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Basis of Selecting Research Topic: An Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT

Between Scientific study and successful solution of the problem is a perfect research process. The present article expresses the importance of how to identify the problem, the source, features, standard and delimitation. The necessity is the mother of invention or research. The researcher acquires knowledge in the field chosen for research and have to conducts meaningful research for results prove to be very useful in the society. In any sector or field there are many types of research topics have different sources are available for different research topics. Any research is done to clarify theoretical issues but sometimes carry out research to understand or add a theory or idea in a practical way or to examine its flaws; sometimes research is being conducted to find out the reasons for the discrepancy; Research to correct improper use of faulty statistical methods; Research carried out to correct a faulty research method; Research to solve real questions or problems. Research conducted in a scientific manner becomes very specific and important.

Introduction

Education is on the rise all over the world. With its development in the world of education, it has to face many problems. In the world researchers are constantly trying to solve problems. Scientific study and successful solution of the problem is not an easy process. To solve this problem one has to go through a series of steps.

For this the researcher has to first identify the problem about the research topic. The topic is not researchable until the problem is properly identified. Hence in the present article we will discuss the importance of how to identify the problem, the source, features, standard and delimitation.

Choosing a problem for research is considered a difficult matter the 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.

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.

The Sources of Research Topic

There are many types of research topics. Different types of sources are found for different research topics.

1. Research conducted for Approval of Educational Theories

Sometimes research is done to clarify theoretical issues. Sometimes you have to carry out research to understand or add a theory or idea in a practical way or to examine its flaws. E.g. Effects of having a television at home on a child's study. How much time is spent watching television for this problem? Where applications are viewed? What are the effects? What kind of side effects is seen? Etc. It becomes necessary to understand things.

The data show the relationship between birth control and theory and their findings. The results of each information research vehicle add something new knowledge which results in the development of a principle structure. Principle suggests certain conclusions which make principle stronger.

In the early stages of the development of principle, informative research reveals facts related to principle. Once the principle is clear, its conclusions are tested. According to the hypothesis based on this test, it is possible to know whether the conclusions are consistent with the theory.

At the present stage such research problem can be carried out on new principles like education paradigm, simulation lessons, SSA project, self-learning theory, open book exam etc.

2. Research conducted to verify conflicting results

Sometimes there are contradictions in the results of various researches. A research is being conducted to find out the reasons for the discrepancy. E.g. there is a contradiction between the student's academic achievement and the results of the relationship between his parents'

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studies and the adult class. Therefore, in order to improve these results, the design method of past research, measurement of variables, samples, analysis technique etc. can be examined and re-studied by modifying it as required. The design of the research can be changed for this. Sample size can be changed. In which such contradictory results can be verified by conducting research on a large sample of representative forms.

3. Research conducted to correct Defective Method of Research

Research can often be carried out to correct a faulty research method. Such shortcomings can be overcome if the research is carried out by gaining a post understanding of what kind of shortcomings are in the research method, how to overcome those shortcomings. Re-research can be carried out on a defective research plan to eliminate its defects. Sometimes such research is carried out to eliminate the defect of the sample, sometimes the defect of the device, sometimes the defect of the research plan.

4. Research conducted to correct statistical improper use

Research is often conducted to correct improper use of faulty statistical methods. New researchers, especially those who start research, often make such a mistake because they do not understand statistics well. In addition, sometimes the use of conventional tests in place of non-conventional tests, sometimes the study of correlation is found to be a misinterpretation of research, sometimes misinterpretations due to mutual misunderstandings between the interrelationships between variables. Research can be done to improve such matters.

5. Research conducted to resolve conflicting opinions

There are often conflicting opinions, conflicting reports, different textbooks, journals or research papers. Sometimes there are different opinions or opinions about the same thing. Research is needed to find out where such opinions really are. Research is conducted on the basis of which different opinions are given. For example, a teacher gives different opinions about the result of the same student in different years.

6. Research conducted to solve real questions or problems

The difficulties faced by the teachers in the day-to-day academic work, the difficulties faced by the administrators, the problems arising from the everyday questions of the students become an important subject for research. Students' educational problems, textbook problems, experimental problems, library problems, teacher curriculum problems, student behavior problems, many such problems are associated with the real world. If such everyday problems are carried out as research, it will be useful to the society and education world.

Characteristics of Good Research Topic

Research is an attempt to be carried out in a scientific manner. In other words, it is necessary and inevitable to study any problem in a scientific way.

That's why **Kerlinger** states, "A scientific research is a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relation among natural phenomena".

Thus, good results can be obtained only if the research is carried out in a scientific manner. Thus research conducted in a scientific manner becomes very specific and important. The Characteristic of a good research subject are as follows:

1. Research should clarify the relationship between two or more variables.
2. Research should be clear and unambiguous.
3. Research should be verifiable for informational investigations.
4. The research problem should not represent a moral, spiritual or esoteric situation.
5. Research should be important from a practical and theoretical point of view.
6. Research should be about enhancing knowledge.
7. The subject matter of the research should be tailored to the interests and competencies of the researcher.
8. Research should be risk-free in less time and at a lower cost.
9. The subject matter of the research should not adversely affect religious or moral values.

10. Research should be related to pre-studies and theories.

Steps of selection of Research Topic

In order to select a research problem, the researcher in general should carefully consider the different factors and steps:

1. Selection of research area.
2. Detailed reading related to the field of research.
3. A replica study of past research.
4. A study of recommendations for future research
5. Observation and reviewed the latest trends in research.
6. Consultation with researchers and mentors.
7. Study of advanced techniques and methods of research.
8. Visits/Meetings/Interviews with previous researchers in the field.
9. Identify the flaws in previous research and select the problem from them.

Thus, the research topic can be selected based on the above factors. Even after choosing a research topic, the researcher should consider some aspects of the research, such as whether research can be done on the chosen problem. Can the research process be implemented on it? In addition, the researcher should consider how meaningful the research is. What is the theoretical value of research? Consideration should also be given to how much knowledge will be expanded from the present research or whether missing things will be added to the existing knowledge.

It is also important to think about how much and how much research will eliminate the discrepancies of previous research or help in reconstructing known facts or will be the basis for developing a theory. Given, to what extent others will accept its importance, if the answers to these questions are not found satisfactory then there is no point in choosing a research problem. The practical value of the chosen research problem should also be examined. The researcher should think in advance whether the results of this research will help in solving the problem of research, whether someone will give direction in a new matter, who will be interested in the results of which it will be useful in the society, etc.

Also, does the problem chosen for the research suit the researcher's ability? How interested is he in this research? What is the enthusiasm for research? What will be the economic questions of research? And whether it is financially affordable? How much time can be spent on research? Also, what will be the administrative difficulties? It is also advisable to think deeply about such questions.

After knowing all these aspects of research, the researcher should also consider the limitations of the research problem. The limitations of research may be in the control of economic variables, in the wider world, or in the instrument of research. The researcher must seriously clarify its limitations in research problem selection.

Thus, once the researcher selects the appropriate research topic on the basis of his/her interest, enthusiasm, ability limit, economic considerations, objectives, utility and importance, he/she can easily proceed after conducting the research. Honestly, the research I have done faithfully can make an important contribution to many things in the society and in the world.

Delimitation of research

It is more encouraging to do a proper and systematic work on a large research problem by limiting the research than to weaken it. It must be demarcated to remove confusion and superficiality as well as to solve the problem of research in a meaningful way. Delimitation of research problem enhances research perception, systematic research can be done on small areas and in-depth research information can be collected as well as analyzed. Through which the readers of the research report get a detailed explanation.

How much work does the researcher really have to do by specifying the chosen research problem? How to do what should be included in the research? Research needs to understand exactly which variables to cover and which variables to exclude. If this is not done then sometimes

unnecessary information is collected which has nothing to do with the purpose of research. Delimiting research is the only simple way to do this.

Research can be limited to the following:

1. Broadening the scope and pattern of the research problem.
2. Delimit research by controlling necessary variables.
3. Delimit the acquisition of relevant information and resources.
4. Delimiting theoretical matters and preconceptions.
5. Delimiting the problem area of research.
6. Demarcate the research plan.
7. Delimit data analysis and statistical practices.
8. Delimitation keeping in views the interests and skills of the researcher.
9. Delimitation keeping in views the administrative and practical limitations of the researcher.

Conclusion

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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