Research proposal – an example
The following is a suggested format for a research proposal.

Cover Page
The cover page should show:

- the title;
- the student’s name and student number;
- the name of the University;
- the name of the degree sought;
- the name of the principal supervisor; and
- the date of submission.

Abstract
The abstract should be self contained, concise, readable, and one page or less. It should outline what you intend to do, why you believe it needs to be done and what the results will mean in theory and in practise.

Introduction

The Background to the Study
This section sets the scene for a naive reader who knows nothing about your research.

The Significance of the Study
This section states why it is important to do the research.

The Purpose of the Study or a Statement of the Problem
This section states, in about a paragraph, what you expect to achieve by doing this research or what problem gave rise to the research. This problem statement may be presented in broad terms in qualitative studies.

Research Questions
These are unambiguous questions that the research is designed to answer.

Hypotheses
These are clear statements that the research is designed to test.

Definitions of Terms or Operational Definitions
Define any important terms used in the research questions or elsewhere in the thesis.

Review of the literature
The first phase of the literature review should be brief but give the reader enough information to understand the context of the proposed research. It may include references to previous findings and specific studies similar to the current study, and to relevant methodology.

A good literature review:

1. includes all literature that is relevant to justifying the proposed research;
2. does not include literature that is irrelevant to justifying the proposed research;
3. supports undertaking the proposed research;
4. avoids speculation and unsubstantiated statements;
5. is critical (a critical review does not merely accept previous authors’ conclusions, but weighs them carefully, examining them on the basis of the weaknesses and strengths in the methodologies of the studies being reviewed);
6. is organised under subheadings;
7. forms a connected argument; and
8. has a summary at the end.

Theoretical framework
The theoretical or conceptual framework identifies variables impacting on the research questions and their inter-relationships and/or identifies theoretical and philosophical assumptions underpinning the study. The theoretical framework is often summarised as a flow-chart diagram, which shows relationships between theories, concepts and variable of the study.

Materials and methods
This section describes how you will answer the research questions. It must be sufficiently detailed so that another researcher would know from the written instructions how to collect the data.

Instruments or materials or apparatus or equipment
The name of this section will depend on the type of research you are doing. It should include any equipment that you will need for the research and/or tests, questionnaires or interview schedules. Information regarding the reliability and validity of instruments to be used in the research should also be included in this section.

Procedure
This section describes, step by step, how you will collect the data.

Data Analysis
This section describes how you will use the data you collect. It is often useful to organise this section according to the research questions, explaining how you will analyse the data to answer each question. This section must be planned before any data is collected, otherwise it may be impossible to analyse the data in such a way as to answer the questions.

Limitations
You are expected to be aware of any weaknesses in your research and show evidence of attempts to overcome them.

References
Students should consult their Supervisor regarding the choice of the most appropriate referencing style for their discipline. It is recommended that students use the EndNote or other bibliographical software so that the reference list is generated automatically by the software.

Appendices
Appendices may include a time line, a budget or draft instruments.