[FULL TITLE OF DISSERTATION (or proposal)]

[NAME OF STUDENT]

BAKKE GRADUATE UNIVERSITY

A DISSERTATION (add PROPOSAL if this is the proposal) SUBMITTED TO

THE FACULTY IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP

(or DOCTOR OF MINISTRY)

DALLAS, TEXAS

[MONTH AND YEAR OF GRADUATION or date proposal submitted]

All Scripture references are from

*XX Version* unless noted otherwise

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To [Someone]

[If a Dedication is included, it is very brief, generally listing only a name.]

I can do everything through him who gives me strength.

– Philippians 4:13

[An epigraph may be added, which is a pertinent Scripture or other quotation applicable to the project. No quotation marks are used and the source should be located on the line beneath the epigraph with an em dash preceding it.]

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# ILLUSTRATIONS

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# PREFACE

[Include this page if applicable for the dissertation.]

Xxxx...

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

[Include this page for the dissertation but not the proposal.]

Xxxx...

# ABBREVIATIONS

[Add this page if the project includes many organizational or technical abbreviations used in the writing.]

BGU Bakke Graduate University

CCDA Christian Community Development Association

# ABSTRACT

The abstract briefly summarizes the focus, scope, and findings of the dissertation (not used for the proposal and usually written *after* the dissertation has been completed or nearly completed). The abstract should be a maximum of 300 words, double-spaced, and with no indentation of first line.

For dissertation proposals and final reports, this template automatically formats chapter titles, subheadings, and paragraphs using the “style sheet” menu in Microsoft Word. After you use this template to develop your proposal, you can then use the same template to continue writing your dissertation, since the proposal chapters become the first three chapters of the dissertation. For the dissertation report, you will need to change future tense verbs, which are used for the proposal to indicate what you will do, to past-tense or present-tense verbs, since the dissertation reports on what you have done.

In terms of automatic formatting, the chapter title is Heading 1, and the other chapter subheadings use Heading 2, Heading 3, etc. If a subheading is used, there needs to be more than one of a specific level within any given section. To maintain the heading style, highlight an existing heading and then type your own heading. All paragraphs have a “Paragraph” style (double-spaced with first line indented .5”). To maintain the style, highlight a paragraph and start typing your content. Please make sure you always use these styles throughout the proposal and the dissertation. Also notice that there is only one space between sentences.

# CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction chapter of a dissertation or proposal is intended to summarize the various topics that will be addressed in more detail in the proposal or dissertation report. Therefore, you are not expected to provide detailed content in this chapter but only summary paragraphs. To begin this introduction chapter, provide one or two paragraphs that summarizes why you selected this topic and how your own background and current work may contribute to your ability to do the research and facilitate the dissertation. You should also provide a few sentences describing how you see this dissertation fulfilling God’s mission (*missio dei*) in your life and the life of those people involved in the issue you are addressing. Do not go into detail on this matter at this point because you will address the biblical/theological issues more fully in a section of your literature review Chapter 2.

## Statement of the Problem

The problem statement should start with a concise sentence summarizing the main issue your dissertation addresses. Do not include in this section any content about how you think the problem might be solved or addressed. To provide supporting evidence for the stated problem or issue, provide observations, statistics, examples, and opinions of others who have possibly written about the issue within your specific cultural context. Provide at least three examples of research that documents the existence of the problem and provides any additional perspective. Conclude this section with a sentence or two summarizing why you think it is strategic for transformational change to address this topic at this particular time. This section should be no more than one to three paragraphs in length.

As you work on your final dissertation, it is helpful to keep in mind some unique characteristics of doctoral type projects. PhD dissertations create, expand, and contribute to knowledge in a field of study. Professional doctoral projects, such as those for DMin and DTL degree programs, expand and apply existing knowledge and research to contextual problems in a professional field.

## Statement of the Purpose

This section should begin by briefly describing the overall goal of your research. Then briefly describe specific objectives needed to accomplish the main goal of your dissertation. For example, what kinds of information was/is required from the people who will/did participate in your research? How will/did you use that research to accomplish your main goal? You should state the purpose in a manner that directly relates to the issue you have defined in the problem section.

## Context of the Project

The context section includes a brief description of the location of the study and the people who are most affected by the problem and who may benefit most from this project. In terms of the location, mention any prominent features of the area, governmental infrastructures, and other organizations that are working on issues related to your dissertation topic. Regarding the people, describe the size of the population as well as their predominant worldviews, values, beliefs, and possibly other demographic characteristics that will provide perspective for potential readers of your dissertation report. Mention any other stakeholders of the project, which includes others who may benefit from this work, people who may be instrumental in implementing the project with you, and any others for whom this project will be of interest. For the proposal, you should include only a few summary paragraphs in this context section. You may expand this section a bit for the actual dissertation report after you have done more research.

## Research Approach

Indicate the research approach you will/did use in your study: *quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods*. Very briefly indicate why you think your selected approach is the best one for accomplishing your project objectives. Limit this section to one paragraph because you will provide more details in the research methodology Chapter 2. It is best to fill in this section of the proposal Chapter 1 after you have developed the research methodology Chapter 3.

## Research Questions

In the previous problem and purpose statements, you indicated the specific issue your dissertation addresses and the objectives for accomplishing your project goals. This section includes the research questions that are central to your project. It is customary to formulate a comprehensive primary question that summarizes the overall purpose of your dissertation work. Then list three to five supporting research questions that relate to answering the primary research question. These questions guide your investigation of people’s perceptions regarding the problem and possible solutions.

For a *qualitative research approach,* the questions should include the following areas of interest:

1. the existence, extent, and interpretation of the defined problem,
2. causes of the problem,
3. possible solutions to the problem,
4. how various concepts and practitioner approaches (the professional conceptual framework) can be applied to the stated problem, and
5. how potential transformational strategies might be implemented.

Based on the nature of a qualitative approach, additional research questions may emerge as you do the research.

For a *quantitative* research approach, the research questions should also summarize the testing of the variables for the dissertation and the hypotheses related to those variables. For various forms of a *mixed-methods* research approach, the research questions should include all of the above-mentioned areas of interest.

## Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

A *theoretical framework* contains descriptions of one or more theories or practioners models that are relevant to your dissertation work. Examples include topics such as Community Asset-based Community Development, Corporate Social Responsibility Leadership, Theology of Work, Servant Leadership, Incarnational Leadership, and the like. These topics are just examples, and your dissertation may not involve any of these models of professional practice. A *conceptual framework* contains descriptions of how the various theories and practitioner models relate to your dissertation work. For this theoretical and conceptual framework section, briefly summarize one more theories/models and how they apply to your dissertation research. Your literature review chapter should discuss these topics in detail.

## Definitions of Key Words and Terms

(This section should not be included in the proposal but only in the actual dissertation report.) This section is to be limited to defining only the major terms that are central to your study, including terms with which your reader may not be familiar. The components of your professional conceptual framework are also to be included, although those terms are previously discussed in the Professional Conceptual Framework section of this chapter. The section should not to include terms that are generally of common knowledge to readers. All definitions need to be obtained from documented sources rather than using your own subjective definitions.

For a quantitativestudy, this section will include documented definitions of your independent and dependent variables based on the way those terms are defined in standardized assessment tools you used; other terms may also be defined if needed. For a qualitative study, this section should focus on major concepts and constructs that you explored in your study as well as the components of your professional conceptual framework.

The terms in this section will be defined in only brief, one or two sentence definitions; they will need to be addressed in greater detail in the literature review chapter. Write this section in regular paragraphs with the defined terms in *italics*. Organize this section alphabetically according to the terms being defined.

## Transformational Significance

Briefly describe what you consider to be the potential transformational significance of your work for organizations, communities, cultures, and the like. In other words, indicate why you think your dissertation is important and how you think your work relates to God’s mission in the world. Also, briefly describe one or more of the eight transformational leadership perspectives taught at BGU that you will/did implement in your dissertation project. Finally, for the proposal, briefly indicate possible transformational strategies you have been considering during your time at BGU that you could implement to culminate your dissertation project. At the proposal stage, it is understood that the actual strategies will be developed based on what you discover through your empirical research. For the actual dissertation report, briefly summarize the transformational strategy you developed and tested. In the results Chapter 4, you will provide a detailed description of your transformational strategy.

## Researcher Perspectives and Worldview

Everyone approaches every situation with preconceived perspectives, assumptions, and even biases based on life experiences and worldview. The goal in a dissertation study is not to ignore your own perspectives nor to necessarily eliminate all of your preconceived thinking. However, it is important to indicate to your reader how you think any of these issues may influence your objectivity and work within the dissertation process. Your role in the research is a major consideration in the qualitative approach, which is more subjective than a quantitative approach.

## Delimitations and Limitations

Your dissertation cannot address every conceivable angle or approach to the stated problem. The term *delimitations* refers to your purposeful limiting of your dissertation to a narrow range of issues. You may be focusing on only a specific range of factors related to the stated problem. The term *limitations* refers to factors that are imposed upon your study such as limited sample size availability, inaccessible data, uncontrolled variables, etc. At the proposal stage, these limitations will generally not be known. In a dissertation report, you can describe any limitations that arose.

## Summary

Develop one paragraph highlighting the main ideas in this chapter and conclude with a sentence that provides a transition to the next chapter.

# CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a discussion of the most relevant literature related to your dissertation and must include discussion based on at least 20 sources for the proposal and 30 sources for the actual dissertation report. The chapter should include descriptions and analyses of the key sources you will/did use to develop the dissertation’s *theoretical and conceptual framework* and other topics you consider relevant for your dissertation. You should consult a variety of experts related to the various topics, summarizing their findings, indicating how they addressed the relevant issues, and noting any differences of their findings and analyses.

Appropriate sources include peer reviewed journal articles that describe empirical research studies related to your topics, organizational and governmental reports, other dissertations, textbooks from previous courses, and other sources that meet high academic standards. Whenever possible, you should use *primary sources* rather than *secondary sources* (although the latter are also needed). The literature should consist of the most current sources available (within the past five years), although you may include earlier academically recognized sources that are foundational to fields of study related to your dissertation. Whenever possible, provide a good representation of literature from authors within the context and culture of your dissertation.

The chapter should begin with an introductory paragraph that summarizes the various categories of your theoretical framework, relevant biblical principles, and any other concepts you see as helpful for describing the foundations of your dissertation work. The chapter should include subheadings related to your theoretical framework, relevant biblical principles, and other topics related to your dissertation. The content of the sections describing your theoretical framework should discuss how the various theories/models relate to answering one or more of your supporting research questions. For a quantitative study, this chapter includes documented descriptions of the variables and hypotheses as discussed by various authors in relationship to the parts of your theoretical framework.

As previously indicated, all BGU dissertations will include a section in the literature review chapter that provides interpretation and application of biblical principles relevant to the dissertation. The biblical texts provide practical, applicable content on many topics such as servant leadership, interpersonal communication, stewardship of resources, the creation mandate, prayer, reconciliation, collaboration, God’s overall mission in the world (often called the *Missio Dei*), and other diverse themes. This biblical section should include summaries and critical analysis of what the Bible itself provides in the way of content on the relevant themes as well as the writings of theologians, biblical scholars, and practitioners.

The literature review sections are not to be a series of book reports, but a comparison, analysis, and synthesis of concepts discussed by various authors. In other words, these sections should be written as brief essays highlighting ideas and conclusions from the various sources reviewed.

## First Main Subtopic Using Heading 2 Style

Here is the beginning of the text for the first main subtopic…

### Subtopic Under First Main Subtopic (if needed) Using Style Heading 3

If you need subtopics under the main subtopic, you must have at least two of these subtopics under the main subtopic. Otherwise, omit any additional subtopics under the main subtopic and just write out your paragraphs. You can copy and paste any of the sample subheadings when you need more.

### Subtopic Under First Main Subtopic (if needed) Using Style Heading 3

xxxx

## Second Main Subtopic Using Style Heading 2

A vertical list is often helpful for displaying items in a sequence. Here is a sample list.

1. If an item is a complete sentence, it should start with a capital letter and the sentence should end with a period.
2. If an item is not a complete sentence, it should begin with a lowercase letter and there is no period.
3. All items in a list need to be parallel (all complete or incomplete sentences).

## Third Main Subtopic Using Style Heading 2

Xx

## Summary

Conclude with a summary paragraph describing chapter highlights, and end the section with a sentence providing transition to the next chapter.

# CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Begin this chapter with a paragraph that summarizes problem and purpose statements as well as your main research question. The supporting questions should be discussed within the data-gathering and analysis sections indicating how the various data-gathering methods will be/were used to answer these questions. End this introductory paragraph with a sentence indicating that this chapter describes the research methods to be/were used and the transformational strategy that will be/was developed and tested.

## Research Design

Summarize the problem and purpose statements for your dissertation. Identify the components of your professional conceptual framework, describing them as they relate to your dissertation focus and purpose.

Identify and define the primary research method you will/did use in the research phase of the dissertation (*quantitative, qualitative*, or *mixed methods*). Using relevant sources on research methodologies, define this method, indicate the customary uses of your method as compared to other methods, and describe why your selected method will be/was best suited to answering your research questions. Also indicate if and how your research method is appropriate for your cultural context. If you will/did utilize quantitative research, indicate the variables you will/did use and why you chose them. Also discuss how your design will be/was useful in testing your hypotheses and how your design will be/was useful in answering your research questions. If you will/did utilize qualitative research, summarize the topics you will/did explore in-depth to answer your research questions.

## Data-gathering and Sampling Methods

This section is used to describe what is called the *sample* of the population you are studying and your data-gathering methods. Organize this section by creating subheadings based on your various data-gathering methods in which you will describe the procedures and the people involved in each method. For qualitative approaches, be sure to use a few data-gathering methods so as to have a *triangulation* of data.

Regarding the selection of samples of a population, there are two main categories of procedures. A *random sampling* approach involves selecting people based on mathematical formulas designed to result in a truly random, representative group of participants. This approach generally requires the assistance of people trained in developing random sampling procedures. *Purposive sampling* is generally used for most BGU dissertations and involves you as the research assembling a group of research participants based on a set of selection criteria that you determine.

Begin this data-gathering/sampling section with a paragraph that identifies the sampling method you are using, provides documented definitions of the sampling method used, and indicates why it seemed best for obtaining the kind of data you needed for your dissertation. Sample size may depend on whether you are using a quantitative, qualitative, or mixed method; however, you should generally try to assemble a sample that is representative of the population you are studying. In the beginning paragraph of this section, indicate the total number of research participants for your project.

In each subsection of this section, indicate the criteria you will/did use to select people to participate in a particular data-gathering method. Then indicate the number of people who will/did participate in that data-gathering method and give relevant demographic information. This demographic information might include characteristics such as age ranges, gender ratios, and possibly educational backgrounds and socio-economic factors. However, indicate only the demographic information that you actually used (or will use as in the proposal) in the research and indicate how you used (or will use) this information. It is not acceptable to collect or report on demographic information not related to your study.

After identifying the sample of people to be involved in each data-gathering method, provide a detailed description of the step-by-step process you will/did use to conduct data-gathering activities such questionnaires, surveys, interviews, focus groups, case studies, and the like. For the proposal, indicate what you will do, and for dissertation, indicate what you did do. Topics for description include the following: how people are invited to participate, how your surveys are/were distributed, the location and time requirements for one-on-one interviews or focus groups, any plans to use audio/video recording equipment, involvement of research assistants, and guidelines you will use to instruct interview and/or focus group participants. In describing the various data-gathering methods, indicate how each method helps to answer your specific supporting research questions.

For a quantitative study, this section includes descriptions of how the relationships among the independent and dependent variables will be/were measured as well as how the hypotheses will be/were tested. This section also includes descriptions of standardized assessment tools for gathering data. The internet provides many publicly accessible standardized assessment tools that can be used to assess and analyze a person’s perceptions related to the variables selected for your project. For example, there are assessments tools to determine the level of servant leadership (a possible independent variable) being demonstrated by leaders in an organization. Another assessment instrument could be used to determine the effects of servant leadership such as a person’s morale in an organization (possible dependent variable). You may be allowed to modify a standardized assessment tool for your purposes if you obtain permission from the producer of the tool. However, you should always request permission from the author to use these tools, unless they are in public domain (permission requirements will normally be stated somewhere in the tool). Tell the author the title of your dissertation, how you will use the instrument in your research, and any modifications you would like to make for the dissertation. In your actual dissertation report, indicate any modifications you made as you used it in your research process.

For a qualitative study, your approach should represent some level of triangulation in terms of using different strategies to gather data such as surveys, one-on-one interviews, and/or focus groups. This approach can increase the validity, reliability, and generalizability of the data (these terms are defined later in this chapter in the Evaluation section). In the subsections previously mentioned, describe your purpose for using each data-gathering method in terms of how it may help answer one or more of your research questions for the dissertation. A qualitative study uses mainly open-ended questions to allow participants to freely express themselves. A qualitative study generally involves the researcher designing a set of questions and discussion topics, although you should explore online assessment tools to possibly help you design good questions. In the proposal, include several sample questions in this section which you will possibly use for questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, or other qualitative data-gathering methods.

In your descriptions for either a quantitative or qualitative analysis, refer to high quality research literature to support your approach. Reviewing literature will assist you in determining the research methods that are often used for measuring and analyzing data as related to your particular topic.

## Data Analysis

Data analysis involves how you prepare and organize collected information to allow you to interpret the findings. For quantitative research, the standardized assessment instruments often include standardized analytical tools to help you analyze the data for testing your hypotheses as related to the variables, and you should describe those analytical tools. Qualitative research uses analytical approaches such as *grounded theory* which involves techniques such as text analysis, coding, development of themes, and identification of emerging tentative theories that provide perspective on the situation you are exploring. Describe the analytical approach you will/did use for your quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods analysis. In your descriptions for either quantitative or qualitative analysis, refer to high quality research literature to support your approach.

## Evaluation

Describe the approach you used (or anticipate using) to evaluate the *reliability*, *validity*, and *generalizability* of your research results. These concepts refer to the accuracy and dependability of your research. At the proposal stage, you should be able to provide limited consideration to these issues; however, in the actual dissertation report, you will need to indicate how you implemented these evaluative methods and the results.

The term *reliability* refers to issues such as your consistency in administering questionnaires, interviews, and/or focus groups so that findings are not skewed in some way by your interaction with participants. Reliability is a factor to be considered especially in qualitative studies, since the subjectivity of the facilitator enters into interviews and focus groups. This issue may not be as critical when using standardized assessments in a quantitative study. However, how a standardized assessment is presented to participants could be a factor even in quantitative approaches.

The term *validity* refers to the accuracy of the findings as perceived by the researcher and the participants. As previously mentioned, in a qualitative study, you should *triangulate* different data sources, for example, by gathering data from people using different methods such as interviews and focus groups to see if there is similarity in the gathered data. In quantitative research, you need to make sure the standardized assessment tools are actually measuring what you want to measure, and that they are consistent with your theoretical framework. For both quantitative and qualitative research, you could use follow-up interviews with a select number of research participants to discuss their perceptions of the accuracy of the research results. You could also have someone not involved in the research serve as an external auditor who would review your research results and give an opinion.

A consideration regarding both reliability and validity is your own preconceived perceptions that you bring to the research, which you should have discussed in Chapter 1. Again, summarize perspectives, assumptions, and personal biases that may affect the validity and reliability of your research approach.

The term *generalizability* refers to how well the collected data and analysis are truly representative of a population. This term would have essential application to quantitative studies, which often have a purpose of identifying generalizable relationships among variables and/or characteristics of a specific population based on representative samples. In a qualitative study, the researcher draws tentative conclusions on the generalizability of the findings. As previously mentioned, triangulation is particularly applicable to qualitative research which might involve using various data gathering methods with different groups of people and comparing the results.

## Ethical Considerations

This section should include a discussion of any ethical considerations for the dissertation such as ensuring confidentiality and anonymity for participants as well as securing research records and recordings. This section also includes considerations on whether or not a dissertation involves what are known as *vulnerable populations* such as minors, people with mental and/or physical challenges, socially or economically disabled people, or prison inmates. This section also should indicate if data-gathering methods such as surveys, one-on-one interviews and focus groups involve *sensitive information* such as financial status information, religious beliefs, political beliefs, and/or family issues. Research that involves any of these factors must be reviewed by the BGU Institutional Review Board (IRB). However, it is recommended that all proposals be submitted to the IRB for an initial review to determine if further review is required. IRB requirements are provided in more detail in the Institutional Review Board Policy and Procedures Manual, available on the BGU website and online library.

## Transformational Strategy

All BGU dissertations must include a transformational strategy that begins to address the defined dissertation problem. The strategy is to be implemented in some manner as an integral phase of the dissertation process to test the strategy’s effectiveness and transformational potential. At the proposal phase of the final dissertation, you need only describe potential transformational intervention strategies you are considering. It is understood that the full strategy will be developed based on your empirical research. In the actual dissertation, a detailed description of the transformational strategy is to be described, including detailed procedures of implementation and evaluation of effectiveness.

## Summary

Provide a paragraph that summarizes the chapter.

# CHAPTER 4. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Provide an introductory paragraph for the chapter.

## Interpretation of Results of the Research

Organize this section with subheadings describing your various data-gathering strategies. Under each section, discuss the findings obtained through each strategy. For example, provide tabulations of responses to questions in interviews, surveys, focus groups, etc. Use tables, graphs, charts, word clouds, or other methods to help the reader clearly see and understand your data and relationships within the data. Provide an analysis of the data gathered for each strategy, showing how the data helps clarify the problem and contributes to your understanding of what is needed to address the problem.

Always introduce a figure or table before inserting into your document. If you are unsure how to add a figure or table, simply copy one of these examples and paste into the document. The numbers will automatically change to the next in the series.

Figure .  
*Example of the Proper Format for a Figure*



Table .  
*Example of the Proper Format for a Table*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Example of a Table** | | | | |
| **Interviewee** | **Age** | **Gender** | **Ethnicity** | **Education** |
| 1 | 15 | M | Black | HS |
| 2 | 21 | F | White | HS |
| 3 | 18 | M | Asian | MA |

For a *quantitative study*, you need to discuss the results of measuring the variables using standardized assessment instruments, how your research supported or did not support your hypotheses, how your research may have indicated trends in thinking among participants, and how your research answered your research questions. For a *qualitative study,* you need to identify the major themes that emerged from your various data gathering methods with tabulations clearly displayed using charts, table, graphs, or the like. Describe your use of approaches such as grounded theory to analyze your results. Indicate the tentative conclusions or hypotheses you reached as a result of your research. For a *mixed-methods study*, you need to show how your use of the quantitative and qualitative data helped you test hypotheses, answer research questions, and reach tentative conclusions regarding the defined problem and possible solutions.

## Evaluation of the Empirical Research

Provide a detailed discussion on the results of your evaluation of the *reliability*, *validity*, and *generalizability* of your empirical research results. See Chapter 3 for a description of each of these terms.

## Results of the Transformational Strategy

### Description

Begin this section with a summary of the transformational intervention strategy implemented in the project and how it relates to addressing the problem (as you did in Chapter 3). Indicate how your empirical research findings contributed to your development of the strategy.

### Planning and Implementation

Discuss in detail the specific steps you took to plan and implement the transformational strategy. Also indicate any unplanned issues that may have arisen.

### Results and Evaluation

Based on your observations and the perceptions of participants in your research, discuss the specific results of your transformational strategy. Use some type of evaluation process (written or verbal) to receive feedback from participants as to the effectiveness of the strategy as it was implemented. If you used a written evaluation form, provide a copy of the form in an appendix of your dissertation. If you used other evaluation methods such as follow up interviews or focus groups, provide a detailed description of how you conducted these evaluation sessions. Provide detailed analysis of the participants’ perceptions of the transformational strategy using tables, charts, and the like to display results. Also indicate in what specific ways the transformational strategy is beginning to address the problem identified in your dissertation.

### Follow-up and Monitoring Strategies

Describe the methods you will use to provide follow-up and monitoring related to those who participated in the transformational strategy after your dissertation process is finished. You should plan for ways to facilitate ongoing transformation long after the dissertation process is completed.

## Summary

Provide a paragraph that summarizes the findings and results discussed in this chapter, and end with a sentence that provides for the reader a transition to the next chapter.

# CHAPTER 5. DISCUSSION

Provide a paragraph that introduces the content of this chapter.

## Interpretation of Project Results

Describe how the project findings helped to answer each of your research questions. If you used quantitative methods in some way for your research, summarize the variables and the results of testing your hypotheses. If there were weaknesses in the research methodology in terms of adequately answering these research question or testing the hypotheses, discuss those issues here. Provide a few summary paragraphs that interpret your work in the dissertation as it relates to effectively addressing the problem.

## Validity and Trustworthiness of the Project

In Chapter 4 under evaluation, you discussed the validity of your data. Summarize that evaluation here.

## Effectiveness of the Transformational Strategy

Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of your transformational strategy. Are there things you would do differently?

## Significance and Implications

### Project Insights and Lessons Learned

Discuss insights and lessons learned through this dissertation. Include what you would possibly do differently in the future.

### Theological Significance

Discuss what you have learned in the dissertation from a theological perspective. What have you learned in terms of how you think God is working in the situation to bring about transformation, reconciliation, renewal, or other observations?

### Communication Strategies Discovered

Discuss what you have learned in the dissertation in terms of effective communication strategies. How might you use these strategies for future endeavors?

### Replicability of the Transformational Model Implemented

Discuss issues related to you or others being able to use the transformational approach of this dissertation in other contexts.

### Involvement of the Personal Learning Community

Discuss how your Personal Learning Community has been involved with you in this dissertation. How did they help you develop and implement the project? How did they assist you in possibly networking you with key people?

## Recommendations and Future Action Steps

Discuss your specific recommendations based on what you have learned through this dissertation. Also indicated the next specific action steps you will take to continue the work begun through this dissertation project.

## Summary

Provide one or more paragraphs that draws conclusions and summarizes the whole dissertation.

# REFERENCE LIST

Include in the Reference List the sources cited in your proposal. Provide a separate List of Potential Sources where you can indicate other sources you plan to use in the dissertation, although they were not specifically cited in the proposal. Use the specific APA-7 format as shown below for all Reference List entries.

Bakke Graduate University. (2016). *Transformational leadership perspectives taught at BGU.* <https://www.bgu.edu/about/eight-transformational-leadership-perspectives-taught-bgu/>

Benedict. (1975). *The rule of St. Benedict*. Translated by Anthony C. Meisel and M. L. Del Mastro. 1st ed. Image Books.

Herbst-Damm, K.L. & Kulik, J.A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival time of terminally ill patients. *Health Psychology,* 24, 225-229.

Greenleaf, R. K. (1977). *Servant leadership: A journey into the nature of legitimate power and greatness*. Paulist Press.

Smith, D.L. (2010). Profiles of major American psychologists (class handout). Bakke Graduate University, Dallas, TX.

Sproul, R. C. (1980). *Stronger than steel: The Wayne Alderson story*. 1st ed. Harper & Row.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Health. (2003). *Managing astma: A guide for schools* (NIH Publication No. 02-2650). <http://www/nih.gov/health/prof/lungs/asthma/ash_sch.pdf>

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# APPENDIX A. [TITLE OF APPENDIX A]

Insert content of this appendix.

# APPENDIX B. [TITLE OF APPENDIX B]

Insert content for a second appendix if applicable. Use this format for any additional appendices.

# VITA

[A vita is optional, and many do not include for purposes of anonymity.]