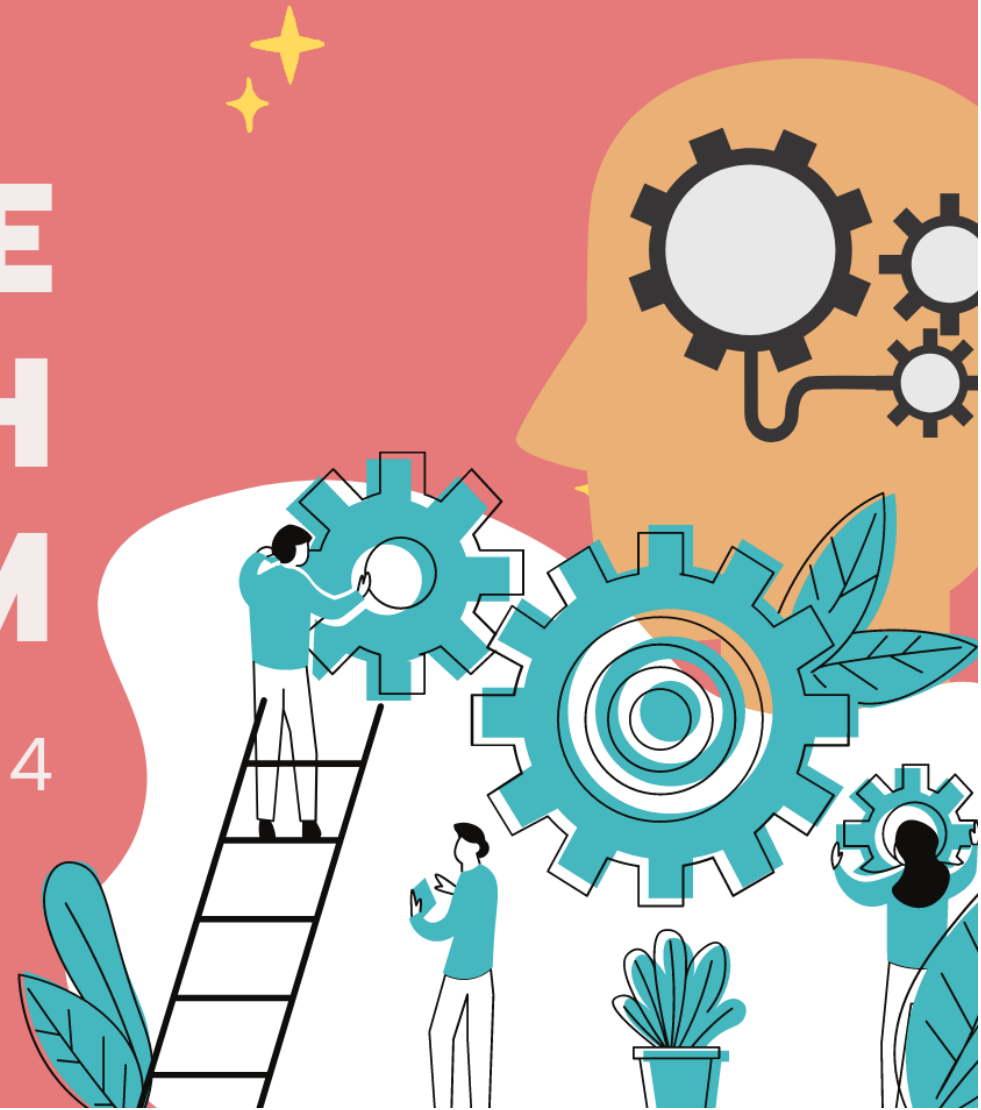
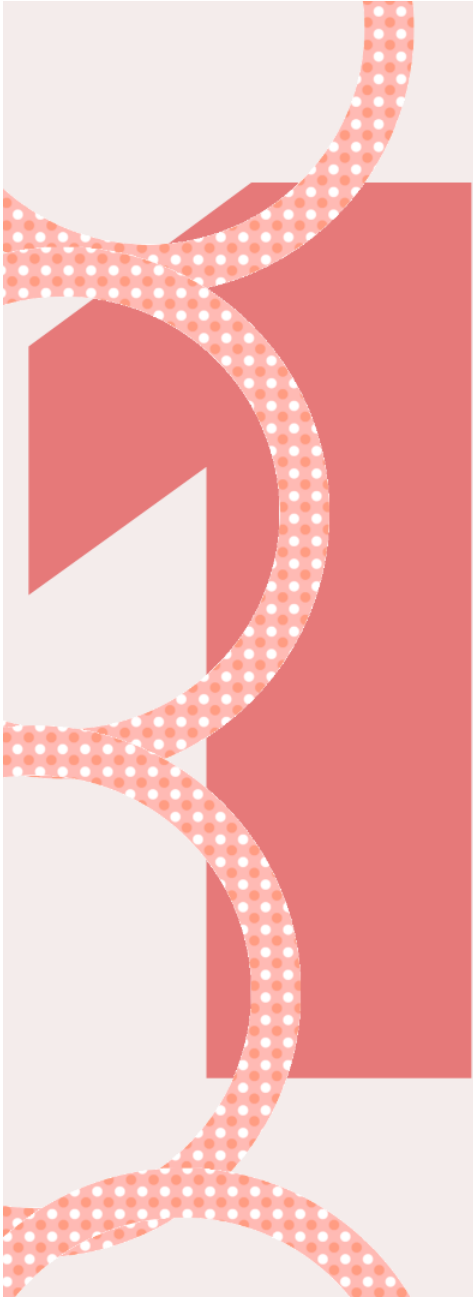


HOW TO MAKE A RESEARCH PROBLEM

LESSON 4





Writing a Research Problem

01

A. Problem Characteristics. You should consider its Novelty and Originality. The Practical Value – Availability of Data should also be considered

B. Researcher's Characteristics. The researcher's interest is a factor in this element. This means that the topic should be chosen solely by the researcher/s because it is his/her interest to do the research. The reason could base on experience, practicability or it could be a HOT topic.

C. Process Feasibility. This has something to do with Time requirement. Is the topic doable in a period? Consider the semester time in your school. How about Cost? Because fieldwork may entail expenses. Do not forget the Hazards and Hazard ships that the researcher may undertake to gather the data.

You should justify researching so it will give a background or a scenario that will provide compelling reasons why you are conducting the study. The study could be beneficial for a lot of reasons:

1. Research can find answers to things that are unknown, filling gaps in knowledge, and changing the way that society/system works.
2. Research can also validate existing methods and approaches if it is effective or should be modified.
3. Research can also provide general or individualistic information that could be useful to the existing knowledge.
4. Qualitative research topics can also be done to make case studies that are unique and emerging.

02

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This is the General/Major Problem. Brief with few but precise and clear sentences. This is a reiteration of the topic concept. Should be similar to the title but more precise in its direction. Moreover, it has the following Characteristics:

1. It gives direction to the processes involved, in the analysis and interpretation of data.
 2. It has boundary lines "to glean the limitation" a. Subject matter boundary b. Place boundary c. Time boundary
 3. Complete and clear. Characteristics and status sought are spelled out clearly.
 4. It gives the direction of the study.
 5. It must be eye-catching and functional.
 6. Must possess charm and should be timely.
- Slide 1 is an example of a statement of the problem.

2

Example

Title of the study :

AWARENESS, ACCEPTANCE AND CHALLENGES OF MEDICAL
FRONT-LINERS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST
COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Statement of the Problem

The study aims to determine the awareness, acceptance, and challenges of the medical front-liners in the battle against covid-19 pandemic in selected hospitals of Cebu City, for a period of 3 months study, year 2020.

3

SUB-PROBLEM

03

Sub-problems/Specific Problems must

be clearly and briefly stated in a logical order. These are segments of your problem. Smaller problems that lead to the explanation of your main topic. These are your guide in making an instrument for data gathering or your actual questions during the interview or outline in observation. These are your guide in the presentation of the problem and guide in data analysis. This should be stated in question/interrogative form. It could be written in the present tense or past tense.

Example

AWARENESS, ACCEPTANCE AND CHALLENGES OF MEDICAL FRONT-LINERS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Statement of the Problem

The study aims to determine the awareness, acceptance, and challenges of the medical front-liners in the battle against covid-19 pandemic in selected hospitals of Cebu City, for a period of 3 months study, year 2020.

Specifically, this answers the following questions:

1. How aware are the medical front-liners in the nature of covid-19 and the danger it poses?
2. How did the subjects accept the role as medical front-liners in consideration with the danger that the work poses?
3. What were the challenges met by the medical front-liners in serving the patients of covid-19?

04

THE SCOPE AND LIMITATION

This clarifies the boundaries, exceptions, and reservations inherent in every study.

The two concepts are different in that: Scope aims to narrow the coverage of the study. For example, the scope may focus on specific variables, specific participants, specific sites, or narrowed to one type of research design (e.g., ethnography or experimental research). Limitations, mentions the methods and techniques in gathering data as well as to identify potential weaknesses of the study.

4

Example

AWARENESS, ACCEPTANCE AND CHALLENGES OF MEDICAL
FRONT-LINERS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST
COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Example

Scope and Limitation of the Study

Scope of the study: The study is focused on the variables: awareness, acceptance and challenges centering on their lived experiences as front-liners in treating covid 19 patients in hospitals of cebu city.

The **limitation**. Initially, this study will confine itself to interviewing and observing the selected medical front-liners. There will be 10 of them. The purposive sampling procedure will be used. In this qualitative study, the findings could be subject to other interpretations

5

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

05

A research manuscript lists the benefits of the study either to a body of scientific knowledge, to practitioners in the area of the research, or to any other group which will benefit from the results. In short, this will answer the question: Why is it important for the study to be conducted? Who will benefit from it? What benefits could be derived from the study?

Example

AWARENESS, ACCEPTANCE AND CHALLENGES OF MEDICAL FRONT-LINERS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The study is important to the following:

Medical front-liners – This will account their lived experiences and unique stories to be told and be shared to the readers. This will become an impetus of better understanding and appreciation of the values of work rendered by the front-liners in times of crisis.

Hospital Administrators – this will provide them the information and maybe will be part of their management decision making to include added benefits and value of their medical staff who sacrificed their lives in times of crisis.