Data Collection

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Data and fact

- **Information**-captured data and knowledge. (your photo) may be wrong.
- Data- a set of values quantitative or qualitative set of variables. may be collected , stored and analyzed. Always correct.
- Fact- Verified data. Proved to be true.
- Knowledge- on personal map/ model of the world.
- Variables- an element or factor or feature likely to be changed. (independent or manipulated variable is presumed cause/ stimulus ,while dependent or criterion variable is presumed effect or response.

Types and Sources of Data

चित्र 3.4 : आँकड़ों के प्रकार एवं स्रोतों का वर्गीकरण		
प्रकार	प्राथमिक आँकड़े द्वितीयक	परिमाणात्मक आँकड़े आँकड़े गुणवत्तात्मक आँकड़े
स्रोत>	प्राथमिक स्रोत ि	द्वेतीयक स्रोत
प्रत्यक्ष स्रोत प्रत्यक्ष स्रोत 1. अवलोकन 2. साक्षात्कार 3. अनुसूची 4. पैनल अध्ययन	1. प्रश्नावला 1. जापन सारस्य 2. दूर्भाषिक 2. डायरियाँ साक्षात्कार 3. पत्र 1. उ 3. रेडियो या 4. संस्मरण 2. उ टेलीविजन से अपील 4. सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी 3. आधारित नव- तकनीके 4. इंग्रेलिंगिके 4.	मार्वजनिक प्रलेख प्रकाशित प्रलेख अप्रकाशित प्रलेख सरकारी प्रलेख 1. पाण्डुलिपि विश्वविद्यालय 2. अभिलेख एवं शोध 3. शोध-प्रबन्ध संस्थान प्रलेख 4. लोक संस्कृति सामग्री निजी क्षेत्र के 5. आधुनिक मीडिया प्रलेख सामग्री . पुस्तकें . पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ . इण्टरसेट एवं वेबसाइट

Research and data

- आविष्कार (ईजाद)- Invention- Entirely new thing like- fire, wheel, computer. (necessity is the mother of invention).
- खोज (गवेषणा)- Discovery- something already existing, but comes in light by efforts.
- जांच पड़ताल Enquiry (inquiry- in American style)- searching the facts and general information gathering.
- अन्वेषण Investigation (anu+eshan)- Serial wise linked deep enquiry.

Research

- शोध (अनुसन्धान)- Shodhan or purification.
- अनु + संधान (behind the goal)-reinterpretation of data or seeking new knowledge or explanation of existing knowledge.
- Old French term- re+ cerchier (to search).
- The term came in existence in 1577.
- The systematic effort for new knowledge is research- creswell.
- Basics- six honest servant of *Rudyard Kipling*what, when, where, who, why, how.

Types of research

- Pure and applied.
- Qualitative and quantitative.
- Descriptive and analytical.
- Conceptual and empirical.
- Experimental and diagnostic.
- Comparative and historical.
- Action research.
- KAP study.
- Survey type.----- and many more- Development Res. And Ethnographic etc.

Problems and Precautions

- Identification of the problem.
- Selection of the tool of data collection.
- Values v/s facts dilemma.
- Authenticity of the information.
- Use of data analysis techniques.
- No control over data source and respondents.
- Quantification of information.
- Paucity of resources and manpower.