

II. Selecting the Problem The research positions undestained for study search for carefully salested.

- The narrow or the wages (heavy) problems should be avoided.

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- The billiother of a global model for proposed the a professional place. This company to the proposed to be conducted as the conducted at the conducted as the

- The improvement throughput, throughtfullion a south southful through the fact of the con-

There are three main approaches to a research problem:

Different Research Methods

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Which Method to Choose?

- What information do you wont? The sims of the study.

The study.

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Research Problem

- To define a problem correctly, a researcher must know: What a problem is? Research is to see what everybody else has seen, and to think what nobody else has thought.

Albert Szent-Gyorgyi

Research Design

 The design is the structure of any scientific work. It gives direction and systematizes the research.



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– To define a problem correctly, a researcher must know: What a problem is?

Research is to see what everybody else has seen, and to think what nobody else has thought.

Albert Szent-Gyorgyi

I. State the components of a research problem

 Must be alternative means (or the courses of action) for obtaining the objective(s) one wishes to attain

 There must remain some doubt in the mind of a researcher with regard to the selection of alternatives.

 There must be some environment(s) to which the difficulty pertains.

II. Selecting the Problem

The research problem undertaken for study must be carefully selected.

 The task is a difficult one, although it may not appear to be so.

 Subject which is overdone should not be normally chosen, for it will

- Contraversial subject should not become the

- Too narrow or too vague (fuzzy) problem

 The end-ject externed for research should be thrilliar and founded on that the related research material or sources of research are within small reach.

engaged in research.

applied to the solution of other problems.

- The importance of the subject, the qualifications and the training of a

The solution of a problem must be preceded by a preliminary study. This
may not be necessary when the problem requires the conduct of a research
closely similar to one that has already been done.

III. Techniques in Defining the Problem

statement of the problem in a general way:

understanding the nature of the proble

- surveying the available literature

and

- rephrasing the research problem into a working proposition.



Research Problem

– To define a problem correctly, a researcher must know: What a problem is?

I. State the components of a research problem

- a. Must be alternative means (or the courses of action) for obtaining the objective(s) one wishes to attain
- b. There must remain some doubt in the mind of a researcher with regard to the selection of alternatives.
- c. There must be some environment(s) to which the difficulty pertains.

II. Selecting the Problem

- The research problem undertaken for study must be carefully selected.
- The task is a difficult one, although it may not appear to be so.
- Subject which is overdone should not be normally chosen, for it will
- Controversial subject should not become the choice of an average researcher.
- Too narrow or too vague (fuzzy) problems should be avoided.
- The subject selected for research should be familiar and feasible so that the related research material or sources of research are within one's reach.
- Contact an expert or a professor in the University who is already engaged in research.
- Read articles published in current literature available on the subject and may think how the techniques and ideas discussed there in might be applied to the solution of other problems.
- Discuss with others what he has in mind concerning a problem. In this way he should make all possible efforts in selecting a problem.
- The importance of the subject, the qualifications and the training of a researcher, the costs involved, the time factor
- The selection of a problem must be preceded by a preliminary study. This
 may not be necessary when the problem requires the conduct of a research
 closely similar to one that has already been done.

III. Techniques in Defining the

