



SAN JOSE LITEX SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Research Center

INQUIRIES, INVESTIGATION, AND IMMERSION

**Identifying the
Problem and Asking
the Question (Week 2)**



MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCIES

1. Formulates clearly the statement of research problem.

LEARNERS OUTPUT

1. Chapter 1



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Background of the Problem

- The background of your study will provide context to the information discussed throughout the research process. The background information of your study may include both important and relevant studies.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Background of the Problem

- Furthermore, the background of the study will deliberate your statement of the problem, rationale, and research questions. It links the introduction to your research study and guarantees a logical flow of ideas.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Background of the Problem

- Thus, it helps readers understand and comprehend your reasons and explanations for conducting the study.



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IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Conceptual Framework

- Researchers create and generate theoretical and conceptual frameworks that comprise a philosophical and methodological model to help and aid to design their work.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Conceptual Framework

- A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts that can be applied in different categories of work where an overall picture is needed in order to come up with the desired goal.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Conceptual Framework

- It is necessary to make conceptual and theoretical distinctions and organize ideas.
- Strong and resilient conceptual frameworks capture and apprehend something real and do this in a way that is easy to remember and apply.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Conceptual Framework

- The theoretical and conceptual frameworks provide evidence of academic standards and procedures that validates the authenticity of the study.
- They also proposed an explanation and clarification of why the study is relevant and how the researcher expects to fill the gap in the literature.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Sample Schematic Diagram:

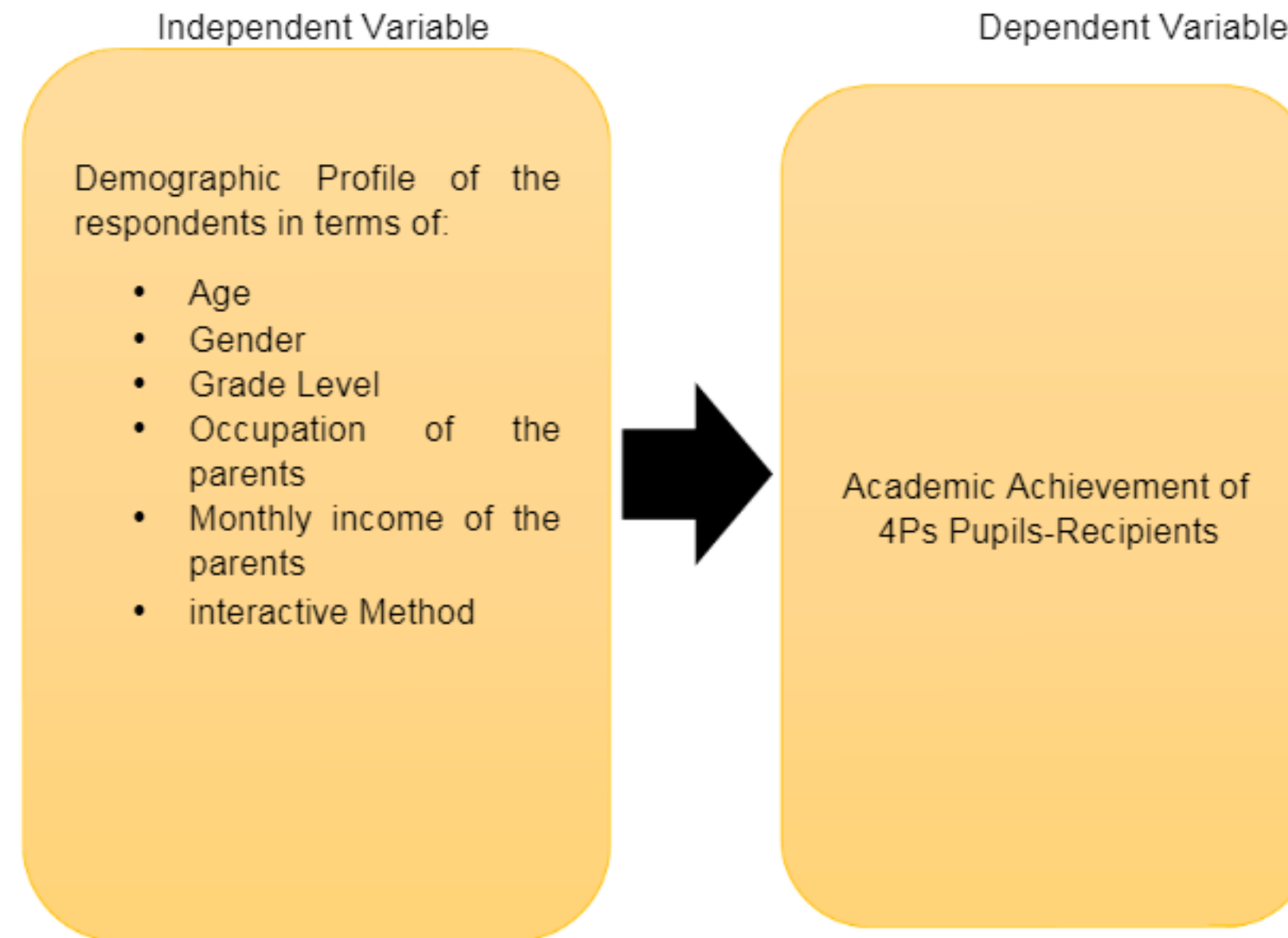


Fig. 1 Schematic Diagram showing the perimeter of the study.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Research Hypothesis

- Research hypothesis is vital to all research endeavors, whether qualitative or quantitative, exploratory or explanatory.
- Developing a testable research hypothesis takes skill, however, along with careful attention to how the proposed research method treats the development and testing of hypotheses.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Research Hypothesis

- You must obtain the professor's approval of your hypothesis, as well as any modifications to your hypothesis, before proceeding with any work on the topic.

Null Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant relationship between respondents profile in the academic achievement.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Statement of the Problem

- A statement of the problem is used in research work as a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study. The statement of the problem briefly addresses the question: What is the problem that the research will address?



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Statement of the Problem

- Writing a statement of the problem should help you clearly identify the purpose of the research project you will propose.
- A good research problem should have the following characteristics:



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Statement of the Problem

1. It should address a gap in knowledge.
2. It should be significant enough to contribute to the existing body of research
3. It should lead to further research
4. The problem should render itself to investigation through collection of data



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Statement of the Problem

5. It should be of interest to the researcher and suit his/her skills, time, and resources.

6. The approach towards solving the problem should be ethical



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Reminders:

- There are two general types of problem statements: quantitative and qualitative.
- The problem statement in a quantitative research study names the variables and population to be studied and asks a question about the relationship between the variables.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Reminders:

- A qualitative study, on the other hand, also begins with a problem statement, but it is stated much more broadly than in a quantitative study.
- In other words, it states the general purpose of the study, but the focus may change as the study progresses.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Quantitative Research Problem

- Explains or predicts the connections, relations or comparisons between variables
- Contains independent *and* dependent variables
- Measures variables for getting quantified data
- Tests theories or broad explanations
- generalizes results to a large number of people

Qualitative Research Problem

- Explores, understands, describes, generates, discovers phenomenon
- Learn and describe individuals' views
- Assess a process over time
- Generate theories based on participants' views
- The results cannot be generalized



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Significance of the Study

- the section on the significance of the study provides information to the reader on how the study will contribute. It must be exactly stated, however, what the study will contribute and who will benefit from it.



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Scope and Delimitation

- The scope and delimitation of the study set borders and limitations of the problem inquiry and narrow down the scope of the inquiry.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Definition of Terms

- Intended to assist you in understanding commonly used terms and concepts when reading, interpreting, and evaluating scholarly research in the social sciences.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Types and Functions

a. **Conceptual Definition**

Refers to the dictionary meaning.

b. **Operational Definition**

Is the meaning of the concept or terms as used in a particular study.



IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM AND ASKING THE QUESTION

Sample Operational Definition of Terms:

Conceptual Definition	Operational Definition
<p><i>Academic Performance</i></p> <p>It is the product of education- the degree to which a student, teacher or organization has attained their educational goals. It is dignified by the final grade earned in the course.</p>	<p><i>CCT or Conditional Cash Transfer</i></p> <p>This is a program that transfers cash, largely to deprived families, on the circumstance that those families make prespecified funds in the human assets of their kids.</p>