

**Deccan Education Society's
Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce(Autonomous)**

Principal D G Karve Research Chair in Economics, Banking and Commerce

Shri Balwant Gulanikar Memorial Research Grant Scheme for Students

Research Proposal Application Form: -

Part A

1 - Details of Researcher

1.1 Name of the researcher _____

1.2 Institution _____

1.3 Department _____

1.4 E-mail id _____

1.5 Telephone no. _____

1.6 Bank details –

1.6.1 Name of the Bank _____

1.6.2 Name of the Branch _____

1.6.3 Name of the account holder _____

1.6.4 Type of account -- (Savings or Current) -- _____

1.6.5 Account Number _____

1.6.6 IFSC Code _____

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PART B

Format of the research proposal –

Other than the mandatory information accompanying each application, candidates should submit their research proposal in two parts:

A) A brief summary of the research proposal (about 1500 words).

B) A detailed research proposal (about 12000 words) (applicable only for short-listed scholars)

- Title
- Introduction
- Statement of the problem
- Need relevance & importance of the study
- Assumptions
- Objectives of the study
- Justification of the objectives
- Statement of Hypothesis
- Working definitions of terms used
- Scope of the study
- Universe and sample
- Justification of sampling method
- Sources and methods of data collection
- Tools and techniques of data analysis
- Review of literature
- Knowledge contribution and likely outcomes
- Report scheme
- Estimated Budget

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PART C

Budget for the project should be given by the researcher according to the prescribed heads.

Head wise Budget

Sr. No	Particulars	Budget (Rs)	Justification	Remark of Approval	%
1	Books, Journals & E-journals				
2	Professional Services				
3	Internet				
4	Printing and stationery				
5	Journals, software				
6	Contingency & Equipment				
7	Travel, and fieldwork				
8	Other (if Any)				
	Total				

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PART D

Format for Final Submission of the Research Report

Research Report should contain -

1. Title page and Table of Contents.

The title page is the first page of the report. It should include the title of the paper, researcher's name, and the date on which the report is due. The table of contents is the second page. It should list the main topics, important subtopics, and the page on which each is introduced in the report. Acknowledgments can be added as preface page if desired.

2. Executive summary

An executive summary is a brief overview of a report that is designed to give the reader a quick preview of the report's contents. Its purpose is to present the key points of a report in one place. After reading the summary, the reader will understand the main points the researcher is making and evidence for those points without needing to read the full report. The purpose of an executive summary is to provide an overview or preview to an audience who may not have time to read the whole report carefully.

3. Abstract

The abstract should, in the briefest terms possible, describe the topic, the scope, the principal findings, and the conclusions. It should be written last to reflect accurately the content of the report. The length of abstracts vary but seldom exceed 200 words. A primary objective of an abstract is to communicate to the reader the essence of the paper. The reader will then be the judge of whether to read the full report or not. Were the report to appear in the primary literature, the abstract would serve as a key source of indexing terms and key words to be used in information retrieval?

4. Introduction

The introduction should:

- briefly describe the context and background to the research
- describe the change, problem or issue to be reported on
- define the specific objectives and purpose of the report
- indicate the overall answer to the problem explored in the report
- outline the report's scope (the extent of the investigation, also known as its terms of reference or brief)
- preview the report structure
- comment on the limitations of the report and any assumptions that are made.

5. Methods

Experimental Details or Theoretical Analysis This section should describe what has been actually done. It is like a laboratory notebook, describing procedures, techniques, instrumentation, special precautions, and so on. It should be sufficiently detailed that other experienced researchers would be able to repeat the work and obtain comparable results. In theoretical reports, this section would include sufficient theoretical or mathematical analysis to enable derivations and numerical results to be checked. Computer programs from the public domain should be cited. New computer programs should be described in outline form. If the experimental section is lengthy and detailed, as in synthetic work, it can be placed at the end of the report or as an appendix so that it does not interrupt the conceptual flow of the report. Its placement will depend on the nature of the project and the discretion of the writer.

6. Analysis and Results

In this section, relevant data, observations, and findings are summarized. Tabulation of data, equations, charts, and figures can be used effectively to present results clearly and concisely. Schemes to show reaction sequences may be used here or elsewhere in the report. Discussion The crux of the report is the analysis and interpretation of the results. What do the results mean? How do they relate to the objectives of the project? To what extent have they resolved the problem? Because the "Results" and "Discussion" sections are interrelated, they can often be combined as one section.

7. Discussion

This is the main body of the report and it has two key purposes:

- a. to explain the conclusions
- b. to justify the recommendations

Key points to remember when you are writing the discussion include the following:

- Present the analysis in a logical and systematic way
- If necessary, divide the material with appropriate headings to improve the readers' understanding
- Back up your claims with evidence—explain your findings
- Link theory to practical issues
- Persuade readers of the validity of your stance

8. Conclusion

The conclusion should:

- be arranged so that the major conclusions come first
- identify the major issues relating to the case and give your interpretation of them
- relate specifically to the objectives of the report as set out in the introduction
- be a list of numbered points
- follow logically from the facts in the discussion
- be clean-cut and specific and be brief

9. Recommendations

Recommendations point to the future and should be:

- action-oriented
- feasible
- logically related to the discussion and conclusion
- numbered
- arranged in order of importance
- brief

Conclusions and Summary separate section outlining the main conclusions of the project is appropriate if conclusions have not already been stated in the "Discussion" section. Directions for future work are also suitably expressed here. A lengthy report, or one in which the findings are complex, usually benefits from a paragraph summarizing the main features of the report - the objectives, the findings, and the conclusions.

10. References sections

References Literature references should be collated at the end of the report and cited in one of the formats.

11. Figures and Tables (where necessary)

12. Appendix or Appendices (where necessary)

Include in the appendices any essential extra material, such as tables and graphs that support your research but don't relate directly to the discussion of your findings.

Name and Signature of Research Scholar

Name and Signature of Mentor

Remark of RR Committee: