

R & D Department APCOMS
SYNOPSIS RECEIVING RECEIPT



RESEARCHER'S NAME:

SYNDICATE 1: _____

SYNDICATE 2: _____

SYNDICATE 3: _____

Class: _____

Discipline: _____

Receiving Date: _____

Deadline: _____

Received By: _____

Stamp: _____

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SYNOPSIS FORM

(BBA)



SYNDICATE-1

Name: _____ Father's Name: _____
Class: _____ Session: _____
Roll No: _____ Group: _____
Contact No: _____ E Mail Address: _____
(In Block Letters)
Mailing Address: _____

Student's Signature

SYNDICATE-2

Name: _____ Father's Name: _____
Class: _____ Session: _____
Roll No: _____ Group: _____
Contact No: _____ E Mail Address: _____
(In Block Letters)
Mailing Address: _____

Student's Signature

SYNDICATE-3

Name: _____ Father's Name: _____
Class: _____ Session: _____
Roll No: _____ Group: _____
Contact No: _____ E Mail Address: _____
(In Block Letters)
Mailing Address: _____

Student's Signature

Title of the Research Project _____

Proposed Project Supervisor: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Date Approved: _____

Allotted Supervisor Name: _____

Remarks (if any): _____

HOD R&D: _____

Synopsis Format

(A) Introduction of Topic – Broad Problem Area/Opportunity

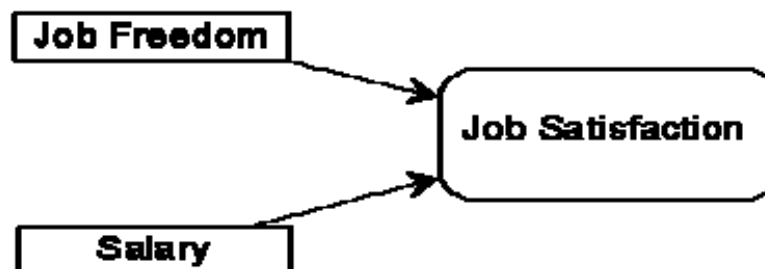
(B) Specific Study Area:

(C) Literature Review:

Based on the specific issues of concern to the manager and the factors identified during the interview process, a literature review needs to be done on these variables. The first step in this process involves identifying the various published and unpublished materials that are available on the topics of interest, and gaining access to these. The second step is gathering the relevant information either by going through the necessary materials in a library or by getting access to online sources. The third step is writing up the literature review.

(D) Theoretical Framework: Identify dependent, independent, intervening and moderating variables for research study.

The independent variables, also known as the predictor or explanatory variables, are the factors that you think explain variation in the dependent variable. In other words, these are the causes. For example, you may think that people are more satisfied with their jobs if they are given a lot of freedom to do what they want, and if they are well-paid. So 'job freedom' and 'salary' are the independent variables, and 'job satisfaction' is the dependent variable. This is diagrammed as follows:

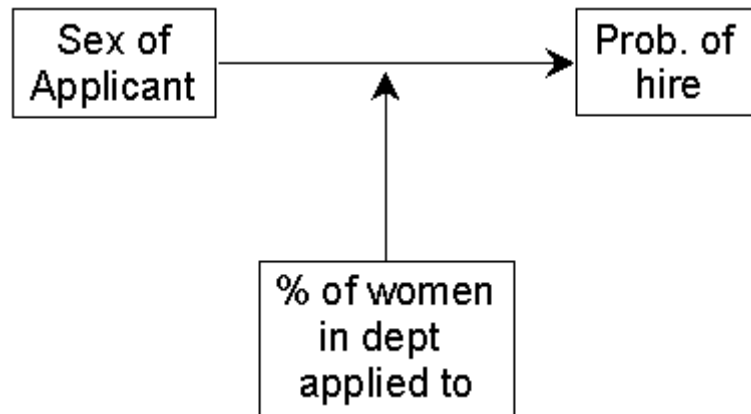


There are actually two other kinds of variables, which are basically independent variables, but work a little differently. These are *moderator* and *intervening* variables. A moderator variable is one that modifies the relationship between two other variables.

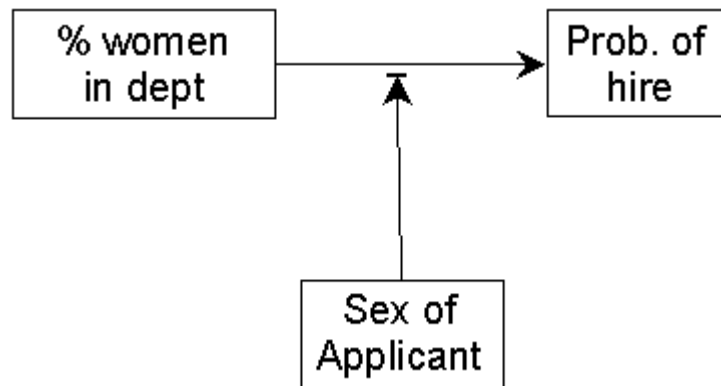
For example, suppose that the cases are whole organizations, and you believe that diversity in the organization can help make them more profitable (because diversity leads to fresh outlooks on old problems), but only if managers are specially trained in diversity management (otherwise all that diversity causes conflicts and miscommunication). Here, diversity is clearly an independent

variable, and profitability is clearly a dependent variable. But what is diversity training? Its main function seems to be adjust the strength of relation between diversity and profitability

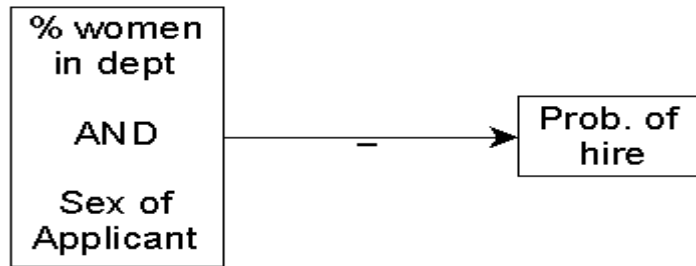
For example, suppose you are studying job applications to various departments within a large organization. You believe that in overall, women applicants are more likely to get the job than men applicants, but that this varies by the number of women already in the department the person applied to. Specifically, departments that already have a lot of women will favor female applicants, while departments with few women will favor male applicants. We can diagram this as follows:



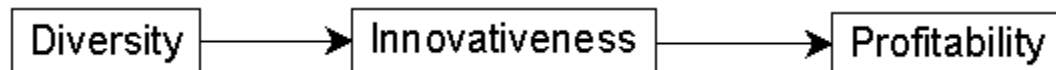
Actually, if that model is true, then this one is as well, though it's harder to think about:



Whether sex of applicant is the independent and % women in dept is the moderator, or the other around, is not something we can ever decide. Another way to talk about moderating and independent variables is in terms of *interaction*. Interacting variables affect the dependent variable only when both are acting in concert. We could diagram that this way:



An intervening or intermediary variable is one that is affected by the independent variable and in turn affects the dependent variable. For example, we said that diversity is good for profitability because diversity leads to innovation (fresh looks) which in turn leads to profitability. Here, innovation is an intervening variable. We diagram it this way:



(E) Nature of Study:

- (1) Qualitative (2) Quantitative (3) Exploratory
- (4) Descriptive (5) Case Study (6) Action Research

(F) Research Design:

- Generation of Hypothesis / Research Questions
- Identification of Population
- Sample Size (Approximately)
- Sampling technique
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis tools

(F) Limitations of the Study/Researcher

(G) Expected Research Findings

(H) Working Reference

Example:

Blank, G. (1989, March 14). Finding the right statistic with statistical navigator. PC magazine, p. 97.