



PREPARATION OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

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ABSTRACT

Understanding the Steps and preparation of research proposal is the gateway to acquire interest in the field of research in order to find out the problem which comes in our day-to-day life. The purpose of this paper is to expose scholars, students and persons interested in research findings to the meaning of Research proposal and how to write Research synopsis. Young researcher will be able to acquaint with the knowledge of Preparing Research proposal, to spell out characteristics of Preparing Research proposal and familiar with the steps of writing of Research proposal.

KEYWORDS: Research Proposal, Fundamental for Researcher, Systematic plan, intelligent guess for solution to any problem.

INTRODUCTION

It is extreme modernity that the field of education had been revolutionized due to advancement of science and technology and the corresponding change methodology in the educational research in the entire world involved in the field of education face numerous problems concerning education. A scientific study and successful solution of the educational problems is the felt need of prevailing situations everywhere. Choice of a suitable problem is one of the most difficult phases of any research project. The beginner is likely to select a problem that is much too broad in scope. This may be due to his lack of understanding of the nature of research and systematic problem-solving activity. The experienced know that research is often tedious, painfully slow and rarely spectacular. They realize that the search for truth and the solution of important educational issue without in sight probably will not be successful. A great deal of patience, thinking and planning a research proposal becomes necessary even in the initial process of selection. Once the subject with a definite purpose of enquiry, its practicability with regard to the availability, efficiency and accuracy of the data and above all, with the contemporary social importance has been chosen for investigation, the next important step is to decide on the careful planning the succeeding stages- in fact, every stage of the investigation from the formulation of the working hypothesis, to the finalization of the report. In other words, for the study and solution of every problem in education different steps are needed to be followed in well regulated order. Failing in any of the steps prevents in the proper collection of facts and getting into difficulties at the later stages of analysis and inference. Careful planning of the proposal helps the researcher to go far collection of relevant facts. Before attempting any problem or before starting the work a plan of action for the work proposed is to be prepared. This plan of action for the work proposed will not be as a blueprint of the work proposed. In short, a research proposal has

to be prepared in order to help the researcher to get a clear picture of the work he is going to do. For seeking approval of their proposed research project, the researchers-students or professionals are required to submit their request in the form of a well-prepared written document termed as research proposal or synopsis of the proposed research project.

A research proposal may be termed a written or online electronic document, containing details of the plan, procedure, possible outcomes and underlying rationale of a respective organizations or authorities for seeking their approval to conduct the proposed research study.

SPECIFICATIONS OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The problem that an individual investigation takes up is not basically different from a research project which may be defined as an investigation into a problem sufficiently homogeneous though it may have many facts, to be brought under a single administrative and technical unit with reference to its objectives. All the same research problem has the same features and the minor differences probably relate to the smaller size and perhaps fewer procedural complications

1. It gives a valuable opportunity and reality available base to the institution concerned to have a proper evaluation of the worth, value and feasibility of the proposed research study.
2. The proposal is comparable to the blueprint that an architect prepare before the bids are let and building commences. Consequently, the research proposal submitted by the research processes the required capability of serving as a systematic plan of procedure for him/her to follow, ensuring a proper steady and continuous progress aimed to help him/her in the realization of set of objectives
3. This will provide the following kind of information about the research study.



- i. What will be done?
- ii. What may be found?
- iii. How it is related to other knowledge in the area?

The preparation of the research proposal is a prerequisite for conduction of formal research study. Regardless of whether one is conducting descriptive, historical or experimental research, the proposal is fundamental for researcher is Ph.D degree.

The research proposal is a systematic plan, which brings together in an organized from the preliminary planning of collecting adequate and relevant data that will be needed to accomplish the purpose of the study.

WRITING A RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Regardless of purpose, the research proposal must adhere to certain specifications that are basic to good research. A research proposal should contain the following steps

1. Title of the problem and its specifications
2. Clarification and definition of terms and concepts
3. Aims and objectives
4. Hypothesis
5. Methodology
 - a. Population and Sample
 - b. Instrumentation
 - c. Procedure for data collection
 - d. Analysis and Interpretation
6. Limitation of the study
7. Outcome of the study
8. Time Schedule and Budget

Title of the Problem and Its Significance

The title of the problem is very important and should be reached very carefully. It should be such that reader from the title itself will be able to guess the contents of the study. A title should be stated either in question form or declarative statement. Enough information ought to be given in the title to identify the study. Sometimes the title is also given in a form of cause-effect relationship. Care should be taken to see that the title of the study should not be too long and should not be too broad in nature.

In this section researcher is required to organize the matter in the following themes:

- a. A formal Brief discussion about the subject area or field to which the present study belongs
- b. Board perspectives of the related past studies and their findings
- c. Rational for doing the present research
- d. Statement of the research problems

Clarification and Definition of the Terms and Concepts

The researcher studies bits of reality to understand the situation and to further knowledge by widening or deepening it or by making it more precise and exact. The purpose of formulating concept is to facilitate the study, organization or isolation of facts

or the properties of objects and to attempt to relate and integrate different phenomenal studies in helping to communicate the findings. Such formulation is basis to all thought processes and scientific techniques, because it gives precision and meaning to communications. So it is necessary to clarify all unusual terms that could be misinterpreted. Clarification of such time and concepts helps the researchers as well as readers to get a clear picture in the title and their relationships signified by clarifying terms used in the title.

Objectives

Specific objective of the study should be very clearly stated without any ambiguity. This would help the researcher in deciding upon his tools sample and delimiting of the area of study. On the other hand, this will show the clear path for conducting research without obstacles. That is because; a research investigation is like a cross country race with anticipated and un-anticipated obstacles and difficulties met with successfully. These obstacles may occur, for examples, in the collection of data, slackness of response, inadequacy and inaccuracy of data and so on. There can be no general solution for overcoming the obstacles, they must be met and when they arise, but much care should be taken in coining the specific objectives of study for research.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis are the tentative guess of the research and when a research objectives known takes up a problem for analysis, he first has to start from somewhere and this point of start is the hypothesis. A hypothesis is essentially tentative, likely to be modified during investigation if the facts discovered us the course of enquiry demands it. It is an explanation that needs to be established before it can be accepted, and the very process of investigation is directed towards testing the hypothesis. In a simply way, hypothesis is an intelligent guess for solution to any problem.

Methodology

Methodology includes aspects like instrumentation, sampling, procedure for collection of data and analysis and interpretation of data.

- a) **Population and sample:** Also, the researcher has to decide on what sample he is to administer his tools, whether urban or rural, boys or girls, government or private institutions will be taken for selecting the sample and the size of the sample should be uncertain so is to make the adequate for the study. The researcher must finalize it in advance. Here the researcher is supposed to discuss and write down the type of subject chosen for the study including the method used to select participants.
- b) **Instrumentation:** The researcher must decide what tool he is going to use for collecting data whether it is an instrument to be prepared by him/her or to use in instrument prepared by him/her or to use in instrument prepared by somebody else. In the field of education, different kinds of tolls are available for knowing various personality characteristics.
- c) **Procedures for collecting of Data:** A complete and precise description should be given for instruments, materials, or



devices used in the selections made, there should be a detailed step by step description of the ways in which data are to be collected. This description should include detailed information on the precise data to be collected, the sources and population to be used, sampling procedures if any, and any other information necessary to further clarify the procedures.

- d) **Analysis and Interpretation:** It is necessary to describe precisely and specifically the way in which data are to be organized. The steps and techniques used to analyze and interpret the data should be presented in detail and should be defended. He/she will also mentioning how in the light of outcomes of such analysis. He/she will be able to accept or reject his research hypotheses.

Limitations of the Study

The boundaries of the study should be clearly stated in terms of the areas to which conclusions will be confined. Reasons should be given for all such limitations.

Outcome of Study

In this step the investigator should mention clearly what contribution the proposal study is going to give to the field of education

Time Schedule and Budget

In this section the researcher is supposed to mention about the approximate time taken in conducting the study in respect of contacting the subject, extracting information from them, analyzing and drawing conclusion from his efforts. She mentions the type of resources he will require for conducting her study along with the estimate of expenditure incurred or budget needed for the execution of the study.

Conclusion

Writing a research report is a difficult as well as joy giving, the researcher feels happy about the “product” and so keeping this in view the researcher should have loud-thinking while preparing a research design.

Bibliography

In this section, researcher is required to write down all the references being cited at different places of the prepared research proposal, all the books journals and other literature and online resources used by the researcher for preparing her research proposal.

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