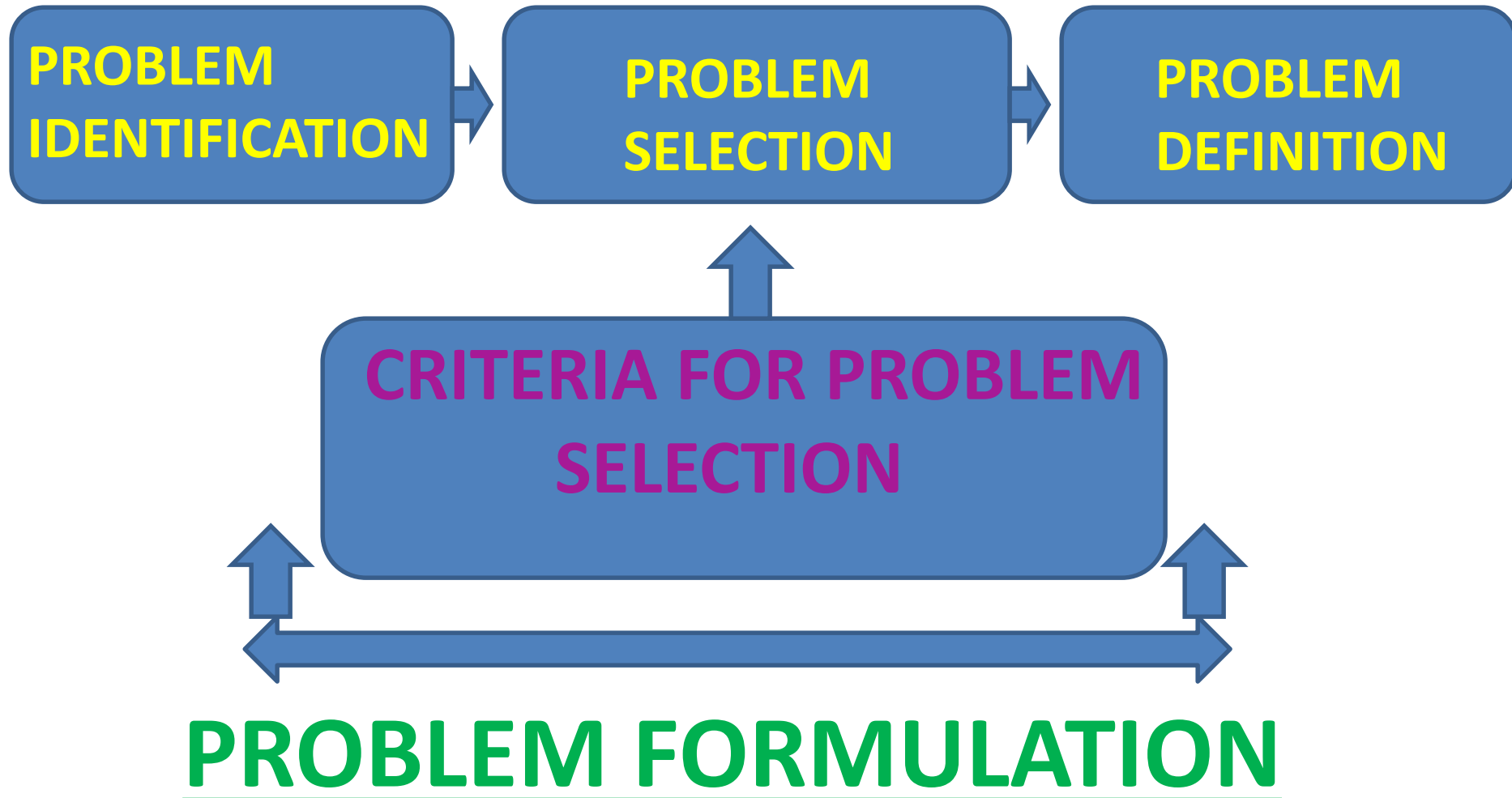
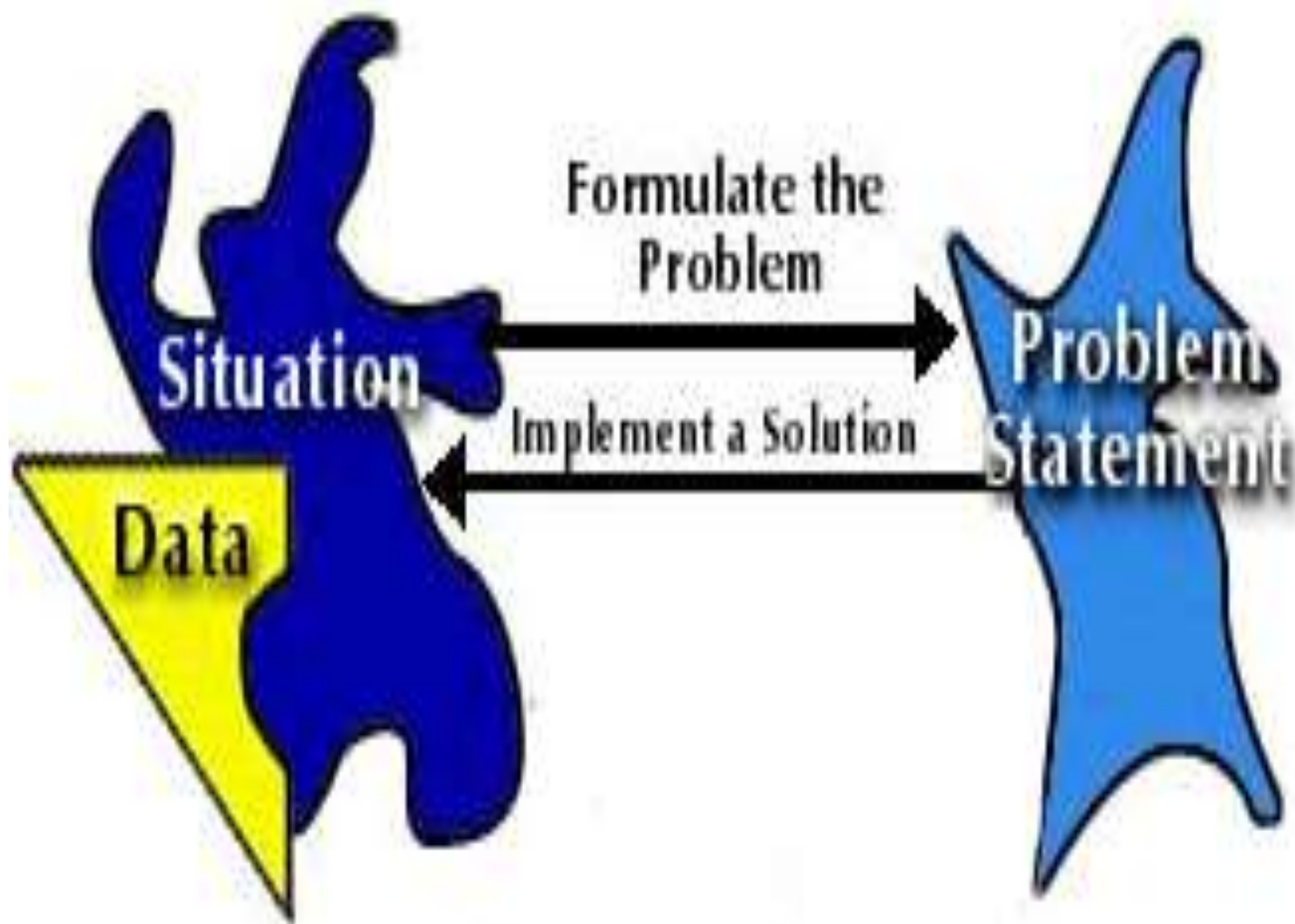


FORMULATION OF **RESEARCH PROBLEM**

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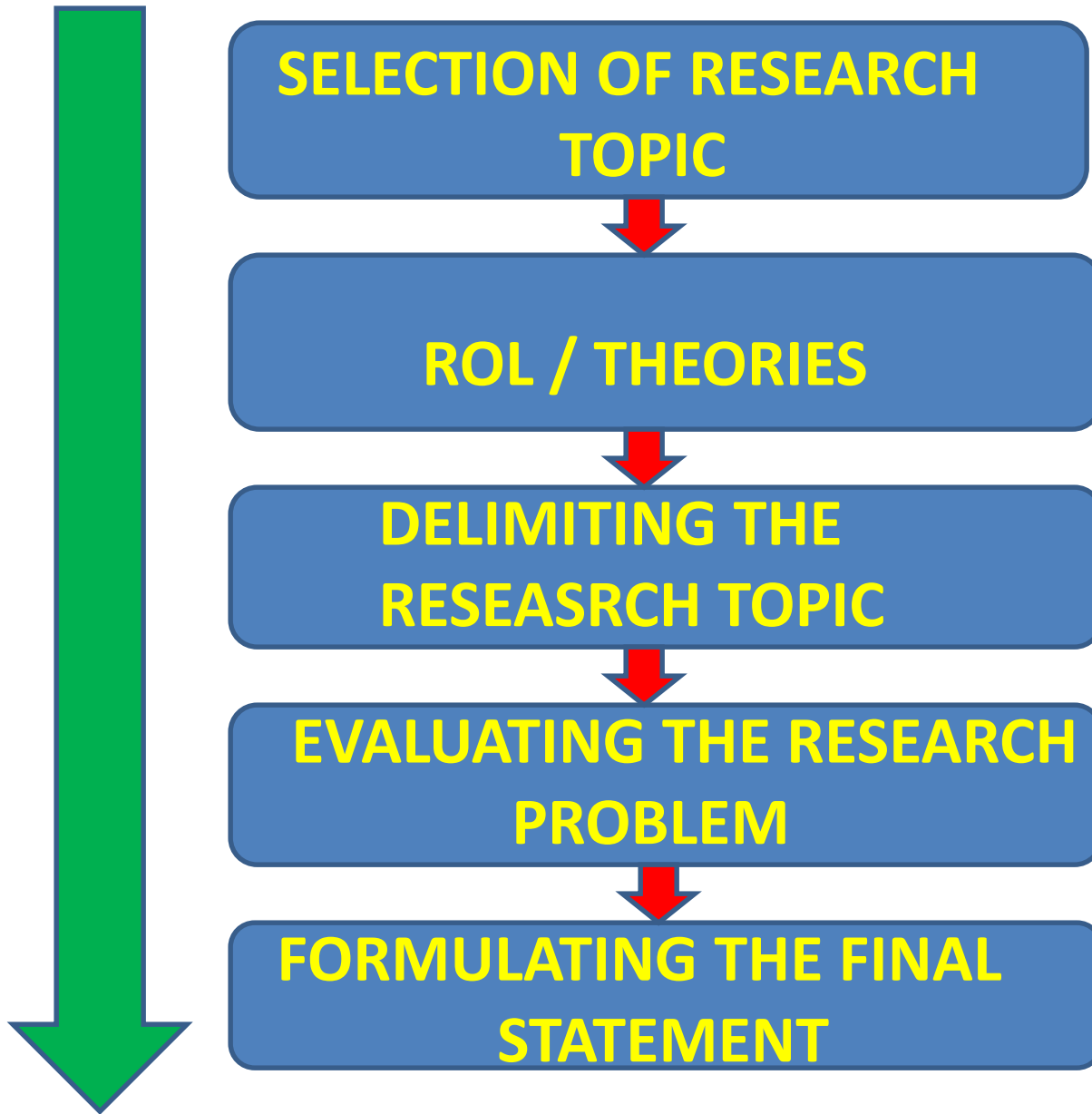
WHAT IS PROBLEM FORMULATION





- **Formulation of a research problem is a complex process.**
- **It includes the following steps.**

- 1. SELECTION OF A RESEARCH AREA.**
- 2. REVIEWING LITERATURE & THEORIES.**
- 3. DELIMITING THE RESEARCH TOPIC.**
- 4. EVALUATING THE RESEARCH PROBLEM.**
- 5. FORMULATING THE FINAL STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM.**



SELECTING A RESEARCH

AREA

- **Formulation of a research problem begins with selection of a broad research topic from personal experience, literature, previous research & theories.**

REVIEWING / THEORIES

- **After obtaining a broad idea for research, the researcher needs to review the nursing literature and theories.**

- **Literature is reviewed to know what has already been done in this selected area of research.**
- **Therefore, a researcher can plan a research topic to further expand the existing body of knowledge.**

- **Reviewing the theories provides an opportunity for the researcher to plan a research problem to contribute towards either testing or development of a theory conceptual model.**

DELIMITING THE RESEARCH

TOPIC

- **Here the researcher proceeds from a general research area of interest to more specific topic of research while conducting the study.**

EVALUATING THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

- **Once the researcher is clear about the research problem, the research problem must be carefully evaluated for its significance, researchability and feasibility.**

- **Feasibility refers to feasibility in terms of time, cost availability of subjects, resources, administrative & peer support, ethical consideration, researcher's competence of the researcher and interest.**

- **The research problem may be evaluated using guidelines for evaluation.**

GUIDELINES FOR
EVALUATING
RESEARCH PROBLEM

SUBSTANTIATIVE ISSUES

- **1. Does the problem have significance to the profession.**
- **2. Does the problem spell out the purpose of conducting the study.**

- **3. Does the problem have any relationship with existing theories & models.**
- **4. Does the problem flow from prior scientific information / experience in topic area.**

METHODOLOGICAL

ISSUES

- **Does the problem statement clearly identify the research variables in measurable terms.**
- **2. Does the problem identify the nature of population which is to be studied.**

- **3. Does the problem clearly define about type or design of study.**
- **4. Does the problem describe the research setting, place and time.**

- **5. Does the problem comprise appropriate phrases.**

STYLISTIC ISSUES

- **1. Is the problem statement complete, concise, clear in declarative form clearly suggesting answers to be questioned.**
- **2. Was the problem statement introduced promptly.**

ETHICAL ISSUES

- **1. Does the research problem require the use of human subject.**
- **2. Does the problem imply potential risks for those subjects.**

PRACTICAL ISSUES

- **Has the researcher appropriately delimited the scope of the problem, or is the problem too big or complex for a single investigation.**

- **2. Is the researcher able to manage man, money, material, & appropriate permissions from authorities.**

FORMULATING FINAL STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

- **Following the establishment of of the significance, researchability and feasibility the researcher finally formulates the final problem statement.**

- **A statement of problem could be in declarative or interrogative format.**

DECLARATIVE FORMAT

- **1. A descriptive study on prevalence of malaria among rural residents in chennai.**
- **2. An explorative study on contributing factors of social problems in selected communities of Tamil Nadu.**

INTERROGATIVE FORMAT

- **In interrogative format the research problem is stated in question form.**
- **1. What is the influence of mass media in promoting the sales of a selected commodities ?**

- **The choice of either of the format depends on the researcher's preference and institutional policies.**
- **However declarative format is much popular.**

PREFERRED CRITERIA

- **1. Clear, Precise, Concise.**
- **2. States variables, population & research setting.**

- **3. Variables are expressed in measurable terms.**
- **4. The statement expresses the type of study.**

EXAMPLE

- **“ A descriptive study on the prevalence of anemia among women in a selected rural area (Name to be specified), Tamil Nadu, India”.**
- **It is an example of declarative form of statement.**

- 1. RESEARCH STUDY TYPE :
Descriptive.**
- 2. VARIABLE : Prevalence of
anemia.**
- 3. POPULATION : Rural women.**
- 4. RESEARCH SETTING : Selected
rural area.**

THANK YOU

