



A Guide to Research and Thesis Writing: A Structured Approach for Master's and Doctorate Students

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Thesis Writing should identify 3 aspects of the thesis: the topic, the issue and the scope. Once these aspects are determined, the researcher should synthesize

TypeTopicModifierIssueScope to generate the thesis title. Note that Type and Modifier are readily available and not specific to some particular research. Following this, the title can be contextually altered to love the thesis statement. E.g. An application of Six Sigma into Improve Blood Bag Wastage in Local Hospital. Notice the generality of the thesis title. Not difficult in any respect.

Next, the researcher must record the references. The reference itself may be saved to a cloud based storage that's easily read by the investigators device (desktopcomputer, tablet, phone, etc.). The researcher then reads the testimonials and indicate excerpts which are labeled to codes. The codes are organized in a mind map and new codes are added to the mind map as the inspection progresses. The report then follows the code hierarchy in the brain map. On selecting a code on the report, the choice should invoke the excerpts relevant to this code. The researcher can then read the excerpts especially and add the appropriate review most handily. Excerpts could be re-assigned to codes and codes could be re-tagged excerpts so that thoughts can be altered readily. Yes, consider boss changes!

Since the excerpts are gathered, and the mind map developed, the researcher must manage the references and their interrelations to create a conceptual layout. The conceptual design allows the creation of a literature map. The literature map indicates the flow of information from the references and also the way the body of the review is generated.

Tagging codes with Independent or Dependent Variable status allows the researcher to collate Dependent Variables (DV) with their related Independent Variables (IV) in the theoretical framework. A DV-IV pair can then be used to match a study question with a suitable modifier, e.g. increases, decreases, correlated, etc.. The researcher then decides the kind of statistical evaluation out of a test record and the appropriate statistical evaluation is prompted. Visual aides help the researcher to appreciate the type of experiment that is to be undertaken. The required statistical test is presented on a flow chart.

That leaves information collection and information evaluation. The researcher should collect data pertinent to the study. Once collected data is entered, the evaluation is fired. The evaluation is highly customized to conduct the proposed statistical test with options of assurance levels, etc.. The test result, e.g. statistical value at the given alpha level is highlighted. If there is a record of study questions, as is usually the case, the researcher

should collate all the findings and exhibits them conveniently. Findings are then contrasted with the goals of the study question. If the findings support the aims of this research question then the conclusions hold the thesis statement.

When all the study questions hold the various claims, then the thesis statement is supported by research and the study could be declared completed.

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