should be able to:
- grasp the habits a researcher can follow in order to establish good proposal writing; and
 - recognize ethical considerations in writing a proposal.

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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

Here are several tips to students about designing the overall structure of a proposal.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

- Specify the sections early in the design proposal.
- Find proposal that other students have authored under your adviser and look at them closely.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

- Determine whether your program or institution offers a course on proposal development or some similar topic.
- Sit down with your adviser and go over his/her preferred format for a proposal.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

Here are some of the writing ideas a researcher can do in order to create a better proposal.



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- Early in the process of research, write the ideas rather than talk about them.



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- Work through several drafts as a proposal rather than trying to polish the first draft.



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- Do not edit your proposal at the early-draft stage.

Instead, consider franklins (1986) three stage model which is helpful in developing proposals.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

Franklin's (1986) three stage model

1. First, develop an outline – it could be sentence or word outline or visual map.
2. Write out a draft and then shift and sort ideas, moving around entire paragraphs in the manuscript.
3. Finally, edit and polish each sentence.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

As a good researcher, you must establish the discipline or habit of writing in a regular and continuous way on your proposal.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

Here are some writing habits a researcher can follow in order to establish good proposal

writing.

Boice (1990)

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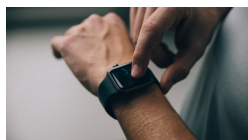
WRITING THE PROPOSAL

1. Make writing a daily activity, regardless of mood, regardless of readiness to write.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL



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2. If you think you don't have time for writing, begin charting your daily activities for a week or two in half-hour blocks. It's likely you'll find a time to write.

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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

3. Write while you are fresh.



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4. Avoid writing in binges.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

5. Write in small, regular amounts.



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6. Schedule writing tasks so that you plan to work on specific, manageable units of writing in each session.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

7. Keep daily charts. Graph at least three things: (a) time spent writing, (b) page equivalents finished, and (c) percentage of planned task completed.



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8. Share your writing with supportive, constructive friends until you feel ready to go public.

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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

In addition to conceptualizing the writing process for a proposal, researchers need to anticipate the ethical issues that may arise during their studies.



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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

Here are some ethical issues that needs to be considered in writing the proposals.

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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

1. Ethical issues in Research Problem.

During the identification of the research problem, it is important to identify a problem that will benefit individuals being studied, one that will be meaningful for others besides the researcher.



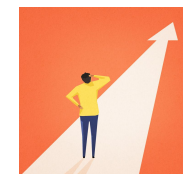
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2. Ethical issues in the Purpose and Questions.

Proposal developers need to convey the purpose of the study that will be described to the participants.



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3. Ethical issues in Data Collection.

The researcher needs to respect the participants and the sites for research. Do not put participants at risk, and respect vulnerable populations.



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Ethical issues in Data Collection.

One issue to anticipate about confidentiality is that some participants may not want to have their identity remain confidential.



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Ethical issues in Data Collection.

Researchers also need to anticipate the possibility of harmful, intimate information being disclosed during the data collection process.



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4. Ethical issues in Data Analysis and Interpretation

Consider the following:

- How will the study protect the anonymity of individuals, roles, and incidents in the project?
- Data, once analyzed, need to be kept for a reasonable period (recommended 5-10 years)

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WRITING THE PROPOSAL

4. Ethical issues in Data Analysis and Interpretation (cont.)

- The question of who owns the data once it is collected and analyzed also can be an issue that splits research teams and divides individuals against each other.
- In the interpretation of data, researchers need to provide an accurate account of information. This accuracy may require debriefing between the researcher and participants both qualitative and quantitative researches.

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ASSESSMENT.

Make a 3–5-minute vlog about dos and don'ts in writing a research proposal based on the lessons we have discussed.

Activity Time

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**END OF PRESENTATION.
THANK YOU!**

REFERENCES:

Introduction to Quantitative Research Methods by John Bacon-Shone (February 2015)

Research Design Third Edition by John W. Creswell, 2008

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