



FORMULASI PERMASALAHAN PENELITIAN

**METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF
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The central aim of this chapter is to detail the process of formulating a research problem, even though the specific process that you are likely to adopt depends upon:

your expertise in research methodology;

your knowledge of the subject area;

your understanding of the issues to be examined; the extent to which the focus of your study is predetermined.

The research problem

Most research in the humanities revolves around four

Ps:

1. people;

2. problems;

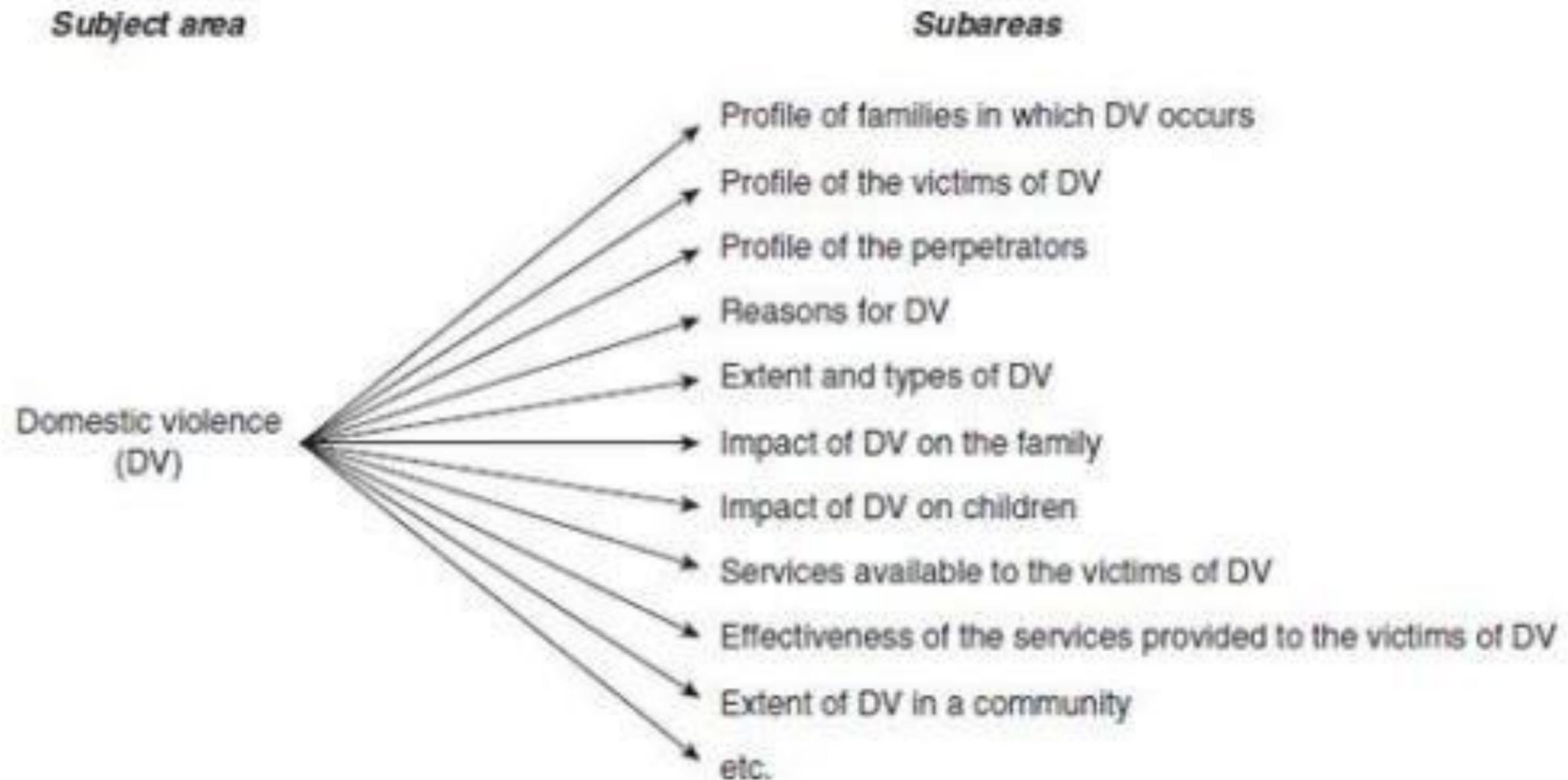
3. programmes;

4. phenomena.

Aspects of a study	About	Study of	
Study population	People	Individuals, organisations, groups, communities	They provide you with the required information or you collect information from or about them
Subject area	Problem Programme Phenomenon	Issues, situations, associations, needs, population composition, profiles, etc. Contents, structure, outcomes, attributes, satisfaction, consumers, providers, etc. Cause and effect, relationships, the study of a phenomenon itself, etc.	Information that you need to collect to find answers to your service research questions

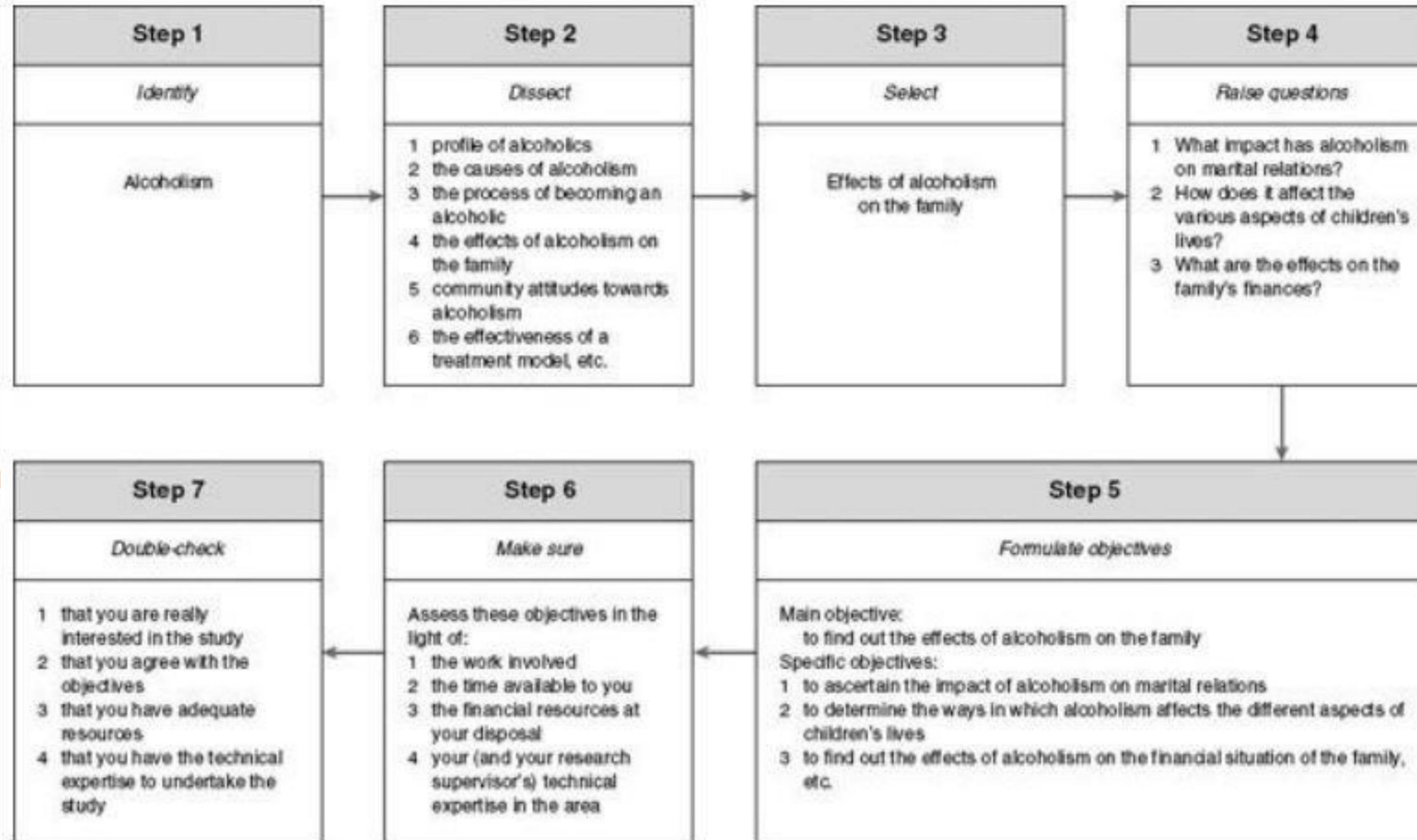
Steps in formulating a research problem

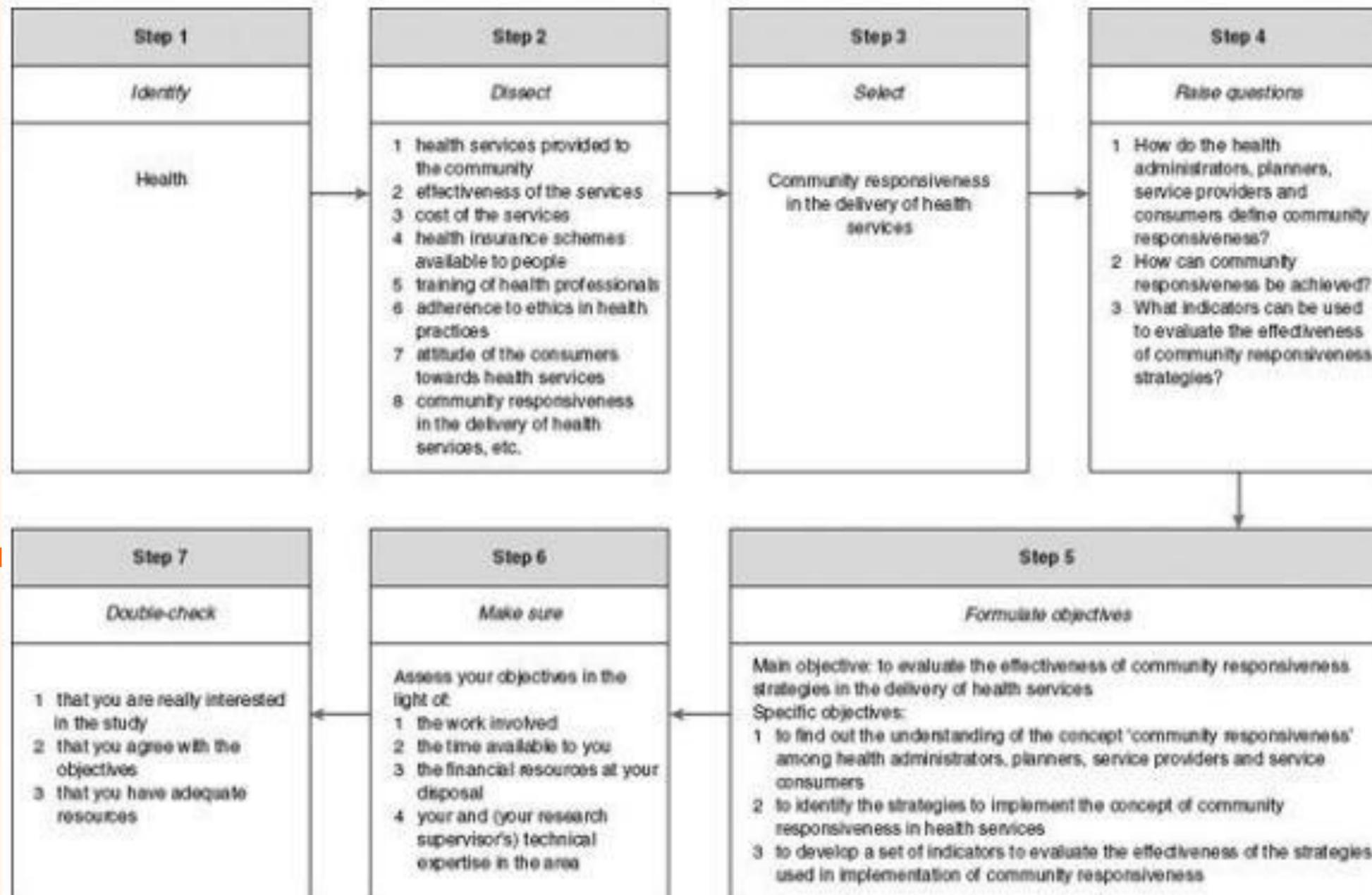
5



The formulation of research objectives

6





SEMPURNAKAN LATAR BELAKANG SAUDARA
DENGAN DITAMBAHKAN RUMUAN , TUJUAN
PENELITIANDAN DILANJUTKAN MENYUSUN
KAJIAN PUSTAKA !







- 1. Informasi penting hari ini**
- 2. Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini**
- 3. Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan**

Thank You!

Any Questions?