

MCJ Final under GUIDOL

Synopsis Preparation Guidelines for Paper-XII(Dissertation)

**** The Synopsis for a Dissertation is basically the Plan or Design for a Research Work which Outlines the Focus Areas and the Key Components of the Proposed Research Work in order to obtain Approval for the Proposed Research Work. In other words, a Synopsis is a Brief Outline of the Proposed Research Work. A Dissertation Synopsis should contain the following points--**

- 1. Title/Topic of the Dissertation(Should be Related to the Domain of the Study and the title should reflect the objectives of the Study and also the Title should be the True Representative of the Research Plan/Research Design, i.e. the Synopsis).At the beginning of the Synopsis, the Title Page/Cover Page should be there which should have the Title of the Dissertation as well as the Time Frame/Time Period of the Proposed Study, Logo of GU, Details of the Student/the Researcher and the Research Guide including Name, Roll Number, Contact Details etc., the Address of GUIDOL at the bottom.**
- 2. Abstract which is the Summary of the Research Topic.**
- 3. Brief Introduction including the Background of the Proposed Study. It must identify the Importance of the Study, its Relevance and Applicability of Results. It must clearly state the Purpose of the Study.(300-400 Words Approx.)**
- 4. Statement of the Problem which defines the Research Topic to be studied(Maximum 100 Words)**
- 5. Conceptual Framework of the Study which puts forward the definitions of the Key Words in the Research Title. In short, the Conceptual Framework of the Study puts forward the Operational Definitions of the Proposed Study. A Conceptual Framework illustrates what you expect to find through your research. It defines the relevant variables for your study and maps out how they might relate to each other. You should construct a Conceptual Framework before you begin collecting data.**
- 6. Theoretical Background of the Study which relates the Research Study with the Relevant Existing Theories. The theoretical framework is the structure**

that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework introduces and describes the theory which explains why the research problem under study exists.

7. **Review of Related Literature**(A Review of Related Literature is a detailed review of the existing literature related to the topic of a Dissertation. Conducting a Literature Review should enable you to find out what research has already been done and identify what is unknown within your topic. Here, you talk about the knowledge and findings from existing literature relevant to your topic. When writing the review, begin by providing the background and purpose of the review. The purpose of a Literature Review is to gain an understanding of the existing research and debates relevant to a particular topic or area of study, and to present that knowledge in the form of a written report. Just like most academic papers, Literature Reviews also must contain at least three basic elements: an introduction or background information section; the body of the review containing the discussion of sources; and, finally, a conclusion and/or recommendations section to end the paper. Related Studies/Literature can be taken from Theses, Dissertations, Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Website Links, Government Reports and other relevant sources).
8. **Objectives of the Study**(An objective is an intent of what the researcher wants to do stated in clear measurable terms. There may be so many dimensions to the Research Problem, but One may not have enough time or resources to study all the dimensions. That's why the Researcher should list 3 or 4 Objectives of the study which should be brief, specific and to the point, in order to draw the boundary for the Research Work).

Research Hypothesis(A Research Hypothesis is a specific, clear, and testable proposition or predictive statement about the possible outcome of a research study based on a particular property of a population, such as presumed differences between groups on a particular variable or relationships between variables. A Hypothesis is an approximate explanation that relates to the set of facts that can be tested by certain further investigation. In short, the Research Hypothesis is a Presumption or a tentative explanation to Research Problem and Guess about the Possible Outcome./**Research Question**(A Research Question is 'a question that a research project sets out to answer'. Choosing a Research Question is an essential element of both quantitative and qualitative research. To form a Research Question, one must determine what type of study will be conducted such as a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed study. A Good Research Question should be:

- A) Clear and focused. In other words, the question should clearly state what the writer needs to do.
- B) Not too broad and not too narrow.
- C) Not too easy to answer.
- D) Not too difficult to answer.
- E) Researchable.
- F) Analytical rather than descriptive.

- 9. Significance of the Study(Why the Proposed Research Work is Important ?)**
- 10. Need for the Research, i.e. What Prompts You to do the Research ?(100 Words Approx.)**
- 11. Research Methodology & Design(Explains the Survey Area, Research Technique, Universe, i.e. the total population, sample design etc. for the Research)**
- 12. Tools of Data Collection(Primary or Secondary or both the kinds of Data may be used in the Research. Hence, the Researcher should mention the probable sources of Data Collection for the Research Work).**
- 13. Scope of the Study(The Scope of a Study explains the extent to which the Research Area will be explored in the work and specifies the parameters within which the study will be operating. Basically, this means that you will have to define what the study is going to cover and what it is focusing upon. In other words, Scope of the Study refers to the elements that will be covered in a Research Project. It defines the boundaries of the research. The scope is always decided in the preliminary stages of a study. Deciding it in the later stages creates a lot of ambiguity regarding the research goals. The main purpose of the scope of the study is that it explains the extent to which the research area will be explored and thus specifies the parameters that will be observed within the study. In other words, it enables the researcher to define what the study will cover and the elements that it will not. Defining the scope helps the researcher acquire a high level of research and writing capability. The scope of the study must indicate the purpose behind it. It must briefly define the larger picture, i.e. the overall goal the researcher is trying to achieve).**
- 14. Expected Outcome of the Study(200 Words Approx.)**
- 15. Tentative Chapterisation**