



CSE/ISY/ITE 4100

Undergraduate Research Proposal 2017

# The Researchable Problem

Why is this talk relevant to you now?

**Project Ideas**

**Solution vs. Research**

**Right track**

# What is research?

Research is a **systematic inquiry** that **investigates** hypotheses, **suggests new** interpretations of data or texts, and **poses new questions** for future research to explore

# Why do I have to do research?

**To graduate?**

**GPA?**

**Course requirement?**

# Why do I have to do research?

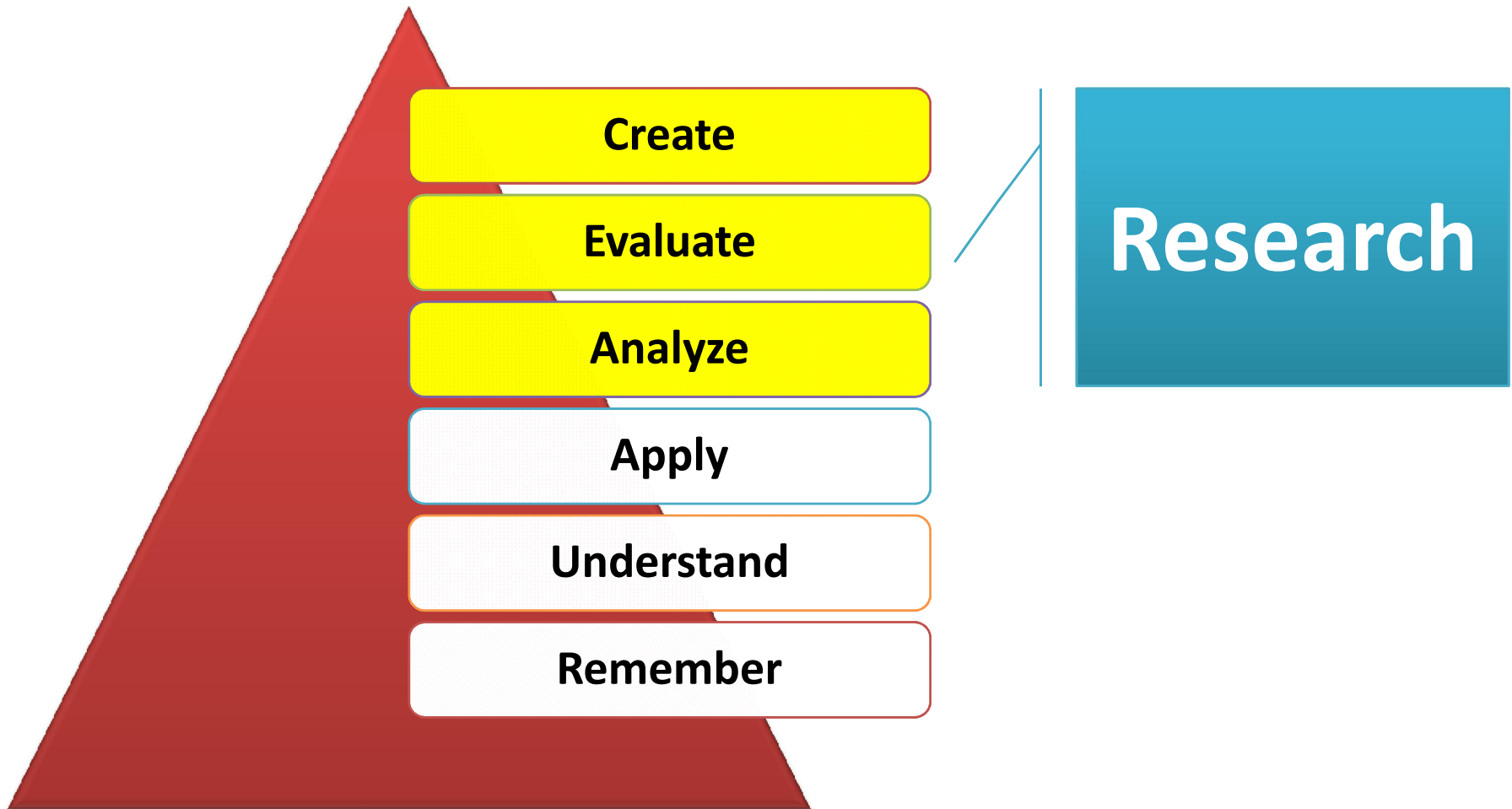
**3-4 Years of knowledge**

**Core academic skill**

**Higher level learning**

# Bloom's Taxonomy – Education Goals

## Higher Level Learning



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# Some Initial Research Ideas

**Create a system to automate patient management at health centres**

**Develop an algorithm to allocate house lots in Guyana**

**Create an application to help people manage multiple chronic conditions**



# Some Initial Research Ideas

**Create a system to automate patient management at health centres**

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**Create an application to help people manage multiple chronic conditions**

But those were “new”!

**Final year project delusion**

**Research is NOT implementing a solution  
you already know to a problem**

**If you have an answer before you start,  
then it is not research**

# So what is a researchable problem?

## Generate new knowledge

- Innovation
- New ideas about existing concepts
- Do not reinvent the wheel

## Fill a research gap

- Existing research
- Limited or insufficient knowledge

## Entirely new ideas?

- Possible not probable
- No giant's shoulder!

# Developing a Research Question

## What is a research question?

- Fundamentally, a question related to the topic
- Your research seeks to answer this question
- An active pursuit
- Focuses the research

## Refining your research question

- Of course ...researchable
- Not too broad
- Not too narrow

# Bad Example 1

## Too narrow/not researchable

- Who was the first man on the moon?
- When was World War I?
- Is cigarette smoking dangerous to health?

## Implication of narrow research questions:

- Yes or No conclusion
- Not very open ended

# Bad Example 2

## Too broad or vague question

- **Is television a bad influence?**
  - Which audience?
  - Which programs?
  - What do you mean by “bad”?

## Implication of broad research questions:

- Unfocused paper that does not come together

# From Unfocused to Focused

## Unfocused

- **Are social networking sites harmful?**

## Focused

- **How are online users experiencing and addressing privacy issues on Facebook?**

## What's different?

- **Clearly defined who, what and where**
- **Not a close ended question**

# From Unfocused to Focused

## Unfocused

- **What is the effect of global warming on the environment?**

## Focused

- **How is glacial melting affecting penguins in Antarctica?**

## What's different?

- **Clearly defined who, what and where**
- **Not unmanageable**



# General Advice

**Research should be interesting and significant**

**Start with a general area of interest**

**Read the literature! Be open minded**

**News and recent developments**

**Be critical of what you read**

# Summary

**Research skills are required at higher levels of education**

**Research does not involve implementing solutions**

**Create original work; generate new knowledge; fill research gaps**

**Research question – focused vs. unfocused**