

1.

Introduction and Main Definitions

1. Research Problem

2. Research Issue.

3. Research Question(s).

2.

1. Narrowing Down the Problem.

2. Precising the Limits of the Problem.

3. Finding the Good hypothesis relevant to problem.

3.

1. Appropriate questions to be asked to precise the problem.

**2. Thinking of an initial causal/
Directional hypothesis.**

4.

Identification of the population to whom the problem is significant.

Selecting a sample.

Sampling/process.

Sampling techniques

5.

1. Approaches in research.

2. Methods of research.

3. Data gathering tools.

6.

1. How to choose a method.

2. How to choose data gathering tools.

7.

1. Sources of information.

2. Primary sources

3. Secondary sources.

8.

Variables in research:

Internal.

External.

Independent.

Dependent.

9.

1. Your introduction.

2. Your detailed outline.

3. Your conclusion.

10.

1. Aspects of scientific reasoning.

2. Inductive Reasoning.

3. Deductive Reasoning.

4. Rationality.

5. Facts and evidence.

6. Logic.

7. Convincing power.

8. Risks in research.

11.

- 1. Writing for research/research style.**
- 2. Simplicity.**
- 3. Wordiness**
- 4. Clarity.**
- 5. Objectivity.**
- 6. Linkage.**
- 7. Coherence.**
- 8. Cohesion**
- 9. Introduction (cts).**
- 10. Conclusion.(cts)**
- 11. Punctuation.**

12.

1. Proof reading.

2. Why do we proofread?

3. How to proofread?

13.

Main aspects of a sound research proposal

- 1. What to search, precisely? Topic/Problem**
- 2. How to search? Methodology/Research design**
- 3. Why do we conduct a research? What for? Objectives**
- 4. Link between problem and hypothesis**
- 5. The rationale of the study.**
- 6. Problem statement Background**
- 7. Scope and limitations**
- 8. Significance**
- 9. Assumptions**
- 10. Abstract(if needed)**
- 11. References**
- 12. Theoretical construct.**

14.

Reasons why we write research proposals:

- 1. To be a member of a research team.**
- 2. To contribute to a research project**
- 3. To find a supervisor**
- 4. To register as a researcher**
- 5. To convince the university/Supervisor of your ability to do research**
- 6. Show that you know where to go**
- 7. Show that you know how to go there**
- 8. To obtain a budget: this is not your case for your fees and scholarship are paid by the Algerian government.**

15.

- 1. Other useful considerations:**
- 2. How to quote**
- 3. Note taking**
- 4. Paraphrasing**
- 5. Summerizing**
- 6. Mind and writing(in mind/in text)**
- 7. Plagiarism**
- 8. Meaning and sense.**

16.

1. What is expected from a PhD student

2. Your role

3. Your supervisor's role

4. Your life as a researcher

5. CONCLUSION

6. Invite students to ask questions and identify their specific needs and their research proposals weaknesses.