

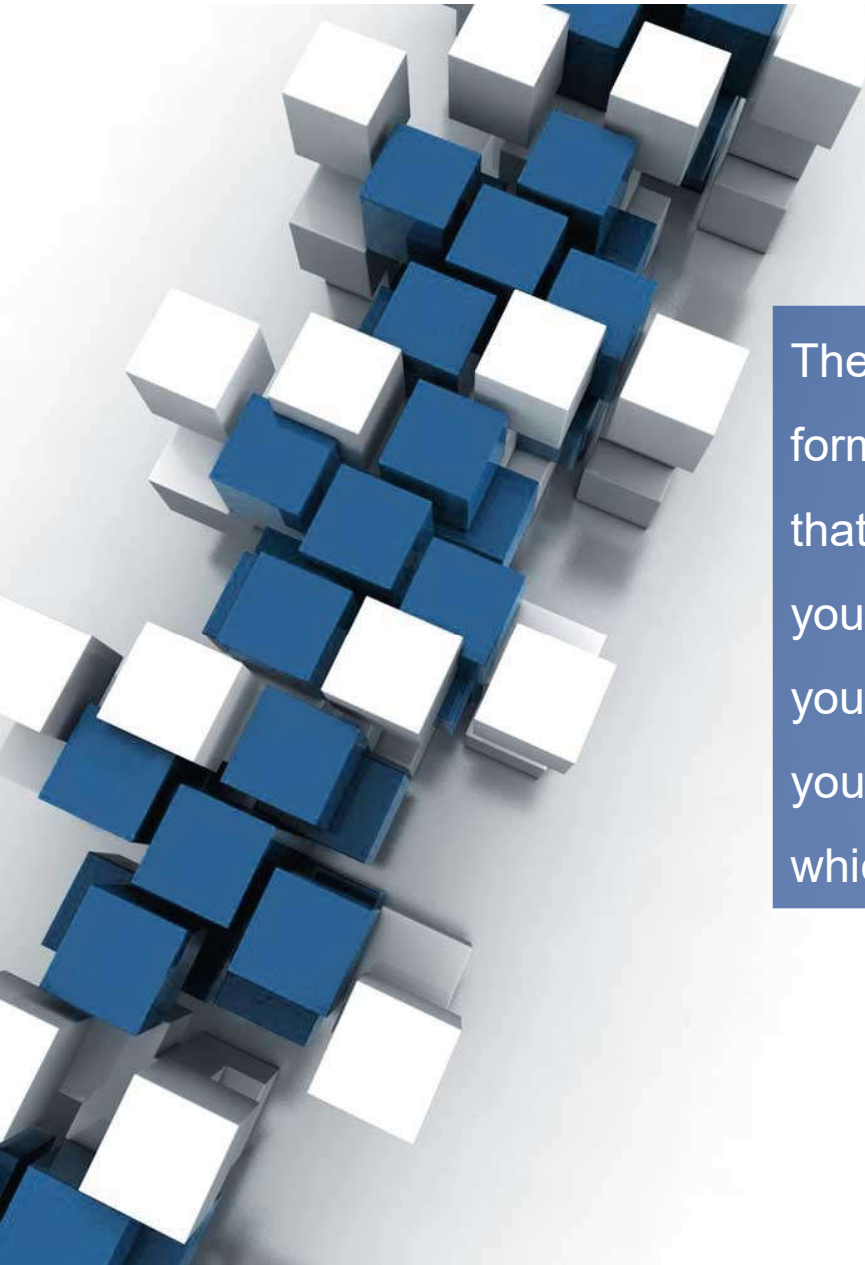


FORMULASI PERMASALAHAN PENELITIAN

METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF

Aryan Eka Prastya Nugraha

202



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:

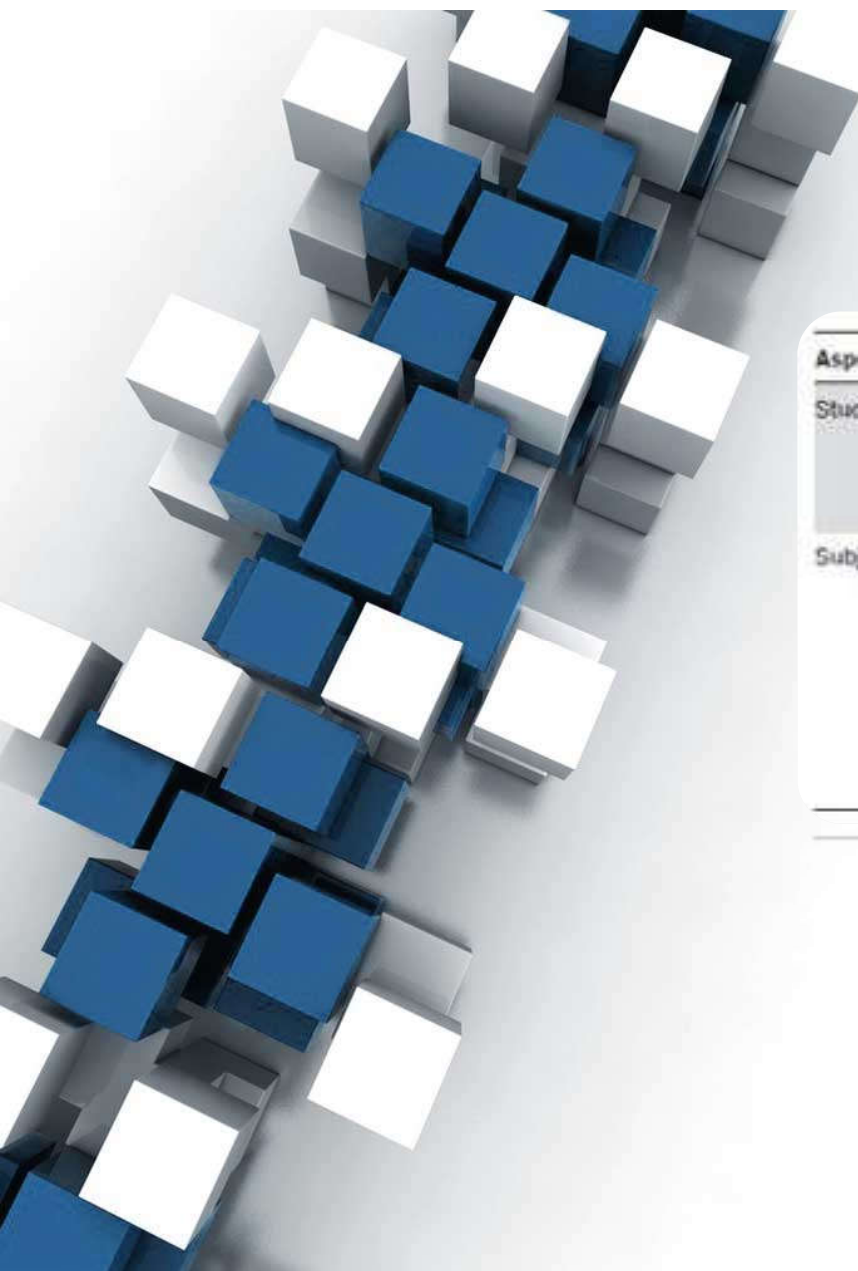
- your expertise in research methodology;
- your knowledge of the subject area;
- your understanding of the issues to be examined; the extent to which the focus of your study is predetermined.



The research problem

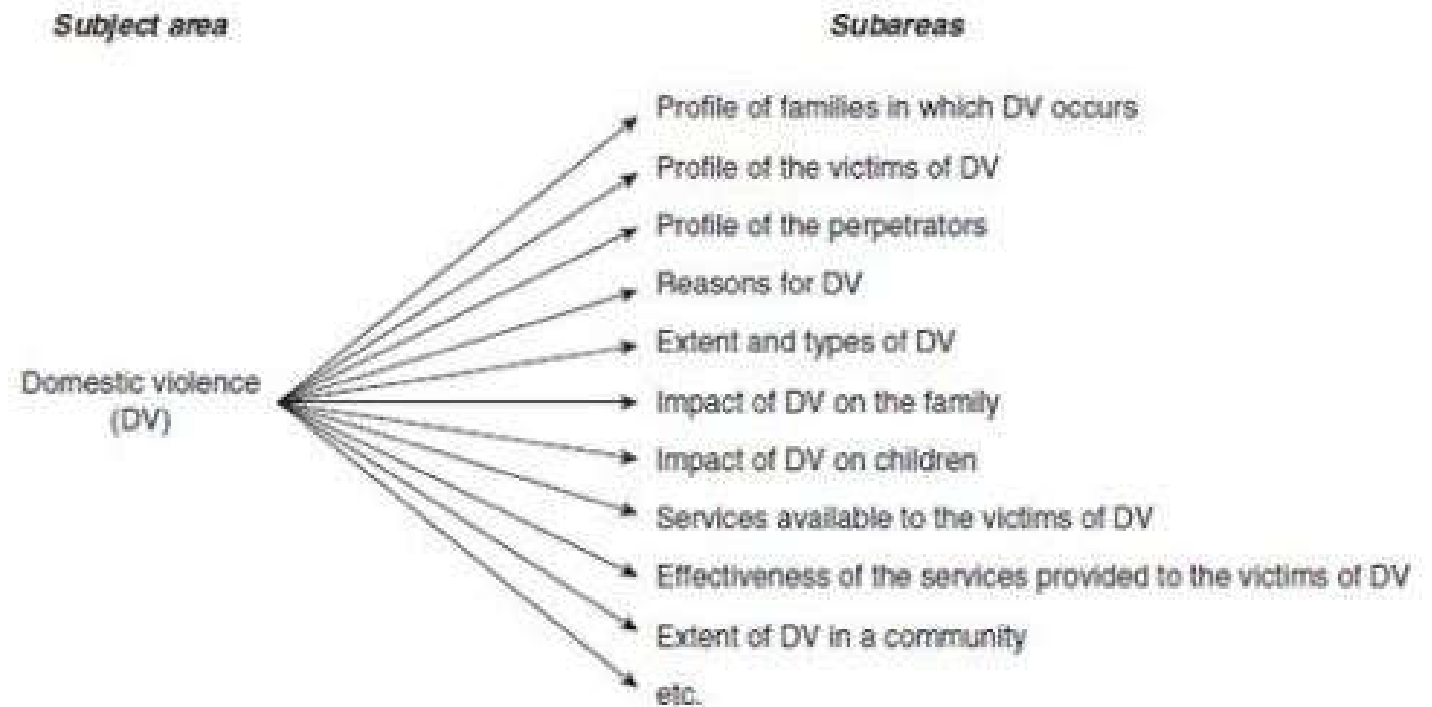
Most research in the humanities revolves around four Ps:

1. people;
2. problems;
3. programmes;
4. phenomena.

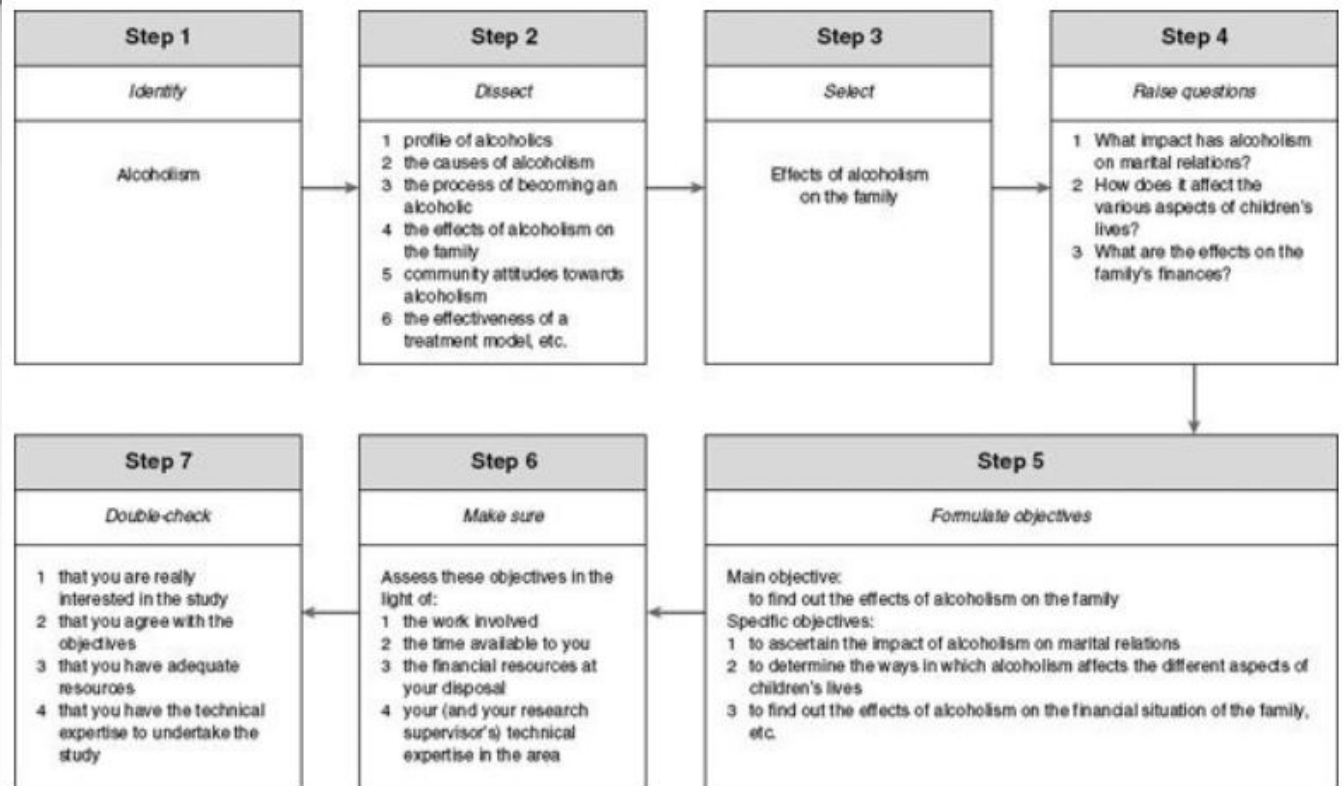


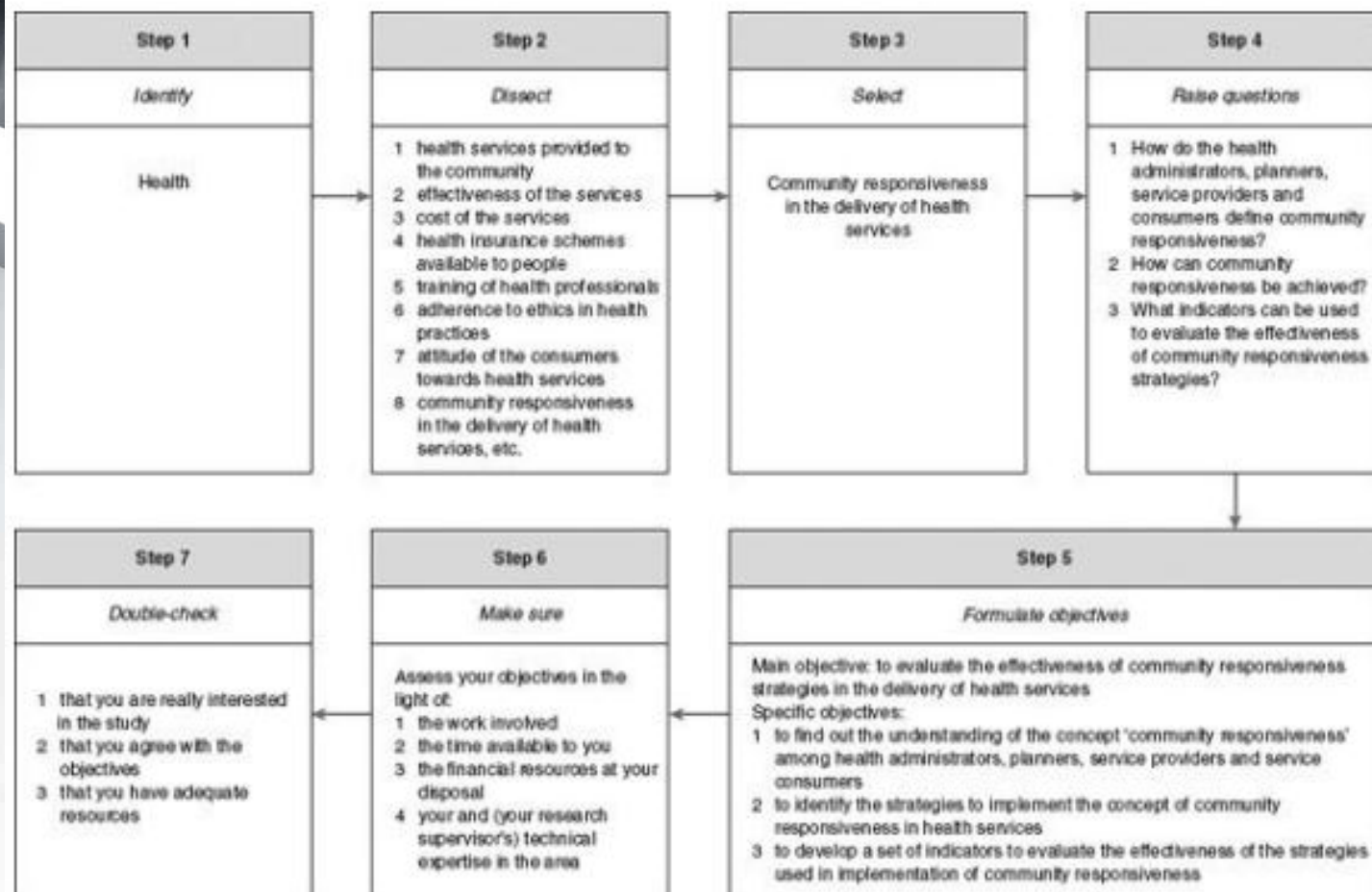
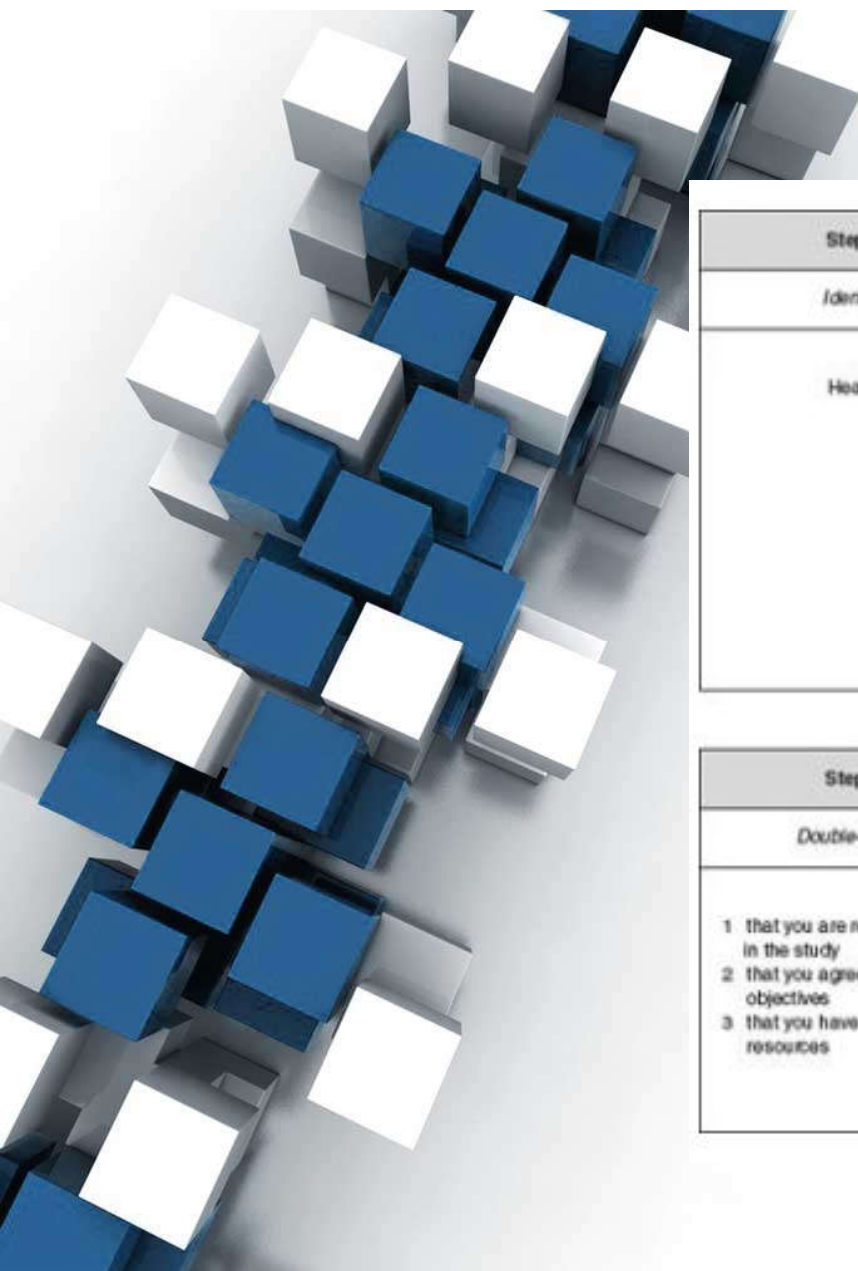
Aspects of a study	About	Study of	
Study population	People	Individuals, organisations, groups, communities	They provide you with the required information or you collect information from or about them
Subject area	Problem	Issues, situations, associations, needs, population composition, profiles, etc.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



The formulation of research objectives







TASK

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

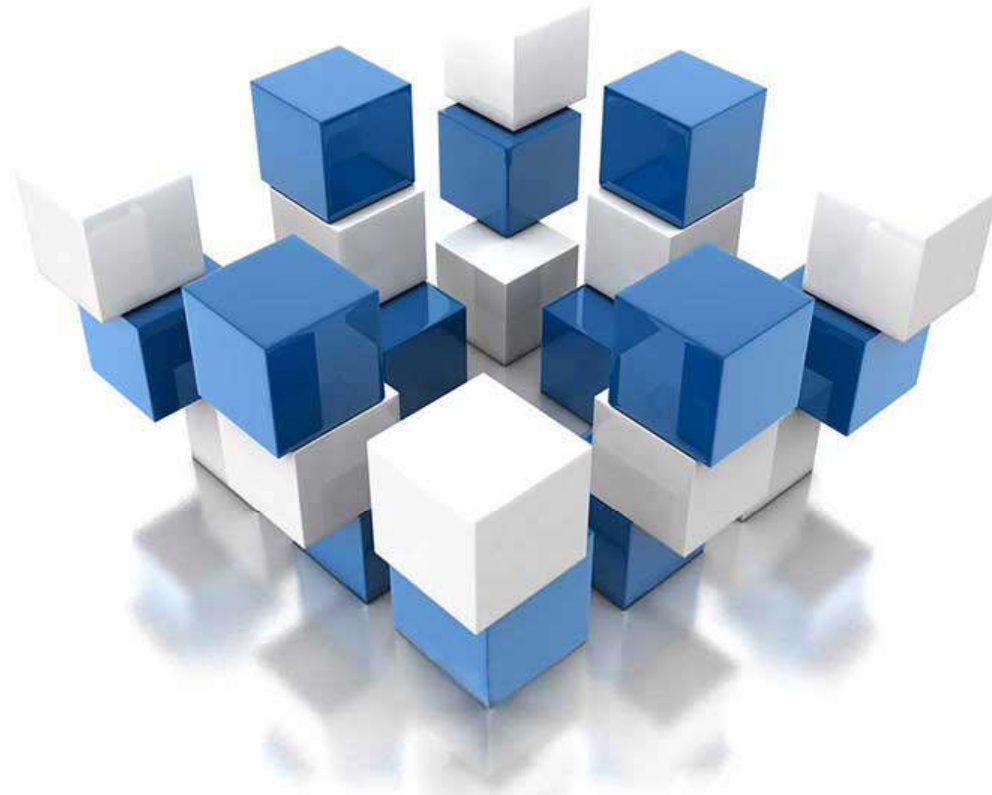


REFLEKSI

Informasi penting hari ini

Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini

Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan



THANK YOU

Any question ?