

My Research Proposal: How it should be?



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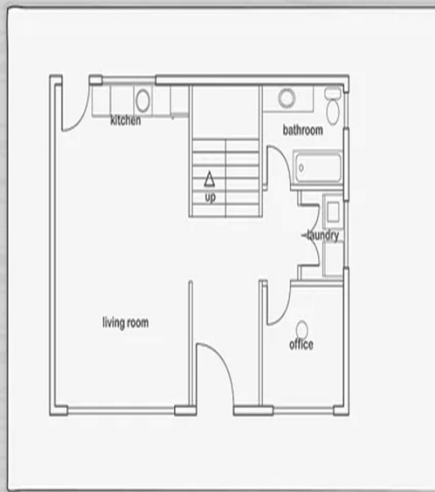


What is a Research proposal?

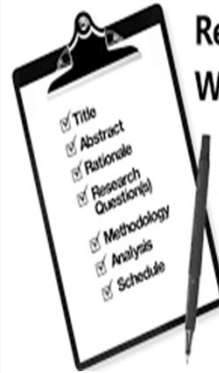
- The research proposal is a **plan for the proposed research work**.
- It provides the rationale for the research
 - research objectives
 - proposed methods for data collection
 - recording formats
 - data collection tools
- Blue print of your research



Blueprint vs Synopsis



wikiHow

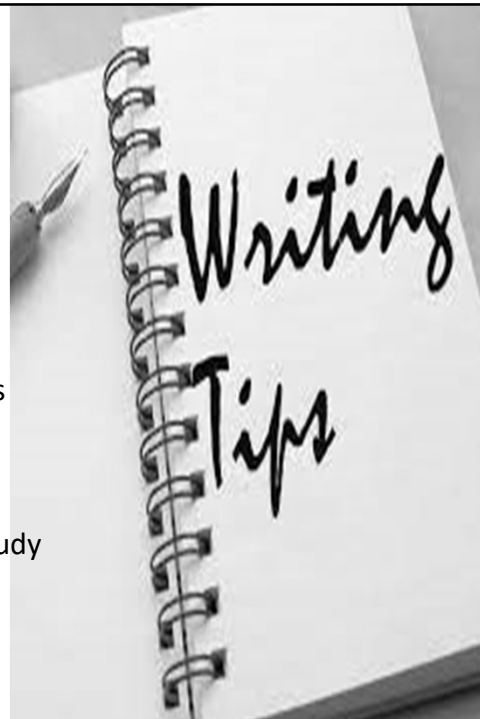


Research Proposal Writing

Research is a journey of **twists and turns**, and the proposal is the **roadmap** that evolves with each bend

Contents

1. Title of the proposed research
2. Introduction
3. Review of literature
4. Need for the study
5. Statement of the problem
6. Operational definition of terms used in the study
7. Objectives
8. Hypotheses
9. Scope and limitations of the study
10. Methodology
11. Chapterisation





TUMKUR UNIVERSITY

**Department of Studies and Research in
Library and Information Science**

Research Proposal submitted for registration to Doctoral Philosophy in
Library and Information Science

**ICT Literacy Competencies among Rural and Urban Students: The Role of School Libraries in
Bridging the Digital Divide**

Submitted By

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Research Scholar
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Guide

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1. Title of the research topic

- The title of the research topic needs to be
 - Descriptive
 - Accurate
 - Appropriate
 - Interesting
 - Precise
 - Unique, and should not be misleading




Title: How it should be?

- The title needs to be simple and direct
- It should be interesting and informative
- It should **not** be misleading or misrepresentative
- It should **not** be too long or too short

Titles

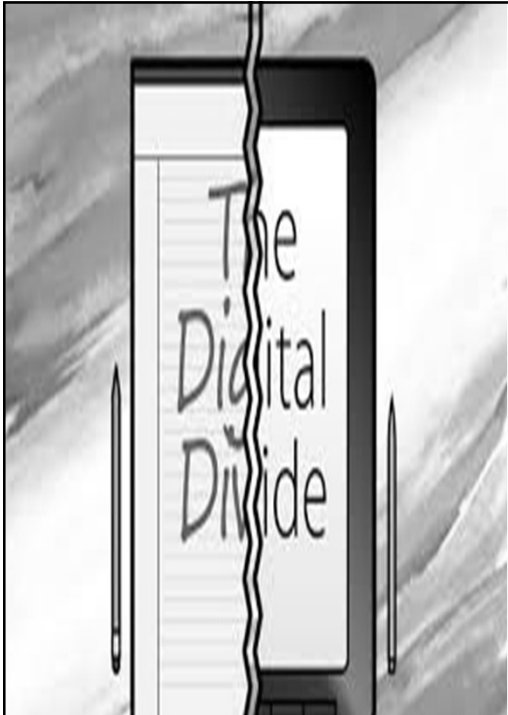
- Web-based shopping: Consumers' attitudes towards online shopping in New Zealand
- Mapping the digital divide in Britain: implications for learning and education
- URLs link rot: Implications for Electronic publishing
- Wayback machine: Reincarnation to vanished online citations
- Bringing life to dead: Role of Wayback Machine in retrieving vanished URLs
- HTTP 404-page (not) found: Recovery of decayed URL citations



Title: How it should be?

- It should avoid nonstandard abbreviations and unnecessary acronyms
- Subtitle may be used to convey the importance of the research and to make the title more interesting
 - A study/survey/An exploration
- The title needs to be Descriptive or Declarative
- Title need not be an Interrogative

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6398294/>



Interrogative..?


- Does the digital divide matter more?
Comparing the effects of new media and old media use on the education-based knowledge gap
- Bridging the digital divide: What can sociologists of education contribute?

Titles: Few examples

- Factors influencing Internet shopping behavior: A survey of consumers in Karnataka State
- Abuse and neglect of elderly women living in families and old age homes in Kerala: A study
- Digital divide in Indian education: A study of youths in rural areas of Karnataka State
- The Impact of Balance of Payment on Exchange Rate Volatility In India: A study
- A study on ideologies and approaches of Shree Siddaramaiyya: A welfare approach
- Role of incubation centers in promotion of startups: A study of selected?


Titles: Few examples

- Firm characteristics, governance mechanism and ESG disclosure practices: A study of selected firms in Bengaluru.
- The Effect of Circular Economy on Efficiency of Businesses in Karnataka State: A study
- The impact of search engine optimisation as a key marketing tool for FMCG business: An exploration
- Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in northern state of Karnataka -A study
- Print culture in Karnataka with special reference to the literary magazines of the beginning decades of 20th century



2. Introduction

- Factors influencing Online shopping behavior: A survey of consumers in Karnataka State
- Introduce the concepts viz.,
 - Online shopping,
 - Need and importance
 - Factors influencing online shopping,
 - The trend in online shopping in India.
 - Different platforms



3. Review of Literature: What is it?

- A **literature review** is a descriptive, analytic summary of the existing material /literature relating to a particular topic or area of study.

When to review the literature?

- Before you select the research topic.
 - To understand the existing research
 - To identify the research gap.
- After selecting the research topic.
 - To learn research methods, techniques used in the previous research.
 - To learn about the formulation of objectives/hypotheses.
 - To get a better understanding of how research findings are presented and discussed



How to write review?

- Factors influencing Online shopping behavior: A survey of consumers in Karnataka State


Review of Literature: How?



- A researcher needs to answer to:
 - Who?
 - When?
 - Why?
 - How?
 - What?

Who, When, Why, How, What?

- Ravish and Niharika (2019) conducted a study on the factors influenced the Online shopping behavior.
- The purpose of the study was to know the frequency, place, and purpose of online shopping.
- A total of the 2,592 sample population were selected. A structured questionnaire was used for the data collection.
- The results of the study showed that 70.66 % of working women purchase the products online. The reasons for online shopping were Lower prices (92%), Convenience (86.3%), More product options (67%) and Discounts (67%)



How many articles I need to review for my research?

- It mainly depends on the availability of literature and relevancy of the articles.
- Most relevant articles published during last 20 years may be considered.
- Need to cover the literature published in both national and international reputed journals.

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POPULATIONS AT RISK ACROSS THE LIFESPAN: POPULATION STUDIES

Factors Related to Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination in College Men

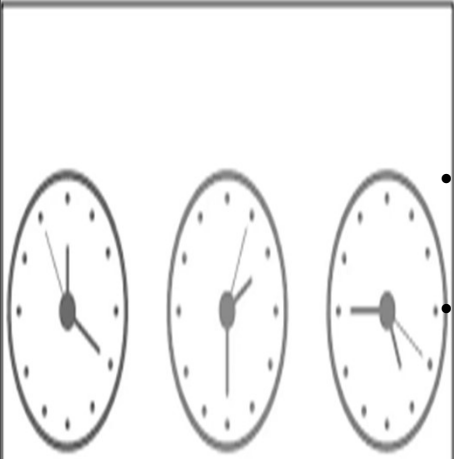
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ABSTRACT *Objectives:* To examine the vaccination rate and identify factors influencing HPV vaccination among college men. *Design and Sample:* This cross-sectional study, guided by Theory of Planned Behavior, was conducted with a convenience sample of college males (18-26 years of age). A web-based survey was sent to 3,300 students attending a public university in California. *Measures:* The questionnaire used in the study—HPV/HPV vaccine-related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors—was adapted from a prior study conducted among college women. Demographic and sexual history information was also obtained. *Results:* Four hundred and ten respondents were qualified for analysis. HPV vaccination rate was approximately 11.8%. Overall, young men had quite low HPV/HPV vaccine knowledge. Both nonvaccinees (n = 48) and vaccinees (n = 141) had positive attitudes toward the HPV vaccine, including mandating vaccination. Knowledge and attitudes toward the vaccine were not directly associated with the outcomes of vaccination status and intention. Both outcomes could be predicted by the attitude toward getting vaccinated against HPV. Intention was also predicted by subjective norm. *Conclusion:* Interventions to increase the vaccination rate should focus on creating positive attitude toward getting vaccinated against HPV through behavioral beliefs. Increasing the subjective norm will be beneficial.

Can I use only abstract to write the review?


- **No**, the researcher needs to read the whole article and then write the review.
- The abstract may not reflect the summary of the whole article.



CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Shall I write the review in chronological order?

- Yes, you need to write the literature in chronological order.
- In some cases, the literature may also be presented based on the various research areas.
- It may also be presented as literature published in national and international journals.



4. Need for the study

- Spell out why this particular topic has been chosen?
- What was the necessity to choose the topic?
- What does the earlier literature say?
- How this topic has been chosen?
- Does it fill the gap?

5. Statement of the problem

- The statement of the problem is **“ICT Literacy Competencies among Rural and Urban Students: The Role of School Libraries in Bridging the Digital Divide”**.
- A study on the economic empowerment of minorities through Government Initiatives in Karnataka State
- English in Mysore: Literary Institutions, figures and practices



6. Definition of terms used in the study

a) ICT Literacy Competencies: It is the ability of high school students to use digital technologies, communication tools and networks for various academic purposes.

b) Rural students: The high school students who are studying in 10th standard in the rural areas of Karnataka State.

c) Urban Students: The high school students who are studying in 10th standard in the urban areas of Karnataka State.



6. Definition of terms used in the study

d) School Libraries: The library within rural and urban schools where students can have access to a variety of resources

e) Digital Divide: The digital divide is the unequal access to digital technology, including smartphones, tablets, laptops, and the Internet among the rural and urban students of high schools



6. Definition of terms used in the study

- Problems and prospects of digital divide in rural youth: Santhosh
- The impact of balance of payment on exchange rate volatility in India: Avalagi Ashokareddy
- Effect of Circular Economy on Efficiency of Businesses in Karnataka: Shruthi Acharya
- Youths in rehabilitation centre of ukp : Sangappa Mushtigeri
- The impact of search engine optimisation as a key marketing tool for FMCG business: Vaishali Bendre
- Alternative Pedagogy and Curricula in relation to the learning outcomes amongst the Secondary Students in Bangalore: Muralidhara

6. Definition of terms used in the study

- Attitude and Perception towards IPR issues among faculty members of Government First Grade Colleges affiliated to Kuvempu University: Anvitha
- Gender Disparity in Research Productivity: A Comparative Study of Indian Research in Science & Social Science: Sadhana
- A study on the economic empowerment of minorities through Government Initiatives in Karnataka: Joyson Prakash Miranda
- Utilisation of Digital Information Sources & Service Among Law Library Users a Study of Corporate Legal Professionals of Karnataka: Prashanth

7. Objectives of the study

Factors influencing Online shopping behavior: A survey of consumers in Karnataka State

- a) To know the purpose of online shopping by the customers.
- b) To identify the different platforms used for online shopping.
- c) To measure the amount of time the customers spend in online shopping.
- d) To know the satisfaction level of consumers towards online shopping.

ICT Literacy Competencies among Rural and Urban Students: The Role of School Libraries in Bridging the Digital Divide

- a) To identify the ICT infrastructure in the selected rural and urban schools in Karnataka state.
- b) To understand the purpose of use of ICT by the students of rural and urban schools.
- c) To understand the problems faced by rural and urban students in the use of ICT.
- d) To know the expectations of the students who do not have access to ICT facilities in rural and urban schools.
- e) To assess the extent of use of school libraries by rural and urban students.
- f) To know the role of school libraries in bridging the digital divide.

Gender Disparity in Research Productivity: A Comparative Study of Indian Research in Science & Social Science

- To know the research productivity of male and female authors in Indian LIS journals.
- To identify the annual growth rate of female authors in Indian LIS journals.
- To identify the most productive county and prolific female author.
- To identify the nature of authorship patterns in Indian LIS scholarly literature.
- To examine the relationship between the research productivity and professional engagement of authors.

Objectives Vs Research questions

- Research objectives describe the intended outcomes of a research project.
- These will be used in the thesis and dissertations.
- The research question states the specific issue or problem that your assignment will focus on.
- Generally these will be used in research articles.

Research questions

- a) For what purpose do the rural and urban students use ICT?
- b) What are the problems faced by rural and urban students in the use of ICT?
- c) What are the expectations of the students who do not have access to ICT facilities in rural and urban schools?
- d) How frequently the school libraries are used by rural and urban students?
- e) What is the role of school libraries in bridging the digital divide?

Hypothesis



8. Hypotheses

- A hypothesis is an assumption, an idea proposed for the sake of argument so that it can be tested.
- A hypothesis states your predictions about what your research will find.
- It is a tentative answer to your research question that has not yet been tested.



Sources of hypotheses

- Experience of the researcher
- Review of literature
- Findings of the pilot study
- Interaction with learned colleagues
- Knowledge of culture and society
- Creative thinking

8. Hypotheses

Factors influencing Online shopping behavior: A survey of consumers in Karnataka State

- There is a significant association between the frequency of online shopping and the economic condition of customers.
- There is a significant association between the use of various online shopping platforms and gender
- The amount of time spent on online shopping varies among male and female customers
- There is a significant association between the satisfaction level of consumers and age.

ICT Literacy Competencies among Rural and Urban Students: The Role of School Libraries in Bridging the Digital Divide

- a) There is an association between the use of computers and the social background of the students.
- b) The problems faced in the use of Internet vary among rural and urban students.
- c) There is an association between the use of school library and the social background of the students.
- d) The purpose of visits to the school library varies among rural and urban students.

Gender Disparity in Research Productivity: A Comparative Study of Indian Research in Science & Social Science


- There is a significant positive correlation between the experience of the authors and the research productivity.
- There is a significant difference between the research productivity of the authors and their gender.
- There is a significant association between the authors' gender and professional engagements.



9. Scope and limitations of the study

Topic

- Digital divide in Indian education: A study of PU college students in rural areas of Karnataka State



9. Scope of the study

- The scope of the study is confined to the following 464 PU colleges in the rural areas of Karnataka state
- College-1
- College-2
- College-3, 4, 5, 6....

9.1. Limitations of the study

- Only final year students studying in 464 colleges are considered.
- The study excludes the I year students, teachers, nonteaching staff and administrative staff.

10. Methodology

Selection of colleges

- There are 1546 colleges offering PU education in the rural areas of Karnataka state.
- Of the 1546 colleges, the present study will choose only 464 colleges with the confidence level 99% and margin of error 0.05.
- Equal number of colleges are chosen from different reasons of the state.
 - Kitturu Karnataka
 - Kalyana Karnataka
 - Madhya Karnataka
 - Mysuru Karnataka (old Karnataka)

Universe, Population and Sample

What is the universe?

- There are 56, 348 students studying in 464 PU colleges in Karnataka State.
- Thus 56, 348 students will be the universe.
- Source: PU Board website

Universe, Population and Sample

What is the population?

- It refers to the total number of items about which information is desired.
- Number of students studying in the II year in the 464 PU colleges will be the population.
- Since 35,689 students are studying in the selected colleges, the population will be 35,689.

Universe, Population and Sample

- **Selection of sample**
- In the selected 464 colleges, 35,689 students are studying in the II year.
- Of the 35,689, a total of 651 students are selected as samples as per Krejcie & Morgan's (1970) formula with a confidence level of 99% and a Margin of error of 0.05.

Sample

- A sample is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or selects from a larger population by using a pre-defined selection method.



Universe: 56,348



Population: 35,689



Sample: 651



Topic

- Impact of TV serials on working women in Tumakuru city: A Sociological analysis

What is universe?

- It refers to the total number of items or units in any field of inquiry.
- Example: Impact of TV serials on working women in Tumakuru City: A Sociological analysis
- Universe: Total number of women in Tumakuru city
- Source: Tumakur Gazetteer
- Women population: 3,45,6778

Population

- It refers to the total number of items about which information is desired.
- Example: Impact of TV serials on working women in Tumakuru city: A Sociological analysis
- Population:
Total numbers of working women in various institutions/schools/colleges/private sectors in Tumakuru district
Population: 15,567

Sample

- A total of 636 samples are drawn from the population of 15,557 population with a confidence level of 99% and a margin of error: 0.05

Never write

- I have randomly chosen 350 samples
- My guide suggested me to select 350 samples
- Samples are drawn from previous research studies

Data collection tools

- A structured questionnaire will be used to collect the data from the respondents.
- A total of 700 questionnaires will be distributed among the students of which 651 duly filled questionnaires will be used for data analysis
- Apart from the questionnaire, the researcher will also personally visit the PU colleges to collect the data on the availability of ICT tools.
- Interviews will also be conducted with the Principal and teachers.

Pilot study

- Before the final survey, a pilot study will be conducted in eight urban and rural schools in Tumakuru district.
- After collecting the data from the students, the questionnaire will be redesigned based on the responses from the students.
- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.0 will be used for data analysis
- The data will be presented in the form of tables and charts.

11. Chapterization

- The whole research report will be divided into to following FIVE chapters
- Chapter-The present study
- Chapter 2: Review of Literature
- Chapter 3: Online shopping and Consumers behaviour
- Chapter-4: Data Analysis and Interpretation
- Chapter-5: Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

11. Chapterization

- **Chapter 1:** It includes the introduction, need and purpose of the study, statement of the problem, operational definitions, objectives, hypotheses, and methodology, selection of the sample, scope and limitations of the study and Organization of the thesis.
- **Chapter 2:** In this chapter an attempt will be made to review literature related to the study. The articles published in national and international level journals will be considered.

- Chapter-3: Supporting chapter
- Chapter 4: includes the data presentation, analysis and interpretation.
- Chapter 5: It includes the findings, suggestions, conclusion, and topic for future research are included



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Feed back to

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