









## **Organisation and Topic Choice**

- Ideally, students should find their topics interesting and motivating
- It is very tempting for a student to choose a topic related to: a family business; the school; a multinational organisation.
- In principle, none of these choices necessarily cause problems. However, there are potential problems of: bias; plagiarism; significance; data collection and access
- In general, it is advisable for students to conduct narrow and focused research in a local business, which may have links to the student or the school

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#### The Family Business

Investigating a family business may causes problems of objectivity. If the information comes from a family member, it is unlikely to reflect a wide perspective of views on the business. In addition, being a member of the owner's family may affect the quality of the information supplied by employees, who may quite sensibly fear the consequences of negative comments.

On the positive side, family projects are convenient and allow the student access to personnel and possibly confidential information.



#### The School

Projects within school are frequently chosen because they are convenient and easier to conduct. However, they are often flawed. One reason is that the student who chooses such an investigation may be inherently lazy and cannot be bothered to seek an outside organisation. Research is often sloppy. Friends are chosen for questionnaires and interviews and reliability and validity is sacrificed. Topics can be trivial, such as 'should the canteen serve chips?', or 'should the tuck shop sell baguettes?'.



### The Multinational Organisation

Large organisations are often inherently interesting and provide a huge range of possible topics to investigate. However, there are several potential problems. Access to information, especially financial, is often restricted. Managers who appeared willing to give up their valuable time to assist the research at the start of the process suddenly have deadlines to meet, or are away on other business when the student needs their input. The topics selected tend to be very broad and not manageable within the word limit.



#### The Research Proposal/Action Plan

The internal assessment must start with the research proposal and action plan. These will become the primary planning documents, giving direction to the research project. It must outline...

- · the research question
- · the rationale for study
- · areas of the syllabus to be covered
- possible sources of information
- organizations and individuals to be approached
- methods to be used to collect and analyse data, and the reason for choosing them
- anticipated difficulties
- the order of activities and timescale of the project.





4 out of 25 marks (16%!)

500 words (one side of A4, typed, size 12)

Required format for research proposal and action pla

- Research question
- Theoretical framework
- Methodology
- Anticipated difficulties
- Action plan

#### A Research proposal and action plan

Criterion A should be used to assess the research proposal and action plan only.

Achievement level	Descriptor
0	There is no research proposal or action plan.
1	There is a research proposal and action plan. However, elements of the research proposal or action plan are inappropriate.
2	The research proposal and action plan are generally appropriate, but they are no clear and focused.
3	The research proposal and action plan are appropriate, clear and focused. There is some identification of the theoretical framework and methodology to be employed.
4	The research proposal and action plan are appropriate, clear and focused. There is clear identification and explanation of the theoretical framework and methodology to be employed.

### The Research Question

The research question should be forward-looking rather than descriptive **and** should require the student to make recommendations for further action.

Instead of:

What is the marketing mix of ABC hotel?"



