

Chapter 1 : How to Write a Master's Research Proposal | The Classroom

A Sample Research Proposal with Comments A research project or thesis will take at least two semesters to complete. Prior to starting a research, i.e.

Muhammad Yousaf 0 5 minutes read Research proposal Template used for making your own research proposal for Master Degree or PhD degree can be easily downloadable here: Beside above research proposal template, you can also see this below Research proposal written by one of the PHD applicant for scholarship: Turbulent business environment and intense business competition lead to multifaceted challenges like globalization, demand for innovation, short product life cycles, product proliferation, and time to market pressures. These challenges affect IT industry in general and software industry in particular. This ability of a firm is termed as absorptive capacity. The selection of this research area is justified through a research conducted by Roberts et al. This shows that there are limited empirical studies that use absorptive capacity in research models. This justification lays the initial ground to conduct this study. It not only helps in anticipating varying innovation trends but also in taking advantage of emerging opportunities ahead of competitors. However, organizational mechanisms and capabilities play an essential role in the successful development and maintenance of absorptive capacity; hence should not be ignored. Many researches focus on different organizational mechanisms like cross functional interfaces, control systems, dominant values, connectedness, social relations etc. Based on the above arguments, this study integrates the concept of absorptive capacity in IS field by combining IT capabilities and other organizational capabilities. Additionally, it proposes a framework for software firms SFs and intends to empirically investigate the impact of capabilities on absorptive capacity, which in turn, helps firms in achieving competitive advantage. The software firms are selected for the study as they continuously innovate due to technological breakthroughs. Principally, Cohen research paper is the influential work on absorptive capacity. Later, other dominant researches are conducted by Szulanski , Zahra and George, Lane et al. Besides filling the theoretical gap, this study contributes practically by focusing on Software Industry in China. Software industry faces intense competition, globalization, and technological breakthroughs. This is especially the case with software industry. Therefore, this study focuses on software firms SFs in China, which develops software and related services for external customers. IT capabilities, combinative capabilities, absorptive capacity, and competitive advantage. These constructs are explained briefly: These are outside-in, inside-out, and spanning capabilities. Outside-in capabilities are outward facing which help firms in building knowledge identification capability. Inside-out are inward focused capabilities which help firms in developing knowledge application capability. Whereas, spanning integrates the first two capabilities and helps firms in building assimilation and transformation capabilities. The details of these mechanisms are below: There are multiple reasons for selection of SFs. First, Chinese software industry is rapidly growing. According to a survey, there are software firms in China who achieved this benchmark. Purposive sampling technique will be applied as the aim is to collect expert opinion from the top management of each firm. The study combines IT capabilities with other organizational capabilities like coordination, control systems, and socialization in a single study. Secondly, it adds competitive advantage as a consequence of absorptive capacity in the frameworks proposed by both researches. Finally, it empirically explores a mediating role of potential and realized absorptive capacity between capabilities and competitive advantage. It is hoped that the present study will provide a roadmap for successful investments in innovation projects. Before undergoing a risky and costly project, the managers of SFS should emphasize on combined efforts of IT, coordination, systems, and socialization capabilities.

Chapter 2 : Thesis Proposals | Communication

Do you need sample research proposal or research proposal example? A research proposal is another kind of a complicated academic writing you may be asked to complete pursuing a degree. It differs greatly from any other dissertation or thesis sample, as it is a practical proposal on some scientific investigation.

Download Guidelines for Writing a Proposal Writing a proposal is a skill. Plus, here are tips and guidelines to make your proposal effective and more attractive. Planning a Proposal Know the people who will be reading it. When writing a proposal, keep in mind what you want your readers to understand. Determine the issue of which your proposal is aiming to resolve. You have to make sure that the readers understand the problem, the situation and has it been dealt with before. Unravel solutions to those problems and issues. Make it straightforward and easy to understand. Keep a narrow perspective of the problem and foresee outcomes. You may also like investment proposal examples. Apply a writing technique that would make it easier for readers to understand. Keeping it simple yet persuasive is much more meaningful. Make use of an outline. You may also check out request for proposal examples. Writing the Proposal Impress your readers with a firm introduction. Make sure you catch the attention of the readers and keep them interested. State the issues clearly and completely. Determine the causes and effect of these issues. Issues should have solutions. Include a well-constructed schedule of duties and budget. Be as accurate as possible making sure that benefits outweigh costs. Wrap up everything in a short but on-point way. Keep an open mind and let others assess your work. Edit your work and proofread to make sure there are no mistakes.

Chapter 3 : Masters in Project Management Research Proposal - New York Essays

Research proposal Template used for making your own research proposal for Master Degree or PhD degree can be easily downloadable here: Research Proposal Sample Download Beside above research proposal template, you can also see this below Research proposal written by one of the PHD applicant for scholarship.

Donald Oxford York, B. Candidate 2 The Respiratory Therapist: The primary focuses on the leader have created negative connotations in the meaning of being a follower and has lead to leader-centrism Kellerman, Leadership cannot be studied without examining the needs of and desires of the follower Vugt, Donald Oxford York - M. Phil Candidate 3 The Respiratory Therapist: Often, it is considered that the leader should at times follow and at other times take on the lead role in order for teamwork to be effective Bennis, It is stated that good leaders know how and when to follow and that they set examples in order to permit others to develop Kelley, Due to the above and, in the opinion of the author, followership remains an overlooked and understudied phenomena especially in terms of its importance to patient care. As mentioned, it is believed that followership is an overlooked and understudied phenomena especially in terms of its importance to patient care. Thus, the thesis will attempt to answer the following specific research question: Candidate 4 The Respiratory Therapist: Research of this type is important to the general knowledge in this currently underdeveloped sphere. It is hoped that the results of the study may contribute to a better consideration of the R. The empowerment to further explore their talents 2. The shifting of responsibilities and roles within their expertise 3. The improvement of their decision-making ability and finally 4. The promotion of their independent critical thinking. Lastly, the study will examine the critical issue that at times a follower may bypass the leader to reshape the situation. The literature review section will present a general overview of what the literature of the domain reveals with Donald Oxford York - M. Phil Candidate 5 The Respiratory Therapist: General themes covered within the seminal literature revolve around the topics of: The interaction between Leaders versus Followers 2. The question as to what constitutes followership 3. The changing role of followers within the organization. Important authors that are noted within the above domain include: In , Thomas Carlyle studied aristocrats Great men and their position of authority to formulate a set of leader characteristics Carlyle, Candidate 6 The Respiratory Therapist: Galton is credited with integrating statistical analysis on the study of great men, thereby embracing many aspects in human variation in leaders Galton, His work compared various traits such as race, intelligence, age, personality and self-confidence, height and weight, fingerprint patterns and talkativeness. In , Mary Parker Follett brought forth a social psychology perspective to leadership studies. Follett merged concepts within social psychology to examine qualities of effective leaders Follett, A leader must guide their group followers and the group must guide their leaders Follett, Follett classified three types of leaders: An actual leader was one who occupied positions as Donald Oxford York - M. Phil Candidate 7 The Respiratory Therapist: Official leaders were servants of the people Follett, A genuine leader real was chosen by the people to lead freedom and equality. The most essential work of the leader is to create more leaders Follett, The SLT categorizes two types of leader behaviors: Relationship behavior involves two-way communication with their followers, namely: In , research by Victor Vroom and Philip W. Yetton lead to the design of the normative decision model. The decision-making process Donald Oxford York - M. Candidate 8 The Respiratory Therapist: The PGT focused on how the leader supports and motivates their followers to achieve goals. House and Mitchell describe four leadership styles: The level of participation will depend on the type of decision to be made. The leader sets very high goals for the followers, then provides continual support to empower and maintain confidence in the task. The path goal theory had two follower variables: Leader directives would Donald Oxford York - M. Phil Candidate 9 The Respiratory Therapist: Rich Hughes et al interactional framework model depicts leadership as a function of three elements not simply as a function of one person. The framework allows for leadership scenarios to be examined on each level of analysis separately. The model allows for the exploration of the interactions among the independent elements and their overlapping areas of convergence. Using this model, the leadership process can be better understood by not only looking at the leader-follower relationship but also by considering how

they affect each other and how they are affected by the situational dynamics surrounding the leadership process. Similarly, the follower and situation may be examined in parallel. The interactional framework model of leadership analysis by Hughes et al will guide the principal part of the research. For illustrative purposes the model is reproduced below. Candidate 10 The Respiratory Therapist: It is shifting from a top-down, hierarchical structure to a more flat structure based on a collaborative approach, as shown below. Traditional versus Modern Serio and Epperly, Traditional Modern Group crafts vision that leader articulates Leader demands performance.

Chapter 4 : How to Write a Research Proposal - University of Birmingham

Undertaking a research degree, whether it is a Masters by Research, a PhD, or another type of degree such as a EdD, or DMus, can be one of the best experiences of your life.

As part of the application for admission onto our MJur, MPhil and PhD programmes, you must prepare a research proposal outlining your proposed area of study. What is a research proposal? A research proposal is a concise and coherent summary of your proposed research. It sets out the central issues or questions that you intend to address. It outlines the general area of study within which your research falls, referring to the current state of knowledge and any recent debates on the topic. It also demonstrates the originality of your proposed research. The proposal is the most important document that you submit as part of the application process. It gives you an opportunity to demonstrate that you have the aptitude for graduate level research, for example, by demonstrating that you have the ability to communicate complex ideas clearly, concisely and critically. The proposal also helps us to match your research interest with an appropriate supervisor. What should you include in the proposal? Regardless of whether you are applying for the MJur, MPhil or PhD programmes, your research proposal should normally include the following information:

Title This is just a tentative title for your intended research. You will be able to revise your title during the course of your research if you are accepted for admission.

Abstract The proposal should include a concise statement of your intended research of no more than words. This may be a couple of sentences setting out the problem that you want to examine or the central question that you wish to address.

Research Context You should explain the broad background against which you will conduct your research. You should include a brief overview of the general area of study within which your proposed research falls, summarising the current state of knowledge and recent debates on the topic. This will allow you to demonstrate a familiarity with the relevant field as well as the ability to communicate clearly and concisely.

Research Questions The proposal should set out the central aims and questions that will guide your research. Before writing your proposal, you should take time to reflect on the key questions that you are seeking to answer. Many research proposals are too broad, so reflecting on your key research questions is a good way to make sure that your project is sufficiently narrow and feasible i. You might find it helpful to prioritize one or two main questions, from which you can then derive a number of secondary research questions. The proposal should also explain your intended approach to answering the questions:

Research Methods The proposal should outline your research methods, explaining how you are going to conduct your research. Your methods may include visiting particular libraries or archives, field work or interviews. Most research is library-based. If your proposed research is library-based, you should explain where your key resources e. If you plan to conduct field work or collect empirical data, you should provide details about this e. How many interviews will you conduct? Will there be problems of access? This section should also explain how you are going to analyse your research findings.

Significance of Research The proposal should demonstrate the originality of your intended research. You should therefore explain why your research is important for example, by explaining how your research builds on and adds to the current state of knowledge in the field or by setting out reasons why it is timely to research your proposed topic.

Bibliography The proposal should include a short bibliography identifying the most relevant works for your topic.

How long should the proposal be? The proposal should usually be around 2, words. It is important to bear in mind that specific funding bodies might have different word limits. We recognise that you are likely still developing your research topic. We therefore recommend that you contact a member of our staff with appropriate expertise to discuss your proposed research. If there is a good fit between your proposed research and our research strengths, we will give you advice on a draft of your research proposal before you make a formal application. For details of our staff and there areas of expertise please visit our staff pages. Read a sample proposal from a successful application Apply for one of our Law research programmes now: Birmingham Law School is home to a broad range of internationally excellent and world-leading legal academics, with a thriving postgraduate research community. The perfect place for your postgraduate study.

Chapter 5 : Graduate School of Education

SAMPLE OF A RESEARCH PROPOSAL FOR ME or PhD Advisory Committee Date of enrolment in the programme and expected date of completion Descriptive Title of Your Research.

Bibliography Definition The goal of a research proposal is to present and justify the need to study a research problem and to present the practical ways in which the proposed study should be conducted. The design elements and procedures for conducting the research are governed by standards within the predominant discipline in which the problem resides, so guidelines for research proposals are more exacting and less formal than a general project proposal. Research proposals contain extensive literature reviews. They must provide persuasive evidence that a need exists for the proposed study. How to Prepare a Dissertation Proposal: Syracuse University Press, How to Approach Writing a Research Proposal Your professor may assign the task of writing a research proposal for the following reasons: A proposal should contain all the key elements involved in designing a completed research study, with sufficient information that allows readers to assess the validity and usefulness of your proposed study. The only elements missing from a research proposal are the findings of the study and your analysis of those results. Finally, an effective proposal is judged on the quality of your writing and, therefore, it is important that your writing is coherent, clear, and compelling. Regardless of the research problem you are investigating and the methodology you choose, all research proposals must address the following questions: What do you plan to accomplish? Be clear and succinct in defining the research problem and what it is you are proposing to research. Why do you want to do it? In addition to detailing your research design, you also must conduct a thorough review of the literature and provide convincing evidence that it is a topic worthy of study. Be sure to answer the "So What? How are you going to do it? Be sure that what you propose is doable. Common Mistakes to Avoid Failure to be concise; being "all over the map" without a clear sense of purpose. Failure to cite landmark works in your literature review. Failure to delimit the contextual boundaries of your research [e. Failure to develop a coherent and persuasive argument for the proposed research. Failure to stay focused on the research problem; going off on unrelated tangents. Sloppy or imprecise writing, or poor grammar. Too much detail on minor issues, but not enough detail on major issues. University College Writing Centre. University of Toronto; Sanford, Keith. Writing a Research Proposal. Baylor University; Wong, Paul T. How to Write a Research Proposal. International Network on Personal Meaning. Conferences, Articles, and Books. Purdue University; Writing a Research Proposal. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Structure and Writing Style Beginning the Proposal Process As with writing a regular academic paper, research proposals are generally organized the same way throughout most social science disciplines. Proposals vary between ten and twenty-five pages in length. However, before you begin, read the assignment carefully and, if anything seems unclear, ask your professor whether there are any specific requirements for organizing and writing the proposal. A good place to begin is to ask yourself a series of questions: What do I want to study? Why is the topic important? How is it significant within the subject areas covered in my class? What problems will it help solve? How does it build upon [and hopefully go beyond] research already conducted on the topic? What exactly should I plan to do, and can I get it done in the time available? In general, a compelling research proposal should document your knowledge of the topic and demonstrate your enthusiasm for conducting the study. Even if this is just a course assignment, treat your introduction as the initial pitch of an idea or a thorough examination of the significance of a research problem. Note that most proposals do not include an abstract [summary] before the introduction. Think about your introduction as a narrative written in one to three paragraphs that succinctly answers the following four questions: What is the central research problem? What is the topic of study related to that problem? What methods should be used to analyze the research problem? Why is this important research, what is its significance, and why should someone reading the proposal care about the outcomes of the proposed study? **Background and Significance** This section can be melded into your introduction or you can create a separate section to help with the organization and narrative flow of your proposal. Note that this section is not an essay going over everything you have learned about the topic; instead, you must choose what is relevant to

help explain the goals for your study. To that end, while there are no hard and fast rules, you should attempt to address some or all of the following key points: State the research problem and give a more detailed explanation about the purpose of the study than what you stated in the introduction. This is particularly important if the problem is complex or multifaceted. Present the rationale of your proposed study and clearly indicate why it is worth doing. Answer the "So What? Describe the major issues or problems to be addressed by your research. Be sure to note how your proposed study builds on previous assumptions about the research problem. Explain how you plan to go about conducting your research. Clearly identify the key sources you intend to use and explain how they will contribute to your analysis of the topic. Set the boundaries of your proposed research in order to provide a clear focus. Where appropriate, state not only what you will study, but what is excluded from the study. If necessary, provide definitions of key concepts or terms.

Literature Review Connected to the background and significance of your study is a section of your 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 your project within the larger whole of what is currently being explored, while demonstrating to your readers that your work is original and innovative. Think about what questions other researchers have asked, what methods they have used, and what is your understanding of their findings and, where stated, their recommendations. Do not be afraid to challenge the conclusions of prior research. Assess what you believe is missing and state how previous research has failed to adequately examine the issue that your study addresses. Since a literature review is information dense, it is crucial that this section is intelligently structured to enable a reader to grasp the key arguments underpinning your study in relation to that of other researchers. A good strategy is to break the literature into "conceptual categories" [themes] rather than systematically describing groups of materials one at a time. Note that conceptual categories generally reveal themselves after you have read most of the pertinent literature on your topic so adding new categories is an on-going process of discovery as you read more studies. Generally, you can have confidence that all of the significant conceptual categories have been identified if you start to see repetition in the conclusions or recommendations that are being made. Cite, so as to keep the primary focus on the literature pertinent to your research problem. Compare the various arguments, theories, methodologies, and findings expressed in the literature: Who applies similar approaches to analyzing the research problem? Contrast the various arguments, themes, methodologies, approaches, and controversies expressed in the literature: Which arguments are more persuasive, and why? Which approaches, findings, methodologies seem most reliable, valid, or appropriate, and why? Connect the literature to your own area of research and investigation:

Research Design and Methods This section must be well-written and logically organized because you are not actually doing the research, yet, your reader must have confidence that it is worth pursuing. The reader will never have a study outcome from which to evaluate whether your methodological choices were the correct ones. Thus, the objective here is to convince the reader that your overall research design and methods of analysis will correctly address the problem and that the methods will provide the means to effectively interpret the potential results. Your design and methods should be unmistakably tied to the specific aims of your study. Describe the overall research design by building upon and drawing examples from your review of the literature. Consider not only methods that other researchers have used but methods of data gathering that have not been used but perhaps could be. Be specific about the methodological approaches you plan to undertake to obtain information, the techniques you would use to analyze the data, and the tests of external validity to which you commit yourself [i. When describing the methods you will use, be sure to cover the following: Specify the research operations you will undertake and the way you will interpret the results of these operations in relation to the research problem. Keep in mind that a methodology is not just a list of tasks; it is an argument as to why these tasks add up to the best way to investigate the research problem. This is an important point because the mere listing of tasks to be performed does not demonstrate that, collectively, they effectively address the research problem. Be sure you explain this. Anticipate and acknowledge any potential barriers and pitfalls in carrying out your research design and explain how you plan to address them. No method is perfect so you need to describe where you believe challenges may exist in obtaining data or accessing information. The purpose of this section is to argue how and in what ways you believe your research will refine, revise, or extend existing knowledge in the

subject area under investigation. Depending on the aims and objectives of your study, describe how the anticipated results will impact future scholarly research, theory, practice, forms of interventions, or policymaking. Note that such discussions may have either substantive [a potential new policy], theoretical [a potential new understanding], or methodological [a potential new way of analyzing] significance.

Chapter 6 : Master Thesis Proposal Example by UGSM-Monarch Business School - Issuu

D.R. Rowland, The Learning Hub, Student Services, The University of Queensland 1 Annotated Sample Research Proposal: Process and Product contribution to knowledge / understanding in the.

The evaluators will be less well informed about the background and motivation of your research, so you will have to provide information that will help them put the details in perspective. Most proposals do share or can share a few common structural features, however. These are indicated by the headings below. A good proposal includes either a hypothesis keep in mind that a hypothesis is not a foregone conclusion but a testable scientific idea or a problem statement a recognized problem in need of a solution. It is important to be realistic about the impact of your research project. While it may be unlikely that your project will result in a major breakthrough, indicate how it is a part of a research plan to address a larger scientific question. Do not repeat sections of your proposal as it can make reading a proposal difficult. If a point is important, revisit it, but not in a repetitious manner. Have a friend or family member read the proposal to determine if it is easily understood, well written and convincing. Please spell check your final draft and review your final copy for content and presentation. Use an easily read font like Arial 10 point, being sure to include space between paragraphs and sections. A good proposal will anticipate and answer questions that an informed and somewhat sceptical person might ask. A proposal of between 5 and 10 pages, carefully thought out and precisely worded, should be sufficient to make all the important points.

Project Title The title should be short but descriptive enough so that anyone reading it would know what to expect.

Introduction The Introduction supplies sufficient background information to allow the reader to understand and evaluate the proposal of your work without needing to refer to previous publications on the topic. Choose references carefully to provide the most important background information. The following questions should be addressed in this section: Reference should be made to any standards or de facto theories in the area. What is the general problem that you are trying to solve, and how did the problem arise? Provide proof that this is indeed a problem by using references. This should lead to the more detailed problem statement in the next section. Why is its solution interesting or worthwhile? What benefits would there be to solving this problem? What value would it have to the specific research community, the industry, society, South Africa or the world? What will be the contribution or significance of your research if it is successful? How will it contribute to the existing body of knowledge in this field? Why should anyone be interested in your research?

Review of Literature In this section you should show where in current literature the problem was first recognised as well as what serves as the foundation for your research proposal. The more references you can find that relate to the given problem statement, the more credibility it will have. A basic understanding of the field is required. Any fundamental theories relating to your research proposal should also be stated, for example, if your research topic is project management, reference should be made to current standards, best practices and any de facto documents.

Project Description This part of your proposal may include the following:

Problem statement What is the problem for which a solution is being sought? It is very important that a real-world problem must exist for which there is currently no effective solution. It should be an academic problem, i. Industry problems seldom make good academic research problems. Trying to solve a problem a specific organisation is experiencing has too narrow focus. The problem should be wide enough to apply to a whole industry. The project goal would be to solve the problem. If possible, refer to other research that have been done in this area. The solution must have both academic, social and practical value. End this section of with a single statement that is the problem statement. Make this statement bold so that it stands out.

Project scope A scope statement is a paragraph used to develop and confirm a common understanding of the project scope.

Chapter 7 : Research Proposal for Master Degree | Research Proposal for PhD - ScholarshipFellow

Sample Dissertation Proposal 4 Methodology A budget will be developed for both secondary and primary research. The research design will be both quantitative and qualitative (Johnson 20).

Chapter 8 : 56+ Proposal Examples - PDF

The proposal should include: • what you plan to do in your research • why this work is necessary or desirable • specifications for how you will do it • a persuasive argument that you are the right person for the position Your Supervisor will have the expert knowledge about your task, and will be [].

Chapter 9 : Examples | York St John University

Masters Thesis Proposal Outline INTRODUCTION (1 PAGE) • What is the general topic area • Why this topic is relevant/important (how important to sociologists, to the broader.