



# Synopsis

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# Definition

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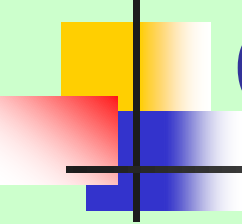
- A brief or condensed statement giving a general view of some subject. a compendium of heads or short paragraphs giving a view of the whole. a brief summary of the plot of a novel, motion picture, play, etc.



# Definition

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- Brief condensation, outline, or summary of the main points of an articles, book, or plan. Unlike an abstract, a synopsis maintains the point by point sequence of the salient ideas.



# Components of a Synopsis

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- Title page
- Topic
- Introduction
  - It should provide a brief description to explain the area of the research work by the researcher.



# Review of literature

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- A review of the relevant literature is another very important part of the synopsis, showing the work done previously in the area of proposed research is essential to plan further research effectively and in a proper way. The information given in the review should be supported by references.



# Justification and Likely Benefits

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- It is important to provide justification for undertaking the proposed research, perhaps in the light of previous work done. It should be possible in most cases to predict the specific and general benefits likely to be achieved as a result of completion of the proposed research.



# Main Objectives of the Study

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- Broad objectives to be achieved should be clearly mentioned and these should be itemized. These objectives will indicate the major aspects of the study to be undertaken.



# Hypothesis of Study

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- Hypothesis is statement which is to be tested for possible acceptance or rejection.
- Hypothesis are of two types i.e. Null ( $H_0$ ) and Alternative ( $H_1$ ). Null hypothesis is tested for possible rejection, where as alternative hypothesis is tested for possible acceptance.



# Significance of Study

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- It emphasized on the significance/ importance of the research work/study i.e. why researcher selected the topic under discussion.



# Statement of Problem

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- The researcher has to clearly identify the problem/issue selected for thesis.



# Work Plan

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- A plan of work describing the various aspects of the study in a logical sequence along with the methodologies to be employed, are the most important crucks of any research plan. It helps to demonstrate that the researcher has a fairly good idea about the nature of work likely to be involved.



# Work Plan

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- In the case of social sciences what resource materials will be used; whether the required information will be obtained from primary or secondary sources, etc.



# Methodology

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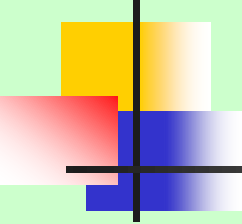
- Methodology includes the following
  - Sources of data (primary or secondary)
  - Sample size
  - Data collection techniques
  - Analysis of data



# References and Bibliography

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- Synopsis should contain at the end a list of references, and a bibliography if required. These should be written on a standard pattern.



# Length of Synopsis

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- It will be difficult to define an overall length for a synopsis for MSc/M.Phil/Ph.D. research in such varied fields of study.
- Whereas it should be concise as far as possible and avoid repetitions, it should also provide sufficient details on the various aspects mentioned above to show that the research involved has been well understood and planned, and it is of an acceptable academic merit.
- The total length of a synopsis may run from 1,500 to a few thousand words.