



PORTFOLIO PREPARATION & GRADUATION THESIS STUDY

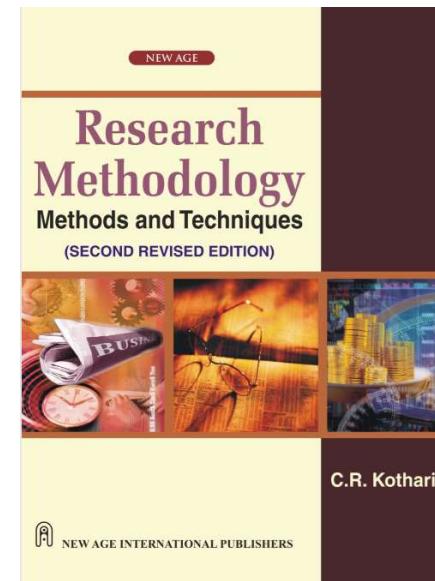
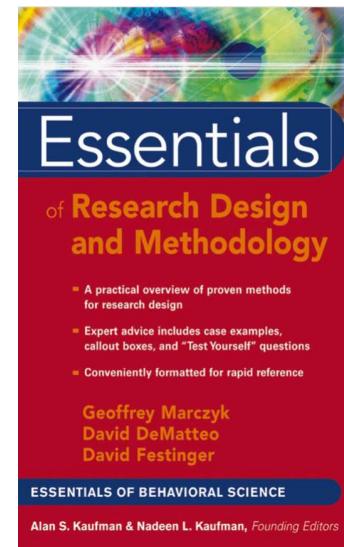


2019-2020
FALL SEMESTER

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REFERENCES:

- (Essentials of behavioral science series) Geoffrey R. Marczyk, David DeMatteo, David Festinger-Essentials of Research Design and Methodology-John Wiley & Sons (2005)
- C.R. Kothari-Research Methodology_ Methods and Techniques-New Age Publications (Academic) (1985)



COURSE CONTENT

No Week	Topic	Date
1	Introduction to Research	08.10.2019
2	Defining the Research Problem	15.10.2019
2	Research Design	22.10.2019
3	Literature Review	29.10.2019
4	Methods of Data Collection	05.11.2019
5	Processing and Analysis of Data	12.11.2019
6	Midterm Exam	19.11.2019
7	Results formulating	26.11.2019
8	Conclusion	03.12.2019
9	Ethics – Plagiarism	10.12.2019
10	Writing References - Citation	17.12.2019
11	Final Submission	17.12.2019
12	Final presentation	07.01.2020
13	Final Exam	

COURSE EVALUATION

No	Evaluation Type	weight	No	Date
1	Participation	5	1	Daily
2	Midterm	20	1	19.11.2019
3	Literature Review	10	1	21.10.2019
5	Samples Project Analysis	10	1	04.11.2019
6	Standards	10	1	25.11.2019
7	Space Program	15	1	09.12.2019
8	Final Submission	40	1	16.12.2019

CHOOSING A RESEARCH TOPIC

- the **first step** in designing any research study is deciding **what to study**.

Researchers choose the topics that they study in a variety of ways, and their decisions are necessarily influenced by several factors. For example, choosing a research topic will obviously be largely influenced by the scientific field within which the researcher works.





INTEREST

- First and foremost, researchers typically choose research topics that are of interest to them.
- A good question to ask at this point is how research interests develop in the first place.



OBSERVATIONS

- An important component in any scientific investigation is observation. In this sense, observation refers to **two distinct concepts**—being aware of the world around us and making careful measurements. Observations of the world around us often give rise to the questions that are addressed through scientific research.
- For example, the Newtonian observation that apples fall from trees stimulated much research into the effects of gravity. Therefore, a keen eye to your surroundings can often provide you with many ideas for research studies.

PROBLEM SOLVING

- After getting a research idea, perhaps from making observations of the world around us, the next step in the research process involves translating that research idea into an answerable question.
- Some research ideas may also stem from a researcher's motivation to solve a particular problem.
- In both our private and professional lives, we have probably all come across some situation or thing that has caught our attention as being in need of change or improvement





PREVIOUS RESEARCH

- Researchers also choose research topics based on the results of prior research, whether conducted by them or by someone else. Researchers will likely attest that previously conducted research is a rich and plentiful source of research ideas