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Ans.01(A):

The following steps outline a simple and effective strategy for writing a research paper. Depending on your familiarity with the topic and the challenges you encounter along the way, you may need to rearrange these steps.

- 1: Identify and develop your topic
- 2 : Do a preliminary search for information
- 3: Locate materials
- 4: Evaluate your sources
- 5: Make notes
- 6: Write your paper
- 7: Cite your sources properly
- 8: Proofread

Ans .01(B):

It is obviously the formulating of a research problem or selecting your research topic. This is because of the quality & relevancy of your research work completely depends on it. The process of formulating a research problem requires a series of steps.

1. Identify the Broad Study Area

You should identify the field in which you would like to work a long time after your academic study or graduation. It will help you tremendously to get an interesting research topic.

2. Dissect the Broad Study Area into Subareas

In this stage, you need to dissect and specify your research broad study area into some subareas. You would consult with your supervisor in this regard. Write down subareas.

2. Mark-up your Interest

you must identify your area of interest. You should select issues in which you are passionate about. Your interest must be the most important determinant of your research study. Once you selected your research study of interest, you should delete other subareas in which you do not feel interested.

4. Study Research Questions

In this step in formulating a research problem, you would point out your research questions under the area of interest as you decided in the previous stage.

5. Set Out Objectives

Set out conspicuously your research root objectives and sub-objectives. Research objectives essentially come from research questions.

6. Assess your Objectives

Now, you should evaluate your objectives to make sure the possibility of attaining them through your research study. Assess your objectives in terms of time, budget, resources and technical expertise at your hand. You should also assess your research questions in light of reality. Determine what outcome will bring your study.

7. Check Back

Before you go on research work you should review all steps in formulating a research problem and all the things that you have done till now for the purpose of your research study.

Ans .02(A):

A traditional research design is a blue print or a detailed plan for how a research study is to be completed. It includes:

1. Operationalizing variables so that they can be measured
2. Selecting
a sample of interest to study
3. Collecting data to be used as
a basis for testing hypothesis
3. Analyzing the results

Ans .02(B):

Quantitative and qualitative research use different research methods to collect and analyze data, and they allow you to answer different kinds of research questions.

Quantitative research

Focuses on testing theories and hypotheses

Analyzed through math and statistical analysis

Mainly expressed in numbers, graphs and tables

Requires many respondents

Closed (multiple choice) questions

Key terms: testing, measurement, objectivity, replicability

Qualitative Research

Focuses on exploring ideas and formulating a theory or hypothesis

Analyzed by summarizing, categorizing and interpreting

Mainly expressed in words

Requires few respondents

Open-ended questions

Key terms: understanding, context, complexity, subjectivity

Ans .03:

Study design base on the nature of investigation

Experimental Study:

is a study where a researcher use an experiment to investigates a relationship by starting from the cause to determine the effects.

1.If a relationship is studied by starting from the cause to establish the effects, it is called experimental study

2. The independent variables can be observed, introduced, manipulated, or controlled by the researcher or someone else

Non-experimental Study:

is a study where a researcher starts from the effects to trace the cause.

1.If a study focuses on starting from the effects to trace the cause,it is classified as a non-experimental study.

2.Variables cannot be introduced/manipulated etc. As the assumed cause has already occurred. Instead, the researcher retrospectively links the cause to the outcome

Quasi_ or semi- experimental study:

a study that has the properties of both experimental and non-experimental study.