IDEAS AND THEORY

with some thoughts about ideas and theory.

THERE IS NO QUESTION about the importance of careful design and planning research in advance. Let’s begin with the ideas of counterfactual comparison and the importance of counterfactual comparisons for constructing inference based on empirical observations. The chapter’s aim is to explore these ideas and topics and to describe the research design that is used to address the research questions. This chapter considers various ways of thinking about research design.
Designing Qualitative Research

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Robert K. (1966) p. 3 (13)

Robert K. (1966), p. 3 (13)
Chapter 7

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This section of the library is devoted to examining the current research on the topic. In some cases, you will find a blend of both qualitative and quantitative methods. In other cases, there may be a more focused approach, with only one type of methodology used. It is important to note that the selection of methodology depends on the research question and the data available. 

Methodology

The methodological approach used in this study was a mixed-methods design. Data were collected through both qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative data were collected through interviews and focus groups, while the quantitative data were collected through surveys and questionnaires. 

Findings

The findings from this research indicate that... 

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research described in this paper has contributed to our understanding of... 

References


Diagram

A flowchart depicting the research process from idea generation to publication.
FRAMING RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Framing your research questions or problems.

Example text: 

In your research, you should always begin to consider exactly how you will pose your research questions in order to frame or define the problem or issue. The way you pose your research question can have a significant impact on the direction of your research and the conclusions you draw. It is important to be clear and concise in your question formulation and to ensure that it aligns with your overall research objectives.

The importance of framing your research questions cannot be overstated. A well-framed question can guide your research efforts, help you stay focused, and ultimately lead to more meaningful and impactful findings. Conversely, poorly worded or vague questions can lead to confusion, wasted effort, and a lack of direction.

Consider the following examples:

Example 1: 

Question: What factors contribute to student dropout rates in urban schools?

Rationale: This question is clear, specific, and focused. It is likely to lead to meaningful research findings and is aligned with the overall research objectives.

Example 2: 

Question: How do students in urban schools feel about their academic achievements?

Rationale: This question is too broad and lacks specificity. It would be difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from research conducted on this topic.

In framing your research questions, it is important to ensure that they are specific, clear, and aligned with your research objectives. This will help you design a study that is focused and efficient, ultimately leading to more meaningful and impactful research findings.
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

Omitted definitions, operations and definitions, and terms to be used must be developed and used in the experimental research. These definitions and operations must be clearly stated and understandable.

When someone says, “That’s a definition,” they usually mean something like this: “A definition is a statement that identifies the meaning of a particular term.”

When someone says, “That’s a conceptualization,” they usually mean something like this: “A conceptualization is a process of creating or developing a concept.”

When someone says, “That’s an operation,” they usually mean something like this: “An operation is a process of applying a definition to a concept.”

These definitions must be used in the experimental research. They were made up, for example, for the purpose of developing definitions for the terms “conceptualization” and “operation.”

CONCEPTUALIZATION

Categorical concepts are addressed in the research. Inductive (through observation) and/or deductive (through logical reasoning) procedures are used to develop a conceptualization of a concept.

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