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Course: GS 222\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Professor: Arthur S. Abulencia

Reflection 1: Resarch Problem, literature review and theoretical framework

**Learning Insights:**

**research problem:**

1. **Definition for research problem:**

The main organizing principle guiding the analysis of your paper, which under investigation offers us occasion for writing and saying . It represents the core subject matter of scholarly communication.

1. **Begin write :**

Step 1 : Identify concepts and terms that make up the topic statement

Step 2 : Review related literature

Step3: Look for sources that can help broaden, modify, or strengthen your initial thoughts and arguments.

And four appropriate roles to formulate analysis:

1. Sources of criticism : material’s topic , which you don’t agree author’s position
2. Sources of new:
3. Sources for historical context
4. Sources of interdisciplinary insight

Step 4: Prepare a detailed outline for your paper

**Literature review:**

**1.Definition**: A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research and which is designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored.

**2. Importance** :

1. The analytical features of a literature review might Give a new interpretation of old material .Trace the intellectual progression of the field.Depending on the situation ,evaluate the sources.Identify where research gaps exist.

**3. Structure and writing style:**

For critical evaluation:Provenance , methodology,Objectivity,persuasiveness, Vale/importance

**4.Development of literature review**

1. problem formulation

2. literature search

3. Date evaluation

4. Analysis and interpretation

**Theoretical framework**

1. **Definition** : theories are formulated to explain, predict and understand phenomena. Theoretical Framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of research study
2. **Strengthens the study** : An explicit statement of  theoretical assumptions permits the reader to evaluate them critically.The theoretical framework connects the researcher to existing knowledge. Guided by a relevant theory, you are given a basis for your hypotheses and choice of research methods.Articulating the theoretical assumptions of a research study forces you to address questions of why and how. It permits you to intellectually transition from simply describing a phenomenon you have observed to generalizing about various aspects of that phenomenon.Having a theory helps you identify the limits to those generalizations. A theoretical framework specifies which key variables influence a phenomenon of interest and highlights the need to examine how those key variables might differ and under what circumstances.
3. **Development:** Examine your thesis title and research problem.Brainstorm/discuss about what you consider to be the key variables in your research.Review related literature to find how scholars have addressed your research problem.List  the constructs and variables that might be relevant to your study. Review key social science/education theories. Discuss the assumptions or propositions of this theory and point out their relevance to your research.