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Research Methodology

डॉ. संजय वाघमाळे
(प्राचार्य)

डॉ. ओमशिवा लिगाडे
(समन्वयक)

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डॉ. विनोद सोनवणे
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Methods of Data Collection

Ranee Jagannathrao Jadhav

Assit. prof. & HOD Dept. Of Home Science
Arts & Science College Shivajinagar, Gadhi

Introduction -

The task of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined and research design plan chalked out. Data collection is a process of collection information from all the relevant sources to find answers to the research problem, test the hypothesis and evaluate the outcome. The quality of the out it self in turn. The quality of data is determined by the procedure of data collection. The indication the information collected from the sample generally speaking in a research exercise that requires primary data it is better to collect the data personally and in case of secondary data, it is important to chalk the sources of data and their trustworthiness. The points to check here are whether the researcher has categorically recorded the details of data collection such as whether research instruments were administered personally or by a representative or by mail and whether sources and authenticity of secondary data were checked and the kind of problem that the data might have in terms of quality. Data collection is a component of research in all fields of study including physical and social science, humanities and business. While methods vary by discipline the emphasis on ensuring accurate and honest collection remains the same. The goal for all data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answers to the questions that have been posed.

What is data collection ? - "Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variable in an established systematic fashion. Which then enable one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes".

Methods of Data Collection : While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study the researcher should keep in mind two types of data. Primary Data and secondary Data.

1) Primary Data - Raw data or primary data is a term for data collected at source. This type of information is obtained directly from first hand sources by means of surveys, observations and experimentation and not subjected to any processing or manipulation and also called primary data.

2) Secondary data - It refers to the data collected by some one other than the use i.e. the data is already available and analyzed by someone else. common sources of secondary data include various published or unpublished data, books, magazines, newspaper, trade journals etc.

Primary data is collected in the course of doing experimental or descriptive research by doing experiments, performing surveys or by observation or direct communication with respondents. several methods for collecting primary data are given below.

1) Questionnaire -

This method of data collection is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by government. in contrast with interviews, where an enumerator poses questions directly, questionnaires refer to form filled by respondents along. Questionnaires can be handed out or sent by mail and latter collected or returned by stamped addressed envelope. This method can be adopted for the entire population or sampled sectors.

A questionnaire requires respondents to fill out them from themselves and so requires a high level of literacy. Where multiple languages are common, questionnaires should be prepared using the major languages of the target group. Special care needs to be taken in these cases of ensure accurate translation. In order to maximize returns rates, questionnaires should be designed to be as simple and clear as possible, with targeted sections and questions. Most importantly, questionnaires should also be as short as possible. If the questionnaire is being given to sample population, then it may be preferable to prepare several smaller, more targeted questionnaires', each provided to a subsample. If the questionnaire is used for a complete enumeration then special care needs to be taken to avoid overburdening the respondent. If for instance. several agencies require the same data. attempts should

be made to co ordinate it collection to avoid duplication.

Main merits of questionnaire method –

- 1) There is low cost even when the universe is larged and is widely spread geographically.
- 2) It is free the bias of the interviewers; answers are in respondent's own words.
- 3) Respondents have adequate time to given well thought-out answers
- 4) Respondents, who are not easily approachable, can also be reached conveniently.
- 5) Large samples can be made use of and thus the results can be made more dependable and reliable.

Main Demerits of this questionnaire method –

- 1) Low rate of return of the duly filled in questionnaires, bias due to no - response is often in determine
- 2) It can be used only when respondents are educated and cooperating
- 3) The control over questionnaire may be lost once it is sent.
- 4) There is inbuilt inflexibility because of the difficulty of amending the approach once questionnaires have been dispatched.
- 5) There is also the possibility of ambiguous replies or

Conclusion – While data collections methods vary by discipline, the emphasis on ensuring accurate and honest collection remains the same. The goal or all data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answer to the questions that have been posed. Accurate data collection is essential to many business processes to the enforcement of many government regulations and to maintaining the integrity of scientific research.

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Women Empowerment In India

Dr. Ranee Jagannathrao Jadhav

Asst. prof. and HOD Dept. of Home Science
Arts and Science College Shivaji Nagar Gadhi, Tq. Georai Dist. Beed

Abstract

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar the father and architect of Indian Constitution was the opinion that until and unless we defy. The Hindu Dharmashastra nothing much can be changed. In the name of Sanskaras, women are tied to bondages of superstition, which they carry till their Death. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was perhaps one of the biggest champion of women empowerment to have existed in India. For Indian women's movement Babasaheb provides powerful source of inspiration to formulate a feminist political agenda which simultaneously address issues of class, caste and gender in the contemporary Socio Political set up which still keep conservative and and reactionary value in many respects Being the first law minister of independent India and chairman of the Constitution drafting committee Dr. Ambedkar left no stone unturned in insurance that each value and vision found space in the constitutional framework of the nation. One of his most important introduction towards the cause was the Hindu code Bill. Dr. Ambedkar major concern for the status of women was reflected in this Bill. Dr Babasaheb spend his life for betterment of women. They created awareness among poor illiterate women and inspired them to fight against unjust and social factors like child marriage and Devdasi system. This his deep concern and feeling for all round development of women is expressed from his lifetime.

Keywords - Women Empowerment, Equality, Hindu Code Bill, Child Marriage.

Introduction

"I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved" Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

"We shall see better days soon and our progress will be greatly accelerate if male is persuaded side-by-side with female education." Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar popularly known as "Babasaheb" was among the most outstanding intellectual of India in the 20th century who made the efforts to lead the society in the path of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity. He attempted to find the root cause of decline in the status of women in social order Dr. Ambedkar had played various roles through the course of his life. He remains connected to people as an Indian Jurist, Politician, Social Reformer, Economist, Hydrologist, Agricultural Expert, Great philosopher, A True Patriotic. He is also known as the architect of Indian constitution. He inspired the social movement against the social discrimination for untouchables Dr. Ambedkar was have one of the biggest champion of women empowerment who strongly for women empowerment in this research paper try to focus on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar contribution of women empowerment.

Objective of The Study

1. To study the concept of Women Empowerment.
2. To study the Dr. Ambedkar contribution in Women Empowerment
3. To understand the Social, Economic and Political rights of women in Pilot of women Empowerment.

Methodology

This study is based on secondary data. The data collected from various books, newspaper, research articles, journals, internet