## What Is Research Proposal?

A research proposal is a systematic document presented by a proponent/s to a prospective sponsor/s to win support to conduct a research project, generally in the field of science and academics. Commonly, evaluation of [professional proposals](https://www.examples.com/business/professional-proposal.html%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) is based on the proposed research project’s expense, possible impact, and soundness.

**What to Include in a Research Proposal?**

Taking into account that a research proposal is a systematic document, it is already given that there are particular pieces of information that a proponent needs to include. To lead you with the fundamental elements of a proposal for your study to be supported, here are the specific parts of a research proposal.

**1. Title of the Research Project**

A title of a research project is a set of words and punctuation marks that represents the principal idea of your study. In a more modest sense, it provides your readers with the essential thought of your research. Frequently, the word count boundary of a research proposal title is from 10 to 15 substantial words. In constructing your title, ensure to keep it captivating while holding the significant variables in your study.

**2. Project background or rationale**

The background of the study or rationale is among the initial parts of a research proposal. This portion is where you justify the reason behind your procedures and its significance.

In articulating your rationale, it is important to take note of a few key points. First, ensure to include the history and issues involved in your suggested research. Second, mention the purpose and function of the study as well as its educational significance. Third, provide a brief work summary. And, do not forget to stick to your discipline and add a summary of your key arguments, evidence, and developments in the said field.

**3. Research questions**

In producing your research proposal, it is vital to have a distinct point on which specific problems do you want to answer at the end of your study. In writing your research questions, make sure to keep it apparent and accurate. Considering that several proposals are too broad, indicating questions is a brilliant way to ensure that your composition is adequately narrow, feasible, and is on the right track.

As a novice, it would be beneficial to start focusing on one or two principal questions from which you can eventually derive some secondary research questions. You may also consider asking yourself about the appropriate approach to be used.

**4. Research methodology**

The research methodology is the segment where you indicate how will you obtain the necessary data and information in your study. It outlines the research methods and explains how will conduct your research. Furthermore, a research methodology also states your study’s approach, advantages, constraints, and theoretical resources to be tested on

In composing this section, it is vital to keep it coherent, concise, and detailed. It should also meticulously assessed the variables you have mentioned in the earlier part of the proposal.

**5. Work plan and time schedule**

Succeeding your research methodology is the plan of how to execute the proposed research project. In this segment, outline the different phases of your study with their respective timelines. This section is in regards to the development and implementation of your research.
If your study is full-time, you should complete it within three years, with writing up completed in the fourth year of registration. On the other hand, if your research is part-time, you need to finish it within six years, with writing up completed by the eighth year.

**6. Bibliography**

At the end of your research proposal, it is important to include a list of reference for the essential pieces of information from various articles and texts included in your proposal. In this part, be reminded to use the appropriate standard reference styles such as the American Psychological Association (APA), Modern Language Association (MLA), and Chicago style. Reference styles to be used are based on the distinct field you are writing to.