



Defining a Research Problem

Defining a research problem is the fuel that drives the scientific process, and is the foundation of any research method and experimental design, from true experiment to case study.

It is one of the first statements [1] made in any research paper [2] and, as well as defining the research area, should include a quick synopsis of how the hypothesis [3] was arrived at.

Operationalization [4] is then used to give some indication of the exact definitions of the variables, and the type of scientific measurements [5] used.

This will lead to the proposal of a viable hypothesis [6]. As an aside, when scientists are putting forward proposals for research funds, the quality of their research problem often makes the difference between success and failure.

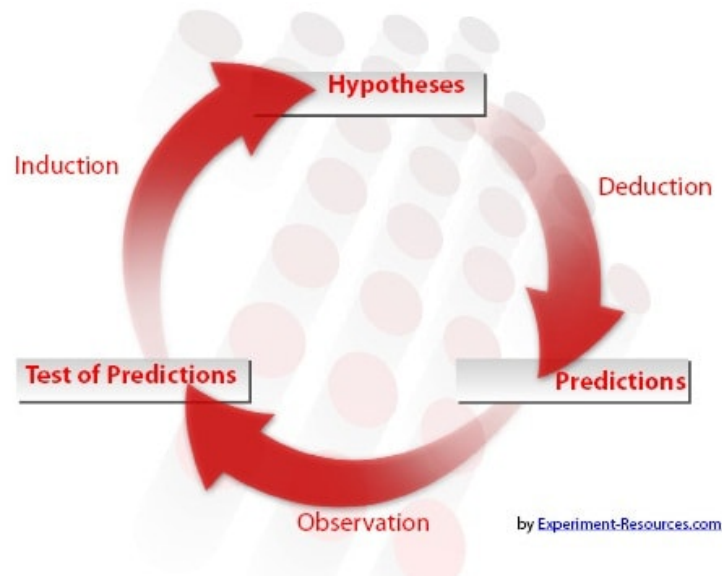
The banner features the Explorable logo at the top center. Below it, three quiz cards are displayed in a row. The first card shows a pair of red roller skates on a wooden deck, with the text 'Quiz: Psychology 101 Part 2'. The second card shows a fan of colorful pencils, also with the text 'Quiz: Psychology 101 Part 2'. The third card shows a Ferris wheel at sunset, with the text 'Quiz: Flags in Europe'. To the right of the cards is a button that says 'See all quizzes =>'.

Structuring the Research Problem

Look at any scientific paper, and you will see the research problem, written almost like a statement of intent.

Defining a research problem is crucial in defining the quality of the answers, and determines the exact research method used. A quantitative [7] experimental design uses deductive reasoning [8] to arrive at a testable hypothesis [9].

Qualitative research designs [10] use inductive reasoning [11] to propose a research statement.



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Formulating the research problem [12] begins during the first steps of the scientific process [13].

As an example, a literature review [14] and a study of previous experiments, and research, might throw up some vague areas of interest.

Many scientific researchers look at an area where a previous researcher generated some interesting results, but never followed up. It could be an interesting area of research, which nobody else has fully explored.

A scientist may even review a successful experiment, disagree with the results [15], the tests used, or the methodology [16], and decide to refine the research process, retesting the hypothesis [6].

This is called the conceptual definition, and is an overall view of the problem. A science report [17] will generally begin [18] with an overview of the previous research and real-world observations. The researcher will then state how this led to defining a research problem.

The Operational Definitions

The operational definition [4] is the determining the scalar properties of the variables [19].

For example, temperature, weight and time are usually well known and defined, with only the exact scale used needing definition. If a researcher is measuring [5] abstract concepts, such as intelligence, emotions, and subjective responses, then a system of measuring numerically needs to be established, allowing statistical analysis and replication.

For example, intelligence may be measured with IQ and human responses could be measured with a questionnaire [20] from '1- strongly disagree', to '5 - strongly agree'.

Behavioral biologists and social scientists might design an ordinal scale for measuring and rating behavior. These measurements are always subjective, but allow statistics [21] and replication of the whole research method. This is all an essential part of defining a research

problem.

Examples of Defining a Research Problem

An anthropologist might find references to a relatively unknown tribe in Papua New Guinea. Through inductive reasoning [11], she arrives at the research problem and asks,

‘How do these people live and how does their culture relate to nearby tribes?’

She has found a gap in knowledge, and she seeks to fill it, using a qualitative case study [22], without a hypothesis.

The Bandura Bobo Doll Experiment [23] is a good example of using deductive reasoning [8] to arrive at a research problem and hypothesis.

Anecdotal evidence showed that violent behavior amongst children was increasing. Bandura believed that higher levels of violent adult role models on television, was a contributor to this rise. This was expanded into a hypothesis [6], and operationalization [4] of the variables, and scientific measurement scale [5], led to a robust experimental design.

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