Scientific paper template

**Research Title**

**(type of study)**

Preparation:

Researcher's name

**Abstract**:

 The study aimed to .................................... In order to achieve this goal, the method was used... ..............., where a questionnaire (or interview) form was designed and distributed to a random sample represented by .... a single person from ............... ..................................., and ...... form was recovered, i.e. a recovery rate of ......%. Through statistical analysis of the data, a set of results emerged, the most important of which were: .................................................. .................................................. ......The study also came out with a set of recommendations, the most important of which were: .................................................. .................................................. ......

Key words: ....................................

**the introduction:**

 (General introduction to the research topic)

**Research problem:**

The structure of the research problem should consist of three main elements:

1- A general review of the research topic or problem.

2- Exposure to the merits of the research problem, how the researcher senses it (the source of the problem), and the feasibility of researching it.

3- Formulate the research problem in the form of a declarative sentence, or in the form of a main question. The main question can also be divided into a group of sub-questions that the researcher seeks to answer in his research.

**Research aims**:

 Research objectives can be formulated either holistically, i.e. in the form of a single sentence of statements, or in the form of separate numbered statements. Whatever the method of formulating the research objectives, the structure of the research objectives should consist of three main elements, which are:

1- Identify, study, investigate, or determine the reality, causes, and elements of the research problem.

2- Identify the extent of the influence of some independent variables (personal and non-personal) on the research problem.

3- Trying to develop proposals and recommendations as solutions to address the research problem.

**Research importance**:

 The structure of research importance should consist of two main elements:

1- The scientific (theoretical) importance of the research results is:

- It is research on a recent problem that has not been researched before, with the necessity of using the interjecting sentence “-to the best of the researcher’s knowledge” or “to the best of the researcher’s knowledge-”, so that the researcher disclaims responsibility for any research that was conducted before and of which he had no knowledge.

- It represents an addition to previous literature, and enriches the intellectual aspect in the field of the research topic.

- It represents an addition to the database and information in the field of the research subject.

**Research importance**:

 The structure of research importance should consist of two main elements:

**1- The scientific (theoretical) importance of the research results is**:

- It is research on a recent problem that has not been researched before, with the necessity of using the interjecting sentence “-to the best of the researcher’s knowledge” or “to the best of the researcher’s knowledge-”, so that the researcher disclaims responsibility for any research that was conducted before and of which he had no knowledge.

- It represents an addition to previous literature, and enriches the intellectual aspect in the field of the research topic.

- It represents an addition to the database and information in the field of the research subject.

**2- The practical (practical) importance of the research results is:**

- It helps the research community identify the reality of the research problem, its causes, and ways to overcome it.

- Research is a means of feedback, as the entities under study benefit from the results of the research in developing policies, plans and programs in order to address the problem and ensure that it does not reoccur.

- It helps in identifying the effect of independent variables (personal and non-personal) on the dependent variable, which represents the research problem

**Study hypotheses**:

 The study hypothesis is the following null (or alternative) hypothesis:

H0- ................................................ ...............................................

or

H1- ................................................ ............................................

 The following sub-hypotheses branch out from this hypothesis:

- ................................................. ........................................

- ................................................. ...................................

- ................................................. .......................................

**Research questions(s):**

Research questions are used in exploratory studies, or when there is not sufficient scientific background on the subject to enable the researcher to put forward hypotheses for his study. Research questions actually represent sub-questions that are derived from the main research question that represents a formulation of the research problem.

**Theoretical framework and previous studies**:

**First: The theoretical framework:**

 In this part, the literature and intellectual output related to the subject area of ​​the research is reviewed

**Second: Previous studies:**

This part includes reviewing and reviewing previous scientific studies, which dealt with the subject of the research or some of its aspects, and which are published by periodicals and scientific magazines, and included in the proceedings of scientific conferences, in addition to scientific theses (master’s and doctoral).

The researcher must mention the title of the author of the study, with the year of publication in parentheses, provided that these studies are arranged either according to language (Arabic then foreign), or according to seniority (from oldest to newest), or based on the recency of the study (from newest to oldest). ).

***A proposed model for the structure of reviewing previous studies****:*

*Study -- Researcher's title -- (Year of conducting/or publishing the study):*

*This study aimed to ----(the main objective of the study)---, in (the place where the study was conducted), where the researcher used the method---(mentions the name of the method used)---, and in order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher designed a form A questionnaire (or preparing an interview) and distributing it to (and conducting it with) a number of ---- (the study sample) ----, where the response rate was ---% (the number of questionnaires that were answered and returned to the researcher over the total number of questionnaires distributed) . The study showed that ---- (the first important result)---, and the results of the study also showed that ----(the second important result)----,... Brother. The results of the study also showed the absence (or presence) of statistically significant differences --- (the result related to testing the hypotheses related to the variables of the study - if any -)-----. In the end, the study came out with a set of recommendations and proposals, the most important of which was ---- (the first recommendation, then the second,....).*

***The position of the current study in relation to previous studies (similarities and differences between the current study and previous studies)****:*

 *When commenting on previous studies and determining the location of his study from previous studies, the researcher must take the following points into consideration:*

*1- Explaining that the current study carried out by the researcher is complementary to previous studies that are directly related to the topic and problem of the research.*

*2- Identify the similarities and differences between the current study and the previous studies that were reviewed.*

*3- Identify the previous study or studies that are directly related to the current study and are very similar, and determine what the current study can offer that is different from it.*

*4- Determine what is new that the current study conducted by the researcher can add to previous studies*

*,*

**Study methodology:**

 How to refer to the scientific method followed in the research: When the researcher chooses the appropriate scientific method for the study he will conduct, it is sufficient to refer to the method followed in the section on research methodology.

**Study population and sample:**

 The study population consists of .........................., while the research sample represents ............... ......, where a.....questionnaire form was distributed to the research sample represented by..............., and the number of questionnaires retrieved was...which represents a percentage of.. .% of distributed forms.

***Study tool****:*

 *After reviewing the theoretical framework and many previous studies on the research topic (mentioning the previous studies that the researcher relied on in designing the research tool), the researcher developed a questionnaire form consisting of.... main groups: The first group relates to bibliographic information about the sample members. While the second group concerns ........................, and finally the open question in which the sample members are asked to make any additions or comments about the research topic. All questions were given graded weights according to the five-point Likert scale, and each was given a weight listed as follows (strongly disagree = 1, disagree = 2, neutral = 3, agree = 4, strongly agree = 5)*

**The limits of the study:**

The boundaries can be divided into:

1- Objective boundaries: They represent the subject of the study that is the subject of the research.

2- Time limits: They represent the time period covered by the research, i.e. the months, semesters, or years that the research will cover.

3- Human limits: They are represented by the original population of the study, that is, the individuals who will be included in the research.

4- Spatial or geographic boundaries: This is the spatial field in which the research will be conducted or to which the community and research sample belong, such as the institution, company, or university, or the geographical field that the research will include, such as the city, governorate, or country.

***Honesty and consistency of performance****:*

 *To ensure the validity of the questionnaire tool and its suitability for measurement, the researcher presented it to a group of academics at the College of ................, in terms of the suitability of the paragraphs, the way they are worded, and the integrity and clarity of the language in which they were written. Most of them agreed on the validity of the tool, after taking into account their recommendations to amend some paragraphs until the questionnaire became in its final form, as shown in Appendix No. (1).*

 *In terms of reliability, the Cronbach's Alpha correlation coefficient was used to find internal consistency coefficients for the questionnaire dimensions, as its value reached (....), which means that the study tool has a high degree of reliability that allows it to be used with confidence*

***Statistical processing:***

 *In order to process the data, the researcher used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program, including the following statistical methods and procedures:*

*1- Cronbach's Alpha was used.*

*2- Arithmetic means, standard deviation, frequency distributions, and percentages were used.*

*3- To test the hypotheses, the following statistical test was used: ........................*

***Results****:*

***First: Personal characteristics of the research sample members:-***

 *Table No. (...) shows the personal characteristics of the research sample members*

*Table No. (....)*

*Distribution of the study sample according to its variables*

*Variable Level Frequency Percentage, Career center, Qualification, Practical experience.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Second: Results related to the main question:****-*

 *Which stipulates the following: ............................................. ..............?*

 *To answer this question, the following sub-questions will be answered:*

*1- ……………………………………………………..?*

 *To determine ………………………………….. the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentages were calculated for each of the items, and for the overall level of the field, as shown in Table No. (….).*

*Table No. (...)*

*The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentages of the sample members’ answers to...*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*We note from Table No. (....) that the arithmetic average of the paragraphs ranges from ..... to ....., where the paragraph represented by "................ ………………...” came in first place with an arithmetic average of …….. while the paragraph represented by “.. …………………….. in second place with an arithmetic average of ....., as stated in third place in the paragraph “……. ....................." with an arithmetic average of .....*

*These results are then compared with the results of previous studies.*

***Testing the first hypothesis:***

*Table No. (4) T-test results*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Table No. (....) shows that the value of t reached (.....), which is higher than the tabulated value (.....), and the significance level reached (.....), which is less than the specified significance level. (0.05), thus rejecting the null hypothesis which states “………………………… ...................." The alternative hypothesis is accepted*

*And so on for the rest of the sub-questions*

***Results and recommendations:***

*First: The results of the study: Through statistical analysis of the data, a set of important results emerged, which can be summarized as follows:*

*1- ................................................ .................................................. ....*

*2- ................................................ .................................................. ...*

*3- ................................................ .................................................. ..*

*4- ................................................ ..................................................*

 *Second: Recommendations:*

 *Through the results reached, a set of proposals and recommendations can be made, the most important of which are:*

*1- ................................................ ............................................*

*2- ................................................ ..............................................*

*3- ................................................ ...............................................*

*4- ................................................ ...............................................*

***List of sources and references:***

*Documentation shall be carried out in the manner specified in the conditions of publication.:*