# CHAPTER 1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK SHODHGANGA

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**What is theoretical framework in Chapter 1?** A theoretical framework is a foundational review of existing theories that serves as a roadmap for developing the arguments you will use in your own work. Theories are developed by researchers to explain phenomena, draw connections, and make predictions.

**What is the shodhganga?** "Shodhganga" is the name coined for the repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre. The word "Shodh" originates from Sanskrit and stands for research and discovery.

**Who can upload a thesis in Shodhganga?** i) Submission of E-theses to INFLIBNET's Shodhganga: Research scholars/authorized person from the University should be instructed to submit electronic version of theses in Shodhganga on regular basis.

**Who maintains Shodhganga?**

**How do I write my theoretical framework?**

**What are examples of theoretical frameworks?** Example of a theoretical framework Consider a study examining the impact of social media on body image among adolescents. The theoretical perspective might be rooted in social constructivism, based on the assumption that our understanding of reality is shaped by social interactions and cultural context.

**What is the most read PhD thesis?** Einstein's PhD thesis titled "A New Determination of Molecular Dimensions" was completed in 1906 and is the world's

most cited work.

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**Do PhD students publish their thesis?** As a PhD student, you will usually publish the results of your PhD research. Although your research will be described in your PhD thesis, publishing requires writing up your research findings in the form of a journal article and submitting it to one of the specialised journals within your field.

**Can I publish my PhD thesis without my supervisor?** There is no hard and fast rule that says your Ph. D. advisor must be listed as an author on your work. It may be unethical to include the name of someone who had no hand in creating or generating the paper or the ideas when you provide anything fresh that stems from your thesis.

**Do all PhD students write a thesis?** Though some students assume that all graduate students require that students write a thesis, this isn't always true. The answer to the question of do all graduate students do a thesis is that it depends on the program and that some schools offer alternatives like fieldwork or a research project.

**Can I use my masters thesis in my PhD thesis?** You can use your MA work as a foundation for your PhD dissertation. That being said, you should avoid self-plagiarism through self-crediting/self-citing/self-referencing whenever applicable.

**Who owns my master's thesis?** As an original work you own the copyright in your thesis and data, but if you include any work created by another person this must be cleared before upload into the Research Portal.

**Does masters thesis count as publication?** If the thesis is available to anyone, whether gratis or on payment, it can be considered a publication; if access to a thesis is restricted irrespective of payment, it would be inappropriate to designate it as a publication.

**Will anyone read my PhD thesis?** In fact, if you write even a moderately decent thesis, it will probably be read by many researchers in your field. This is for a simple reason: a thesis has a much higher page limit than any of the papers upon which it is based. As a result, there's more room for the author to explain their results.

**How to choose a theoretical framework?**

**Where can I find a theoretical framework?** The theoretical framework is most often not something readily found within the literature. You must review course readings and pertinent research studies for theories and analytic models that are relevant to the research problem you are investigating.

**How many theories should be in a theoretical framework?** Using multiple theories may not only create unnecessary work for you, but also may be unnecessary to adequately frame your study. I suggest picking just one well-suited theory. The theory should guide your study and include the variables or constructs of your study.

**How do you write a theoretical framework?**

**What are the three major theoretical frameworks?** Sociologists today employ three primary theoretical perspectives: the symbolic interactionist perspective, the functionalist perspective, and the conflict perspective. These perspectives offer sociologists theoretical paradigms for explaining how society influences people, and vice versa.

**What are the four major theoretical frameworks?** There are four major sociological perspectives in sociology to explain human behavior within societies, communities, and individuals: symbolic interactionism theory, social conflict theory, structural-functional theory, and feminist theory.

**What is a theoretical framework chapter?** The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study. The theoretical framework encompasses not just the theory, but the narrative explanation about how the researcher engages in using the theory and its underlying assumptions to investigate the research problem.

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**Where is the theoretical framework in a research article?** The theoretical framework is presented in the early sections of a quantitative research proposal to establish the grounds for the study. The theoretical framework will direct the research methods you choose to employ. The chosen methodology should provide conclusions that are compatible with the theory.

**What does the theoretical framework refer to?** Revisiting theoretical frameworks A theoretical framework refers to existing theory, concepts, and definitions that you use to collect relevant data and offer meaningful empirical findings.

**Where do you put the conceptual framework in Chapter 1?** The conceptual framework section should appear in both the introduction and literature review of your dissertation. In your first conceptual framework section, you should spend approximately 1–3 pages introducing your framework, followed by 3–6 pages of detailed analysis in your literature review.

**Single-Cylinder Four-Stroke Timing Petrol Engine**

A single-cylinder four-stroke timing petrol engine is a reciprocating internal combustion engine that operates on a four-stroke principle. It has a single cylinder where the piston moves up and down to create the power.

**How does a single-cylinder four-stroke timing petrol engine work?**

The four strokes of the engine are:

1. **Intake stroke:** The intake valve opens, and the piston moves down, drawing air and fuel into the cylinder.
2. **Compression stroke:** Both valves are closed, and the piston moves up, compressing the air and fuel mixture.
3. **Power stroke:** The spark plug ignites the compressed mixture, causing it to burn and expand. This forces the piston down, creating power.
4. **Exhaust stroke:** The exhaust valve opens, and the piston moves up, pushing the burned gases out of the cylinder.

**What are the advantages of a single-cylinder four-stroke timing petrol engine?**

- Simple and reliable design

- Relatively inexpensive to manufacture

- Compact and lightweight

- Fuel-efficient

**What are the disadvantages of a single-cylinder four-stroke timing petrol engine?**

- Produces less power than a multi-cylinder engine

- Can be noisy and vibrate more than a multi-cylinder engine

**Where are single-cylinder four-stroke timing petrol engines used?**

- Small handheld power tools (e.g., chainsaws, lawnmowers)

- Motorized bicycles and scooters

- Small generators

- Go-karts

**What is a discrete-event simulation?** Discrete event simulation (DES) is a method of simulating the behaviour and performance of a real-life process, facility or system.

**What is the difference between discrete event and continuous simulation?** Discrete-event simulation, or DES, is intended to simulate systems where events occur at specific, separable instances in time. DES contrasts with a continuous simulation where events are tracked continuously. DES can be either deterministic or stochastic, depending on the nature of the target process.

**What does a discrete-event simulation model in supply chain management typically represent?** Discrete-event simulation focuses on the processes in a system at a medium level of abstraction. Typically, specific physical details, such as car geometry or train acceleration, are not represented. Discrete-event simulation modeling is widely used in the manufacturing, logistics, and healthcare fields.

**What is the difference between Monte Carlo and discrete-event simulation?** Monte Carlo simulation is appropriate for static systems that do not involve the

passage of time. Discrete-event simulation is appropriate for dynamic systems where the passage of time plays a significant role.

**What is an example of a discrete-event simulation in manufacturing?** For example, Discrete Event Simulation software in a vehicle manufacturing facility would model the movement of a car part from Assembly into the Paint Shop as two events i.e. the departure event and the arrival event.

**What are the benefits of discrete-event simulation in manufacturing?** Discrete simulation software gives you a clearer picture of how changes will affect a live production environment before you go through the time and expense of implementing changes. Imagine a production line in an automotive factory.

**How is discrete-event simulation different from system dynamics?** The system dynamics method maps a problem onto a generic structure that can help understanding of the underlying causes behind the behaviour of the system. The discrete-event simulation technique attempts to replicate the structure of the system and then allows performance to be measured under a number of scenarios.

**What is an example of a discrete system?** A computer is a finite-state machine that may be viewed as a discrete system. Because computers are often used to model not only other discrete systems but continuous systems as well, methods have been developed to represent real-world continuous systems as discrete systems.

**What are the 3 differences of discrete and continuous?** The key differences are: Discrete data is the type of data that has clear spaces between values. Continuous data is data that falls in a constant sequence. Discrete data is countable while continuous — measurable.

**What are entities in discrete-event simulation?** The term entity is used here to designate a unit of traffic (a "transaction") within a model. Entities instigate and respond to events. An event is an instantaneous happening that changes the state of a model (or system).

**What is the difference between discrete-event simulation and agent-based simulation?** Agent-Based Simulation (ABS) ABS are considered as a variation of

DES since in al virtually ABS, state changes to occur at a countable number of points in time. Agents are autonomous "entities" that can sense their environment and other agents within it and use this information in making decisions.

**Which of the following is a limitation of using discrete-event simulation?** Discrete event simulation (DES) has limitations in its application. One limitation is the need for clear presentation of model structure and simulation process to ensure transparency and repeatability of research 1.

**What is the difference between discrete-event simulation and continuous simulation?** In the example shown to the right, the sales of a certain product over time is shown. Using a discrete event simulation makes it necessary to have an occurring event to change the number of sales. In contrast to this the continuous simulation has a smooth and steady development in its number of sales.

**Why not to use Monte Carlo simulation?** Assumption sensitivity: The accuracy of a Monte Carlo simulation heavily relies on the quality of the assumptions and inputs used. If the underlying assumptions are flawed or the input parameters are incorrectly specified, the simulation results can be misleading or inaccurate.

**What is the difference between continuous variable and discrete event control?** Discrete: Takes on distinct, countable values (e.g., number of children, shoe size). Continuous: Takes on any value within a range (e.g., weight, temperature, time).

**What is the difference between dynamic and discrete simulation?** Because of the level of aggregation system dynamic models tend to be relatively small in terms of the number of modelling elements they contain. Discrete event simulations tend to be rather complex, with each process modelled in detail.

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**What is a discrete event in probability?** Discrete events are those with a finite number of outcomes, e.g. tossing dice or coins. For example, when we flip a coin, there are only two possible outcomes: heads or tails. When we roll a six-sided die, we can only obtain one of six possible outcomes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

**What is a discrete activity?** An activity that can be planned and measured and that yields a specific output. Note: Discrete effort is one of three earned value management (EVM) types of activities used to measure work performance). Discrete effort is an activity that can be linked to a specific WBS output.

**Swift Programming Language: A Comprehensive Guide**

**1. What is the Swift Programming Language?**

Swift is a modern, powerful, and easy-to-learn programming language developed by Apple Inc. It was designed specifically for iOS, macOS, tvOS, and watchOS development, offering a concise and expressive syntax that makes writing code both fast and enjoyable.

**2. What are the Key Features of Swift?**

Swift boasts several notable features that set it apart from other programming languages:

- **Type Safety:** Swift enforces strict type checking, ensuring that variables are properly defined and used. This helps prevent common errors and makes code more reliable.
- **Expressiveness:** Swift's syntax is designed to be clear and concise, allowing developers to express their ideas in a succinct manner.
- **Speed:** Swift is known for its exceptional performance, making it ideal for developing highly responsive applications.
- **Concurrency:** Swift supports concurrent programming out of the box, enabling developers to write code that takes advantage of multiple processors or cores.

**3. Why Use Swift for Development?**

Swift offers numerous benefits for developers:

- **Integration with Apple's Platforms:** Swift is closely integrated with the full range of Apple's platforms, allowing developers to easily create apps for iOS, macOS, tvOS, and watchOS.
- **Reduced Development Time:** Swift's expressive syntax and type safety make it possible to write code faster and with fewer errors.
- **Code Reusability:** Swift's modular design encourages code reuse, reducing development time and maintenance costs.
- **Community Support:** Swift has a large and active community, providing access to extensive resources, tutorials, and support forums.

### 4. Is Swift a Good Choice for Beginners?

Yes, Swift is an excellent choice for beginners. Its intuitive syntax and clear documentation make it easy to learn, and its strong type safety helps prevent common pitfalls. Apple also provides extensive resources and tutorials to assist ?????????? ????????????.

### 5. Where Can I Learn More About Swift?

Apple provides a comprehensive iBook titled "The Swift Programming Language" that covers all aspects of the language in great detail. Additionally, there are numerous online courses, tutorials, and books available to help you master Swift.

> *single cylinder four stroke timing petrol engine*, *discrete event system simulation 3rd edition*, *the swift programming language ibook apple inc*

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