

Cover Page

Running Head*

Page Header*

Title, Author, Institution*

Table of Contents

Very brief proposals with few sections ordinarily do not need a table of contents; the guiding consideration in this is the reader's convenience. Long and detailed proposals may require, in addition to a table of contents, a list of illustrations (or figures) and a list of tables. If all of these are included, they should follow the order mentioned, and each should be numbered with lower-case Roman numerals. The table of contents should list all major parts and divisions (including the abstract, even though it precedes the table of contents).

Abstract

Typically, an **informative abstract** answers these questions in 100-250 words:

- *Why did you do this study or project?*
- *What did you do and how?*
- *What did you find?*
- *What do your findings mean?*

Introduction

Your first sentence of your introduction should identify the research problem. This sentence or two should address why the research is important and what you are hoping to accomplish. What is the problem under investigation?

Literature review

you should complete a literature review. Your review of the literature should only include the most recent or relevant articles. Through the use of previous research, you should develop the general background of the research problem and identify research holes to show how your experiment can further research in the field. Make sure you include your hypothesis in this section, as well as, the ***independent and dependent variables***. Lastly, identify your research design.

***Helpful Hint:** Make index cards to organize all of your references. It is a good idea to include the following information:

- Authors
- Article Title
- Periodical Title
- Year
- Volume
- Pages
- Independent Variable(s)
- Dependent Variable(s)
- Hypotheses
- Conclusions
- Any Extra Information

Significance of Research

Predicts the significance of the study and expected outcomes. These may relate closely to aims

This is only a prediction, and may be excluded if the rationale for the study has been well developed earlier in the proposal

Research Question

the purpose is expressed in terms of the broader context of the study

the research question(s) (usually What, How, Why, or What if) should be few, so that the focus is manageable

the aims will be related to the purpose and the questions

Research Methodology

Method

In this section you should discuss how you are going to meet the goals discussed in the introduction. This portion of the proposal is broken down further into questions you should answer within each subsection.

Participants

- *Who are your participants going to be? (i.e., What is the gender, age education, race, etc. of your participants?)
- *How many participants are you going to have?
- *How are you going to recruit them?
- *How are you going to assign them to groups?
- *How are you going to compensate them?
- *What criteria will you use for participation in your project?

Apparatus/Materials

- *What apparatus are you going to use?
- *What materials are you going to use?
- *Are you going to administer any psychological tests? If so, which ones?
- *Are there any special supplies you require?
- *Do you need an apparatus or device to observe or record behavior?

Procedure

- *What is your research design?
- *What will happen in your experiment?
- *Where is your study going to take place? (Describe where the data will be collected)

Ethical Consideration

Primary research involves collecting data about a given subject directly from the real world. This section includes information on what primary research is, how to get started, ethics involved with primary research and different types of research you can do. It includes details about .interviews, surveys, observations, and analysis

.Limitations of the study

When you're researching a topic or a sample group, there are some uncontrollable factors that will affect the quality of your research. These are the limitations of your study. The best way to identify these would be during the conceptualization and operationalization phase of your research plan. Simply outline the factors you can't control, describe why, and state how they might affect your outcome. More information on limitations can be found here: <http://education.astate.edu/dcline/Guide...>

Limitations of study are the final topic under your Methodology:

Expected Results

!What data will be collected *

!Are there any criteria for inclusion of data*

How will the data be summarized, that is, what descriptive statistics *

!will you use

!What inferential statistics will you use*

.!What will the significance level be*

References

.This is your reference list of literature cited in the proposal*