



IMPORTANT FACTORS IN SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT:

Selection of the research problem is very important in during the course of the research carrier, one has to take care of while selecting the research problem. a problem for research is considered a difficult matter for researcher, does not accept any question as a research problem so choosing a specific problem for research topic requires a deep study. The selection of research problem on the basis of calibre. The selection of research problem depends on the nature of the scholar. The most important thing in selection of the research problem selection is to keep our identity as core theme, while selecting the research problem.



KEYWORDS: Research, Scholar, problem, calibre and nature.

INTRODUCTION

Selection of the research problem is very important in during the course of the research carrier, one has to take care of while selecting the research problem. a problem for research is considered a difficult matter for researcher, does not accept any question as a research problem so choosing a specific problem for research topic requires a deep study. There must be a problem as a subject in any research. Any research essay is not just the sum of the answers obtained from the questions obtained through the aggregation of information, so the choice of subject should proceed very thoughtfully. A given topic does not become a research problem for the researcher but the researcher's interest in that topic, his / her ability, his / her own knowledge, his / her side role in it, all the new things that will contribute to the ocean of knowledge through research. But it is very important for the researcher to think about it.

A research topic is an issue or concern that needs to be addressed something to achieve new concept and new approach to attain the solution for the existing problem of the society. The problem comes from a void in the literature, conflict in research results in the literature, topics that have been neglected in the literature; a need to lift up the voice of marginalized participants; and "real-life" problems found in the workplace, the home, the community, and so forth.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The selection of research problem on the basis of calibre.
2. The selection of research problem depends on the nature of the scholar.
3. The selection of research problem depends on the availability of sources.

TYPES OF RESEARCH

- Certain types of social research problems call for specific approaches. For example, if the problem calls for (a) the identification of factors that influence an outcome, (b) the utility of an intervention, or (c) understanding the best predictors of outcomes, then a quantitative approach is best. Quantitative approaches are also best suited for studies that aim to test a theory or explanation.
- On the other hand, if a concept or phenomenon needs to be explored and understood because little research has been done on it, then it merits a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is especially useful when the researcher does not know the important variables to examine. This type of approach may be needed because the topic is new, the subject has never been addressed with a certain sample or group of people, and existing theories do not apply with the particular sample or group under study (Morse, 1991).
- A mixed methods design is useful when an exclusively quantitative or qualitative approach is inadequate to fully understand a research problem. The combined strengths of both quantitative and qualitative methods can provide the most robust results. For example, a researcher may want to both generalize the findings to a population as well as develop a detailed view of the meaning of a phenomenon or concept for individuals. In this example, the inquirer can first qualitatively explore the problem to learn what variables to study and then quantitatively study those variables with a large sample of individuals. Alternatively, researchers may first use a quantitative survey with a large number of individuals and then follow up qualitatively with a few participants to obtain their specific views and their voices about the topic. In these situations, collecting both closed-ended quantitative data and open-ended qualitative data could prove advantageous.

FACTORS CONSIDERED FOR THE SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

Feasibility (Workability): Assess whether the study is manageable within your specific timeline and budget. Ensure you have access to the necessary data, equipment, and target population.

Originality and Theoretical Value: The issue should address a gap in existing literature or resolve conflicting results, thereby contributing new knowledge to your discipline.

Researcher's Interest and Competence: A successful project demands sustained motivation. Choose a problem that genuinely excites you and aligns with your technical skills and background.

Relevance: The research should have practical applications, social significance, or policy implications. Avoid overly narrow topics that lack a broader impact.

Ethical Considerations: Ensure the topic respects institutional ethical guidelines, will not harm subjects, and upholds privacy, consent, and confidentiality standards.

Clarity: The problem must be clearly and concisely stated, allowing for the generation of measurable variables and testable hypotheses.

Sources for the selection of the research problem

1. Scholar interest of the research is the most important source for the selection of the research problem. His interest makes him select the research problem of his interest. So the most important sources for the selection of the research problem depend on his calibre and his knowledge of area, so the selection of the problem depends on the researcher's area of interest. That depends on his knowledge and calibre which he deserves to carry out the research.
2. Research guide suggestion is the another most important factor while selecting the research problem, research guide will make us feel that how come we would like to carry out the research smoothly and carefully. They will guide us to how to collect the sources and how to utilise the source for our research. Discussing with guide can help us to select the research topic.
3. Review of literature is another important feature while selecting the research problem, the literatures will help us to identify the research gap. That makes us select the suitable research problem.

IMPORTANCE OF SELECTION OF TOPIC

The research is born out of necessity. That is why someone has said that necessity is the mother of invention. This is where the problem lies. So the researcher himself needs to know in the present situation from which the problem can be selected. The role of research is formed when no question arises or any questions arise.

The researcher not only acquires knowledge in the field chosen for research but if he conducts meaningful research his results prove to be very useful in the society. The researcher can publish these results in the form of a research paper by publishing them in a research journal and serve as a guide for future researchers.

Getting a research problem is often a frustrating experience for a researcher. After looking at the research papers that come out every year, what is left for us now is that there is such frustration on which research can be done. But the horizons of knowledge are expanding. Uncultivated research fields are emerging. Hence the problems for research will never be lost. But as a researcher, he should understand that he does not have the ability to identify the right problem.

CONCLUSION

Researchers' own personal training and experiences also influence their choice of approach. An individual trained in technical fields, scientific writing, statistics, and computer statistical programs is likely familiar with quantitative journals in the library would most likely choose the quantitative design. On the other hand, individuals who enjoy writing in a literary way, conducting personal interviews, or making up-close observations may gravitate to the qualitative approach.

The mixed methods researcher is an individual familiar with both quantitative and qualitative research. This person also has the time and resources to collect and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. Since quantitative studies are the traditional mode of research, carefully worked out procedures and rules exist for them. Researchers may be more comfortable with the highly systematic procedures of quantitative research. Also, for some individuals, it can be uncomfortable to challenge accepted approaches among some faculty by using qualitative and transformative approaches to inquiry.

Research is described as a process that goes through a number of key stages, starting with the research idea and problem identification and ending with generalization or writing. Discussions then proceeded to the role of research and how data, information, knowledge and decision-making processes relate to each other and to research. Information related issues, such as the validity and quality of information were raised. The decision making of the people conducting the research will highlight the impact on the research methods and findings.

The theoretical aspect of the first three phases of the general research process emphasizes the construction of problems that can be researched from the initial research idea. Also keep in mind that some of the problems are research related problems or not? Concluded by explain research questions, research features, research objectives, demarcation of research.

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