**Edit the title, introduction, research problem, and conclusion**

1. **Thesis title:**

The title of the research is generally considered an indication of the topic and field of the research, it is the “sign of the book” and one of its constituent elements’’.

The title must be formulated through:

1. Emphasizing the research variables or starting from them;

2. It includes an indication of the type of study (descriptive, interpretive, classification...) in clear from;

3. With the addition of the field of the study in applied studies (Institution, in country...) or those involved in the research (a sample o., students, school...);

4. It should include the historical time period in the research or that uses the historical approach;

5. It must be precisely defined and highlight the problem of the study.

6. It must combine clarity and brevity so that one is not at the expense of the other.

7. It must perform the functions assigned to it, as it is a sign of research, an embodiment of its identity, and a revealer of its content.

It may require the use of a sub-title to achieve the desired purpose. There will be a main title and a sub-title.

**Introduction of the thesis:**

The introduction includes an introduction to the core of the ongoing study, introducing it and revealing its scientific importance and its contents and goals that the researcher seeks to reach.

The introduction to classical research was the introductory chapter that included the elements that the first methodological chapter includes today.

It is required:

1. Clarity, conciseness, accuracy, and lack of length.

2. To formulate its ideas in the form of an inverted pyramid, starting from general issues related to the phenomenon under study and then descending to the problem that is the focus of interest. After initially referring to an issue that has some connection to the research problem, the researcher approaches the content of the problem, reveals it and reviews the issue that He seeks to study it and solve its mystery.

3. It should serve as a logical, justifiable introduction to the problem of the study, highlighting it and not specifying it, because that will be done in the element of defining the problem or presenting the problem.

4. Its ideas should be sequential and do not include issues that take the reader away from the context of the research, and deviate from the path that leads to the focus of the problem.

Finally, it must include the study's chapters, chapters, and major topics.

Basics of formulating the problem:

1. It must be specifically formulated without verbal extravagance;

2. It must include the variables of the study, and precisely what the researcher is looking for, whether it is the effect resulting from the independent variable, or the increase that occurred in a variable, such as the increase in unemployment in a certain period, or reasons that require highlighting...etc., that is, its formulation must be pivotal. Focus precisely on the problem that is the center of the research.

3. It must include the main question that represents the backbone of the entire study, which in the case of non-exploratory research is reformulated in the form of a hypothèse, which may prove or deny a particular relationship or effect, meaning that the hypothesis is formulated in a way of proving or denying;

4. It must be presented in a logical manner, highlighting its importance and need for research and treatment, while the researcher maintains the logical sequence and does not deviate from the focus of the research.

5. It is required to include the research variables and the issue to be addressed;

6. It must be presented decisively without stuttering, hesitation, or straying from the focus of the research.

The problem can be presented in a declarative form or in an interrogative form. The important thing is that its wording be free from ambiguity.

**Conclusion**

The conclusion is the summary of the study, and it corresponds to the introduction, as it includes the aspects that were the subject of research. In it, we emphasize the importance of what we studied, the objectives achieved, and a result that answers the main question of the study.

It can be mentioned quickly some of the difficulties that were previously mentioned in the first chapter of the memorandum.

The conclusion may include the recommendations of the study, as is the case in studies that require coming up with recommendations that can be implemented. For example, it shows a deficiency in a certain aspect, and in light of that, the researcher presents proposals to overcome the deficiency, as they are among the fruits of the research.

While some consider the recommendations to be at the heart of the conclusion, others prefer to mention them separately from it, allocating a special space for them, because they are built on the conclusion.