

1: The basics of writing a statement of the problem for your research proposal | Editage Insights

The purpose of having an issue log is to document all the issues happening on the project (#id of the issue, name, type, description, status) while executing the project.

Meaning and Purpose J. Smart investigates the meaning of purpose. However, this interpretation of the question would be too superficial. From about A. The second seems to have arisen from the first via the notion of the intention of the speaker. The same occurs in other languages, though the matter may be more complicated. The question that people agonize over is presumably to do with 1 not 2. Nevertheless the suspicion of use-mention confusion may have something in it. Moreover most electricity occurs in the non-human universe at large. In the same way in which we can give electricity a purpose, say by using it in the kitchen instead of gas, can we give life a purpose? This question is too abstract. It needs a context. We do of course have purposes. They are our purposes and there is no mystery there. Satisfaction of these purposes may be intrinsic or extrinsic. Thus a cosmologist might invent a theory merely in order to gain fame and reputation. The satisfaction that he might gain from his thoughts about the universe might then be merely that of attaining a means to a further end. Another cosmologist might simply delight in his or her discoveries for their own sake. Perhaps most real cosmologists are a mixture of these two types. After all, a cosmologist who has a desire for fame is unlikely to attain it unless he or she has a passion for thinking about the universe for its own sake. The reader may object to my example of the cosmologist. What about the poor of the world, who have no time for abstract contemplation or for elitist ambition? The struggle for survival of them and their families gives them an overwhelming purpose for their lives, and pursuit of it leaves no time for worry about whether life, as opposed to themselves, can have a purpose. Rich or poor we all act from purposes and there is no mystery about this. No wonder that the question baffles us. The question might refer not to our purposes but to the purpose for which we suppose that God created us. In a secular context the question does not occur. In a theological context the question has a sort of obvious but unsatisfactory sense, in which we have a purpose for God analogous to the way in which a screwdriver or an electric torch has a human purpose. Equally a non-religious person will have many particular purposes, some admirable, such as the desire to alleviate poverty and other sources of suffering. For some the worry is that life may come to an end. Some have even worried about the heat death of the universe. Why they should worry about a cosmic or individual period in which there will be no life but not about a period when there was no life is questionable. Thinking four-dimensionally may help. Life is tenselessly somewhere in space-time: Perhaps the worry about personal or cosmic extinction of life may lie in the fact that natural selection has made us forward planners, not backward contemplators. Smart John Jamieson Carswell Smart is a leading utilitarian moral philosopher and philosopher of mind.

2: What is the purpose of the issue log? - Project Management Questions

The purpose of The Big Issue is to allow homeless people to make money by buying the magazine for £1 and then selling it to the public for £3. It is a form of self-employment as well as a confidence building exercise.

Bibliography Definition A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study. Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper. Importance of a Good Literature Review A literature review may consist of simply a summary of key sources, but in the social sciences, a literature review usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis, often within specific conceptual categories. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information in a way that informs how you are planning to investigate a research problem. The analytical features of a literature review might: Give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations, Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates, Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant research, or Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify where gaps exist in how a problem has been researched to date. The purpose of a literature review is to: Place each work in the context of its contribution to understanding the research problem being studied. Describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration. Identify new ways to interpret prior research. Reveal any gaps that exist in the literature. Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies. Identify areas of prior scholarship to prevent duplication of effort. Point the way in fulfilling a need for additional research. Locate your own research within the context of existing literature [very important]. Sage, ; Hart, Chris. Doing a Literature Review: Releasing the Social Science Research Imagination. Sage Publications, ; Jesson, Jill. Doing Your Literature Review: Traditional and Systematic Techniques. Political Science and Politics 39 January A Step-by-Step Guide for Students. Types of Literature Reviews It is important to think of knowledge in a given field as consisting of three layers. First, there are the primary studies that researchers conduct and publish. Second are the reviews of those studies that summarize and offer new interpretations built from and often extending beyond the primary studies. Third, there are the perceptions, conclusions, opinion, and interpretations that are shared informally that become part of the lore of field. In composing a literature review, it is important to note that it is often this third layer of knowledge that is cited as "true" even though it often has only a loose relationship to the primary studies and secondary literature reviews. Given this, while literature reviews are designed to provide an overview and synthesis of pertinent sources you have explored, there are a number of approaches you could adopt depending upon the type of analysis underpinning your study. Types of Literature Reviews Argumentative Review This form examines literature selectively in order to support or refute an argument, deeply imbedded assumption, or philosophical problem already established in the literature. The purpose is to develop a body of literature that establishes a contrarian viewpoint. Given the value-laden nature of some social science research [e. However, note that they can also introduce problems of bias when they are used to make summary claims of the sort found in systematic reviews [see below]. Integrative Review Considered a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way such that new frameworks and perspectives on the topic are generated. The body of literature includes all studies that address related or identical hypotheses or research problems. A well-done integrative review meets the same standards as primary research in regard to clarity, rigor, and replication. This is the most common form of review in the social sciences. Historical Review Few things rest in isolation from historical precedent. Historical literature reviews focus on examining research throughout a period of time, often starting with the first time an issue, concept, theory, phenomena emerged in the literature, then tracing its evolution within the scholarship of a discipline. The purpose is to place research

in a historical context to show familiarity with state-of-the-art developments and to identify the likely directions for future research. Methodological Review A review does not always focus on what someone said [findings], but how they came about saying what they say [method of analysis]. Reviewing methods of analysis provides a framework of understanding at different levels [i. This approach helps highlight ethical issues which you should be aware of and consider as you go through your own study. Systematic Review This form consists of an overview of existing evidence pertinent to a clearly formulated research question, which uses pre-specified and standardized methods to identify and critically appraise relevant research, and to collect, report, and analyze data from the studies that are included in the review. The goal is to deliberately document, critically evaluate, and summarize scientifically all of the research about a clearly defined research problem. Typically it focuses on a very specific empirical question, often posed in a cause-and-effect form, such as "To what extent does A contribute to B? Theoretical Review The purpose of this form is to examine the corpus of theory that has accumulated in regard to an issue, concept, theory, phenomena. The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested. Often this form is used to help establish a lack of appropriate theories or reveal that current theories are inadequate for explaining new or emerging research problems. The unit of analysis can focus on a theoretical concept or a whole theory or framework. Sage Publications, ; Kennedy, Mary M. Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: Blackwell Publishers, ; Torracro, Richard. Terms, Functions, and Distinctions. Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review. Structure and Writing Style I. Thinking About Your Literature Review The structure of a literature review should include the following: An overview of the subject, issue, or theory under consideration, along with the objectives of the literature review, Division of works under review into themes or categories [e. The critical evaluation of each work should consider: Methodology -- were the techniques used to identify, gather, and analyze the data appropriate to addressing the research problem? Was the sample size appropriate? Were the results effectively interpreted and reported? Does the work ultimately contribute in any significant way to an understanding of the subject? Development of the Literature Review Four Stages 1. Problem formulation -- which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues? Literature search -- finding materials relevant to the subject being explored. Data evaluation -- determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic. Analysis and interpretation -- discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature. Consider the following issues before writing the literature review: Clarify If your assignment is not very specific about what form your literature review should take, seek clarification from your professor by asking these questions: Roughly how many sources should I include? What types of sources should I review books, journal articles, websites; scholarly versus popular sources? Should I summarize, synthesize, or critique sources by discussing a common theme or issue? Should I evaluate the sources? Find Models Use the exercise of reviewing the literature to examine how authors in your discipline or area of interest have composed their literature review sections. Read them to get a sense of the types of themes you might want to look for in your own research or to identify ways to organize your final review. Narrow the Topic The narrower your topic, the easier it will be to limit the number of sources you need to read in order to obtain a good survey of relevant resources. A good strategy is to begin by searching the HOMER catalog for books about the topic and review the table of contents for chapters that focuses on specific issues. You can also review the indexes of books to find references to specific issues that can serve as the focus of your research. For example, a book surveying the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may include a chapter on the role Egypt has played in mediating the conflict, or look in the index for the pages where Egypt is mentioned in the text. Consider Whether Your Sources are Current Some disciplines require that you use information that is as current as possible. This is particularly true in disciplines in medicine and the sciences where research conducted becomes obsolete very quickly as new discoveries are made. However, when writing a review in the social sciences, a survey of the history of the literature may be required. In other words, a complete understanding the research problem requires you to deliberately examine how knowledge and perspectives have changed over time. Sort through other current bibliographies or literature reviews in the field to get a sense of what your discipline expects.

You can also use this method to explore what is considered by scholars to be a "hot topic" and what is not.

Ways to Organize Your Literature Review

Chronology of Events If your review follows the chronological method, you could write about the materials according to when they were published. This approach should only be followed if a clear path of research building on previous research can be identified and that these trends follow a clear chronological order of development. For example, a literature review that focuses on continuing research about the emergence of German economic power after the fall of the Soviet Union. By **Publication Order** your sources by publication chronology, then, only if the order demonstrates a more important trend. However, progression of time may still be an important factor in a thematic review. The only difference here between a "chronological" and a "thematic" approach is what is emphasized the most: Note however that more authentic thematic reviews tend to break away from chronological order. A review organized in this manner would shift between time periods within each section according to the point made.

Methodological A methodological approach focuses on the methods utilized by the researcher. For the Internet in American presidential politics project, one methodological approach would be to look at cultural differences between the portrayal of American presidents on American, British, and French websites. Or the review might focus on the fundraising impact of the Internet on a particular political party.

3: Meaning and Purpose | Issue 24 | Philosophy Now

Manage Document Purpose of Issue Purpose of Issue are identified within a Workspace so that all Workspace users may be aware of the process flow for their information. Privileged users can Assign or Remove Purpose of Issue from the Workspace providing an active list of Purpose of Issue that can be used while publishing a document/placeholder.

Background Project issues must be identified, managed and resolved throughout the project in order for the project to be successful. Issue management plays an important role in maintaining project stability and efficiency throughout the project lifecycle. These obstacles can include such factors as differences of opinion, situations to be investigated, emerging or unanticipated responsibilities. The purpose of issue management is to identify and document these issues and to resolve them by reviewing and carefully considering all relevant information. Overview Unresolved issues can be a source of conflict that delays or prevents the project team from attaining project goals, milestones, and deliverables. It is the responsibility of the project manager to effectively manage and monitor issues on a regular basis, follow up with issue owners to ensure progress is being made towards resolution, and to report on the status of issues. In addition to overcoming obstacles to success, effective issue management also contributes to having constructive working relationships among the project stakeholders, including the project team. Risks There is often confusion between Issue Management and Risk Management and how the activities of each interface and interact with each other. An issue is a point or matter in question or in dispute, or a point or matter that is not settled and is under discussion or over which there are opposing views or disagreements. Often project issues are first identified as a risk and through the risk management planning process may already have a planned approach to managing the issue. Project risk management includes the processes for conducting risk management planning, identification, analysis, responses, and monitoring and control of a project. The objectives of project risk management are to increase the probability and impact of positive events and decrease the probability and impact of events adverse to project objectives. Project issue management includes utilizing the outputs from the project risk management planning if the issue was identified as a risk during the risk planning processes. As issues arise during the course of managing a project and a project team, an issue log is commonly used to document these issues. This log includes a description of the issue, the assignment of each issue to one or more individuals for resolution, a target date by which the issue needs to be resolved, and other related information. The log helps the project team monitor and control issues until closure is reached. Requirements In general, all projects, regardless of type or size, should have an issue tracking system or log where issues are regularly managed and monitored on a regular basis by the project manager. As issues are identified and resolved, the issue log provides historical documentation of concerns that have been addressed throughout the project life cycle. Best Practices Escalation Process “ An issue escalation process should be determined as a part of the overall issue management planning activities and should be documented. Documentation “ All issues, regardless of how minor they seem, should be centrally documented using some type of issue tracking system or log. An issue log template is provided at the end of this guide for use in the absence of something more sophisticated. Minimum Requirements - Tools used to manage issues should contain at a minimum a unique identification number, priority, issue description, impact summary, action steps, current status, and issue owner. Resolution Statement - Issues should be stated in such a way that it is clear how they can be resolved. Prioritization - Issues should be prioritized, assigned specific owners, with next steps and due dates documented. Issue ownership should be communicated clearly to those responsible for action items. Concentrate the majority of mitigation efforts on issues that pose the greatest potential threat to project success. Regular Review - Regular review of issues and the issue log is a highly recommended practice. The review process should occur daily for complex projects and at least weekly for simple projects. Open issues should be reviewed at each project team status meeting and progress made on the issues should be recorded in the issue log. Issue History - Closed issues should remain in the issue log as a historical record and to facilitate lessons learned activities. Practice Activities Review Issues - Regularly review at least weekly for a simple project; perhaps daily for a complex project existing project issues and identify new ones. Issue Log - Establish and maintain an issue log.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE pdf

Instructions for using the issue log should be provided within the template. **Resolve Issues** - Work towards issue resolution, maintaining close collaboration with stakeholders. **Regular Updates** - Regularly update at least weekly for a simple project; perhaps daily for a complex project the issue log with current information. **Communicate** - Regularly communicate at least weekly for a simple project; perhaps daily for a complex project with stakeholders about the status of open issues. Once an issue has been resolved, an official communication should be sent to stakeholders communicating how the issue was resolved. **Documentation** - When an issue is resolved, record the resolution in the issue log. Instructions for recording issue resolution should be provided within the issue log template. **Escalation** - If an issue remains unresolved for a lengthy period of time we may want to specify a time range here , the issue should be escalated using the agreed upon escalation procedure.

4: Question at Issue | The Elements of Thought

Companies might issue a memo to address a problem that has come to the attention of management. A memo like this might describe any information obtained through investigation that brought the problem to light, and address the severity level.

Signature sponsorships key bills introduced by Hillary Clinton Hillary Clinton on Abortion Troubled by misleading allegations about Planned Parenthood. Nov Late-term decisions are most painful; leave government out. Oct Defunding Planned Parenthood hurts women cancer screening. Oct Issues where Jeb Bush disagrees with Hillary. Apr Long-held moderate stance focuses on reducing abortions. Mar Consistently uses Dem. Party line, "safe, legal, and rare". Jul Lift ban on stem cell research to cure devastating diseases. Jun Personally would never abort; but deeply values choice. Jun Abortion is a sad, tragic choice to many women. May Respect Roe v. Wade, but make adoptions easier too. Nov Partial birth exceptions for life-threatening abnormalities. Apr Government should have no role in abortion decision. Oct We can find common ground on abortion issue. Sep Alternatives to pro-choice like forced pregnancy in Romania. Nov Must safeguard constitutional rights, including choice. Oct Late term abortion only if life or health are at risk. Jan Keep abortion safe, legal and rare. Jan Being pro-choice is not being pro-abortion. Jan Reach out to teens to reduce teen sex problems. Jan Hobby Lobby decision is slippery slope against women. Dec Prevention First Act: Oct Advocates birth control but OK with faith-based disagreement. Feb Cairo Document: Sep No abortion for sex selection in China. Mar Voted NO on prohibiting minors crossing state lines for abortion. Mar Voted YES on expanding research to more embryonic stem cell lines. Apr Voted NO on notifying parents of minors who get out-of-state abortions. Mar Voted NO on criminal penalty for harming unborn fetus during other crime. Mar Voted NO on banning partial birth abortions except for maternal life. Dec Expand embryonic stem cell research. Jun Sponsored bill providing contraceptives for low-income women. May Sponsored bill for emergency contraception for rape victims. Dec Provide emergency contraception at military facilities. Apr Supports public funding for abortion services. Nov Opposes parental notification for abortions by minors. Nov Opposes judges who strictly interpret Constitution. Nov Ensure access to and funding for contraception. Feb Focus on preventing pregnancy, plus emergency contraception. Sep Jobs for you, not just prosperity for those at the top. Sep Committed to reducing corporate power not only Wall St. Feb Go after shadow banking industry, like Lehman Brothers. Nov We need bankruptcy reform, but we need the right kind. Personally lobbied Congress against bankruptcy bill. Apr The economy is not working for middle class families. Eight years of a great economy is not enough. Oct Use tax dollars to upgrade infrastructure, not for stadium. Oct We have outlived the usefulness of Bretton Woods. Jun The economy creates consumers but cannot create citizens. Oct Democrats would have paid off national debt in s. Sep Protect next generation by paying off national debt. Consistently against making bankruptcy stricter. Opposed bankruptcy bill; Dec Opposes constitutional amendment for balanced budget. Nov Require full disclosure about subprime mortgages. Sep Root out systemic racism exposed by social media. Feb After presidential debates, female majority on stage. Feb No Ceilings: Apr Women in Public Service Project: Hillary predicted female President in near future. Jun Developmental thread: Jun Pushing for privacy bill of rights. Nov Crack down on sex trafficking of women and girls. Dec Support National Endowment for the Arts. Feb Unleash the full potential of women and girls. Aug Equal pay is not yet equal. Jan MLK recognized that working within the system was necessary. Jun Create a pipeline for more women in leadership. Worked with Edelman on school desegregation in South. Nov Apologize for slavery, but concentrate on civil rights now. Aug Raised issues of gender compensation gap at s Rose Law. Nov Affirmative living: Sep Include gender identity in anti-discrimination laws. Jun We have all evolved on gay marriage since s. Jun DOMA discrimination holds us back from a more perfect union. Jun I support gay marriage personally and as law. Mar Telling kids about gay couples is parental discretion. Sep Positive about civil unions, with full equality of benefits. May Federal Marriage Amendment would be terrible step backwards. Oct Gay soldiers need to shoot straight, not be straight. Nov End hate crimes and other intolerance. Sep Gays deserve domestic partnership benefits. Feb Military service based on conduct, not

THE PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE pdf

sexual orientation. Dec Co-sponsored bill to criminalize flag-burning. Sponsored flag-burning bill for centrist credential. May Voted NO on recommending Constitutional ban on flag desecration. Jun Voted NO on constitutional ban of same-sex marriage. Jun Voted YES on adding sexual orientation to definition of hate crimes. Jun Voted YES on loosening restrictions on cell phone wiretapping. Oct Shift from group preferences to economic empowerment of all. Dec Recognize Juneteenth as historical end of slavery. Jun Provide benefits to domestic partners of Federal employees. Dec Re-introduce the Equal Rights Amendment. Mar Reinforce anti-discrimination and equal-pay requirements. Jan Hillary Clinton on Corporations Make economy work for everyone, not just the powerful. Oct I voted to close corporate tax loopholes that Trump used. Oct Make wealthy pay their fair share; close corporate loopholes. Sep I voted for bill that saved the auto industry.

5: PART - Section Purpose of issue of prescription

For example, an issue raised for the purpose of clarifying a point or obtaining an item of documentation can easily be closed on receipt of a comprehensive explanation or receipt of the document in question.

Bibliography Definition A research problem is a definite or clear expression [statement] about an area of concern, a condition to be improved upon, a difficulty to be eliminated, or a troubling question that exists in scholarly literature, in theory, or within existing practice that points to a need for meaningful understanding and deliberate investigation. A research problem does not state how to do something, offer a vague or broad proposition, or present a value question. What is its Role? Denzin and Yvonna S. Sage, , pp. The purpose of a problem statement is to: Introduce the reader to the importance of the topic being studied. The reader is oriented to the significance of the study. Anchors the research questions, hypotheses, or assumptions to follow. It offers a concise statement about the purpose of your paper. Place the topic into a particular context that defines the parameters of what is to be investigated. Provide the framework for reporting the results and indicates what is probably necessary to conduct the study and explain how the findings will present this information. In the social sciences, the research problem establishes the means by which you must answer the "So What? This question refers to a research problem surviving the relevancy test [the quality of a measurement procedure that provides repeatability and accuracy]. Note that answering the "So What? To survive the "So What" question, problem statements should possess the following attributes: Clarity and precision [a well-written statement does not make sweeping generalizations and irresponsible pronouncements; it also does not include unspecific determinates like "very" or "giant"], Demonstrate a researchable topic or issue [i. Critical Writing and Thinking. Dean of the College. Brown University; Ellis, Timothy J. University of Wisconsin, Madison; Thesis Statements. Types and Content There are four general conceptualizations of a research problem in the social sciences: Casuist Research Problem -- this type of problem relates to the determination of right and wrong in questions of conduct or conscience by analyzing moral dilemmas through the application of general rules and the careful distinction of special cases. This a common approach to defining a problem in the clinical social sciences or behavioral sciences. Descriptive Research Problem -- typically asks the question, "what is? This problem is often associated with revealing hidden or understudied issues. Relational Research Problem -- suggests a relationship of some sort between two or more variables to be investigated. The underlying purpose is to investigate specific qualities or characteristics that may be connected in some way. A problem statement in the social sciences should contain: A lead-in that helps ensure the reader will maintain interest over the study, A declaration of originality [e. To facilitate how you might select a problem from which to build a research study, consider these sources of inspiration: Deductions from Theory This relates to deductions made from social philosophy or generalizations embodied in life and in society that the researcher is familiar with. These deductions from human behavior are then placed within an empirical frame of reference through research. From a theory, the researcher can formulate a research problem or hypothesis stating the expected findings in certain empirical situations. The research asks the question: Interdisciplinary Perspectives Identifying a problem that forms the basis for a research study can come from academic movements and scholarship originating in disciplines outside of your primary area of study. This can be an intellectually stimulating exercise. A review of pertinent literature should include examining research from related disciplines that can reveal new avenues of exploration and analysis. An interdisciplinary approach to selecting a research problem offers an opportunity to construct a more comprehensive understanding of a very complex issue that any single discipline may be able to provide. Interviewing Practitioners The identification of research problems about particular topics can arise from formal interviews or informal discussions with practitioners who provide insight into new directions for future research and how to make research findings more relevant to practice. Discussions with experts in the field, such as, teachers, social workers, health care providers, lawyers, business leaders, etc. This approach also provides some practical knowledge which may help in the process of designing and conducting your study. This can be derived, for example, from deliberate observations of certain relationships for which

there is no clear explanation or witnessing an event that appears harmful to a person or group or that is out of the ordinary. Relevant Literature The selection of a research problem can be derived from a thorough review of pertinent research associated with your overall area of interest. This may reveal where gaps exist in understanding a topic or where an issue has been understudied. Research may be conducted to: Also, authors frequently conclude their studies by noting implications for further research; read the conclusion of pertinent studies because statements about further research can be a valuable source for identifying new problems to investigate. The fact that a researcher has identified a topic worthy of further exploration validates the fact it is worth pursuing. What Makes a Good Research Statement? A good problem statement begins by introducing the broad area in which your research is centered, gradually leading the reader to the more specific issues you are investigating. The statement need not be lengthy, but a good research problem should incorporate the following features: Compelling Topic The problem chosen should be one that motivates you to address it but simple curiosity is not a good enough reason to pursue a research study because this does not indicate significance. Supports Multiple Perspectives The problem must be phrased in a way that avoids dichotomies and instead supports the generation and exploration of multiple perspectives. A general rule of thumb in the social sciences is that a good research problem is one that would generate a variety of viewpoints from a composite audience made up of reasonable people. Do not confuse a research problem with a research topic. A topic is something to read and obtain information about, whereas a problem is something to be solved or framed as a question raised for inquiry, consideration, or solution, or explained as a source of perplexity, distress, or vexation. In short, a research topic is something to be understood; a research problem is something that needs to be investigated. Asking Analytical Questions about the Research Problem Research problems in the social and behavioral sciences are often analyzed around critical questions that must be investigated. These questions can be explicitly listed in the introduction [i. Explicitly listing your research questions at the end of your introduction can help in designing a clear roadmap of what you plan to address in your study, whereas, implicitly integrating them into the text of the introduction allows you to create a more compelling narrative around the key issues under investigation. Either approach is appropriate. The number of questions you attempt to address should be based on the complexity of the problem you are investigating and what areas of inquiry you find most critical to study. Practical considerations, such as, the length of the paper you are writing or the availability of resources to analyze the issue can also factor in how many questions to ask. In general, however, there should be no more than four research questions underpinning a single research problem. Given this, well-developed analytical questions can focus on any of the following: Highlights a genuine dilemma, area of ambiguity, or point of confusion about a topic open to interpretation by your readers; Yields an answer that is unexpected and not obvious rather than inevitable and self-evident; Provokes meaningful thought or discussion; Raises the visibility of the key ideas or concepts that may be understudied or hidden; Suggests the need for complex analysis or argument rather than a basic description or summary; and, Offers a specific path of inquiry that avoids eliciting generalizations about the problem. Questions of how and why concerning a research problem often require more analysis than questions about who, what, where, and when. You should still ask yourself these latter questions, however. Thinking introspectively about the who, what, where, and when of a research problem can help ensure that you have thoroughly considered all aspects of the problem under investigation. Mistakes to Avoid Beware of circular reasoning! Do not state that the research problem as simply the absence of the thing you are suggesting. For example, if you propose the following, "The problem in this community is that there is no hospital," this only leads to a research problem where: The need is for a hospital The objective is to create a hospital The method is to plan for building a hospital, and The evaluation is to measure if there is a hospital or not. This is an example of a research problem that fails the "So What? In this example, the problem does not reveal the relevance of why you are investigating the fact there is no hospital in the community [e. George Mason University; Invention: Developing a Thesis Statement. Purdue University; Procter, Margaret. University College Writing Centre. University of Toronto; Trochim, William M. Research Methods Knowledge Base. Purdue University; Walk, Kerry. Asking an Analytical Question. Princeton University; White, Patrick. A Guide for Social Scientists.

6: Issue log - Wikipedia

The purpose of research can be a complicated issue and varies across different scientific fields and disciplines. At the most basic level, science can be split, loosely, into two types, 'pure research' and 'applied research'.

The basics of writing a statement of the problem for your research proposal [Downloadable template] Key takeaways: A statement of the problem is used in research work as a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study. A good research problem should address an existing gap in knowledge in the field and lead to further research. To write a persuasive problem statement, you need to describe a the ideal, b , the reality, and c the consequences. May 15, Research is a systematic investigative process employed to increase or revise current knowledge by discovering new facts. It can be divided into two general categories: The first and most important step in any research is to identify and delineate the research problem: A research problem may be defined as an area of concern, a gap in the existing knowledge, or a deviation in the norm or standard that points to the need for further understanding and investigation. Although many problems turn out to have several solutions the means to close the gap or correct the deviation , difficulties arise where such means are either not obvious or are not immediately available. This then necessitates some research to reach a viable solution. The statement of the problem briefly addresses the question: What is the problem that the research will address? What are the goals of a statement of the problem? The ultimate goal of a statement of the problem is to transform a generalized problem something that bothers you; a perceived lack into a targeted, well-defined problem; one that can be resolved through focused research and careful decision-making. Writing a statement of the problem should help you clearly identify the purpose of the research project you will propose. A statement of problem need not be long and elaborate: What are the key characteristics of a statement of the problem? A good research problem should have the following characteristics: It should address a gap in knowledge. A persuasive statement of problem is usually written in three parts: Part A The ideal: Describes a desired goal or ideal situation; explains how things should be. Part B The reality: Describes a condition that prevents the goal, state, or value in Part A from being achieved or realized at this time; explains how the current situation falls short of the goal or ideal. Identifies the way you propose to improve the current situation and move it closer to the goal or ideal. Here is an example: Example 1 Part A: According to the XY university mission statement, the university seeks to provide students with a safe, healthy learning environment. Students living in dorms A B C, and D currently do not have air conditioning units, and during the hot seasons, it is common for room temperatures to exceed 80 degrees F. Many students report that they are unable to do homework in their dorm rooms. Others report having problems sleeping because of the humidity and temperature. The rooms are not only unhealthy, but they inhibit student productivity and academic achievement. In response to this problem, our study proposes to investigate several options for making the dorms more hospitable. We plan to carry out an all-inclusive participatory investigation into options for purchasing air conditioners university-funded; student-subsidized and different types of air conditioning systems. We will also consider less expensive ways to mitigate some or all of the problems noted above such as creating climate-controlled dorm lounges and equipping them with better study areas and computing space. Describe a goal or desired state of a given situation, phenomenon etc. This will build the ideal situation what should be, what is expected or desired Step 2 Statement 2: Describe a condition that prevents the goal, state, or value discussed in Step 1 from being achieved or realized at the present time. This will build the reality or the situation as it is and establish a gap between what ought to be and what is. Using specific details, show how the situation in step 2 contains little promise of improvement unless something is done. Then emphasize the benefits of research by projecting the consequences of possible solutions. Here are some examples of how you can write a statement of the problem using the steps mentioned above: Example 2 Step 1 Statement 1 The government of Kenya has a goal to industrialize the nation by the year quote. In this regard it has encouraged growth-oriented micro and small enterprises MSEs that should graduate into medium and large enterprises capable of contributing to the industrialization goal. Step 2 and 3 Statement 2 Despite the said government efforts, there is slow growth of micro into small enterprises and even slower growth of small

into medium scale enterprises quote, show statistics. Example 3 In order to accomplish their missions, public universities need motivated workforces. Statement 2 There are, however, frequent and severe disciplinary actions, absenteeism, as well as various forms of unrest in public universities which affect the accomplishment of the set missions. Our preliminary investigation reveals that both non-management and management staff are under motivated. Example 4 Statement 1 The Ministry of Youth is dedicated to allocating enterprise development funds to both the youth and women. These funds are made available in order to start entrepreneurial ventures that create and expand employment. Provide relevant statistics and quote Statement 2 One of the main focuses of the ministry is consistency. Unfortunately, consistency in allocating funds to the next generation of recipients requires prior knowledge of previous allocations and established practices. The current continuous disbursement method does not allow for adequate analysis of previous disbursements before a current disbursement is done. Statement 3 Continuing with this current disbursement method prevents consistency and causes decisions to become grossly political, which in turn inhibits the achievement of the goals of the funds. Developing a more informed disbursement system could help better implement the consistency focus of the ministry and at the same time help the ministry better monitor and evaluate its funds. This proposed research aspires to explore options for a new funds disbursement system that would focus on consistency. To do this, the researcher will carry out a full stakeholder analysis and use it to propose appropriate policy interventions. Another approach Another way to write a statement of the problem is to use a template. Here is a simple template which might be useful for researchers: Sample Statement of a Problem An established trend in the small business start-up financing in Kenya is to establish funds. Some of these funds include the youth fund and women fund. These funds have helped improve the rate of start-ups in the country. However, after the start-up stage, the ventures start developing problems. First, they face problems in management which lead to a marketing problem and eventually to stagnation and early exit. According to the survey, more enterprises are likely to close in their first three years of operation. Four years later the same institute conducted another study in Central Kenya. In our current project, we propose to examine factors that have an impact on small business sustainability. We will employ both qualitative and quantitative approaches to gather both primary and secondary data and information with the objective of determining success factors for the growth of small business in Kenya. Specifically, we shall employ the product life cycle PLC model to identify the needs of a small business at the various stages of the PLC. Non-financial constraints hindering growth of SMEs in Kenya: The case of plastic manufacturing companies in industrial area in Nairobi county. This post has been modified and republished with the permission of the author. Create a free account and access this bonus resource.

7: Manage Document Purpose of Issue

Question at Issue Human beings naturally ask questions that's how we learn about the world. Some questions are about simple facts; they have answers and we can find them.

What was the meaning and importance of the Jerusalem Council Acts 15? In the earliest days of the Christian church, the church was comprised predominately of Jews. In Acts chapter 10, the apostle Peter was the first to take the gospel specifically to the Gentiles, and many received Christ as Savior. In Acts chapters 13-14, Paul and Barnabas had a very fruitful ministry among the Gentiles. All of these Gentiles turning to faith in Christ caused concern among the Jewish believers, first expressed in Acts 15. The issues centered on two questions: Do Gentiles first have to become Jews before they can become Christians? Do Gentiles have to observe the Mosaic Law after they become Christians? It is necessary to circumcise them and to order them to keep the Law of Moses. Since this teaching clearly contradicted the fact that salvation was by grace alone, through faith alone, in Christ alone Acts 13-14, the apostle Peter spoke of his ministry with the Gentiles, as recorded in Acts chapter 15. Peter focused on the fact that the Holy Spirit was given to uncircumcised Gentiles in precisely the same manner the Holy Spirit was given to the apostles and Jewish believers on the day of Pentecost. These were not rules the Gentiles must follow in order to be saved. Rather, the rules were to build harmony between Jewish and Gentile Christians in the first century. The four rules the Jerusalem Council decided upon were that Gentile Christians should abstain from food polluted by idols, sexual immorality, the meat of strangled animals, and blood. The instructions were not intended to guarantee salvation but to promote peace within the early church. It is interesting that the issue the Jerusalem Council was dealing with is still very much an issue in the church today. There are groups still teaching that Christians must obey the Old Testament Law. Whether it is the Sabbath day or the food laws or all of the Old Testament Law outside of the sacrificial system—there are groups that declare observance of the Law is either required for salvation or at least a crucially important aspect of the Christian life. Sadly, these groups either completely ignore or grossly misinterpret the decision of the Jerusalem Council. The specific goal of the Jerusalem Council was to decide what aspects, if any, of the Old Testament Law Christians must observe. The Jerusalem Council, for the sake of melding the Jewish and Gentile cultures within the Antioch church, said that the Gentiles should eschew their former pagan practices associated with idolatry. There was no mention of the Sabbath whatsoever. Further, the Jerusalem Council made it abundantly clear that these rules were not requirements for salvation by reaffirming that salvation is by grace for both Jews and Gentiles Acts 15. How many arguments would be solved if the church today would simply follow the principle set by the Jerusalem Council—“limit your liberty for the sake of love?”

8: What was the meaning and importance of the Jerusalem Council (Acts 15)?

Editage Insights offers a wealth of free academic research and publishing resources and is a one-stop guide for authors and others involved in scholarly publishing. Our original resources for authors and journals will help you become an expert in academic publishing.

The memo is essentially a short letter with company letterhead, sent electronically as a file attachment or printed for hand delivery. Less formal messages are usually sent by email only. Memos should be sent to a specific audience, depending on their purpose. Share News Memos are used to keep employees informed on the latest happenings, either company-wide or in a specific department. For example, when management issues a change in corporate policy, a memo is used to explain the change. Other news shared in a memo might include the latest new hires or promotions with specific details about each person and their roles, or new partnerships with other companies. Memos can be used to inform staff with updates on how project schedules are coming along, or about new products or services the company is introducing. Memos might include an announcement to be posted in common areas of an office. Address a Problem Companies might issue a memo to address a problem that has come to the attention of management. A memo like this might describe any information obtained through investigation that brought the problem to light, and address the severity level. Problems addressed in memos might include employee tardiness or absence, customer dissatisfaction, improperly followed procedures, or office etiquette problems such as improper use of cell phones during meetings. Make a Request Sometimes companies issue memos to make requests of employees. These might request attendance at meetings, changes in work procedures, or permission or cooperation to do a work-related activity. A request memo often includes instructions or recommendations for carrying out the request, such as specific actions. It might also mention benefits that will result from taking the actions, potential problems if the request is not fulfilled, or specific help that will be provided to complete the request. For example, the operations department of a company might ask employees to follow a clean-up schedule for the break room refrigerator. Provide Feedback Another common use of memos is to provide feedback on company programs, services or products. Memos used for this purpose give employees a response so they know how their work is being received. For example, workers in the quality assurance department of an industrial equipment manufacturer might like to know how well the product is performing for clients who purchased the equipment for the first time. Likewise, the HR department of a company might use a memo to provide employees with the results of a company-wide survey. References 2 Your Dictionary:

9: Purpose of Research - Why Conduct Scientific Research?

A bonus issue, also known as a scrip issue or a capitalization issue, is an offer of free additional shares to existing shareholders. A company may decide to distribute further shares as an.

Common barriers[edit] Common barriers to problem solving are mental constructs that impede our ability to correctly solve problems. These barriers prevent people from solving problems in the most efficient manner possible. Five of the most common processes and factors that researchers have identified as barriers to problem solving are confirmation bias , mental set , functional fixedness , unnecessary constraints, and irrelevant information. Confirmation bias Confirmation bias is an unintentional bias caused by the collection and use of data in a way that favors a preconceived notion. The beliefs affected by confirmation bias do not need to have motivation , the desire to defend or find substantiation for beliefs that are important to that person. Nickerson argued that those who killed people accused of witchcraft demonstrated confirmation bias with motivation. Researcher Michael Allen found evidence for confirmation bias with motivation in school children who worked to manipulate their science experiments in such a way that would produce favorable results. In , Peter Cathcart Wason conducted an experiment in which participants first viewed three numbers and then created a hypothesis that proposed a rule that could have been used to create that triplet of numbers. When testing their hypotheses, participants tended to only create additional triplets of numbers that would confirm their hypotheses, and tended not to create triplets that would negate or disprove their hypotheses. Thus research also shows that people can and do work to confirm theories or ideas that do not support or engage personally significant beliefs. Mental set Mental set was first articulated by Abraham Luchins in the s and demonstrated in his well-known water jug experiments. After Luchins gave his participants a set of water jug problems that could all be solved by employing a single technique, he would then give them a problem that could either be solved using that same technique or a novel and simpler method. Luchins discovered that his participants tended to use the same technique that they had become accustomed to despite the possibility of using a simpler alternative. Therefore, it is often necessary for people to move beyond their mental sets in order to find solutions. Maier observed that participants were often unable to view the object in a way that strayed from its typical use, a phenomenon regarded as a particular form of mental set more specifically known as functional fixedness, which is the topic of the following section. When people cling rigidly to their mental sets, they are said to be experiencing fixation, a seeming obsession or preoccupation with attempted strategies that are repeatedly unsuccessful. Functional fixedness Functional fixedness is a specific form of mental set and fixation, which was alluded to earlier in the Maier experiment, and furthermore it is another way in which cognitive bias can be seen throughout daily life. In research that highlighted the primary reasons that young children are immune to functional fixedness, it was stated that "functional fixedness For instance, imagine the following situation: If the man starts looking around for something in the house to kill the bug with instead of realizing that the can of air freshener could in fact be used not only as having its main function as to freshen the air, he is said to be experiencing functional fixedness. Functional fixedness can happen on multiple occasions and can cause us to have certain cognitive biases. If people only see an object as serving one primary focus than they fail to realize that the object can be used in various ways other than its intended purpose. This can in turn cause many issues with regards to problem solving. Common sense seems to be a plausible answer to functional fixedness. One could make this argument because it seems rather simple to consider possible alternative uses for an object. Perhaps using common sense to solve this issue could be the most accurate answer within this context. With the previous stated example, it seems as if it would make perfect sense to use the can of air freshener to kill the bug rather than to search for something else to serve that function but, as research shows, this is often not the case. Functional fixedness limits the ability for people to solve problems accurately by causing one to have a very narrow way of thinking. Functional fixedness can be seen in other types of learning behaviors as well. For instance, research has discovered the presence of functional fixedness in many educational instances. Researchers Furio, Calatayud, Baracenas, and Padilla stated that " There are several hypotheses in regards to how functional fixedness relates to problem solving. If

there is one way in which a person usually thinks of something rather than multiple ways then this can lead to a constraint in how the person thinks of that particular object. This can be seen as narrow minded thinking, which is defined as a way in which one is not able to see or accept certain ideas in a particular context. Functional fixedness is very closely related to this as previously mentioned. This can be done intentionally and or unintentionally, but for the most part it seems as if this process to problem solving is done in an unintentional way. Functional fixedness can affect problem solvers in at least two particular ways. The first is with regards to time, as functional fixedness causes people to use more time than necessary to solve any given problem. Secondly, functional fixedness often causes solvers to make more attempts to solve a problem than they would have made if they were not experiencing this cognitive barrier. In the worst case, functional fixedness can completely prevent a person from realizing a solution to a problem. Functional fixedness is a commonplace occurrence, which affects the lives of many people. Unnecessary constraints[edit] Unnecessary constraints are another very common barrier that people face while attempting to problem-solve. This particular phenomenon occurs when the subject, trying to solve the problem subconsciously, places boundaries on the task at hand, which in turn forces him or her to strain to be more innovative in their thinking. The solver hits a barrier when they become fixated on only one way to solve their problem, and it becomes increasingly difficult to see anything but the method they have chosen. Typically, the solver experiences this when attempting to use a method they have already experienced success from, and they can not help but try to make it work in the present circumstances as well, even if they see that it is counterproductive. This is very common, but the most well-known example of this barrier making itself present is in the famous example of the dot problem. In this example, there are nine dots lying on a grid three dots across and three dots running up and down. The solver is then asked to draw no more than four lines, without lifting their pen or pencil from the paper. This series of lines should connect all of the dots on the paper. Then, what typically happens is the subject creates an assumption in their mind that they must connect the dots without letting his or her pen or pencil go outside of the square of dots. It is from this phenomenon that the expression "think outside the box" is derived. A few minutes of struggling over a problem can bring these sudden insights, where the solver quickly sees the solution clearly. Problems such as this are most typically solved via insight and can be very difficult for the subject depending on either how they have structured the problem in their minds, how they draw on their past experiences, and how much they juggle this information in their working memories [41] In the case of the nine-dot example, the solver has already been structured incorrectly in their minds because of the constraint that they have placed upon the solution. In addition to this, people experience struggles when they try to compare the problem to their prior knowledge, and they think they must keep their lines within the dots and not go beyond. They do this because trying to envision the dots connected outside of the basic square puts a strain on their working memory. These tiny movements happen without the solver knowing. Then when the insight is realized fully, the "aha" moment happens for the subject. Irrelevant information[edit] Irrelevant information is information presented within a problem that is unrelated or unimportant to the specific problem. Often irrelevant information is detrimental to the problem solving process. It is a common barrier that many people have trouble getting through, especially if they are not aware of it. Irrelevant information makes solving otherwise relatively simple problems much harder. You select names at random from the Topeka phone book. How many of these people have unlisted phone numbers? They see that there is information present and they immediately think that it needs to be used. This of course is not true. These kinds of questions are often used to test students taking aptitude tests or cognitive evaluations. Irrelevant Information is commonly represented in math problems, word problems specifically, where numerical information is put for the purpose of challenging the individual. One reason irrelevant information is so effective at keeping a person off topic and away from the relevant information, is in how it is represented. The Buddhist monk problem is a classic example of irrelevant information and how it can be represented in different ways: A Buddhist monk begins at dawn one day walking up a mountain, reaches the top at sunset, meditates at the top for several days until one dawn when he begins to walk back to the foot of the mountain, which he reaches at sunset. Making no assumptions about his starting or stopping or about his pace during the trips, prove that there is a place on the path which he occupies at the same hour of

the day on the two separate journeys. This problem is near impossible to solve because of how the information is represented. Because it is written out in a way that represents the information verbally, it causes us to try and create a mental image of the paragraph. This is often very difficult to do especially with all the irrelevant information involved in the question. This example is made much easier to understand when the paragraph is represented visually. Now if the same problem was asked, but it was also accompanied by a corresponding graph, it would be far easier to answer this question; irrelevant information no longer serves as a road block. By representing the problem visually, there are no difficult words to understand or scenarios to imagine. The visual representation of this problem has removed the difficulty of solving it. These types of representations are often used to make difficult problems easier. Being aware of irrelevant information is the first step in overcoming this common barrier. There are many reports of scientists and engineers who solved problems in their dreams. Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, figured out the structure of the bobbin from a dream. Thinking about the problem, he dozed off, and dreamt of dancing atoms that fell into a snakelike pattern, which led him to discover the benzene ring. As if by a flash of lightning I awoke; and this time also I spent the rest of the night in working out the consequences of the hypothesis. Dream researcher William C. Dement told his undergraduate class of students that he wanted them to think about an infinite series, whose first elements were OTTFF, to see if they could deduce the principle behind it and to say what the next elements of the series would be. They were instructed to think about the problem again for 15 minutes when they awakened in the morning. Some of the students solved the puzzle by reflecting on their dreams. One example was a student who reported the following dream: As I walked down the hall, I began to count the paintings: As I came to the sixth and seventh, the paintings had been ripped from their frames. I stared at the empty frames with a peculiar feeling that some mystery was about to be solved. Suddenly I realized that the sixth and seventh spaces were the solution to the problem! With more than undergraduate students, 87 dreams were judged to be related to the problems students were assigned 53 directly related and 34 indirectly related. Yet of the people who had dreams that apparently solved the problem, only seven were actually able to consciously know the solution. The rest 46 out of 53 thought they did not know the solution. Coaxing or hints did not get them to realize it, although once they heard the solution, they recognized how their dream had solved it. For example, one person dreamed: You can see the movement.

Foundations of financial management 8th canadian edition The interference theory of government. By Charles Astor Bristed . Contrary Pleasure Basic human immunology Case Studies in Special Education Law Best apps for ing android The theory of culture-specific total quality management State, labor, and the transition to a market economy Prototypes and Clones, 36 The Madisonian commercial republic Basketballs half-court offense Strange landscape Medical instrument design and development from requirements to market Villains, Volume 1 Christian origins and thequestion of God Americas secret prisoners IBM Zseries Connectivity Handbook Graphing calculator enhancement for elementary algebra Havent you heard? theres a war going on Horse Soldiers #8 The Green Snake and the Beautiful Lily Administrative principles of management The hunter in pictures. V. One more document concerning Voltaires visit to England. Samsung galaxy tab 2 10.1 gt-p5113 manual Advertising self-regulation SmartStart your Georgia business. Buddhism for My Friends Handbook of Mathematical Economics. THREE VOLUME SET (Handbooks in economics) The thirteenth labor Quick escapes Dallas/Fort Worth Conversion of pages to The Beansprout Book My basket of fruit (My basket of-) Explosions are exciting India post pin code list Refining Emma (The Candlewood Trilogy, Book 2) Disciple of Peace Unsolved Mysteries of American History An Eye-Opening Journey Through 500 Years of Discoveries, Disappear Legal shield membership application