

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of New York.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of New York.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of New York.

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The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This plan should outline the goals of the project, the tasks that need to be completed, and the resources that will be required. The plan should also include a timeline for the project and a budget.

After the plan is developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning tasks to team members and monitoring their progress. It is important to communicate regularly with team members and to provide feedback as needed. Once the project is completed, the final step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results of the project to the goals that were set at the beginning.

The process of project management is a continuous one. As new projects arise, the same steps must be followed. It is important to learn from the experiences of previous projects and to apply that knowledge to future projects.

The following are some of the key principles of project management:



1. **Clear communication:** All team members must be kept informed of the project's progress and any changes to the plan.

2. **Realistic timelines:** The project schedule should be based on realistic estimates of the time required to complete each task.

3. **Flexibility:** The project plan should be flexible enough to accommodate changes as they arise.

4. **Regular communication:** Team members should be encouraged to communicate regularly and to provide feedback.



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Figure 10.10

Figure 10.11

Figure 10.12



Figure 10.13

Figure 10.14



Figure 10.15



RESEARCH DESIGN FOR QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

The research design is the overall strategy that guides the researcher in the selection of data sources, instruments, methods of data collection, and methods of data analysis.

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RESEARCH

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