



RESEARCH PROPOSAL WRITING

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ABSTRACT

While writing a Research Proposal we need to consider following Important points:

- 1. Introduction*
- 2. Brief History of Problem*
- 3. Title of Research Problem*
- 4. Conceptual Definition of terms*
- 5. Operational Definition of terms*
- 6. Need and Importance of Research problem*
- 7. Objectives of study*
- 8. Review of related literature*
- 9. Assumptions*
- 10. Research Questions*
- 11. Method of Research*
- 12. Population*
- 13. Sample selection*
- 14. Tool for data collection*
- 15. Tool for data analysis*
- 16. Limitation of Research*
- 17. Delimitation of Research*
- 18. Knowledge Contribution*
- 19. Chapterization*
- 20. Time table*
- 21. References*



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Introduction:

While conducting educational Research the first important step is the selection of a suitable problem for research. Research takes place when there is a problematic situation for researcher and there is an urgent need to solve the problem. In the field of educational research several problem exist which may be classified in to pure, applied, or action research.

The identification of research problem is an essential and important phase of research process.

Selection of field for educational Research: It is necessary to choose a broad field within which researcher want to conduct the research and have deep interest in that field. The field selected should be such, in which researcher is capable of demonstrating necessary initiative, originality, and good judgment. A good understanding of the known facts and ideas in the field in which researcher is interested helps to select the problem for study. A survey of suggestions for further research and reviews of researches is helpful for getting an idea about the gaps which exists is knowledge in a particular field of educational research. Periodicals and annual bibliographies of educational research are helpful to know about ongoing researches in the field of education.

Important sources for selection of the problem: Researcher can select the problem for research from following sources.

Professional Experience: Researcher own experience, Interaction between teacher and pupil, pupil and pupil, behavioral problems in the classroom, learning experience and pupil change, pupils behavioral in terms of achievement, interest, aptitudes, motivation, and personality, effectiveness of a teaching method.

Inference from theory: Inferences drawn from educational and psychological theory.

Professional Literature: Encyclopedia of educational research, dissertation abstracts, national and international handbook of educational research etc. provides sources of problem.

Selection of the Problem: After selecting the broad area, the researcher must narrow it to a specific research problem. He must state the specific question whose answer he want to found out through the application of scientific method.

Statement of Research Problem: The statement of problem should be

1. Clarify exactly what is to be solved.
2. It must restrict the scope of the study.
3. It must restrict to workable research questions.
4. It must specify the variables involved in the questions and define them in operational form.
5. It must indicate a relationship between two or more variables.

Researcher must specify and define the different terms or variables used in the statement of the problem.

Conceptual Definition of terms or variables: Dictionary meaning giving to that term or variable.

Operational Definition of terms or variables: Define the term or variable in term of the operation (i.e. meaning given in the research). Meaning in the form of observable and measurable form.

Need and Importance of Research problem: Researcher should justify the need, usefulness and urgent need of his research. He also indicates influence of results on educational theory. Researcher also show that how present study will helps to fill the gaps between knowledge provided by previous researches.

Objectives of study: Research objectives describe what are expect to achieve by research. These objectives are used as statement of purpose of the research. Research objectives may be linked with a hypothesis or used as statement of purpose in the study that does not have hypothesis. A statement of research objectives can serve to guide the activities of research.

Hypothesis:The research hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research problem. It is an educated guess, to be subjected to the process of confirmation or disconfirmation. The logical analysis of the data provides a method or proof of confirming or disconfirming the hypothesis.

Characteristic of a hypothesis:

1. It should be stated in the simplest possible terms.
2. It should reasonable.
3. It should be consistent with known facts or theories.
4. It should state in such a way that it can be tested and found to be probably true or probably false.

Review of related literature: The researcher has to make sure that his problem has roots in the existing literature reviewed, but it needs further research. It is theoretical framework from which the problem arises. It is necessary to describe conceptual and research literature reviewed. It provides evidences that the researcher is familiar with what is already proved, what is to be unproved. It is also helpful for eliminating duplication of what has been done. It also provides the bases for formulating hypothesis.

Assumptions: Assumptions are statements of ideas that are accepted as true or facts. They served as the foundation of research study. Researcher has to give references to assumption statements.

Method of Research: Researcher should include with reasons, which method he will using while conducting the research. There are basically three different method of research
1. Historical method. 2. Survey method. 3. Experimental method. Researcher can use mixed method also.

Population: Researcher must consider Scope and limitation of research while deciding the population. Researcher clearly define the population from which the he will draw the sample.

Sample: In research the researcher usually not come across each and every member of large population of study. So he must give the chance to select each member of population as a sample. In such cases the researcher may use different sampling method.

Tool for data collection: In order to collect evidences for a study, the researcher has to make use of testing and non - testing tools such as intelligence tests, achievement tests, personality inventories, observation, questionnaire, interview, etc. The research proposal should include the reason for selecting a particular tool for collecting data. If researcher is developing his own tools, he should outline the procedure to be followed in their development.

Tool for data analysis: In research proposal researcher describes how to organize, analyze and interpret data. the details of the statistical techniques and the rationale for using such techniques should be described.

Limitation of Research:These are the conditions beyond the control of researcher and that may place restrictions on the conclusions of the study and their application to other situations.

Delimitation of Research: Researcher must specify the boundaries of his research. These boundaries are with reference to the scope of the study by specifying the areas to which the conclusions will be confined. It also includes the limitations of procedural treatment, data collection techniques, and development of measuring tools and its use in research.

Chapterization: Researcher should include the names of main chapters of the research report.

Time table:The researcher should also include an approximate time schedule for completing the study.

References:

The researcher should give a list of books, journals, researches that he had used while selection the problem.

References used for writing research article“Research proposal writing”

Best, W. John. (1982). “Research in Education” Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi 110001

Koul, Lokesh. (1984). “Methodology of Educational Research” Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi 110002