

Format of Research Proposal in Social Sciences

1. Introduction:

It should not only have an understanding of what researcher wants to do, but they should also be able to gain a sense of their passion for the topic and be excited about the study's possible outcomes.

An introduction should be written with the following framework:

- a) What is the central research problem?
- b) What is the topic of study related to that research problem?
- c) What methods should be used to analyse the research problem?
- d) Why this is important research, what is its significance, and why should someone read the proposal and care about the outcomes of the proposed study?

Statement of the Problem (SOP):

A *statement of the problem* is used in research work as a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study. The statement of the problem should briefly address the question: What is the problem that the research will address?

2. Review of Literature:

Connected to the background and the significance of the study, it is a section of researcher's proposal devoted to a more deliberate review and synthesis of prior studies related to the research problem under investigation.

The purpose here is to place the research within the larger whole of what is currently being explored, while demonstrating that the work is original and innovative. It should include what questions other researchers have asked, what methods they have used, and what is researcher's understanding of other author's findings and their recommendations.

Research Gap:

After a systematic review, the consideration of existing evidence should highlight important areas where deficiencies in information limit ability to make decisions. A research gap is a topic or an area for which there is inadequate/missing information that limits the ability of reviewer to reach a conclusion for a given question.

3. Research Questions:

A research question is a specific inquiry which research seeks to provide response to. It resides at the core of systematic investigation and it helps to clearly define a path for the research process. Research question is usually the first step in research. Basically, it is the primary interrogation point of research and it sets the pace for the work.

4. Research Objectives:

Research objectives are the outcomes that a researcher aims to achieve by conducting research. Creating strong research objectives will help to achieve overall goals in research. Research objectives also helps to narrow down the focus of research and key variables,

guiding through the research process. The purpose of research objectives is to drive the research area, including data collection, analysis and conclusions.

5. Research Methodology:

Research methodology plans how to undertake/obtain information, what techniques need to be used to analyse the data, and the tests of external validity to which we commit.

Research Design:

In the overall research design, examples are drawn from earlier literature reviews. Research design considers not only methods what other researchers have used but also add to some methods of data gathering that has not been used earlier but perhaps could be used.

6. Limitations:

Because of constraint of time and resources, some issues will remain uncover, what a researcher will like to consider it later.

7. Chaptalisation:

Brief introduction of chapters and their sequencing that will be followed in the study.