

# [The problem and it’s scope essay sample](https://assignbuster.com/the-problem-and-its-scope-essay-sample/)

Composed of three paragraphs to enable the readers to see at a glance the entire contents of the research work.

1. The first paragraph is to provide the readers a mental warm-up, thus giving them information and readiness as to what the research is all about. It should introduce the research study and justify the problem. 2. The second paragraph carries the bulk of the introduction. The statement of the problem can be best used as reference. It simply tells the reader the scope and coverage of the research study and its purpose. Discuss the reason why the researcher chose the selected field as the subject of research. 3. The third or last paragraph is of a closing portion which is intriguing and challenging to the reader and to become interested in knowing the results of the research study. It is the link between the introduction and statement of the problem. 4. This part is a 2-3 page discussion.

b. Theoretical/Conceptual Framework:

The theoretical framework is important to cite the different theories, models, paradigms and/or perspectives that will be used as a basis in the research study. It may be written in 1 to 2 paragraphs.

Example: “ This study is premised on “ The Automation of Works Theory” by Michaes A. Caines (2002) which stated that ……”

The conceptual framework is anchored on the theoretical framework. The conceptual and theoretical framework needs to be consistent and related.

The conceptual framework must be different from the theoretical framework. It is the detailed presentation of the current research study. It concentrates on the specific and operational definitions of concepts with respect to the
research problem. It may be written in 1 to 2 paragraphs.

Example: “ This study is anchored on the E. T. C. or Electronic Time Clock Systems of the Quest Industry whose system allows …..”

Note: The theoretical and conceptual frameworks are better illustrated or presented using drawings or charts.

c. The Schema of the Study:

The schema of the study is the graphical presentation of the overview of the research study. It presents the following: diagram of the summary of the concept, proposition to the concept and flow of the concept.

The diagram is preceded or succeeded by statements explaining each part of the diagram and its content. The statement is usually in a sentence or paragraph form.

d. Statement of the Problem/Objective:

1. The problem/objective should be stated both in general and in specific terms. The general statement of the problem is usually a reiteration of the title of the study. 2. The problem is always in an interrogative form, where it must ask a question and sub-problem must follow the main problem, which are the key points for investigation in the research study. 3. Specific questions should be stated using the following guide question words: “ How,” “ Where” “ What,” “ Who” “ When”….

Example:

This study aimed to develop automated and on-line library system software for daily library transaction and library management system in Jose Rizal Memorial State College, Main Campus, Dapitan City during the School Year 2009-2010.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. About is the Current Profile of Subject of the study

2. How the Propose system Design
3. What Collected features can be fused into a new system
4. Evaluate the System

e. Objective of the Study

1. The objective of the study must be focused on the following What the researcher can be contributed in ICT
What are the benefits that the respondent can get from the study.

1. 1 The objective should be stated in the infinitive form (action words) such as examine, analyze, determine, measure, assess, evaluate, recommend, find out, among others; setting 3-4 research objectives is ideal for a research problem.

f. Significance of the Study:

In this section, the researcher must express the value or importance of the research study. It is where the significant contributions of the results of the study are enumerated.

It mentions who are to benefit from the research study and how they may be benefitted. It discuss the value of the research study to the researcher himself, client, society, administrators, planners, groups, the community, educational institutions, legislatures, practitioners, etc.

Implications must include the good points of a system, which ought to be continued or to be improved.

The use of the following phrases could help express the importance of the study:

Results could help benefit. . .
It will also serve as basis in the study of. . .
The findings may also serve as a guide to. . .
The results of this study will provide some insights and information on how they. . .
The study will provide. . .

g. Scope and Delimitations of the Study

The Scope and Limitations identify the boundaries or coverage of the study in terms of subject, objectives, facilities, area, time frame, and the issues to which the research study is focused.

The use of the following phrases could help express the Scope:

The study will focus on. . .
The coverage of this study. . .
The study covers the. . .
The study focuses on. . .
It includes. . .
It is concerned with. . .
It also involves the. . .
The study consists of. . .

The Limitations could be expressed using the following phrases:

This study is limited to. . .
This study does not cover the. . .
The investigator limited this research to. . .
It does not seek to include. . .

h. Operational Definitions of Terms:

1. Define those terms, which, though common, may have special specific meaning or are differently used. 2. Define some special terms or languages created by some disciplines. This applies as well to terms familiar in one discipline and barrowed or transformed by another discipline. 3. Define only what is absolutely necessary and do so precisely by using an authoritative document. 4. If you cannot find an authoritative definition, find one or two such definitions; cite them and try to create your own definitions as used in research. 5. Complicated and lengthy definitions like those required in mathematic or science, should be placed in an appendix.