LECTURE - V

WRITING RESEARCH PROPOSAL
1. ESSENTIALS OF PROPOSAL

- TOPIC
- JUSTIFICATION
- EXPECTED RESULTS
- ORGANIZATION
- FORMATS
  - Prescribed
  - Self made
- THE PROCESSING TIME
- FUTURISTIC
2. PARTS OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

- Introduction
- Information
- Analysis
- Discussion
- Expected Results
- Time – bound Management Plan
- Financial Estimate
  a) Equipment
  b) Vehicles
  c) Staff and Labor
  d) Contingencies
- Reference
3. BEFORE WRITING PROPOSAL

- Decide
  1) Type of Research.
  2) Methodology (Research Method)
     - Reliability
     - Validity
  3) Location
  4) Research Workers
  5) Finances
  6) Period.
WRITE UP IN A GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

- PC –II – Feasibility
- PC-I -Main Plan
- PC-III- Completion Report
- PC-IV- Evaluation
5. WINNING A PROPOSAL

- Game of musical chairs
- Advance discussion
- Lobbying
- Scientist Impact
- Clarity of Benefits
- Knowing the financers.
LECTURE - VI

WRITING RESEARCH REPORTS

(COMMUNICATING RESEARCH RESULTS)
RESEARCH REPORTS

- Like Research Proposal but futuristic
- Writing Clearly
  - Orderly and Organized presentation of ideas.
  - Outline
  - Smooth Communication
  - Transition
  - Economy of Expression
## ECONOMY OF WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRONG</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At present time</td>
<td>Now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on the fact that:</td>
<td>Because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Study</td>
<td>This Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study in hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ECONOMY OF WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRONG</th>
<th>BETTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❑ Six different groups saw</td>
<td>✤ Six group saw.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ A total of 45 participants</td>
<td>✤ Forty Five Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ In close proximity</td>
<td>✤ In Proximity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ Just exactly</td>
<td>✤ Exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❑ Has been previously found</td>
<td>✤ Has been Found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

found.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Type</th>
<th>Review Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero draft</td>
<td>Check your self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; draft</td>
<td>Check your self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Draft</td>
<td>Check by colleague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Draft</td>
<td>Check by senior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>Submitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

گر تومی خوابی که باشی خوشنویس
می نویس و می نویس و می نویس
GRAMMATICAL MISTAKES

- For Clarity and smoothness.
- Sentence and paragraphs
- Punctuation
- Voice: Active
- Tone
- Direct or Indirect
- Plagiarism
- Beginning a Sentence:
  - The, Because, Also, But, However, Nevertheless, of, Why, how.
- No word more than 10-20% in one paragraph.
REPORTING NUMBERS

- When Starting a sentence Words.
- Percentage : 10%
- Age : 15 years old
- Sample Size: 9 males and 9 females
- Statistics : Mean Score was
- : Statistics has its own language.
  - M = Mean
  - SD = Standard Deviation
  - df = Degree of Freedom
  - N = Total participants

- Abbreviations
CITING REFERENCES

Article
Cowbell, D.F. (1969), Reforms as experiment, American Psychology, 24, 409-429

Book
Gilovich, T. (1993), How we know what isn’t so?
In: The Feasibility of Human Reason in Everyday Life?

Personality
CITING REFERENCE

- Jones (1999) found that

- A rent study of rehearsal type (Jones, 1999) suggested that

- According to a recent study (Jones, 1999) imagery rehearsal

- Participants who use rote rehearsal remembered fewer words than those who used imagery rehearsal (Jones, 1999).
TYPING AND WORD PROCESSING

- Double space
- 12 Point Font
- Title page, headings, footnotes.
- Margin 1 inch Top bottom, left and right.
- Justify left, leave right open.
- Do not divide words.
TYPING AND WORD PROCESSING

- Use space after punctuation marks.
- Begin numbering from title page and then all pages in continuation.
- Page number ½ “above text on top.
- No more than 27-30 lines on one page.
ORGANIZING REPORT OR PAPER

- Fill Standard Format if provided.
- Self organized.
  - Title page
  - Abstract 120 words.
  - Introduction
    - Problem
    - Review of previous research
    - Purpose and rationale
    - Approach : Hypothesis
ORGANIZING REPORT OR PAPER

- Method
  - Begin where Introduction ends.
  - Does not begin on a new page
  - Describe how study was conducted.
  - Description sufficient for replication.
  - Materials, Apparatus, Procedure, Participants
  - Variables.
ORGANIZING REPORT OR PAPER

☑ Results

➢ Right after the methods
➢ Summary of data
➢ Types of Statistic used.
➢ Only explanation of data not explanation of results.
➢ Tables and Figures.
➢ Variables well presented.
 Discussion

- Begins immediately after Results.
- Evaluation and Interpretation of Results.
- Restatement of Predictions.
- Whether Supported.
- Criticism
- Conclusion.
REFERENCES

- References
- Bibliography
- Literature cited.
- Alphabeticity arranged (Dictionary Style).
CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

- Oral Paper Presentation.
  - Limited time
  - Hand over publication
  - Speak out gist
  - Answer Questions
CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

- Poster Presentation
  - Exhibit area
  - Boards
  - People read
  - Author available
THANKS