



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Education  
REGION VII, CENTRAL VISAYAS  
Division of Cebu Province



**SELF-LEARNING HOME TASK (SLHT)**

Subject: **Inquiries, Investigation and Immersion**

Grade Level: 12

Quarter: 3      Week: 1

Competency: Propose simple titles in qualitative, quantitative or quanti-quali research of their choice relevant to one's field of study

Competency Code:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

School: Dalaguete National High School      District Dalaguete 1

**Readings/Discussions**

**Class Research Agenda**

**What is a Research Agenda?**

A research agenda is best described as a formal plan of action that summarizes specific issues and ideas in a subset of any field of study. It is a guiding plan that helps to put together a system of study so that you can decide what should be tackled now, and what should be deferred until another time. Keep in mind that research agendas are adaptable, and you are likely to modify the contents as their priorities shift.

**Useful Tips to format a Research Agenda**

1. Start by discussing your general interest with your classmates and find out which areas need dedicated study and which areas are over-studied.
2. Get together with students or colleagues whose interests overlap with yours and find out their perspective on these topics.
3. Read as much as you can and consider incorporating research outside of your immediate area of interest to find out how this information might connect to your own field of study.
4. When starting out, identify authors who are relevant to your topics and read their material to get a deeper understanding of the information that influenced their arguments and conclusions.
5. Lastly, finalize and print your agenda through an outline or using a template most preferred.

Sample 1: Templated Research Agenda

**RESEARCH AGENDA**

- a. Purpose
- b. Research Agenda Principles

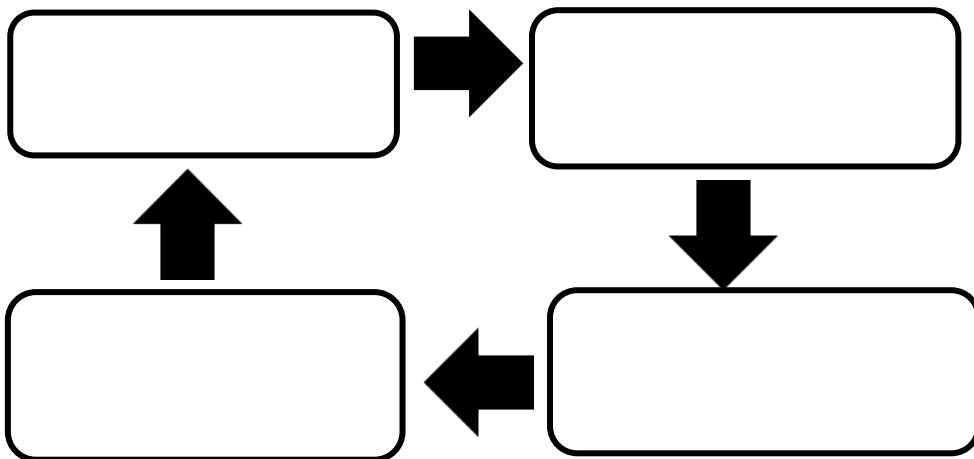
| <b>AREAS</b> | <b>SPECIFIC PROBLEM/TOPIC</b> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>I.</b>    |                               |
| <b>II.</b>   |                               |
| <b>III.</b>  |                               |
| <b>IV.</b>   |                               |

Sample 2: Outlined Research Agenda

| <b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>             |
|--------------------------------------|
| <i>I Purpose</i><br>A.<br>B.<br>C.   |
| <i>II. Methods</i><br>A.<br>B.<br>C. |

**Exercise 1:**

Directions: Present the steps through a graphic organizer below how you will format your personal research agenda. Put your answer in a separate sheet of paper.



For beginning researchers, identifying research topics or research problem is a very difficult task. This has always caused stress and anxiety among students. More to that, deciding the research method to utilize is also a challenge whether qualitative, quantitative or quali-quantitative research method. But of course you cannot make a research agenda if you have not chosen your research topic or problem related to your field. Here are points to help you.

### **Sources of Research Problems**

Research problems may exist in various setting such as schools, houses, restaurants, clinics or any place in the community. They are commonly found in areas where there is/are:

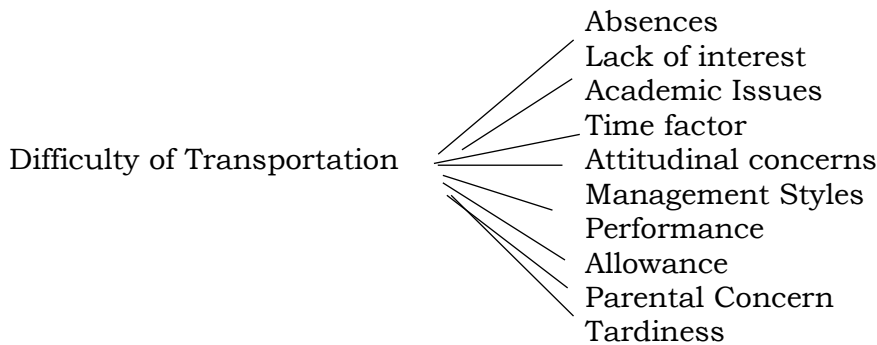
1. a feeling of discomfort like during recitation or in making projects;
2. perceived difficulties in the management and leadership of the class president or the advisory;
3. a gap between theory and practice;
4. a daily experience of a person that requires further inquiry especially if improvements are desired;
5. a procedure that requires technologically advanced equipment which needs to function properly;
6. a pattern or trend. Examples: Classmates failing in a lesson in Algebra, Increasing tardiness in an English class; or Misbehavior during PEHM classes; and
7. a literature review. *(An article read in the library or from the internet can be a source of an interesting issue, new technology or possible conflicts. Even findings of research studies can give rise to another problem. Replication study is allowed when parts of a previous study are to be enhanced or elements will be added like other variables, new locale, different study participants or even recently-devised tools.)*

These are instances that can give students an idea that something is researchable:

1. Solutions are available but not yet tested and not known by the practitioner.
2. No solutions are available to answer the gap or the problem assessed.
3. Answers, solutions or results are seemingly not tested or are factually contradictory.
4. A phenomenon exists which requires explanation.
5. There are several possible and plausible explanations for the existence of an undesirable condition.

### **Selection of Topic/Title**

1. Think of an issue or concern you are confronted with  
Example: Difficulty of Transportation
2. After identifying the issue by concern, think of another concepts (e.g. causes or results) related to the issue or concern



3. Finally, select the concepts that influence or are influenced by the issue or concern. You can decide to choose which are novel, interesting, relevant, significant and so on. Example: Parental Concern and Academic Issues
4. Consequently, you can temporarily use this title for your problems:  
“Parental Concern and Academic Issues of Senior High School Students”

### **Examples of Thesis Topic/ Title**

#### Qualitative Research

- Opinions of the elders on COVID 19 in their community;
- Perceptions on quality work-life of mothers in Work from Home Arrangement;
- Fear of being alone among children left behind by both parents
- Ethical practices of the millennials
- Sources of conflict in the family;
- Healthy competition among Online Sellers
- Lifestyle pattern of the millennials
- Effects of father’s absence due to foreign employment in father-son relationship;

#### Quantitative Research

- Frequency of absences and level of support of parents among senior high students in online classes
- Effectiveness of information in google classrooms: Basis for Intervention
- Study habits of SHS students in the new normal setting
- Work values and job satisfaction level of employees in the new normal setting
- Effects of peer pressure on the habit-forming behavior of honor students

### **How to combine qualitative and quantitative research?**

Although both quantitative and qualitative methods are frequently applied separately, the truth is that its combination is more and more common. Actually, it is a broadly covered issue in literature. Bryman (1992) identifies up to eleven ways of integrating both perspectives. On top of that, some authors suggest that such combination is worthy of being qualified as intellectual movement (Tashakkori and Teddlie 2003b: ix) If quantitative research and methods are seen as the first, qualitative research as the second movement, the so called “mixed methodology” is declared to be “a third methodological movement”.

Here four different ways of combining quali and quanti are highlighted:

1. **Dominance of quantitative over qualitative methods:** using qualitative methods to explore a particular topic in order to set up a quantitative study. For example, in the case of wine industry. If you are designing a questionnaire on wine consumption it may be useful to begin by holding a focus group to be interviewed. The identification of the most relevant topics for the participants may be useful to test which topics will be included later in the questionnaire. Also, some of the statements may be converted into standard questions and consequently, being quantified when analyzing the survey results.

2. **Superiority of qualitative over quantitative methods.** Beginning with quantitative study in order to establish a sample of respondents and identify the size of your potential market and then using qualitative to provide a more general picture of some particular target.

3. **Linking qualitative and quantitative in one design.** Both approaches may be applied at the same time and repeatedly. For instance, after having developed a phone survey following information obtained in a focus group, the results of such survey may be tested in a second group afterwards. What about beginning with a survey, then a field study and finally an experiment using statistic software? Or just by a continuous collection of both sorts of data?

4. **Triangulation of methods.** Neither qualitative nor quantitative is seen as superior or preliminary. They complement each other. The organization of a focus group hasn't been set up as a preliminary stage of a phone survey, but just as a different way of analyzing the same phenomenon. Sometimes, even people interviewed in a phone survey are invited to take part of a focus group. The answers in the survey are analyzed for their frequency and distribution across the sample (20% of population consume wine twice a week; the older the consumer the higher the frequency of consuming). Then the answers in the focus group are analyzed and compared, Then the distribution of the questionnaire answer and the categories are linked and compared. Furthermore, as we will have the opportunity to cover in future posts, the triangulation may take place with regard to data and analysis too.

### **Exercise 2:**

Directions: From the concepts given below, select one of your choice. Try to formulate a simple title from the concept.

1. Poor family ties
2. Online Shopping
3. Poor Health Services

### **Assessment/Application/Outputs**

Directions: Prepare a Research Plan or Research Agenda using the template given. Choose 2 simple research topics relevant to your strand (ABM, STEM, GAS, HUMMS, TechVoc) that do not require you to go out from the house. It may be within the family, classmates or neighborhood. Choose topics that are convenient, accessible, relevant and new to our time. Write your output in a short bondpaper.

## **RESEARCH PLAN/ RESEARCH AGENDA**

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Researcher's Name:</b>                  |       |
| <b>Year level/ Section:</b>                |       |
| <b>STRAND:</b>                             |       |
| <b>Subject :</b>                           |       |
| <b>Facebook account:</b>                   |       |
| <b>Contact Number:</b>                     |       |
| <b>Research Topic1</b> _____               |       |
| Purposes of the study: a _____<br>b. _____ |       |
| Research Method:                           | _____ |
| Target Respondents:                        | _____ |
| Target Environment:                        | _____ |
|  |       |
| <b>Research Topic2</b> _____               |       |
| Purposes of the study: a _____<br>b. _____ |       |
| Research Method:                           | _____ |
| Target Respondents:                        | _____ |
| Target Environment:                        | _____ |

---

### **Suggested Enrichment/Reinforcement Activity/ies**

Once you are done with the assessment part, you can now proceed to the next activity. Remember that you cannot start your research without complying this part. So, here are the instructions. From the enumerated research topics above, consult your teacher presenting your research topics of interest. Decide, with the help of your teacher, which in the list would be your final research topic.

### **References**

- Arcinas, M. (2016). Applied Research: An introduction to qualitative research methods and report writing. Quezon City: Phoenix Publishing House
- Cristobal, A. and Dela Cruz, M. (2017). Practical Research 2 for Senior High School. Quezon City: C&E Publishing, Inc.
- Prieto, N., Naval, V. and Carey, T. (2017). Practical Research 2 for Senior High School. Quezon City: Lorimar Publishing, Inc.
- Tomakin, F. (2010). Fundamentals of Research Methodology. Cebu City: Statlink Research Training and Development
- Website:  
Retrieved from <https://www.wordtemplatesonline.net/formatting-academic-research-agenda-templates/>  
Retrieved from <https://images.app.goo.gl/U4HMZkeTkQQJSN148>

NOTE: Contents adapted from the module of DepEd Cebu City Division, Region VII written by Dr. Char Gil S. Tocmo, MT1- Punta Princesa Night High School and Dr. Violeta I. Villasica, MT1- CC Don Carlos Gothong MNHS