# Full Research Proposal

For Ethical Review and Certification in Accordance with International Standards

Fiscal Year: ......................

------------------------------------

## 1. Title

*(The title should be concise, clear, and meaningful, indicating what will be studied, with whom, where, how, when, or what outcome is expected.*

*Selection of the research topic depends on:*

*- The researcher’s interest: choose a topic of genuine personal interest and within reasonable scope.*

*- Importance: select a topic with significant value or potential to inform practice or generate new ideas.*

*- Feasibility: ensure that the topic is researchable and not hindered by ethical, budgetary, variable, data collection, time, management, political, or capability constraints.*

*- Originality: avoid duplication of prior research in terms of title, problem, location, period, or methodology.*

*Caution when crafting a title: avoid vagueness, excessive length, or misalignment with key research issues).*

## 2. Principal Investigator, Advisors/Co-investigators, and Affiliated Departments/Institutions

## 3. Background and Rationale

*(Describe the background, significance of the problem, necessity of the research, and relevance of the project. Clearly define the research problem, including its origin, importance, and the anticipated value and benefits of the research outcomes.*

*Begin by outlining the general context of the problem, analyzing it broadly, and identifying specific issues within this context. Specify the research questions being addressed. Indicate if and where similar studies have been conducted and explain how this study adds value to the field.)*

## 4. Research Objectives

*(Clearly state the specific aspects to be studied. Objectives must be specific and unambiguous, indicating the scope and expected outcomes, both short-term and long-term. Objectives should align reasonably with the proposed resources and timeline.*

*Two types of objectives:*

*1. General Objective: Describes the broad aim or expected implication of the study, covering the entire research scope.*

*2. Specific Objectives: Detail the concrete actions to be taken, including who, what, how much, where, when, and why. Arrange in order of priority.)*

## 5. Research Questions

*(Clearly identify the research problem and define it precisely. A well-defined problem aids in formulating objectives, hypotheses, defining key variables, and developing measurement strategies. Vague research questions may reflect uncertainty and can hinder the planning of subsequent steps. The research question should be relevant and aligned with the primary focus of the study—this is essential for determining sample size.*

*Secondary research questions may also be included. These are less critical and may not be fully addressed, especially if sample size is not calculated with these in mind.)*

# 6. Review of Related Literature

*(The researcher should summarize the literature review to show the relationships among relevant studies, including agreements, contradictions, and research gaps in terms of issues, time, location, methodology, etc. This section supports the development of research hypotheses.)*

# 7. Hypotheses and Conceptual Framework (if applicable)

*(Formulating hypotheses involves making reasoned predictions, usually about the relationships between independent and dependent variables. A hypothesis serves as a guide for data collection and analysis and should fully address the research objectives. It must be testable and measurable.)*

# 8. Scope of the Study

*(Defines how broad the research will be, considering the researcher cannot study every aspect of a problem. The scope may be limited to specific topics, populations, research sites, or timeframes.)*

# 9. Operational Definitions (if applicable)

*(Certain terms or variables in the study require clear, observable, or measurable definitions to avoid misinterpretation. Examples include terms like quality of life, knowledge, attitudes, satisfaction, or pain.)*

# 10. Expected Benefits and Application

Describe the practical benefits of the research, both theoretical and applied. These could include new theoretical discoveries or practical uses such as informing policies or evaluating performance. State who will benefit, the short- and long-term impacts, and direct and indirect effects.

# *(Describe the practical benefits of the research, both theoretical and applied. These could include new theoretical discoveries or practical uses such as informing policies or evaluating performance. State who will benefit, the short- and long-term impacts, and direct and indirect effects.)*

# 11. Research Methodology

*(Details the steps of research implementation:  
- Type of research: Specify whether it is documentary, experimental, survey, qualitative, or mixed methods.  
- Data sources: Indicate whether using secondary (e.g., census data) or primary data (e.g., surveys, interviews).  
- Population: Clearly define who the research targets, including characteristics like age, gender, marital status, religion, etc., and include criteria for inclusion, exclusion, withdrawal, and early termination.  
- Sampling method: Describe the sampling technique used.  
- Data collection: Explain how data will be collected, including tools and validation processes.  
- Data processing and analysis: Describe how data will be processed and analyzed, including the statistical methods used to answer the research questions).*

# 12. Duration of the Research

*Specify the total duration of the research and the timeline for each phase. The research is expected to be conducted over 12 months. Two presentation styles are possible:  
Example 1:  
a. Preparation: Topic selection (3 months)  
b. Data collection (2 months)  
c. Data processing and analysis (3 months)  
d. Report writing and dissemination (4 months)  
Example 2: Use a Gantt Chart to illustrate the timeline.*

**13. Budget**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expenditures** | **Budget (baht)** |
| 1. Temporary Wages (Show details) |  |
| 1.1 |  |
| 1.2 |  |
| Total |  |
| 2. Compensation, Service contracting, and nonrenewable materials expenses (show details) |  |
| 2.1 |  |
| 2.2 |  |
| Total |  |
| 3. Equipment (show details) |  |
| 3.1 |  |
| 3.2 |  |
| Total |  |
| **(1+2+3)**/Grand total |  |

**14. References or Bibliography***( The final part of the research proposal must include a list of references or bibliography. This includes books, publications, audiovisual materials, and methods from which information was obtained to support the research. The reference list should appear after the main content and before the appendices. The formatting should follow international standards such as the Vancouver Style or APA (American Psychological Association) style).*  
**15. Appendix (not required for all projects)***(Common items included in the appendix are questionnaires, data collection forms, or recording templates. If there are multiple appendices, label them Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. Each appendix should start on a new page.)*  
**16. Biography of the Researcher(s)***(The biography of the researcher is often used by funding agencies in evaluating the research proposal. If there are multiple researchers, provide biographies of all key personnel, clearly indicating who the principal investigator, co-investigators, and advisors.  
The biography should include personal details (such as age, gender, education), work history, and academic contributions.)*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

(Signature) ......................................................  
 (………………………………………..)  
 Principal Investigator  
 Date……..Month…………..Year…….