

Formulation of Research Questions/Problem/Statement

A good problem statement begins by introducing the broad area in which your research is centered, gradually leading the reader to the more specific issue you are investigating. The statement need not be lengthy, but a good research problem should incorporate the following features:

1. Compelling Topic

The problem chosen should be one that motivates you to address it but simple curiosity is not a good enough reason to pursue a research study because this does not indicate significance. The problem that you choose to explore must be important to you, but it must also be viewed as important by your readers and to the larger academic and/or social community that could be impacted by the results of your study.

2. Supports Multiple Perspective

The problem must be phrased in a way that avoids dichotomies and instead supports the generation and exploration of multiple perspectives. [A general rule of investigating a complex research project] A general rule of thumb in the social sciences is that a good problem is one that would generate a variety of viewpoints from a composite audience made up of reasonable people.

3. Research Ability

This isn't a real word but it represents an important aspect of creating a good research statement. It seems a bit obvious, but you

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don't want to find yourself in the midst of investigating a complex research project and realize that you don't have enough prior research to draw from for your analysis. There's nothing inherently wrong with original research, but you must choose research problems that can be supported, in some way, by the resources available to you.

Well-developed analytical questions can focus on any of the following:-

- Highlights a genuine dilemma, areas of ambiguity, or point of confusion about a topic open to interpretation by your readers:
- Yields an answer that is unexpected and not obvious rather than inevitable and self-evident.
- Provokes meaningful thought or discussion
- Raises the visibility of the key ideas or concepts that may be understudied or hidden.
- Suggests the need for complex analysis or argument rather than a basic description or summary and,
- offers a specific path of inquiry that aids eliciting generalization about the problem.

Characteristics of research question

Feasible

- Adequate number of subjects
- Adequate technical expertise
- Affordable in time and money

- manageable in scope

Interesting

- Getting the answer intrigues the investigator and his friends.

Novel

- Confirms, refutes or extends previous findings.
- Provides new findings.

Ethical

Amenable to a study that institutional review board will approve.

Relevant

- To Scientific Knowledge.
- To clinical and health policy.
- To future research.

Research Proposal

Important Information to be included ✓

(i) Background of the problem

(समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि)

(ii) Statement of the Problem

(समस्या कथन)

(iii) Review of literature

(साहित्य की समीक्षा)

- (i) Research Objectives
(अनुसंधान उद्देश्य)
- (ii) Research Hypotheses
(अनुसंधान परिकल्पनाएँ)
- (iii) Rationale of the Hypotheses
(परिकल्पनाओं का तर्कधार)
- (iv) Operational Definitions
(संक्रियात्मक परिभाषाएँ)
- (v) Significance of the Study
(अध्ययन का महत्त्व)
- (vi) Delimitations of the Study
(अध्ययन का परिसीमन)
- (vii) (अनुसंधान विधि)
Research Method
- (viii) Population and Sample
(जनसंख्या एवं प्रतिदर्श)
- (ix) Tools of Data collection
उत्त संकलन उपकरण
- (x) Techniques of Data Analysis
(उत्त विश्लेषण तकनीकें)
- (xi) Proposed Outline of the Report
(प्रतिवेदन की प्रस्तावित रूपरेखा)
- (xii) Bibliography
सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थसूची
- (xiii) Time Schedule
समयावधि अनुसूची
- (xiv) Budget Schedule
(अनुमानित अनुसूची)